

Missionary Progress.

We are greatly surprised and equally gratified in learning from a letter of Dr. Tupper, published in the last issue of the *Christian Messenger*, that the Rev. William George, a student at Acadia College, has offered himself, and has been accepted at a missionary meeting of our Foreign Mission Board, as a missionary to Burma. This is a matter for renewed thankfulness, encouragement and effort. Those who are favorable to the cause of Foreign Missions, but were not, two years ago, moved to sympathy and co-operation with the project of sending forth a female into the field, will find in this appointment sufficient reason for coming up to the work. We regard it as a signal to our Denomination within the limits of the Convention to gird itself afresh for the work of Christ. At the meeting of the Board, of which eleven members were present, it was

Resolved, "That Bro. George be employed to visit our Churches, hold Foreign Missionary Meetings, take up collections, obtain subscriptions, &c., for this Mission; and that he be allowed eight dollars per week for his services, with expenses borne."

The Secretary, Dr. Tupper, in his letter to the *Messenger*, writes, "It was understood that he (Mr. George) could not commence his agency till after the Anniversary of Acadia College, June 4th, and it was thought desirable for him to attend as many of the Baptist Associations as he conveniently can. The Board trust that our ministering brethren, the members of our churches, and the friends of the Mission generally, will readily and our Brother in this good work."

Dr. T. adds: Our esteemed Bro. A. R. R. Crawley, though prevented by the sickness of his family from meeting the Board, has been requested by letter to use his influence with the Executive Committee, &c., of the American Baptist Missionary Union, to obtain such accommodation from them as it may be in their power to afford us. We earnestly desire to proceed in perfect harmony with them; but it must be distinctly understood that ours is an *Independent Mission*. Rev. Dr. J. G. Warren, Secretary of the Union, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of our Board, dated Oct. 23rd, 1862, after kindly remarking, with reference to our people, that the "Executive Committee . . . would be glad to contribute anything in their power to forward their plans," justly adds, "I'll have a field and laborers of their own, toiling under their supervision, and dependent on them for support and sympathy. It is not our business to be asked to do what they already do."

It seems undesirable to withdraw support from such native preachers in Burma as are now laboring usefully; but Brother Crawley informs us that it is not easy at present to find suitable men there who are employed. Hence there is an increased necessity for sending an ordained missionary from our shores. The out-fitting and passage of a mission family, and the subsequent expenses, will be a heavy burden on the raised sister. We will already there, will obviously require enlarged liberality from all Baptists and the friends of this mission in these provinces.

While here in the Maritime Provinces the Baptists are contemplating renewed efforts in the cause of Missions, our brethren in the West of the Dominion, are pushing forward in the same direction with commendable zeal and energy. The Ontario correspondent of the *Messenger*, in the communication published last week, writes:

"The prospective opening up of the Great North-West, now coming to be looked forward to as a fact to be accomplished—is directing the attention of Missionary bodies to that quarter as a field for missionary labour. There is a general expectation that a great tide of immigration will shortly be setting in that direction. The Board of the Baptist Missionary Convention of Ontario have appointed Rev. Dr. Davidson, the Secretary of the Convention, and Rev. T. Baldwin, of Ingersoll, to spy out the land. They are to have three months leave of absence, expenses paid and their churches supplied."

The sending of Bro. Timpany and wife to the Telugus is bearing fruit both in the foreign field and at home. Cheering intelligence comes from time to time across the water. Our devoted young brother is already able to help in the work, though it will not be two years till next autumn since he left our shores. He has had the privilege of immersing a number of believing Telugus. He writes of a *hundred* who, at one time, were inquiring about the way of life. His warm heart is all aglow in the work. Nor are his earnest appeals disregarded here. The churches, or rather the friends of the Mission, have nearly completed the raising of, in addition to ordinary contributions, one thousand dollars for the purchase of a Mission compound at Alloor.

Fruit of another kind is also appearing. Rev. John McLaurin, a friend and former classmate of Brother Timpany at the Institute, and a young man of considerable promise, has offered himself for the work and been accepted by the American Baptist Missionary Board. He is to leave in August. He goes to the same people, the Telugus. He is just now visiting some of the churches in the interest of the mission.

Editorial Correspondence.

Yarmouth, May 20, 1869.

is not very brilliant in Yarmouth just now. The people depend largely upon the shipping interest, and the general depression in this department therefore is more felt here than in most other places; but they are enterprising and energetic, and will doubtless turn their attention to other modes of progress. We are impressed with the idea that Yarmouth presents a fine opening for manufactures of different kinds: such as shoe, cotton, and woollen factories. Persons wishing to turn their attention to these matters will do well to visit Yarmouth, and examine the ground for themselves.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

have been made on the Bay Coast, a few miles from Yarmouth town, and a company is now engaged in pushing on further enquiries. A quantity of the gold bearing quartz has been analysed, and is found to possess a fair share of the precious metal. Mr. Samuel Ryerson has shown us six ounces of solid gold extracted from the crude material. The parties concerned were so much encouraged by this result, that they are now just setting up a crushing machine, and have a number of men employed to consummate their purpose. Should success crown this effort, there will be a grand rush to the "gold fields" of Yarmouth.

RAILROAD EXPECTATIONS.

are cherished by the people as a means of future progress upon a large scale. Two routes have been surveyed by Governmental authority, from Annapolis to Yarmouth—one by the coast, and the other through the interior. Estimates of distance and expense have been made, with the following results. Shore route 81 miles, expense of erection \$39,000 per mile; interior route 80 miles, expense of building \$28,000 per mile—showing an advantage of the interior line over the other in the simple matter of expense of \$13,000 per mile. This fact of course will decide the location. The country through which it passes is said to be well timbered, and well adapted to agricultural pursuits. Should this line be opened up it will give a mighty impetus to trade in Yarmouth, and will soon convert it into one of the great thoroughfares of the Dominion. A fast and powerful steam boat would connect with Portland, and thus make this new line of travel the shortest and most direct from Halifax to the United States.

THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.

of the Province, we trust, is becoming more healthy. The Local Government has adopted a very sensible policy in following in the wake of the Hon. Joseph Howe, and this will tend to tone down the spirit of political agitation, and allow the people to devote their energies to that which is to them of much more importance, viz.: the development of the immense resources of the richest gem in the Dominion. We

presume that Howe, Tupper, Killam, and all the other Nova Scotia members, whether Confederates or otherwise, will now be found *striking together* to obtain ample justice for their famed Province.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

of Yarmouth, though not equal to the interior counties, are not to be despised. Accompanied by our intelligent and excellent brother, Deacon Samuel Brown, we took a drive, on Monday last, round by the Chebogue River, or to what is called the Point, and so returned by the sea board. Uttermost Indians originally had possession of this section of the country; but the French came and drove them away; then came the English and drove off the French. Some few relics of original ownership are still to be seen; but "like angels, visits, low and far between." The Chebogue River is navigable as far up as Acadia, a distance of some seven or eight miles from its mouth, and forms a large quantity of marsh lands on either side, productive of salt grass in abundance. The upland, when properly cultivated, produces well; but it is largely in the hands of sea-faring men, who take much more pride and pleasure in ploughing the deep blue sea than they do in ploughing the dry land. The consequence is a very general neglect of all farming pursuits; but on the Chebogue Point there are a few men who devote their attention mainly to agricultural interests. Mr. Chandler Robbins does this; and the result is a farm which produces bountifully, especially in the article of hay. His grass fields usually yield him three tons to the acre. Fifty acres give him one hundred and fifty tons of hay per annum. With the exception of potatoe fields, his farm is principally devoted to pasture and hay. As his land bounds on the sea coast, he has an excellent opportunity of gathering the sea-weed in any quantity he chooses, for fertilizing purposes. He informed us that he sometimes uses in that way not less than a thousand cart loads per annum. Wherever scattered over the fields it gives the grass great vigor and rapid growth. It is admirably adapted also to the growth of sheep. The pasture is just what they require, and in the winter season they feed mainly on sea weed and fir boughs. Mr. Robbins informs us that he wintered this year eighty sheep, and the whole of them did not eat more than five hundred of hay. Then they are remarkably prolific, and both wool and lambs are of superior quality.

A Mr. Archibald, from Colchester, has purchased an excellent farm adjoining Mr. Robbins, for which it is said, he paid \$4,400. A little singular that a man, wishing to cultivate the soil on a large scale, should prefer a farm enveloped half of the summer season in the dense fogs of the Atlantic, to the rich soil and salubrious climate of Colchester County; but then he has advantages here which he probably could not get there. When he gets tired of cultivating his productive fields, he can run his boat out to the Atlantic, a short distance from the shore, and bring up the treasures of the deep in any quantity, in the shape of most delicious halibut, cod, and other kinds of fish, all of excellent quality. A brother of this Mr. Archibald last year purchased Bunker's Island, at the entrance of Yarmouth Harbour, at a cost of \$4,000, and is rapidly converting it into a most fruitful field. The terminus of Nova Scotia "Western Extension," it is supposed, will be on this Island. This, of course, will greatly enhance its value.

The sea fogs and gales prevent effectually the growth of fruit trees on the coast of Yarmouth; but in the interior of the county they can be cultivated with great advantage. The new line of railway in contemplation, will doubtless open up a fine fruit-bearing country, so that the County of Yarmouth may ultimately become as celebrated in the apple department as her charming sister Annapolis.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

is extending its advantages into every district of the County. Not only is the town of Yarmouth blessed with the finest educational buildings in these lower Provinces, but school houses of superior mould are starting up in every section of the County. New Brunswick must bestir herself in the important business of education, or her rising sons and daughters will become mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," beside their more advanced neighbors. The press of New Brunswick, secular and religious, must give more attention to the question of general education for the masses, and thus prepare the public mind for the inauguration of the Free School system in our midst, with the least possible delay.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

has done much for this County. It has created a wide spread temperance sentiment, so much so, that many of those who are grown to the years of man and womanhood have no idea of the taste of intoxicating liquors. This of itself is a wondrous triumph. Then there is not a licensed tavern, or grog shop, in the County, and so far as legal enactment is concerned, the sale of liquors is limited to medicinal purposes. True, the law is, in some instances, violated, but a public conscience has been created that frowns upon the unrighteous traffic. The pulpit of Yarmouth County is, for the most part, sound on the question, and wields an immense power on the side of sobriety and virtue. If the results of Temperance are unequal to the expectations of the friends of the Cause, let them not be disheartened. When they compare the moral status of their county in this respect with other places not far distant, they will see abundant reason for thanking God and taking courage.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT.

in Yarmouth, we rejoice to say, is largely in the ascendant. The religious revivals, which in the days of the late Harris Harding and his associates, swept repeatedly over the country, have left an indelible impress for good upon the hearts and lives of the present generation. All classes have been taught to at least respect christianity and its consistent teachers; so that even those who are not open professors of a personal faith, are large contributors to the support of the gospel. As we look upon these noble people, deep down in our hearts, we say, thank God for the life and ministry of Harris Harding.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society.

On the 19th instant this Society celebrated its 37th anniversary, in Boston. Six years ago \$56,000 constituted its total annual receipts, but during the past year it has received into the treasury more than \$144,000. The number of laborers employed, six years ago, was 98; during the past year, the number has been 276. Two years ago the Society was burdened with a heavy debt. That encumbrance has been removed. It is proposed to raise a sum for this year amounting to \$273,000. The annual report says:—

"During the year 1868, 213,636 immigrants arrived at the single port of New York. Of these, 101,989, or nearly 48 per cent., were from Germany, 47,571 from Ireland, 37,637 from England, Scotland, and Wales, 14,529 from Sweden, and the remainder from nearly every country Europe, with a few from South America, Asia, and Australia. A complete record is kept by the Commissioners of Emigration of the countries from which the immigrants come, and of their destination. This record shows that 101,918 passed immediately to new homes in the Western States and Territories, 65,714 remained in New York, and 47,137 went to the Southern States."

Your Board have endeavored to do their utmost to carry the light of life to these millions from other lands who are thus coming to make their homes in America. The work has been prosecuted so vigorously as our means would warrant, among the Germans, the French, the Swedes, the Danes, the Norwegians, the Hollanders, and others.

Not a few Formalists, Rationalists, and Roman Catholics have been brought to the Saviour. The power of the Gospel in the most obscure and degraded classes of our people is a fact of which we are proud to boast. Men who were formerly persecutors, now preach the faith which once they would destroy.

We must not fail to mention also, that a vast amount of work among foreigners is being done by churches that are known as *American*. For example, one of the Missionaries in Missouri, writes that he has "baptized" into the fellowship of his little church, persons from sixteen different nationalities. We may want to be doing less than we ought for these foreign-born people. That we are doing little enough is too true. But a case like that just mentioned, is cheering indeed, since it is believed to represent a general and wide-reaching state of facts.

We commend to the attention of our own Home Missionary Society some of the principles and purposes of the American Baptist Home Mission Board, on which we, too, should act, in making appropriations. The following points claim special consideration:—

To occupy fields of the very best promise, centres of influence, centres of power, and from these to move aggressively outward, as from a well assumed military base.

To spend none of the money of the Society upon a man simply because he is poor or because he applies for aid, but to employ as laborers, men of known industry, piety, energy, and efficiency. Missionary money is very sacred. It should be made to yield the largest return possible.

To insist that the pastors and churches aided, shall not merely strive to become self-supporting as soon as possible, but from the very first and always, to be contributing churches; on the ground that only such churches are of the New Testament type.

To strike for the best lot in town where a meeting-house is to be built; and never to encourage extravagance in building, but on the contrary, economy, commodiousness, durability and taste.

One of our best exchanges, *Zion's Advocate*, Portland, Me., reads us the following good-natured lecture, which we cheerfully acknowledge, and for which our cordial thanks are returned, with the hope that nothing more exciting to our sensibilities may ever appear in its columns. "We trust our excellent contemporary will preserve its equanimity though half a dozen other" Provincial Editors "should write" against "annexation."

Our good neighbor, the *Christian Visitor*, of St. John, N. B., is somewhat exercised over a correspondence which has been going on in the *Halifax* and *London* papers, concerning the annexation of Nova Scotia to the United States. The *Visitor* does not give a very attractive view of the material, moral and religious condition of our Union; and if its view is correct, it is strange that so many of the best young men of the Dominion, from the ocean to the Lakes, should be flocking into this tax-burdened land. But they will come, and in such numbers that some sections of the Dominion are in danger of being depopulated. We should like to see a more intimate and mutually satisfactory commercial intercourse between the two sections; but our good friends in the Provinces need not fear the existence among our people of any wish to force or hasten annexation. We should like to see the Dominion freed from the leading strings of English influence and led to develop its vast resources, and thus form a rich and prosperous nation, side by side with our own, with a free interchange of the productions peculiar to each. We have territory enough already, and so has the Dominion. We trust our excellent contemporary will preserve its equanimity though half a dozen other retired politicians should write letters on annexation.

The Baptist Anniversaries in London.

The *London Freeman* for April 30, and May 7, brings us a full account of the Baptist Anniversaries held this year in London, together with verbatim reports of several of the addresses, by some of their leading men, and of the discussions that followed those addresses. One of the most important and exciting topics agitated on the occasion was *Church Membership*, on which a carefully prepared paper was read by Rev. C. B. Baillie, of Islington. Rev. C. H. Spurgeon would go farther than Mr. Baillie, on conditions of church membership: Mr. B. ignoring baptism as a pre-requisite, and Mr. S. insisting upon it being retained; while Dr. Stock went farther than either Mr. Baillie or Mr. Spurgeon. The *Freeman* reports Mr. Spurgeon as follows:

"The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he thought there was the same authority for requiring baptism as repentance and faith. He should like to have a solitary instance produced from the New Testament of persons who were received into the church, but declined to be baptized. With regard to the proposition that persons were admitted into the church with a view to salvation it was negated by the fact that the church was to be a building of living stones. He had refused to subscribe the building up of dead stones in order that they might be quickened. The church was compared to a vine, and all the branches appeared to be the outgrowth of the inner life of the vine, or else they were liable to be removed by the pruning-knife. There was no instance of engrafting a dead branch with the view of its receiving life. He did not wish to lessen the distance between the church and the world, but to increase it, and therefore he would plead for a different mode of entrance into the church than those which Mr. B. had adopted. He had refused to receive persons on admission, and he must say that if he had found a particle of chaff flying off from his wheat, he should think his fan was not of particularly great use. (Applause.) He did not think ministers were themselves exempt from church discipline. There were some cases of unworthy men being elected who would never have been chosen if there had been a reference to the churches under whose authority they ought to have been. There ought to be a constant revision of the church roll. He did not like to make any rule as to the time to be allowed to non-steadfast members; every case ought to be taken upon its own merits. Some members might be away for twelve months, but the absence of others from communion ought not to be tolerated for three months. He did not hold that our present tests were at all too stringent. He however objected to persons being brought before a church meeting to be questioned by all who were present. He had received eight thousand souls into his church, and he had never met with any such delicate cases as those referred to by Mr. Bigwood."

Dr. Stock in his speech said—

"But if he should ever on some fine day drift from his present moorings, he should cast anchor near Mr. Bigwood, for he believed there was no holding place between the two positions. He conceived the truth to be this: Men by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, became Christians, and by the power of that faith in the ordinance of baptism they became professors, disciples of Christ. The New Testament churches were composed entirely of persons who had so avowed their discipleship. There was the clear teaching of the Acts of the Apostles and the epistles, and it would be wrong to admit anybody to the greatest privileges of church membership and yet deny them formal and technical membership itself. Therefore, he would not stop where Mr. Spurgeon stopped."

In future issues of the *Visitor* we shall give a more extended account of the works and words of the recent Baptist Anniversaries in England and America.

Baptist Seminary Examination.

Mr. Burton—The terminal examination of the classes of the Baptist Seminary will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Alumni Society will hold their annual meeting for the transaction of business Wednesday evening, June 9th, at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock there will be a public Religious Exhibition in the Baptist Chapel, and at its close the alumni and friends will dine together at the Queen Hotel.

There will be a meeting of the Education Society for the transaction of important business, on Tuesday evening, 8th June. A full meeting is expected.

Your readers will see by the accompanying notice the programme of exercises connected with the close of our educational year at the Seminary. The past year has been one of progress. A French and Female Department has been added to the Institution, and encouraging results in such are apparent.

course of study extending over three years has been adopted, and three of our number will complete the course this year, and receive certificates. Others will matriculate for a college course, and a large proportion of our students will return another year to complete the Seminary course. It would be a source of pleasure to the managers of the Institution to welcome a larger number of the old students and friends of the Seminary to its closing exercises this year than has been the case heretofore. Yours truly, J. E. HOFFER.

Fredericton, May 30, 1869.

By following a bungling report in the *Colonial Presbyterian*, the *Visitor* of last week was made to misrepresent, in a certain important item, the address of the Fredericton Bishop, at the confirmation in Trinity Church. The language of the *Colonial Presbyterian* is as follows:—"The Bishop said they had been made members of the church by baptism, through the faith and charity of others, but by that act they declared to the world that they were consenting parties to that profession, and meant to continue in the fellowship of the church." We italicize the blundering and misleading phrase. Now we venture to affirm that if the clause under review were submitted to any number of men, competent to decide on questions of English grammar, they would, without hesitation, say that it grammatically refers back to the rite of baptism. Readers, who understand the significance of Episcopal rites, and mentally supplying the deficiency of expression in the report of the *Colonial Presbyterian*, would say the clause—"but by that act"—pointed to the fact of Confirmation. It does not remove, nor excuse the blunder, to say that the report is dealing especially with the service of Confirmation. There can be no doubt now as to what the Bishop said, and as to what the report in dispute meant, but failed, to say. In this case the *Visitor's* "wit," and a certain phase of its "polemics" may be at fault, but the dogmas of infant sprinkling, and of infant-church membership, are none the less defenceless, absurd and mischievous. We repudiate the charge that "the *Christian Visitor* palpably garbles and misrepresents the *Journal's* (*Presbyterian's*) report of what the Bishop said at the late Confirmation." "It is a pity" that the *Presbyterian* should have been so reckless in its use of the English language, as to mislead the *Visitor*.

From our Ontario Correspondent.

The *Globe* Newspaper and its Circulation—General Occupations—Unemployment—Records—The Canadian Baptist—Reviews—Another Missionary to the Telugus—Alexander Street Church and its Pastor.

"We have now in Ontario, I have no doubt, one of the most marked instances of successful enterprise, to be found in the Dominion. I refer to the *Globe*, published in Toronto, and generally regarded as the organ of the Reform Party. A few months since, a bold, and in some respects, radical change was made in the mode of conducting the paper—bringing it into conformity with the system adopted in some of the leading newspaper offices in Great Britain. One of the most prominent features in the new order of things is the course pursued in reference to advertisements. All inducements to repetition of these have been removed, the same price being now charged for the fifthth insertion as for the first. There is, of course, a great reduction from the former rates for single insertions. Well, this and other innovations, seem to have proved most successful. In six months, the circulation of the *Daily Globe* has increased from 7,752, to 18,120 copies. The increase in the issue of the *Weekly* has kept pace. It is now claimed that no city in the world has a daily journal with one-half the circulation, in proportion to its population, of the *Toronto Globe*. The influence wielded by such a paper must be immense, beyond estimate. It is fortunate that that influence is so often, in this case, thrown into the scale of truth and progress. The *Globe* is one-sided enough, no doubt, on some of the more purely political issues of the day. In regard to these, the converse of the views of the party just now dominant, is generally its creed. But in the main, its views on social, moral, and religious questions, are sound and liberal. It is often outspoken in the exposure of wrong doing. Its teachings on the subject of trade and political economy, seem to the writer to be especially sound and comprehensive."

There are two subjects connected somewhat remotely with the last named science, which seem to demand attention just now in Ontario and Quebec, possibly all over the Dominion. The first is the unfortunate tendency to over-crowding in what seem to be regarded as the *genteel* occupations, such as clerks, ships, &c. The *Globe* has been combatting this evil, it is to be hoped with some effect. It would seem laughable, had it not a more serious side, to learn of a hundred or two applications for some petty clerkship, before the ink of the advertisement has fairly dried. Just fancy one hundred stalwart, young Canadians, competing earnestly for the privilege of measuring tapes and ribbons, while there are thousands of broad acres all over this wide domain, holding out to the hand of the diligent cultivator the almost sure prospect of independence. This state of things is to be regretted. And I cannot but think that one false but very prevalent notion has very much to do with making it possible—the notion that farmers do not need education. Let this erroneous view be earnestly combated in the press and from the platform. Let a demand for educated, scientific farmers, be created. There is need enough and scope enough for them, and few things would, I conceive, tend more directly to the steady progress and permanent prosperity of the Dominion, than a large addition to the ranks of intelligent and cultivated cultivators of the soil.

The other evil alluded to, is the *bankruptcy*, so alarmingly on the increase. One is appalled and ashamed to read the list of insolvents, published from time to time. Alas! what tales of recklessness and folly, of prospects blighted and character blasted, on the one hand, and of want and misery, of misplaced confidence and trust betrayed, on the other, are suggested. Is there not a cause? Surely there is something radically wrong at the bottom—wrong probably no less in the principles and practices of the *customer* than in those of the *trader*. Undue haste to be rich, the foolish fondness for "genteel occupations," above noted, ignorance of the laws of trade, and many other helping causes, might easily be noticed. Surely every public teacher has a work to do in instilling better principles into the minds of the people.

The *Canadian Baptist* has adopted the payment in advance system. It is to be hoped, that this principle may prove as successful as it is sound. Paying subscribers ought to advocate this plan, if for no other reason, for the good, though somewhat selfish one, adduced by Gladstone against the credit system generally. It would relieve honest subscribers from the necessity of paying for the papers of dishonest ones.

The Executive Board of the Ontario Baptist Missionary Convention have appointed two prominent ministers to visit the North West, during the present summer and spy out the land. They are to report a scheme for enabling the Baptists of this Province to discharge their duty to this great region, in view of the stream of immigration which is expected shortly to set in that direction. Other denominations have already missionaries in some parts, Baptists, it is thought, should have sufficient faith in their distinctive views to send some pioneers.

Observing news of religious awakenings coming from many parts of Ontario. We read of revivals of greater or less magnitude or power, every week, in the *Baptist*. Would that more good men and true, were

forthcoming for the work. The Theological Department of the Institute, having closed its session, a number of students have gone forth to labor for a season. There yet is room. Another student of the Institute is to leave during the summer, for the Foreign Mission Field. He also goes to the Telugus, amongst whom Bro. Timpany and wife are now laboring. Rev. J. McLaurin, the new appointee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, is a young man of promise. We could hardly spare him from our churches for any other work; but for this, cannot but bid him God-speed.

The young and interesting church in Alexander Street, Toronto, is now without a pastor. Rev. Mr. McNott having left them, and the denomination to join, I believe, the Plymouth Brethren. He has been unsettled in mind for sometime. It is to be feared that his restless spirit will scarcely find the peace and perfection it is seeking in any earthly organization. So far as I am aware, no shade of reproach has been cast upon his moral character, no doubt left as to his fervent piety. It is perhaps, most to be regretted for his own sake, that he did not see it his duty to sever his relations with the church and the body, at an earlier date. In the turmoil of doubt and inward unrest, we are too prone, sometimes, to forget the requirements of straightforward truth and honesty, in regard to the use of the position we may fill, and of the influence thereby conferred. We are glad to learn that the church is in the main united and steadfast. We trust the Great Shepherd may speedily send them a pastor after their own heart."

London Baptist Association.

We learn from the *London Freeman* that this new organization of our English brethren is doing a most excellent work. The association is only a few years old, but they have already expended some thousands of pounds on the erection of new chapels in London, and in other provincial places, and in other ways they are contributing largely to the unity and progress of the denomination. At a recent meeting of the association the President, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, made the following characteristic speech:—

The President then said that he had been requested by the Committee to address the delegates present. Their position as a denomination in London, he remarked was not altogether ill, nor was it altogether well. There were about 370 Baptist churches in the metropolis, about sixty or seventy of whom were much higher in doctrine and lower in usefulness than they would like to accept as a representation of their position. Some of the churches were extremely weak and struggling for existence. Their united membership could not exceed 30,000, and probably it would fall somewhat under that number. The number of chapels belonging to the denomination was about 370, proportionate to the number of those of other churches, which was a cause for congratulation in one sense, but was a source of regret that it should be so small, inasmuch as there was greater scope for the denomination in the metropolis than in the provinces. They were free from the influence of the county priests and the tyranny of squires and county landlords; so that there was more probability of their success in the metropolis than in many parts of the country. He thought, therefore, their influence should be much larger than it was. He had thought that amongst a population with but slender education their Wesleyan brethren could best labor; but that the middle classes seemed the best to appreciate the views which distinguished the Baptist denomination. He considered that they had, on the whole, a fine opportunity before them. Their fathers did not cultivate the field as they had done; and it was for them to do more than they had done for the spread of their principles. He believed they occupied a great vantage ground at the present time. People had a great desire to see the gospel preached, and the times were peculiarly favorable to religious thinking. He considered that the great truth which they endeavored stoutly to defend would become by and by the great question of the day. He referred to the truth of our individual piety. The day would come, he thought, when people would inquire more into that truth, and believe it more fully; when other denominations would become absorbed in their own (laughter), and when there would only be two bodies left—the Baptists and the Papists. (Renewed laughter.) Their opportunity (continued Mr. Spurgeon) lay first in their zeal and full union. There should be perfect unity in each church; and churches should be united with each other; the church officers should be in earnest about the spiritual health and prosperity of each member, and should attend the weekly services of the church. Ministers and deacons should do their best to increase and foster the spirit of prayer in their churches. Each minister should find work for his people to do, and should not think of attempting to do it all himself. Work was the secret of the church's increase. They should also urge upon their people greater generosity in the support of the cause of Christ, and he himself considered that the system of weekly offerings should be adopted almost universally. They, as ministers must do their best to extend and to fill the churches. In cases where the chapel was not full, he would not fill it by preaching sermons in the open air instead of to empty pews. Countries were sometimes have theatre services, and vacate their chapels for short periods to preach in music halls. Churches that did not succeed in gathering congregations should have special services, and invite brethren who are known to have the ear of the masses to preach. He thought anything and everything that was legitimate should be done to bring people within hearing of the gospel. It had struck him that the time would come when they would have to make some stir as to their principles. He did not know but what they should not give away a good dose of immersionist tracts in neighborhoods where their principles were but little known. It might induce some Prebaptists to take up the subject and to prove from Scripture their authority for infant sprinkling; and he was sure it would then be quite unnecessary for Baptists to preach on the subject if the Prebaptists themselves would only take it up (laughter). They should endeavor to outdo one another in their churches and foster it. Young people should be pressed to work for Christ, and to start new causes, especially in this huge metropolis. They should seek to consolidate their churches; and also to form fresh communities by sparing some of their members for this purpose. It was a source of regret that the London churches were burdened with a debt of £240,000; but he believed the time would come when it would be possible to do something towards helping the churches to remove this heavy load."

To the POINT.—The following, from the *Christian Era*, has more than the usual amount of good advice in so small a space. As it is brief, it can soon be committed to memory. It would be well if every church member would attempt it. A more difficult task would be to put it in practice. It is worth trying:—"Dear Brethren:—I suggest that you pray for your minister daily, guard his reputation carefully, hear him preach weekly, listen to the word wakefully, treasure it up joyfully, practice it faithfully, labor with him earnestly, both individually and collectively, attend the prayer and conference meeting constantly, support the Sunday School cordially, and scribe for him liberally, pay him promptly, give him a bit of meat and ball of butter occasionally, call on him frequently but rarely, greet him cordially but not rudely—and may the God of all grace bless you abundantly, and add unto you daily such as may be saved eternally. Amen."

The Church Wards of St. Luke's Church, Portland, publish a resolution censuring very severely some remarks made by Bishop Mesley at a recent confirmation held in that church. Rev. W. G. Ketchum, Rector of St. Andrews, has received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia College, New York. This is the largest and wealthiest Episcopal College in the United States. The 20th of May was one of the most remarkable days ever known in St. John. The previous night considerable rain fell, which turned in the morning to snow, again followed by rain. The wind was high and the current in the harbor very powerful, owing to the heavy rain. Considerable difficulty was experienced in managing the rails in the harbor. Three vessels at Walker's new wharf broke from their moorings, wrenching the post at the end of the wharf from its position, and starting the wharf itself. The vessels becoming adrift collided, so that all three were much damaged—the *Choice* to the extent of at least \$1,000, and the *Lillian* to a greater amount. A tug containing a number of tidesmen, on their way to the relief of one of the vessels, was run over by a tugboat, and so to relate, a man named Patrick Sullivan was drowned. The others were saved with much difficulty.

A contract has been made with E. Lunt, Esq., for the transportation by steamer of the 23rd Regiment, from Fredericton to this City, where they will be embarked in H. M. S. *Serpent*.—*News*.

The Greenwood Cemetery Company has been organized, with Isaac Noble, Esq., as President, Mr. Geo. F. Harding, Treasurer, and Messrs. Noble, D. W. Clark, Jas. Quinton, M. P. G. H. Clark, Lewis H. Brown, and John McLaughlin as Directors. The Company have purchased a beautiful piece of ground near Sand Cove, Lancaster, containing about 50 acres of land.

We regret to learn that Messrs. Z. Adams & Sons mill has been stopped on account of a strike by the employees.

The boats at the Ferry Landing at Carleton have been ordered by Aldermen Littlejohn and McCord to be decayed, and the planing in some places quite unsafe.

The very handsome pulpit given and erected some time ago by the ladies of Calvin Church, for their pastor, through Mr. Manson, has been presented to the Rev. Samuel Heston.

Extract of a letter from Chicago, Ill., dated May 18, 1869:

Quite a ripple is being caused just now upon the otherwise rather quiet stream of Chicago Baptist affairs, by the recent conversion to the Baptist faith of Rev. H. B. Woods, late rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in this city. Mr. Woods presided at a sermon in the Second Baptist Church last Sunday evening, giving a statement of his reasons for his change of views. At the close of the sermon he was baptized by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Goodspeed. "So Ritualism, rampant as it is, is not having all things its own way in Chicago."—*N. Y. S.*

PLYMOUTH PULPIT, for May 8th and 15th, have been received. Subjects of discourse are—Human Ideas of God; The Graciousness of Christ, treated in the style peculiar to H. W. Beecher, original, eloquent and sparkling.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—This is a large pamphlet, giving much valuable information to intending emigrants, on the soil, climate, resources, institutions, free-grant lands, &c., of the Province of Ontario, and issued by authority of the Government of Ontario, together with a large map of that Province.