" Visitor" Accounts.

We have commenced sending out the Visitor accounts, Ave do this for several reasons : it 1st. We wish to let our subscribers know just how

their accounts stands on the Wisitor's book. Srd. If any mistake has perurred in keeping the

accounts, to give an opportunity for immediate correction.

One thing is certain ; the money due the Visitor must be collected. To collect by a travelling agent is a very expensive mode, and, in many respects, unsatisfactory. We trust, therefore, our subscribers will not put us to this unnecessary expense and trouble. When you receive your account, just enclose the amount due to our address; or, if more convenient, when in the city, call and arrange with our publishers, Barnes & Co., Prince William Street.

To each and all we say, if any mistake appears in your account, be so kind as to point it out, and we shall be most happy to correct it. Sept. 13.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 17, 1868.

'The Activities of the Church.

Never were these more needed than at the present. Iniquity is rampant. Satan is vigilant and energetic in the prosecution of his plans, millions are perishing in their sios, and uncounted multitudes are saving-"No man careth for my soul." A Church, energised by the constraining love of Jesus, is the great bulwark of morality and virtue, and is Heaven's llfe-boat to rescue sin-wrecked souls. But if she would fulfil her high and holy mission, she must gird on strength and matshal her forces for mighty conflicts with this power of darkness. The whole energy of her spiritual being must be developed; her entire membership must be stirred to action, and her varied offerings must be brought into the store-house ; and then the blessing from above, in large measure, may be expected.

Many are spiritually feeble for the want of active service in the cause of Christ. Rev. T. L. Cuyler very justly says: "It requires no great skill to deteet the cause of Deacon Λ ---- 's dyspepsia, or Mrs. B----'s spiritual paralysis, or Mr. C----'s rbeumatism of the knees. How can a Christian be healthy who never toils for souls, and never faces a bard wind ? How can a man's faith be strong who never wrestles at the mercy scat? How can a man grow in spiritual knowledge who never studies anything but his ledger and the daily newspaper? How can a poisoned air of the house of mirth? How can be reioice to meet his Saviour at the communion table when he bas been denying or betraying that Saviour everywhere beside? Weak hands and feeble knees are not merely the misfortune of backsliders; they are their own sin and shame. It is not a "visitation of Providence" that has laid them on their backs and made them well-nigh useless in the church, but a visitation of the great tempter. Friend, if you are a self made invalid, you must, under-God, be your berer of the ground."

with over-spiced works of fiction, feed it on the Word tion or prayers. Stimulate others to sneak and

And where that disastrous termination has not aup been reached, a fatal hindrance to success has been found in the smoking and drinking habits which the minister acquired and induiged even in social intercourse with his flock. For all hope of usefulness is pretty nigh gone when the hearers begin to remark. though in an undertone, on the minister's fondness. for the pipe and the glass.

A larger number still fail because they want the power of the will to adapt themselves to their hearers. The things they say are good and true, but not suited to the place or the time. They address to a congregation of Christians what is only suited to a congregation of unbelievers, or vice versa." They laboriously prove what none of their hearers question, and beautifully illustrate and clearly expound what is already plain to every one. They state with an air of importance as if it was a new discovery, what has been universally recognised for perhaps a quarter of a century. or they display their own superior learning by informing their hearers of facts which it does not concern them in the least to know. Doctrines generally believed are expounded and proved where they peed only be applied, and the common places of religion are repeated like the sentences of a creed where they ought to be brought to bear on individual experience and the duties of daily life ; or, erring in the opposite direction, they assume acquaintance with what they say in those who are as ignorant as the Holtentot or Bindoo. The Aristotelian philosophy is denounced among those who probably never before heard Aristotle's name, and transcendental flights of imagination are indulged in before men who are utterly incapable of following them; and poor old women who have gone out on a week-night hoping that they might get a little spiritual food and refreshment are told that Peter must have been a somewhat educated man . It is true, - and the preacher says it with a solemn air as if it were of the utmost importance to the poor old souls -- his Greek was not so classical as Paul's, but he must have been educated to be able to speak Greek at all. These, it may be said, are extreme cases, but they are not imaginary ; they are cases which have actually occurred ; and wherever there is such an utter want of accord between the preacher and his auditory, there can be only failure.

Prayer Meetings.

The meeting for social prayer in the Church is God's ordinance. The more the Church has of the Obristian element the more she delights in prayer. Hence the prayer meeting has been justly designated the spiritual thermometer of the Ohurch. Alas! that the thermometer should so often be down to the Christian's lungs be sound when he is breathing the i freezing point. What fearfully chilling things these meetings sometimes are. If the minister, and three or four of the older brethren, do all the speaking and praving, it is sure to be a lifeless season. In the present state of society it is thought advisable that the minister should perform the public duties of the sanctuary. How far this is right we presume not to decide ; but the prayer meeting is the place for all to work, the sisters not excepted. Here the young members are to learn how to speak and how to pray. Here the gifts of the church are to be trained and own restorer. God may graciously spare thee yet a brought forward; and therefore not only should lifew years to make amends for baving been a "cum- berty be given by the pastor for all to occupy their talents, but he should encourage them to do se. Let Your soul needs a more wholesome fare. Instead the presiding brother be careful that he does not conof cramming the mind with secular newspaners, or sume too much of the time with his own exhorta-

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

by parents to aunts, by aunts to grand-parents, the best interests of the people. d by all to neighbors. Of hindrances, one of the greatest in prayer-meet-ings, is the old pricetly idea that something is to be conferred by the priest on the people, as the blessing Canning, and Webster, but he differs from these in the crushing, almost overwhelming, power of his oratory. Burke, Canning, and Webster, delivered orations; Brougin the meeting. I never yet saw a priest that I ham made speeches. Theirs read well; his was inthought had any more grace than he needed for him. | tended not so much to be read as to arouse men to self. [Mr. Beecher's acting the manner of the formal minister, opening the meeting with a voice and manner of speaking "never used by him on any other oc- what may be called the thunder of speech." Lord casions," is beyond any description the reporters can Brougham is not to be overlocked as a writer. In his give by words. The congregation are thrilled with the compound feeling of ludicrous amosement and than one of bronze. His intellectual children are nuolemn conviction.] The meeting should be conducted in a conversational way. Often the true meeting that the space designed to hold his body—his grave —would not hold his speeches. He was a volumitakes places after the formal one breaks up, the people gathering around the stove and speaking in a natural way what they feel. A church is a family, and ts meetings should be conducted on the principle of household familiarity. The prayer-meeting should be m a small room, or the attendants gathered to contiguity in a large one. There is great power in contiguity. I don't so much as care how few, if they will sit together. Some are afraid of a smile in a meeting. I love to see one sometimes pass over a congregation, as I love to see a ripple of sunshine over a field of wheat I do not believe God ever gave a faculty to man that he is not permitted to use. If wanted to make an auditory weep. I would first nake them laugh. If you are carrying a pan of milk and it spills over one side, it will spill over the other quicker 1. Conventional prayers, are staid and unaffecting exhortations. The same prayers descend from minister or class leader, to members for generation after generation. There is too much praying to general, too little in specifics, as verdure in winter, when there are many rees in general and few leaves in particular. The neeting should be short and promptly closed on ime. I would close at the instant if I cut a man in wo for it. The fault is oftener in the pastors than anybody else, for poor meetings. I knew what it is to have poor meetings We began with very few persons; the number now in our prayer-meeting in Plymouth church averages eight hundred -- sometimes there are eleven hundred. I feel a need of more preparation for prayer meeting than for preaching. The minister should be the candle to light all the tapers. Live prayer meetings purge the pulpit if it is beresy ; strengthen it if in weakness ; if dead, give it life."

Mr. Carey's Lecture.

As we promised in our last issue to fernish some stracts from Rev. Mr. Carey's popular lecture on Lord Brougham, we now give the following : Lord Brougham arose in that epoch of English hisry, when war, slavery, national ignorance and legal utality, were the order of the day. [Political ower, English statesmanship and representation were eld in the pockets of a few rival governing families. The nation groaned under the weight of taxation. len and women were hanged by the score at a time for offences which scarcely could be dignified to the ank of crimes. The press-gang pursued its cruel and diabolical career. / Slavery and the slave trade, the name of England, waved its flag over distant ands and seas. And the ample page of knowledge was hidden from the eyes of the poor. Though the imes have changed, it ought not to be forgotten that Lord Brougham contributed largely to the bringing n of the better day now enjoyed ; and that he was a leader of those noble reformers who gave voice to the sentiments of the people, bowing und that neither they non their fathers were able to bear. Henry, Lord Brougham, was the eldest son of Henry Brougham, of Scales Hall and High Head Castle, Cumberland, and of Brougham, Westmoreland Eleanora, only child of the Rev. James Sym, D.D., Alloa, and niece of the historian Dr. Robertson, whose name is found among the ancestors of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. He was born in Edinburgh, at the head of the Cowgate, above the shop of Mr. Thompson, grocer, on the third flat, on the 19th of Sept., 1778, two years after the declaration of Independence, and fourteen before, the outbreak of the rench revolution, so that his political career was ixed in the stormy period of the Napoleonic wars. Having passed under Mr. Luke Fraser, and the wellknown Dr. Adam-teachers distinguished by having such pupils as Francis Jeffrey and Walter Scott-he entered the Edinburgh University at the age of 15: He attracted attention by writing on the Binomial Theorem, on general theorems in higher geometry, and on the flection and reflection of Light. Before the close of the last century he was admitted to the Scottish bar. In the year 1802, Brougham, Jeffrey, Horner, Allen, Sydney Smith and Thomas Brown, founded the Edinburgh Review. Moving "in the pre-scriptive course of a pushing Scotchman," he came to London in 1804, as Cobbett has it, "in that year he invaded this devoted country." He soon began to practice as a Barrister at the Court of Queen's Bench, and on the Northern Circuit became noted for his eloquence. As an ally of the Whig party he was returned for Camelford, to the House of Commons in 1810, by the Earl of Darlington, the patron of the borough ; and by that very pocket influence which he so soon denounced and labored with such strenuous energy to destroy ... of dury " sidires group a't The defence of Queen Caroline, against her husband, George the Fourth, who was determined to ruin her, was conducted by Brougham. The vindication of that much injured woman, made hun the idol of the people. He was regarded as the bold censor of dagrant immorality in the bighest place in the realm, and the advocate of public virtue, as the shield of the nation Between 1825 and 180, he threw his whole soul into the cause of Liaw Reform, and the great improvements in the courts since that time, have only filled out his plan. When William the Fourth came to the throne, in 1880, a new ministry was formed : and strange to say, Brougham, who character and learning fitted him for an opposition leader in the Commons, ""descended" to the Upper House and became Lord Chancellor, butlike Chatham he never recovered from being " Kicked up stairs." He remained, however, true on the whole, to the liberal cause, and was foremost in pushing the Re-form Bill through the House of Lords. After a bril-liant Chancellorship of four years in length, the ministry was broken up, and Brougbam fell under the displeasure of the king, and what was more fatal; under the displeasure of the people ; but though he ceased to connect himself with the Whig party, yet he did not ally himself with their opponents. For twenty years his public efforts were almost as un-tiring as ever in Law Reform, and in the repeal of the corn laws. He made a temporary residence ip Paris in 1839, and soon after became proprietor of the Villa Louise Eleonore, on a beantiful estate in the south of France near Cannes, and overlooking the Mediterranean. The Villa was called after daughter, who died at the age of seventeen, sole off-spring of his marriage with the eldest daughter of. Thomas Eden, Esq., of Wimbledov, whom he mar-ried in 1819, and died many years before her hus-In this lovely retreat, where he was loved by the poor, yet far away from his native Scotland, in a sleep as quiet as that of infancy, Lord Brougham died, on Thursday, the 7th of last May. His remains were honored by a public funeral at the request of the local authorities, on Sabbath, the 10th. Thus he passed away to the land where our noisy years break not the silence and disturb not the repose. Mr. Carey then spoke of Lord Brougham as an "omnific" man, as a many sided man. He desbreak not the sil cribed his personal appearance. His nose was marvellous. Punch said it was "photuberant, aggressize, defiant, inquiring, unlovely, but in. tellectual." His mind was nathematical, logical, and keen, but lacking in imagination. He had ho pa-tience with Byron, Wordsworth, Carlyle, and the German school of writers. In temper he was irrita-ble and cooling in imagination. German school of writers. In temper he was irrita-ble, and easily provoked, and yet kind, friendly, and humane. As the European Maximilian sold of the Tyrol, that "it was like a peasant's frock, coarse

Lord Brougham's fame as an orator has filled both the hemispheres. He action, and to the pursuit of the course he marked out. "Brougham's speeches," says the Eclectic Review. "are truly Demosthenic; they are studies of writings he raised for himself a monument more enduring than one of marble-a statue more lasting merous. He is reported to have said on one occasion nous and an able writer. He was a philanthropist -he toiled for the elevation of the masses. He sent the schoolmaster abroad. He helped to found the first Mechanics' Institute, which onght to be the people's college. He labored with Sharpe, Wilberforce, Macaulcy, and others for the emancipation of the slaves and the abolishing of the slave trade.

It is pleasing to know that he died not without evilence of his having fled to the Refuge set forth in his favorite hymn, which was sung at his funeral :

"I am the Way, the Truth, the Life; No son of human race; But such as 1 conduct and guide Shall see my Father's face

The lecturer closed by saying-Now that the fire which burned so intensely in his Titanic nature is uenched in the river of death; now when passion, ejudice and party arouse him no more, and the and of strife and debate and the voice of censure each him not in the silent land, let us be generous to his faults and follies - though they were neither ew nor trivial; let us remember that he was the bold crusader against the slave trade, the leader in movements for the education of the masses, the tribune of the people in the days of parliamentary reorm, the benefactor of the poor, and the friend of the distressed, and cheerfully inscribe on his tomb the epitaph he coveted in one of his earliest speecnes : Here lies the Defender of Liberty, the Advocate

of Peace, the Friend of the Prople," hose aim was not so much-"The applause of listening senates to command

The threats of pain and ruin to despise; To scatter plenty o'ar the smiling land, And read his history in a nation's eyes.'

A Catalogue

the officers and students of the University of Aca dia College for 1868 69, has been received. It is a pamphlet of 40 pages, neatly printed at the office of the Christian Messenger. For the information of our readers, we furnish the following extracts, beginning with

THE FACULTY.

Department of Arts Rev. J. M. Cramp. D. D. President, and Professor of Christian Evidences and Moral Science. Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D., Professor of Mental Philosophy, History, Rhetoric, Logic, and Political Economy. D. F. Higgins, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. R. V. Jones, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, _____, Pr of Chemistry, Geology, and Natural History. - Professor

Department of Theology,-Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D. Professor of Biblical Interpretation and the Hebrew Language, Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., Professor of Theology and Ecclesiastical History.

MATRICULATION.

Candidates for matriculation will be required to pass a satisfactory examination on the following subects : Arithmetic, English Gramman, Geography, Collier's English History; Roman, and Grecian His tory, as contained in Smith's smaller editions : Algebra, through simple equations; the first four books of Davies' Legendre,* Latin and Greek Grammars; two books of Cæsar; one book

For the Christian Visitor. From our Ontario Correspondent.

Prosperity in Churches—Is the Rate of Progress of the Gospel such as ought to satisfy Christians — One of the Things Wanting—Lord Cecil and his Associates—Grants to Denominational Colleges discontinued. From one church and another, in various sections of his great Province, we hear of additions by bantism. At the same time, one cannot but be astonished and humbled when, in his moments of sober thought, he ncrease to our membership in this way. With what small results are we apparently satisfied 1 If the blessing of God descends upon a community, and from ten to twenty persons profess to have risen from the dead to walk in newness of life, the fact s noteworthy from the rareness of its occurrence.

Of course, to the devout Christian, the repentance of even one sinner, if it causes rejoicing in heaven, may well be a cause for profound gratitude and joy. But then, ought we to feel in any degree satisfied with such results, as if they were all, or any considerable part of all, we should hepe for and expect from the preaching of the Gospel? Sarely not, while the great multitudes - the masses - in every community, are destitute of the power of experimental religion, and so living without God and without any wellgrounded hope. I know nothing so well adapted to make the believer, at times, distrustful of the reality of the Christian faith, or the genuineness of his own,

as the consideration of the smallness of the results with which be and his fellow Christians are apparently content-the complacency with which he and they look upon the multitudes swarming the paths to the woe unutterable.

Surely the Church of Christ will not always abide in lethargy. There must be a period-it may be near or far, as we measure time-in which it will no longer be the small minority it now is. And in pondering upon some of the probable characteristics of the church in that coming time, and the period which shall prepare the way for it, as compared with those which now mark it, one thought comes again and again with increasing power - Is not the great weakness of the Church of the present day/(I speak of the Church, not of any one section of it) the very small part taken by the private members (I do not like the word "laity," it has unpleasant associations) in the work of evangelization? Will not the aspect of affairs in this respect be totally changed in that happy after-time for which we are taught to pray every day? Is not a very different mode of working contemplated in the great commission, and inherent in the very idea of the Gospel and its mission, as given and illustrated by its Divine author? When we picture to ourselves a Church in which every member is daily engaged in some real and aggressive effort, as gilts, occupations and surroundings may enable, for the spread of the Kingdom, does not our conception more closely accord with

history ? Some such thoughts have of late been suggested to my mind-as, I dare say, to that of many another -by the facts now and again coming to our ears in regard to what is being accomplished here and there by an individual who has ventured out of the beaten path and shaped for himself a different course. It is perhaps true that such course is too often a little erratic. Individual effort in a new direction may not always be tempered by sound discretion, or directed with logical clearness and straightforwardness. Zeal for God not according to knowledge, has not the Apostle's unqualified approval, but it is certainly preferable to the utter absence of zeal. Possibly the lack of positive sympathy, if not the presence of positize suspicion, may often contribute to render genuine zeal unsteady.

the integrity of the church; so bad is the effect, as past history fully proves, open its spirituality, that every true friend of religion ought to rejoice that the position and views of the "voluntaries" have just been broadly asserted and sustained by a very large We are glad to see in our Denominational organ, in majority in the Legislature of Ontario. We are to Intario, some indications of progress in the churches. have no more subsidies to Denominational Colleges.

Wood Preserving.

There has been lately discovered in the States, a calls to mind how small is the per centage of actual process for preserving wood. The right to the invention has been purchased by the (N. Y.) " Metropolitan Wood Preserving Company." The application will evidently form a new era in wood manufacture ; for, in addition to the preservative qualities engendered, the method insures the wood against cracking, shrinking, warping or chip-ping, and renders it far less liable to break than in the original state. The plan is simple. The wood is placed in an iron chamber, connected by pipes with an iron still, in which coal tar is placed. The coal tar is distilled by heat, and the naptha vapor is pass ed into the wood receiving chamber, at a temperature of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred de grees. As this far exceeds the temperature of boiling water, the vapor from the still penetrates the wood congulates the albumen of the sap and expels both air and moisture. The pores of the wood, being expanded and rendered void, the heat under the still is ncreased to nearly four hundred degrees, and at this temperature the vapor of creasote, or carbolic acid, is generated, and passes into the chamber. The wood thus becomes thoroughly permeated by this subtle element." Creosote is a powerful anti-septic, and will effectually present fermentation or putrefaction. It cures the wood as it cures smoked hams and tongues, being a component part of the smoke. It is not suff cient, however, merely to drive out the moisture and coagulate the albumen of the wood. The fibre must be protected. By increasing the heat under the still

to nearly 600 degrees, the vapors of the heavy oils of coal tar are carried into the chamber. The wood is thus subjected to a third bath in the vapor of oils This condenses, in the Wood, primes it thoroughly, and furnishes to the fibrous portion of it complete protection against atmospheric moisture.

There is no branch of wood manufacture in which this new process is not desirable; but more especially is it needed for wood exposed to the action of water or earth, as that of ships, piers or fence-posts. The cost of railroad ties is becoming a very serious item of expense. The new process will preserve them for an indefinite period. A similar system, though inferior, has been applied to them for a considerable period in England. Ties, as well as piles, that have been in use there twenty five years, remain as fresh as newly sawn lumber.

A committee of the Common Council of New York city, is shortly to visit the yard of the Metropolitan Wood Preserving Company, with the idea of apply. ing the process to any new piers and wharves that may be built, 194 6. ...

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News. GREAT BRITAIN.

The new Parliament opened on the 10th by Royal commission. The usual speech from the Throne was that conveyed by the New Testament precepts and omitted.

The House of Commons re-elected the Right Hon. John Evelyn Dennison as Speaker. The London Times has a long editorial on the Measage of President Johnson alluding to the "Alabama" egotiations. It says: "The English Government show every desire to make an arrangement, and it is difficult to believe that the President's Cabinet or a hostile majority in Congress will throw over a set-tlement arrived at after long and laborious negotiations

The members of the new Ministry had an with the Queen, and formally accepted their appoint. ments. The following appointments in the new lovernment were officially announced : Wm. E. Forster, Vice President of the Board of Education ; James Stansfield, Jr., Acton C. Ayerton, and Geo. Glenfel Glynn, Junior Lords of the Trea sury ; M, E. Grant Duff, Under Secretary for India; Hon. Wm. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonia Department ; Edward H. R. Hugerson, Under Secretary for the Home Department; John Arthur Atway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department. A despatch from London of the 13th gives the fol Bench; Lord Dufferin, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Edward Sullivan, Attorney General for reland; Charles Robert Barry, Solicitor General for reland ; Thomas George Baring, Baron North Brook Under Secretary of War ; Mr. Vivian, Treasury Lord to supervise the military expenditure. In the House of Commons the election of the Right lon. Mr. Dennison as Speaker was confirmed by the Crown. The members of the House qualified themselves by aking the oath of Office. The appointment of Lord Spencer as Lord Lien enant of Ireland is officially aunounced. George Francis Train has been set at liberty, the laintiff in the case against him baving withdraw the suit. Train has issued writs against the Marqui of Abercorn, Lord Licotenant of Ireland, for one hap dred thousand pounds damages for false imprison ment, and against the Ebber Vale Steel Company for \$20,000.

of God. There are single savory passages, on the strength of which one may go many days. Next to studying the Bible prayerfully, read pithy devotional you to more profitable associates than you are in the habit of meeting. A good book may be the seed-corn of a hundred holy purposes and noble deeds.

The normal condition of a healthy Obristian is sleady activity. As soon as the hands cease to work, pauses. We are not fond of too much excitement, but they grow "weak :" as soon as the "knees" cease to run, they grow "feeble." Bible-diet and Bible-duty are the remedy which the great Physician prescribes. " Take up your cross and follow me. My grace is sufficient for thee. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to faith, hope, charity, and then all will be in action do, do it with thy might."

"Work, work ! it is healthy : but worry looks nale In its hand there is weakness, its footstep doth fail ; But workers shall joy when the work is all o'er; Work on, fellow workers, and worry no more."

Ministerial Failures.

BY DR. LANDELS. No. 6.

We must look more, however, in the direction of natural gifts and tendencies than of mental training if we would find the chief causes of failures. It is melancholy to recall, as every one can, the cases in which some highly gifted men have failed, because of some notable defect or fault. How many an otherwise excellent ministry has been marred or brought to a lamentable termination simply through infirmity of temper. Hasty words uttered, not without provocation, perhaps, have wounded the feeelings of members and converted the church into a scene of discord most inimical to spiritual prosperity ; and which, as the minister was too proud to apologise for his harsh utterance, could only be tranquilised by his being driven away. How many more have failed through the over-weening conceit which led to an undue assumption of authority. Young men, especially, have lorded over their seniors from whom they should have sought to learn wisdow, instead of dictating to them methods of procedure, until the resistance to their netty tyranny had become so strong, that like other despots who have more of the will than the power to tyrannise, they have been ignominiously stripped of their brief authority, and, driven from the office they knew not how to fill, have either deserted the ministry altogether, or gone to some other sphere to repeat the folly of their carly years, and prove themselves the worse than fools, to whom even experience does not teach wisdom.

Others, again, fail egregiously through want of judgment. They are greatly gifted, but their genius is so erratic, they remind you of that orator to whom the greatest statesman applied the ancient saying that the gods had conferred on him every talent except the knowledge of how to use them. With transcendant abilities they commit the most foolish blunders, and constrain you to say, what a pity it is that so much power should be lost to the Church and worse than lost, simply through the lack of a little common sense.

Indiscreet and self-indulgent habits have greatly hope by this means they will be able to prevent the threatened bombardment of that portion of the city by the vessels of war lying in the harbor. the spirit world. Mr. Killam was probably the most whole plea is based. They do not argue for grants marred the usefulness of some. We have all heard of to religious bodies, or to their Colleges, because they bealthy man in Yarmouth, and was highly respected the minister of whom his heavers used to say, that when they saw him in the pulpit, they never wished are religious. Nobody does that. They simply mainfor his integrity and liberality. In political life, he It is said that the insurrection is in the interest of enjoyed the confidence of a large majority of the tain that while doing, by these institutions, a work to see him out of it; and when they saw him out Queen Isabella. Queen Isabelia. Proposals for capitulations made by the insur-were rejected by the Spanish government at the piration of a short armistice. The latest despa-say that the political agitation throughout Spa-very great and that capitalists are leaving the of-try. There is much alarm among all classes of for their own denomination, the sects who maintain people of his native Town. they wished he might never enter it ggain. And them do, at the same time, a work for the "higher possibly some of us have met with ministers of whom Rev. John Rowe has accepted a una education" of the country, and that the latter work, though not the former, may be aided by Government. we feel this was true. A sad pity it is when the imcall to the pistorate from the Baptist Church at He pression produced in the sanctuary is effaced in the ence stammered out is more effective than cold po bron, Yarmouth, N. S., and has entered apon his drawing-room by the preacher's foolish talk or unbe- lished oratory. New beginners must necessarily say A distinction without a difference," has been the duties with encouraging prospects of success. He manimous cry of speakers and writers, religious and People. The government authorities are in receipt of c behaviour. It is not desirable, we admit, that many crude things. How can a seed get up out of the wishes his papers and letters sent to his address at preachers should render themselves unnatural by ground without lifting dirt? The power of the "it was like a peasant's frock, coarse ht warm." He had a profound sense isht warm." He had a profound sense May the ministry of our esteened Brother Rowe be mg a munications from many parts of the country prou taiking in a whining or sepulchral tone of voice, and church is in its memb taiking in a whining or sepulchral tone of voice, and assuming annotimonious its; but it is possible to be been assuming annotimonious its; but it is possible to be been assuming annotimonious its; but it is possible to be been another in it. If ministers should be an order are good in and there to think what they feel and easy it. The ministers are then of the the philosophy of the law. He takes and serves of the philosophy of the law. He takes and serves of the design of cover mentions in the most interesting integrations of this city are in a city in the most interesting parts of it, repeated by brothers and sisters to part. good deal upon the negative side of the questi The insurgents of Cadiz held a strong position. The Republican Committee had not yet arrived on Seville. The insurrectionary movement has not spread be-ond Cadiz. Admiral Topete has been despatched to Cadiz to Admiral Topete has been despatched to Cadiz to negotiate with the insurgents, but according to the latest reports, he has met with no success. An interview was held there between the leading Rebels and the representatives of the Provisional Mi-nistry, at which Admiral Topete was present.

pray short by his own example. These long harangues in a prayer meeting are tremendous coolers. Under their chilling power down goes the thermomeworks, healthy biographies of earnest, heroic men ter several points below zero. If you are to have a and women, and "books that are books." This will lively prayer meeting, you must have short readgive bone and muscle to mind. This will introduce ing, short praying, short singing, and short addresses. If your meeting is an hour long, and this is usually long enough, besides the necessary time devoted to singing, twenty persons at least could speak or pray; but of course no time would be left for those terrific would sooner hear some pious soul shout glory to God on the highest keynote for five minutes than to endure one of these freezing pauses for even one minute. The prayer meeting should be all aglow with

Henry Ward Beecher has one of the largest and most successful prayer meetings on this continent." At a recent convention of ministers in New York, he gave an address on the best mode of conducting a prayer meeting. Here is a specimen of his address which we carnestly commend to the consideration of ministers and people :-----

"I am going," said Mr. Beecher, " to speak of prayer meetings-the one great week night meeting, n New England phrascology, prayer and conference meeting. A common idea of its stupidness is not without occasion. Yet it is susceptible of interest and power in some respects greater than any other meeting. There ministers can say things they may not say in the pulpit. There is the place where you find the fire and secret too of the pulpit. One of the first things the young church-member has to learn. is, that Christians have to learn as in the elements of other educations. Obristian performance is not spentaneity. Few creative endowments all suscentible of development. As a school-master, here is the pastor's school-his business the development of Christian character and life. If he is not qualified for it, what is he a pastor for ? It is a wrong idea that development is all to be in one way, that of rapturous. adoration. Liberty should be given the inexperienced to express their foolishness as well as their understanding. There is too much fear that such-aone or somebody will say something not so proper-If one can get up and say, God be merciful to me a sinner ! he makes an eloquent prayer. The best prayers in my congregation are women's prayers-1 the more shame that the churches do not know how to use this power. They gnaw the bones and fling. the fat away. There are opinions of liturgies-but no such liturgy as the Hymn-Book. No such prayiog as in the hymns of Christians in all ages. Witness, such praying as this : [Reads portions of several hymns from Plymouth Collection, ia spirit as well. as in word :] ... spate is to be all o guivall die

omiliation of the second se	"Jesus, lover of a Let me to thy bos	on fy W inn oh i
And thi	is the free time day	he received into the chan
deplares	" If I, a wretch show O Jesus leave not m	distant they a tot of f
And thi	is :ast ron disc d	received into the churc
A MORE AND A PROPERTY A		within," etc. notinetieusza
let him si sion of (ing prayers. Mu. Christain devotion	a voice, but cannot pray, ic is the highest expres- n and experience, and a ied on in great part by
singlog. may give to bear up expedient	A topic started l it impulse, and br pon it. But singi for filling up time.	by any one, the minister ring an appropriate hymn ing is not to be made an
		world are often the worst; nuine feeling and experi-

Virgil's Æneid: two Orations of Cicero: two book of Xenophon's Anabasis; and the first book of Homer. These examinations are held twice in each College year-near the close of the last term, and shortly before the opening of the first term-at either of which times candidates may present themselves. No candidate will be admitted unless he has completed his fifteenth year. Candidates may enter advanced classes after undergoing satisfactory examination in the previous studies of the Course.

* The first, second, third, and fifth Books of Euclid will be accepted as an equivalent.

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY. The Course of Instruction embraces the following

studies : 1. The Hebrew Language and Literature, 2. The principles of Biblical Criticism and Interpretation. llustrated and applied in exegetical exercises on por tions of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. 3. The ology in its various branches. 4. Ecclesiastical History, with special regard to the Christianity of the first five centuries, the Reformation from Popery, and the rise and progress of the Baptist Denomination. 5. Ministerial and Pastoral Duties and other subjects in courses of Lectures. 6. The composition of Ser mons. Students in the Theological Department are required to furnish written sermons, or skeletons of sermons, and Essays on theological subjects, during the whole course.

Candidates for the ministry, who are not members of the College, may enter the Theological Department, with this proviso, that they will be subject to all the regulations of government and discipline which may be in force in the College at the time. It is desirable that students in the Theological

Department by recognized by the churches to which they belong as suitable candidates for the ministerial office.

TERMS. The First Term commences on the 1st of September n each year, and ends on the 20th of December. The Second Term communeces on the 6th of Janury, and ends on the 24th of March. The Third Term commences on the 28th of March, and ends on the 6th of June.

TACATIONS First, from 20th December to 6th January. Seond, from 6th June to the 1st of September.

anterel EXPENSES, oghi son Board may be obtained on reasonable terms; but no arrangement for boarding must be made without first consulting the President. ROOMS.

Apartments for a limited number of Students are provided by the College, for which a rent is paid by each occupant towards a fund for the general repairs

of the College buildings.

There is no charge for tuition to students entered on the foundation of a scholarship in the Endowment fund. In other cases, the tuition fee is £6 per annum, or

at that rate per term. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS GUARDIANSHIP.

utmost care is designed to be taken in the education of the Students, to promote their moral and religious, as well as intellectual culture. All members of the College are expected to attend public worship regularly on the Sabbath; and parents and guardians are requested to give instruction. as to the place of worship they wish the Students under their care to attend.

We extremely regret to learn of the unexpected death of Thos. Killam, Esq., of Yarmouth. The painful event occurred at Digby, on Tuesday last. On his return home from Halifax, he was seized with inflamation of the bowels, and suddenly passed to

These remarks have been partly, and but partly, suggested by the work that is now being carried on in the capital of the Dominion, by Lord Cecil and his ellow-soldiers. The renting of the theatre at their own expense, and the constant holding of a series of religious meetings therein by two or three soldiers, who have voluntarily resigned their commissions and their hopes of worldly preferment that their labours and prayers be not hindered, are events so unusual that they are, no doubt, known and talked about in every corner of the Dominion. The theatre is, we are told, crowded night after night, by multitudes anxious to hear the word of life from their hos. Many have professed conversion. The preachers, some or all of them, have been baptized, but have connected hemselves with no body of Christians. They baptize those converted under their ministrations, and leave them to go on their way, unconnected with any church. Evils may, perhaps-might I not say, will surely-grow out of this to the brethren and sisters thus cast forth, isolated, into the world. Nevertheless. Paul would doubtless rejoice that, in any way the Gospel is preached - preached, it is true, without much eloquence or much learning,---yet so preached that, in its simplicity and its power, it reaches the hearts of men. Meantime, we all wonder whereunto this thing may grow.

My letter is long enough already, but I canno close without an allusion to the great struggle which has just been brought to a close in Ontario, upon the question of State grapts to Denominational Colleges. Such grants have hitherto been enjoyed by the Wesleyan Methodists, the Episcopalians, and the adherents of the Scottish "Auld Kirk." The main body of the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Baptists; &c., have been opposed to them in principle and practice. The Legislature, at its last sitting, passed a resolution, pledging themselves to discontinue all such sectarian grants. The beneficiaries, or rather some of them, have been trying to move every thing which stands in the way of the repeal of this resolu-I say, "some of them ;" for truth demands the record that many of the more advanced thinkers of the first two, if not of all, the bodies named, united with the voluntaries in opposing the grants. The friends of Victoria College (Wesleyan Methodist) at Coburg, led off in the movement for repeal. Much blame has been attached to them by all parties, Baptists amongst the number, for the manner in which they have conducted the agitation. The petitions they have so industriously circulated asked aid, not for Denominational Colleges, but for "higher education." I am happy to express my doubts as to whether all those accusations of want of frackness, fraud, &c., are well founded. The petitioners could not ask for aid to Depominational Colleges, as such, without ignoring the very principle on which their

George Peabody has made another donation of one hundred thousand pounds sterling to the poor of the city of London.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .- Mr. Gladstone has issued a ddress to the electors of Greenwich preliminary to address to the electors of Green with preliminary to his re-election from that borough, rendered necessa-ry by his acceptance of a ministerial office. He says that after the part taken by him in the move-ment for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was impossible for him to decline the task of formng a ministry.

He trusts that the new administration will deserve the confidence of the country, and promises to use every effort to carry the measure which he urged while out of office.

Hopes are entertained in Paris that a collision be Turkey and Greece may be avoided. The tween Turkey and Greece may be avoided. The Turkish Government, however, are making every preparation for hostilities, and Turkish troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of Thesley. LONDON, Dec. 15.—Petitions have been presented to the House of Commons contesting the elections of 34 Liberals and 37 Conservatives, members for Bor-

The French Government is preparing a bill for th modification of its monetary system, under which new gold coin will be struck which will serve as standard for France and for other countries. The silver coin will be abolished, or if used at all will be in coins not over five or ten dollars.

PRUSSTA

In the course of a debate in the Prussian Dict on the Bill confiscating the property of the Elector of Hesse, Count Von Bismarck, alluding to the recent war agitation, said the fears of war which was prevalent during the summer have now passed away

Telegrams from Spain show that the insurrection in Cadiz has assumed formidable proportions. It is estimated that the rebels number 3,000 fighting men. They have set free and armed seven hundred con from the prisons and the galloys. All the foreign Consuls have taken refuge in the Custom House, and the civil Governor of the city has fled to San Fernando The rebels have detained, within the Hotel d Villa, all the foreign consuls they could seize and