THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

The Convention.

In the sketch we published last week of the sayings and doings of our recent Convention in Halifax, we could not furnish a notice of the closing meeting on Wednesday morning, as the New Brunswick Secretary came away before the concluding session. Nor could we present to our readers certain very important papers and reports that came before the Conven-Tion. We are now able to complete our sketch, for which we are indebted to the columns of the Messen-

one of Britain's ships of war, but it would be interesting to know who pays the bill?" Of one thing we are certain, the owners of our steamboats would be much better pleased if they could be honored with his presence, and besides free intercourse with the people, along the usual lines of travel, would tend to tone down the pressure of exorbitant salaries.

His Excellency and Lady Young arrived by special rain about 3 P. M., attended by Hon, Dr. Tupper and Sir George E, Cartier, and was the signal for the booming of cannon from the Old Fort, and for a general rush to the cars, to get a sight of the distingui-hed stranger. As he came upon the platform he was met by Peter Bonnett, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, who read an excellent address, to which Sir John made a graceful reply. Hearty cheers from the multitude, loud and oft-repeated, indicated their adhesion to Dominion rule. One gentleman, however, fearing that he might be misinterpreted, declared in utterances loud and earnest, that while he was an anti Confederate, he was no Annexationist, but loyal to Victoria to the very centre of his soul.

About 4 P. M. we left in the return Express train for Middletown. The drive along the valley is charming beyond expression. The river at full tide meandering through these lovely marsh grounds. The mountains on either side, and the highly cultivated fields and fruitful orchards stretching out in all directions, constitute a landscape of exquisite loveliness.

In no country have we ever travelled over a smoother road, and its popularity is rapidly on the increase. Some 20 years ago we had the honor of presiding at a public meeting at Wilmot, called by the late Dr. Bayard, to consider the importance of erecting a railroad through the Annapolis valley and on to Halifax. The meeting was ably addressed by the lamented doctor and other gentlemen; but the prospect of ever getting such a road in our day was far from encouraging. When first seriously contemplated by Dr. Tupper and the party then in power it was regarded, by a large majority of the people, as "a delusion and a snare;" but it is now, however, a fixed reality. The road is built, and all classes, Confederates and anti-Confederates, are delighted beyond measure. The travel and freight on the road is already far in advance of the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. On Thursday when the up and down trains met at Middleton Station, we observed two of the first class cars on each train comfortably filled with passengers, and we were told that one day last week the Express train alone yielded \$200. We were assured by one of the directors that the Company have three superb boats in course of erection on the Clyde to connect the road with Saint John and Portland. One to ply direct between Annapolis and Portland, another to connect with Saint John, and the third to connect St. John with Portland. These boats will probably be on hand early in the spring. The connection between Windsor and Saint John direct will cease, and this Annopolis route will secure the principal part of the Nova Scotia travel to Saint John and to the United States.

We observed that in several places the road passes through orchards and gardens of considerable value. The premises of Rev. N. Vidito, of Wilmot, are se riously injured by bringing the road in too close contact with his dwelling house, and for a time the appraisers of damages were unwilling to allow a reasonable amount for the injury inflicted, but our brother appealed to the higher tribunals, and we were

We spent the time from Monday till Thursday in attending to the business in charge, and in calling upon old friends. Brethren Willard Parker and William Porter are now occupying profitably the large field, which we were accustomed to cultivate as best we could for some twenty three years of our pastoral life, and we rejoice to know that it is yielding them a rich harvest. May the divine blessing continue to attend their labors!

We intended returning by the Express train in time to take the Empress at Annapolis, but a singular circumstance prevented us from so doing, and we therefore in order to reach home in time for the Sabbath had to return via Windsor. Accordingly we took the up train on Thursday afternoon, passed on to Kentville, and spent the night with our Bro. Hon. C. R. Bill, at Billtown, the place of our birth. A thousand reminiscences rush in upon us as we visit our old home, but we must not dwell upon them now. Friday has arrived, and we hasten back to Kentville to take the train for Wolfville, intending to call upon old friends there, and tarry with them over night; but on our arrival we are told that in order to be in time for the Empress it will be necessary to proceed at once to Windsor. So on we pass to the Grand Pre Station, and thence by coach to Windsor. The warm-hearted hospitality of an old friend whose face we had not seen for long years, made us comfortable for the night. The grand old times with their impressive scenes and associations come up for review, and awaken recollections, which retouch the springs of human sympathy and stir the soul with emotions of the deepest gratitude.

THE CROPS in Annapolis, King's and Hant's counties for the most part are unusually abundant. The hay has been secured in excellent order and potatoes are unusually promising. As yet there is general freedom from rust or disease of any kind. Some orchards are not so prolific as last year; but others much more so. Plumbs about Windsor very abundant and of the

very best quality. Holders are asking \$4 per bushel. Some of the farmers complain that they have no paying markets for their potatoes, and that they will be compelled to give them to their cattle. If they send them to the States they have to pay a duty of 25 cents (gold) on every bushel. This is prohibition in earnest; but the policy is as contracted as it is earnest, and cannot much longer rule the commercial destinies of this great continent. Reciprocity is the demand of the age, and must ultimately prevail.

Beef in Nova Scotia commands an unusually high price, and therefore the farmers can afford to feed with potatoes in any reasonable quantity. So great is the demand in Halifax that since the opening of the railroad several car loads had been sent from Annapolis County by train.

The advantages of this mode of transit are every day becoming more and more apparent. Fire wood for shipping purposes, and lumber for local uses are being sent by rail from Aylesford to Wolfville. Fifty tons of manganese taken from a quarry just back of Kentville were on hand ready for transit by rail from Kentville to the nearest place of shipment for Boston. On the brow of the Gates Mountain, on lands owned by Alfred Dodge, iron ore of superior quality is being obtained in considerable quantity for market. About 70 tons have already been taken from the mine, and probably a portion of this, if not all, will be sent by railway to Annapolis for shipment to a distant port. The lodes of this new mine though small at the open ing, are said to increase in bulk as they deepen, and the indications are such as to excite the hope that exceedingly rich ore, and in immense quantities, will ultimately be obtained. A company has been formed easily worked, and at one time it was supposed could

The Nictaux mountain is known to contain lodes of iron ore upon a very extended scale, which will be rendered all the more valuable by these new facilities for transit. Copper and other valuable ores have also with enthusiasm, and engendered love of study and been discovered in that region of the country, and by means of the railroad may yet be turned to good ackindness you have dealt with the rough materials put for transit, Copper and other valuable ores have also count.

Central Wilmot and Nictaux are about in the centre between Halifax and St. John, so that when the railroad is completed and a fast boat put on that will make the passage from Annapolis to St. John in three hours, then the journey to either of those flourishing districts can be accomplished in five or six hours. Three cheers for the Annapolis railway !

Notes on the Recent Convention.

Our Baptist Convention, held annually and alternately in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, during the month of August, is one of the most important and interesting of our denominational anniversaries. To the Associations, of which we have six, three in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, and one in Prince Edward Island, are left reports and deliberations pertaining more especially to the work and advancement of the churches in their respective and imnediate fields of labor. These Associations are composed of delegates sent by the churches, and the services of their anniversary occasions are mutually and eminently profitable. But the Convention comprehends a wider range of representation, specified in its Constitution, as follows:

That every member of a Baptist Church in good standing, who shall pay annually ten shillings or upwards towards any of the objects embraced in the Jonon Societies, or into the funds of the Convention, and also every ordained Baptist minister in the three Provinces, in good standing, shall be a member of the Convention; any person paying five pounds or upwards shall be a life member; and the payment of wenty pounds or upwards at one time, shall constitute a life director. Every Church connected with an Association, and contributing ten shillings towards any of the objects embraced in the Union Societies, shall be a member of this Convention, and be at liberty to send one delegate to represent such Church, and if five pounds are collected, two delegates. Every local Union Society collecting annually five pounds or upwards, shall be a member of this Convention, and shall be at liberty to send two delegates to represent them therein, and one delegate for every additional five pounds collected: so as no Church or Union Societies be at liberty to send more than five delegates; and that each Association connected with the Convention be allowed to send five delegates. The Missionary and Educational Boards shall also be at liberty to send one delegate each.

The Convention thus composed, restricts itself al-

most exclusively to two leading subjects, viz. : EDU

CATION and FOREIGN Missions. The questions discussed by this body under the first topic, have sole reference to matters in connection with Acadia College; and Acadia College seems to mean not only the College proper, but, also, Horton Academy, the Theological Department, and the Grand Pié Female Seminary. Here, to the mind of the writer, at least. there is a little confusion, which may be dissipated perhaps, by a little more information. All these different departments of Education at Wolfville, come more or less under the consideration and supervision of the Board of Governors of Acadia College. They do something in their meetings in the way of legislating for and controlling the management of the departments above specified; but their annual report to the Convention is entirely restricted to the College, that Theological instruction is imparted to a few students. At the last Convention, the Grand Pré Female Seminary came in for consideration and was considered. We refer to this with no design or de. sire to object. We believe that all our denominational and higher institutions of learning in the Provinces over which the Convention extends, should comeunder consideration in this Annual Convocation of the Baptists; that the objects of the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Fdward's Island, should be to maintain, with Foreign Missions, our Educational Institutions which are supported by denominational enterprise, substituting for Acadia College, Denominational Education in the three Provinces embraced within the limits of the Convention. We would, in this case, have before us, Acadia College, Horton Academy, Grand Pié Female Seminary, and Fredericton Seminary; all of which, are the Institutions of the Baptists in the Maritime Provinces. The writer is not quite certain of the extent to which the Female Seminary in question is a denominational institution. Be that as it may, it comes in for a share of consideration at the Convention, and properly so, we presume. Now, if the combination suggested were effected-if the Baptists assembled in annual Convention, without regard to ocal or provincial interests, were to legislate, or plan, or consult and counsel with reference to the one great matter of Education, as now sustained in the respective Provinces by denominational sympathy and support, would there not be more unity, strength, and success, in this sphere of action? Let not Acadia College be regarded as the institution of Nova Scotia Baptists; and Fredericton Seminary as the institution of New Brunswick Baptists, but the institutions of the Baptists composing the Convention. Let us report at our Annual Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, our efforts, expenditures, and successes in the work of higher Education within the ranks of our denomination, as represented in that Convention. If Prince Edward Island Baptists establish a denominational Academy (we need but one College for our denomi nation in the Maritime Provinces, and let that be Acadia College, enlarged, endowed, invigorated.) then let the Baptist Academy of Prince Fdward's Island come into the list above named. But the time is fast approaching in these Provinces, when Denominational Academies will not be required. The system of public instruction will make them unnecessary; for education up to the point where liberal culture commences, will be provided for without sectarian enterprize. But we shall always need, and must have. our Baptist College, and our Baptist Theological Seminary. And the time will probably arrive, when these will be so sustained and managed, as not to roquire a Convention, as now organized, to consider their existence, support, and success.

Address of the Associated Alumni of Acadia Col-

WENTWORTH.

We have other notes in reserve.

lege to the Rev. Dr. Cramp, and his Reply. In our last week's issue we referred to an address by the Associated Alumni, of Acadia College, to the Rev. Dr. Cramp, the retiring President, and his reply thereto. We find those documents published in the last number of the Christian Messenger, and take pleasure in transferring them to our columns. They

To the Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D.

The Alumni of Acadia College cannot allow the occasion of your resignation of the Presidency of tha University to pass without attempting to expressome of the feelings which they entertain toward.

Many of us have been your Students. Indeed, the most of us; for, of the 108 Students who have graduated since 1838, when the College was founded, thave graduated since you commenced your labors the Institution. But all of us, as well those who were before your time, as those who had the privileg of attending your lecture room, join in this expression of regard.

Acadia College was fortunate in securing the ces of one who brought to his work a large mad attainments, and rips experience; and one whose, as an historian and a scholar, had gone be

We review with gratitude your eighteen years of abundant and useful labor. In the College we all know with what unceasing activity and ability you have toiled; how you have fired lagging students into your hands. Be assured the Alumni speak from

the heart, when they thank you for all the past.

We thank you, too, for the part you have taken outside of the College. In many of the great questions which have come up for discussion and settlement, you have contributed your wisdom in guiding

public opinion to right issues.

You have united the parts of a professor and a public man in happy proportion. You have not allowed your interest in public matters to interfere with the important duties which your profession required, nor, on the other hand, have you permitted your devotion to literary pursuits to so engross your eneries, as to keep you aloof from the discussion of the important topics of the day. In thus uniting the public with the professional, you have done inestimale service to all, and have contributed much to foster sympathy between the people and the College. With such Presidency as yours, the College could never become isolated or alienated from the affections of the people. Though now resigning your Presidency, we incerely hope that during the years which may yet be given you, you may be permitted to aid in still further promoting the welfare of the Institution which has so grown in lavor and efficiency under your hand.

On behalf of the Alumni, E. M. SAUNDERS, President. E. D. King, Secretary.

Dear Brethren-

Your kind address has excited powerful emotions. I thank you for the warm expressions of esteem for myself in which you have indulged. And thank you the more heartily because I feel assured that they are not words of compliment or flattery, but sincere ut-

terances of the heart. Let us unitedly acknowledge our-indebtedness to God, both for the grace and strength imparted in the discharge of duty, and for the success which has crowned the efforts that have been employed. The difficulties through which we have passed during the last eighteen years, have been many and great, and the trials sharp, but hitherto the Lord has helped us.

The Alumni of Acadia College now occupy important posts in various parts of these Provinces, both in the Christian ministry and in other professions or occupations. It cannot be doubted that their influ ence will be constantly exerted on behalf of their Alma Mater, and that they will labour for the wider diffusion of a higher education by its means. That influence may be exerted in many ways. Every Alumnus of the College will feel it to be his duty to support the Institution and extend its usefulness. By persistent and systematic endeavors, by a healthy moral example, and by earnest prayer, how much may be accomplished!

A great work is before us. Much more is yet to be done by the instrumentality of Acadia College. You are girding yourselves for the labor. Allow me to express my satisfaction that I expect, during the brief remainder of my life, to be able to co-operate with you in certain respects. Dwelling in the vicinity of the College, I shall continue to feel deep interest in its welfare, and may have the opportunity of rendering aid to some extent to those who are pursuing their studies there.

In conclusion, dear brethren, let me repeat my grateful acknowledgments for your testimony of respect and affection. It cheers and comforts me. May the Great God bless you all ! May you be growingly happy in the Lord, and permanently useful in his cause! May we all meet at length in that better J. M. CRAMP.

Halifax, Aug. 24, 1869.

Acadia College.

At a previous Session a Committee on the finanof Governors to make a special report to the Convention, presented, through their Chairman, Rev. E. C. Cady, the following:

Your committee on the financial condition of the College for the year 1869-70, find that our expenses will be, besides the support of Professor Elder-

For Professors' salaries,\$3900

" Other expenses same as last year, 650	
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" Other sources 650	
" Balance in hand	3. 青年度
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met by donations from individuals to the amount of \$431, and donations from the churches to the amount

The working expenses of the College last year were about \$4050. Next year they will be \$4550, just \$500 greater than last year.

But the income from individuals was \$400 greater last year than we as yet have any hope for this year, making the deficiency of means by which the expenses of the College are to be met, \$900 greater this

year than last.

To meet the above deficiency your Committee would recommend that the usual appeal be made to the Churches, from which it is to be hoped from \$500 to \$600 may be realized. Besides this we recommend that a subscription be

opened at this Convention to raise \$900, and that it be pressed forward, under the direction of a suitable Committee, until the whole sum is raised.

Foreign Correspondence.

Glasgow, Aug. 17, 1869. MY DEAR BROTHER-I wrote you a hasty note just efore the mail closed here, on Saturday, the 14th. At Manchester I made some interesting notes, which will put together, but not probably till after I leave this country. Our great Baptist man there is away from home, I regret to say, and the popular Dr. Parker (Independent), has just gone to London, to settle down with the very moderate salary of £2,000 a year. But while I am in Glasgow, let me give you my impressions. This evening I leave for London; and once there, Glasgow will be out of sight and largely out of mind. History says of this city, that it was founded by a pious man, called Saint Mungo, about the year 580. He appears to have been a preacher, and the success of his ministrations, no doubt, originated the motto, given, till recently complete, on the city arms, "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the word." At present, the population of Glasgow, is about 450,000, and it is steadily growing. An immense business is done in manufacturing goods of various kinds; and there, as in Liverpool, vessels of all sizes are continually coming and going. The River Clyde passing through the city, presents a scene of wonderful activity. Commencing at the Jamaica Street Bridge, near the Custom House, both sides of the river are lined, in some places, five deep, with iron steamers of various dimensions. They are all built for great speed—twenty miles an hour being common rate; and one of them pointed out to me the Iona-makes twenty-one miles an hour. The lepth of the river here, is only about twenty feet, and quite narrow, say about 500 feet; farther down it continues to widen and deepen; and I notice a large class of vessels, the river literally crowded with them extending for miles. Above the Jamaics Bridge here are four others; one of them a Suspen Bridge for foot passengers only. Among the Squares, a St. George's, handsome and spacious, around which re situated most of the principal hotels of the city. t is beautified by several statues ; among which are one of Sir Walter Scott, surmounting a lofty column ctively, are equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort; in the north-west corner is a statue of Sir Robert Peel, and in the south-west one

The West End Park is a place well worthy of no-tice. It is situated away some distance from the mainess part of the city, and in its vicinity are a di-certify of terranes, creatents, and stress boutiful for

of James Watt; there are also one or two others of

with shrubberies, trees and flowers, and around which are erected some of the most magnificent dwellings of the Glasgow wealthy classes. The Park 2 o'clock, P. M. It is understood that waggons are itself is quite picturesque in appearance, one part of to be sent from the place of meeting to take up pasit is hilly in character, and commands a splendid prospect of the city and environs, while another part ning. We take it for granted that the usual accomof it forms a finely wooded vale, stretching along modations will be granted by the River boats. May the banks of the small Noir Keloin. Besides the all go with praying hearts that Jehovah-jirah will space occupied with buildibgs, there are forty acres of open pleasure grounds, and the whole forms a handsome and delightful public Park. Close by the Park are the new College buildings, now fast approaching completion. The old College buildings are sold to the Union Railroad Company, who intend to convert them into an enormous goods station. Among the other buildings worthy of mention are the Royal Exchange, a magnificent building in the centre of Exchange Square, the National Bank, the Athensoum, the City Hall, the Hutchesons' Hospital, the Union Bank, &c. In churches Glasgow numbers large, having in all 185, viz. :- Established, 39; Free, 44; U. P., 43; Roman Catholic, 10; Congregation alists, 9; Baptists, 7; Episcopalians, 7; Reformed Presbyterian, 6; other bodies, 20. REV. Dr. Nor-MAN MACLEUD, whose name is well known in America, is at present taking his summer holidays in some part of the country. His chapel is a building of poor appearance, and is called the Baroney Parish Church. Among the Baptist chapels, is that on Hoop Street, where Mr. Spurgeon preached, when he visited Glasgow a few years ago. The pastor is Rev. Dr. James Paterson. There is one institution in Glasgow must not omit to refer to. It is Lang's Eating Rooms. These were opened a few years ago, by Mr. William Lang of Glasgow, on a principle quite out of the ordinary way. The rooms are situated on Queen St., in the business part of the city, and convenient for gentlemen to lunch. Passing in the door to the left, there is a counter extending along one side of the room, where there is displayed copper urns of tea, coffee, chocolate, &c., kept hot by gas burning under them; the necessary dishes are also provided, and the customer may here belp himself to whatever he chooses to drink, and he may have other drinks also, if desired. Passing on to the other side of the room, is arranged on a side board and partly on the counter named, hot soup, cut meats, sandwitches of all kinds, &c. Attached to each article is a card with the price. The visitor takes what he wants, and when ready to leave, passes to the door, where there is a small counter to the right going out, and pays one of the young women there for what he has had, asking no questions as to how the amount was made up. Men are according to this principle, put upon their honor, and the fact that the business pays well, and only one or two have been known to take advantage of the proprietor, proves that it works well. I have seen nothing of this kind in any other city I have been in. I have visited Lang's quite a number of times, from 12 to 2 o'clock in the day, and always found it crowded. There is a large number of hotels here, and they are generally well kept; as a rule, the noms are more comfortable than are to be had in English cities at the same expense. The weather here is delightful at present; and I am informed they have had a very pleasant summer in Scotland so far. The frequent showers of rain that have affected the harvesting in England, has not been felt to any extent | introduced and presented their respects and congratu here. Being farther north, vegetation is late matu- lations. Should fine weather continue, a fine rich harvest will

situation, elegant in design, and highly ornamented

be got in to bless the labors of the husbandmen. A number of St. John gentlemen are staying here just now; some of whom have enjoyed the luxury of visiting Loch Lomond and other charming localities in the country. The scenery in these places is said to be of surpassing beauty. VIATOR.

Correspondence from Newcastle-

DEAR EDITOR-I send the following notes for the Visitor. The Temperance cause is progressing here. The good British Templars are actively engaged in their work of benevolence. "The Bower of Hope Lodge," at Newcastle Creek," One of Many Lodges,' at Newcastle Bridge, and "Happy Retreat Lodge," at Delhi, in Chipman, are favored with provincial deputies, who are earnest, energetic Temperance men. They with their bands of worthy sisters and brothers are working well to rescue the fallen and save the youth. The sister lodges all around are doing a good work. May success attend their praiseworthy efforts. We are glad that we still retain the efficient services of our esteemed Brother J. S. Colpitts, Esq., as our worthy Provincial Secretary.

The angel of death is passing through our land. Scarlet fever is prevalent here; parents are mourning the loss of loved children, consigned to an early grave,

The Lord is graciously reviving his cause here, and at Salmon Creek also. We enjoyed the pleasure of visiting our baptismal waters for three Sabbaths past in succession, and we trust that the work is only beginning. Prospects at Salmon Creek are encouraging. At Newcastle the Lord has appeared in mercy to bless the people, sinners have been enabled to close in with offered mercy, many are seeking the Lord sorrowing; some backsliders are returning to their father's house; those brothers and sisters who re mained faithful during long years of declension and darkness, are bappy how, and are laboring and praying for the advancement of the good begun work. Oh may this work deepen and extend until many who are now careless shall be saved in the Lord with an everlasting salvation. We sincerely request an inte-

rest in praying friends. Yours in hope of eternal life.

JAMES TRIMBLE. Grand Lake, August 80, 1869.

ACADIA COLLEGE. - A private note from Rev. Dr. Cramp informs us that the opening of the term at Acadia College took place on Wednesday of last week; and that Dr. Sawyer, the new President, "delivered an excellent address in the evening." inher of students is not quite so great as last year. Such fluctuation," says Dr. C., "is always occur-like flaming meteors, went streaming along the ing. I hope," he adds, "that the fresh vigor which ill result from recent changes, will attract students ere long, and that the denomination will be united in upporting the College." It has been observed by ur readers that another special effort is contemplated, and speedily to be made, to enlarge the Endowent Fund, and thus to place our College beyond he financial embarrassments which annually disturb the minds of those upon whom rests more directly the responsibility of conducting its operations. We shall give further consideration to this important ovement at another time. The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces must resolve anew to gather round and support the College that has hitherto nferred on them such inestimable benefits.

Baptist Tract Society

On Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock meeting will be held in the School Room of the the above Society. This being the annual meeti of the Society, a report of the year's operations will be presented, and addresses on tract distribution will be presented. The following Ministers will take part in the proceedings:—the Rev. I. E. Bill, President; E. O. Cady, G. M. W. Carey, and W. S. M'Kenzie, Vice Presidents; Timothy Harley, James Spencer, and John W. Titus. A collection in aid of the Society's funds will be taken at the close.

pens its next session on Thursday, the 15th instant, with the Baptist Church at Blissfield, Miramichi, at sengers, who go via Fredericton, on Wednesday morgrace the assembly with his presence.

PERSONAL.-We heartily congratulate our citizen and friend, Silas Alward, Esq., on the high and nonorable distinction accorded to him by Brown Uni-VERSITY, at its Commencement last week. Mr. A. has been admitted to the degree of Master in Arts ad eundem, in that celebrated seat of learning. - the only gentleman, we believe, from this Province, or from the Maritime Provinces, who has been enrolled in the catalogue of her Alumni, now numbering about 3.000. The Rev. W. S. McKenzie was admitted to the same degree prior to his residence among us, and besides was a graduate from a United States College : but in the case of Mr. Alward, one of our own Coleges has been recognized, and honored by the degree onferred on him. This recognition which Mr. A. has received, is the more gratifying, because Brown University is noted for the covish use it makes of literary distinctions, granting them to a very limited

Missionary Donation.

Some one signing bimself "A Friend," sends us the following welcome note:

Please find enclosed ten dollars, which I feel it my duty to give to the mission cause.

We have handed the ten dollars over to the Treasurer, and the liberal donor may rest assured that they will be faithfully applied as directed by him. Who will follow this praiseworthy example?

Secular Department.

A Brief Review of the News of the Week. OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

For the last few days the quiet city of Saint John has been all ablaze with the most intense excitement occasioned by the visits of His Excellency Sir Joh Young, Governor General of the Domin Prince Atthur, third son of our noble Queen.

The former came down from Fredericton on Friday

last, in the David Weston, and was accompanied by Governor Wilmot, Lady Young, and suite. Multitudes of all classes assembled at Indian Town to give his Excellency a cordial welcome, which found expression in the booming of cannon, and in the "three times three," uttered with zest and earnestness by many loyal lipc.

But the great reception came on Saturday the 4th inst. His Excellency held his Levee in the Court House on Saturday morning; representative men of the different classes and orders in the city were pre-sent to do him houer. Political asperities for the time being were so thoroughly toned down, that the people all seemed of one heart in their expressions of good will to their distinguished guests. Addresses from the Corporation, the Sessions, the St. Andrews Society, St. Patrick's Society, and from the President and Directors of Mechanic's Institute, all breathing the spirit of pure patriotism and genuine loyalty, were presented and received appropriate replies; after which a large number of gentlemen were formally

in the Rink was a grand affair. The extensive proportions of the Rink are admirably adapted to the necessities of such a display, and it was fitted up in magnificent style. The decorations with flowers of divers sorts, and vases of flowers of rare beauty and evergreens of fresh and lovely hue, were all that could be desired. The tables were extensive, and we need not say richly spread with the very best that the city

was master of ceremonies on this grand occasion, and performed well his part. After all had feasted themselves to the full at the tables, then came the toasts and the speeches, all sparkling with eloquence, and radiant with the inspiration of loyalty.

The address of Sir John was the gem of the festivities-manly, honest, conciliatory and statesmanlike; it produced an admirable effect. We have only space for a brief outline. The leading thought, as might be expected, was confederation. He said the English opinion of all classes of politicians in the mother country was favorable to the union of the provinces as a policy demanded alike by British interests and colonial strength and progress. It was necessary to meet the claims of peace as well as the demands of war. In adopting this union policy, they were only following the example of England and of the continental nations, where it had been crowned with the most triumphant success.

As he passed through the Provinces in the fulfilment of his mission, he had been delighted with the elements of greatness so apparent to the most casua observer, and the government of the country, mould-ed by the free institutions of England, was admira-bly adapted to foster the spirit of independence, and to give scope to the talents and energies of the peo-ple. If the several Provinces, thus united by a comwon interest, were true to themselves, they would achieve great things, and build up for themselves

glorious heritage. At the close of this excellent address, the cheering

for His Excellency was immense.

Governor Wilmot followed, with a stirring burst of oratorical power. His Honor poured forth loyalty like a flood, and roused the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. It was one of his most elo-Other speakers indulged in strains of glowing elo-

quence, among whom was Col. Warner, consul of the United States, who expressed the desire for " peace," and that the flags of the two great countries would ever go forth in unity as the harbingers of civilization, progress, and liberty. This sentiment met with an enthusiastic response from all present.

After the speeches came the music and dancing, and the torch-light procession.

The latter was a magnificent affair to behold. The

The latter was a magnificent affair to behold. The concourse was immense. It was thought, that at one time, not less than 20,000 persons, all told, were in the streets, and for the most part they all conducted themselves with marked decorum. The whole city was in a blaze of light. The several fire companies of the city East and West, and of Portland, were all united in one grand procession, and went forth through the different streets with the regularity of a well dis-ciplined battalion, and throwing the brilliancy of their lamps in all directions. The sight was most impo-

heavens.

By these various modes the good people of Saint John, sought to do honor to the representative of England's Queen in this young Dominion. Both he and his lady seemed to enjoy in a high degree the expressions of respect and good will so freely lavished upon them. On Monday morning they took their departure by the American steamer en route for their Canadian home. May Jehovah preserve them in salety, and command his blessing upon them, even life forever more.

b'clock, A. M. On reaching the landing he was wel-comed to New Brunswick by rousing cheers from the assembled multitude, many of whom had come long distances to great the son of their loved Queen. He received an address of welcome before leaving Shediac, and another at Petitodiac on his way, when

No sooner was his approach signalized at the Sta-

- A PEW DAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA. On Monday morning, the 30th ult., we left the

city in the "Empress," en route for the Annapolis Valley, to attend to some matters of business which, owing to the pressure of home engagements, had been too long neglected. Our excellent boat glided moothly on "like a thing of life," until she stopped for a short time to land passengers at Digby. The new wharf at this charming port is of much more substantial mould than its predecessor, and is an immense accommodation to the travelling public, Digby from the harbour, looks as beautiful, and, we are sorry as stationary as ever. This levely town has propdly maintained her stand still position for some forty years; and seems to-day just as fixed and tht of the summer months. A little after 1 P. M.,

Editorial Correspondence. of and a committee day to Windson, Sept. 4, 1869.

of the beautiful basin of the Annapolis were all of recent discovery in Clarence, Lower Wilmot, This parched and barren, as the result of the severe stone is about the color of cream, is soft and very we landed at Annapolis, and found the people pre-paring to receive His Excellency Sir John Young, more searching investigation has discovered that the who was to arrive by Express train. The war ship

Barcoouto, was waiting to bear him safely across to

St. John. It may be well for the Governor of this

great Dominion to be honored with the attendance of