THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

Times of Refreshing from the Presence of the Lord.

In such times the strength, harmony, and success of all Christian churches are largely implicated. There can be no satisfactory progress without them. Our own churches in New Brunswick never needed them more than at the presant period. As we look over the wide fields of spiritual desolation, everywhere so apparent, we can not but feel that the prayer of Habakkuk, the prophet, upon Sigionoth, should be the prayer of every minister and of every child of God throughout the length and breadth of our entire land: "O Lord, I have heard thy speech, and was alraid: O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy." If a revival come not as a spasmodic or temporary excitement, but as the result of prolonged Christian labor and earnest believing prayer, then it will be such a refreshing as makes angels glad and devils tremble. Revivals of this sort do not spring up and perish in a few days, or in a few short weeks; but are enjoyed as God's rich blessing upon the good seed of the gospel, sown in enduring fidelity, and watered with the tears of penitential prayer. As the Rev. W. H. D. Marsh, ip the National Baptist, wisely and truthfully says :-

"They are the harvest garnered after sowing the seed and praverfully waiting for the divine blessing apon it. They are God's endorsement of the prayers and toils, and unswerving fidelity of his servants. They are his expression of approbation. They are results produced by the Holy Spirit, employing as the means the prayers and toils of those who wait for the consolation of Israel. Hence they are as much a natural and necessary result, in all cases in which the divinely-ordained means are employed, as is the harvest gathered in its season by the husbandman. The means in each is appropriate, and rendered effective by the blessing of God. As in the latter case, it requires time and the existence of certain indispensable conditions in order that the full sheaves may be harvested by the reaper, so in the former, the means blessed by the Holy Spirit do not instantly produce their effect, but work like leaven in the meal, operating upon the hearts of individuals, and in the midst of communities, silently, yet powerfully and surely, at length making manifest their presence and power in the production of real awakenings, The minds of men are turned from other subjects to personal piety, and out of these convictions made by the truth, there develops a complete transformation of character, and they become "new creatures in Christ Jesus." 'Times of refreshing come from the "presence of the Lord," and the grace that is in Christ Jesus rejoices all hearts.

** It may be asked. Why can we not have revivals continuously ? Undoubtedly it is desirable, but it is not possible. We do not witness results in anything continuously. In everything there are times and seasons, when we must employ the means for the production of those results; and we must wait until those means have, in harmony with the laws of their own operation and development, effected the end they are designed to effect. We cannot hasten them, rate acording to the laws God has appointed, and the object they contemplate, the end is certain. So in revivals of religion. There is a time of sowing, as well as a time of reaping; a time of preparation, as well as a time of action ; a time when the moral and spiritual forces which culminate in awakenings must be marshalled, as well as a time when the Church moves on to conquest. 'He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." God never withheld his blessing from such labor, and such laborers. He does not leave such without a witness. Mercy drops fall. The Church is united and active. Now and then a sinner is converted, and at length, the Spirit descends, like a mighty rushing wind, and we rejoice over many conversions. The necessity for multiplying meetings presses on us. The people are eager to hear the word of God. Tears of penitence flow. The whole Church is quickened, and the Gospel proves itself the power of God unto salvation. The singularities, and the questionable if not dangerous methods, of professed Evangelists, are not needed to attract attention. The prevailing prayers of God's people, who, during the dearth of the past, have cried day and night unto him, the efficacy of the preached Gospel, and the presence and power of the Holy Spirit, take hold on the hearts of men and women. The "plague of the heart" becomes the theme of conversation. Cold-hearted Christians are revived; those who have borne the heat and burden of the day rejoice; and sinners weep over sin, and pray for pardon. "Now we know what means we must employ for this purpose, and, when employed, they never fail, in due time, to be followed by the blessing. The faithful preaching of the Gospel,-giving each their portion in due season, presenting each part of the whole system of Divine truth,-building up the saint in his most holy faith : warning every impenitent man, and arging him to repent and believe in Jesus Christ; pastoral visitation from house to house. especially among the sick and bereaved; personal effort to win men to Christ, the whole church cooperating; each member filled with the missionary spirit; and all continuing instant in prayer, importuning in all things the divine blessing,-such a church will be a power, a city set upon a hill. She will enjoy a continued revival. Large numbers of sinners may not be converted at all times. There may be very few sometimes. for comparatively long periods : but there will be continued activity. Every department of church work will be effectively manned; the main avenues of influence will be possessed for Christ; sapping and mining operations will be vigorously carried forward ; prayer will ascend to the Throne of Grace; liberal things will be devised; plans will be discussed for the extension of Church influence; and each opportunity the unfoldings of Providence presents, will be seized and im proved for the great ends of Christian labor. Did such a state of things exist in our churches, what a mighty transformation it would work ! Zion would lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. We should see the continued excitement of healthy life, and not be called to mourn over the desolations wrought by the spasmodic signs of a spurious religious life, called into existence by a sort of galvanization, and that dies away as soon as the mechanism by which it was produced is withdrawn. "We repeat, against 'protracted meetings' we have not one word of objection. We approve of them. We love them. They have done incalculable good. But, we submit that they are abused. An excessive zeal has introduced measures, and induced men to adopt views in regard to them, that are unscriptural, and therefore productive of evil. What

The New Brunswick Baptist Tract and Book Society.

The Annual Meeting of the above Soclety was held on Monday evening last, in the school room of the Brussels street Baptist church. It is to be regretted that the attendance was small ; not only as manifesting a lack of interest in this important work, but also on account of the great loss sustained by those who were not present. The meeting was one of the most profitable and practical kind.

The President for the past year, the Rev. I. E. Billy was in the chair, and the meeting was opened with singing and prayer. After brief introductory remarks by the President, the Secretary read the following report of the year's operations :

REPORT.

This Society being in its infancy, has, as yet, done out little, and therefore has but little to report. During the past year it has received and circulated about 25, 000 tracts, at an outlay of less than fifty dollars. Our hearty thanks are due to the Religious Tract Society of London, for their liberal discount of forty per cent. on all their publications ; and for their yet ore generous grant of £5 sterling worth of tracts. We are indebted also to the American Baptist Pubcation Society, Philadelphia, and to the American Tract Society, New York, for the large deductions which they made off their catalogue prices. Without these grants and discounts, we could not, with our limited means, have disseminated more than half the above quantity of tracts.

We earnesily pray that the precious seed thus cast abroad, may in the great harvest yield rich and remunerative returns.

The work of tract distribution is one of great importance, especially in this Province, in which a large proportion of the population is scattered ; and in vhich, through not having the advantages of regular preaching many of the people are eager to obtain the pleasure and benefits of wholesome literature. Hunger is usually a healthy symptom; let us therefore rejoice that the application is made for mental food, and let us endeavor to satisfy the need by dispensing. with bounty and cheerfulness, the bread of everlast ing life. During the second year of the Society's existence, upon which we are about to enter, the amount of income, and the number of tracts sent out. should be at least doubled. Let us not forget in this matter that "he who soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he who soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." "And let us not be weary well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. TIMOTHY HARLEY, Sec y.

The Rev. G. M. W. Carey, M. A., first spoke, and remarked upon the great good that has often resulted from the circulation of tracts, citing as an illustration the conversion of Colonel Gardiner. The tract society he said, was one in which every christian could do something; it was a work needing but few qualifications. The report did not give many results, for we had only made a commencement; yet we might rejoice in the fact that we had been privileged to do comething towards the dissemination of divine truth. This Society commended itself to us as a body of christians, in that it afforded us ample means of cir. culating denominational literature; and this branch of our undertaking, duty would not allow us to neglect. The distribution of tracts was important, in that by this means we might bring many to an investigation of the scriptures for corroboration of what we affirmed. But the chief end we had in view was the conversion of the ungodly; and our stimulus was mainly derived from the hops that souls might be saved. It was a grand work ; and though our beginning was small, angels might regard our designs as worthy of their deepest thought and warmest zeal.

The Rev. Timothy Harley followed, and alluded to

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The School Song Book.

This is a new and excellent production, edited by Professor L. W. Williams, a popular teacher of music Bright cannot now repeat without visible emotion. in this city, and published by A. & W. Mackinlay, of Halifax, N. S. It comprises a rare and judicious selection of songs and hymns set to appropriate tunes, nistrator; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. and is not only designed, but every way adapted, for Lowe, is a bold financier, but with almost too much musical instruction in Elementary, Preparatory, fligh, and Academic schools. The Council of Public Instruction, in Nova Scotia, have authorized its use in the schools of that Province. This is commendation enough, and must be gratifying indeed to the author of the work. Mr. Williams' book meets a necessity which no other work, hitherto published in this department, has supplied. It provides not only a large number of tunes, songs, and hymns of varied and superior character, but also about thirty pages of carefully and clearly arranged matter on the Rudiments of Music, by which a scientific acquaintance with the art may be acquired. Of course no book, however comprehensive its treatment of the principles involved, and however simple in its presentations, can supersede the function of a teacher. The leader and the black-board, the baton and the voice, are yet, and ever will be, indispensable in musical instruction. No one can fail to notice that the work in question displays in a high degree an appreciative taste, while it reveals much careful labor in the selection and distribution of the materials. Both the songs and the hymns are remarkably and happily free from the trashy and sometimes noxious sentiments that too frequently find their way into the musical literature published for the youth of our Sunday Schools. We can sincerely and cordially commend Mr. Williams' School Song Book.

How Dr. Barnes deals with the Skeptic.

Hard is the task of the skeptic who denies the reality of the death of Cæsar in the Senate House, or of the existence of Alfred, or of the conquest of William the Norman ; harder by far the task of the skeptic who denies the realities of the life and death of Jesus. For, in this case, he must suppose that all history, secolar and sacred, has been corrupted and is unreliable ; he must suppose that Christianity sprang up without any adequate cause, and at a time unknown ; ne must suppose that it made its way in the world on what was known to be falsehood ; he must suppose that men everywhere embraced the system manifestly against their own interests, and with nothing to satisfy them of its truths; he must leave unexplained the conduct of thousands of martyrs, many f them of no mean name in philosophy, and 10 social rank : he must explain how it was that acute and subtle enemies, like Celsus, Porphyry, and Julian did not make short work of the argument by denying he truth of the main facts of the Christian history ; he must explain the origin of the numerous monuments in the world which have been reared on the supposition of the truth of the great facts of Christian history-the ancient temples, whose ruins are scattered everywhere, the tombs and inscriptions in the catacombs at Rome, the sculptures and paintings which have called forth the highest efforts of genius development, call into activity all its various pown the early and mediæval ages, and the books that have been written on the supposition that the religion had the origin ascribed to it in the New Testament; he must explain the observance of the first day of the week in so many lands, and for so many an Alumnus, was then sung by the choir and conages, in commemoration of the belief that Christ rose from the dead ; he must explain the observance of the day which is supposed to commemorate the birth of the Redeemer, as one would have to explain the observance of the birthday of Washington, on the supposition that Washington was a "myth," and the observance of the fourth day of July on the sup-

Very touching was the friendship that long subsisted between Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden (a greater man, in some respects, than the other), whose name Mr.

OTHER MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, is a good admi eccentricity and egotism for such a delicate position. Lord Hatherley, the Lord High Chancellor, is an eminent lawyer, and (believe it who can !) as eminent a Christian, and is, or was lately, a Sunday-school eacher. The Secretary for India, the Duke of Argyle, is a philosopher and statesman of no mean stamp; while of lesser known men, such as Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of War ; Earl Granville, the Secretary of the Colonies; Lord Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Goshen, President of the Poor Law Board ; and the Marquis of Hartington, the Postmaster General, it is enough, just now, to say that they are adequate to the duties of their several offices. and men both of character and ability, who add weight to the government of which they form a part.

For the Christian Visitor. **One Hundred Thousand Dollars**

was called for by the Board of Governors of Madison University, as a Jubilee offering, to be added to the ndowment. This call was made a short time before the late anniversary, and each subscription was made on the condition that the whole should be raised. No agents were employed. The Alumni and Friends, aided by the Treasurer, Prof. Spear, D. D. vere expected to raise this fund.

THE JUBILEE DAY

was Wednesday, August 4th. On Tuesday evening the Jubilee exercises began with the reports of the Committees on Class Histories, Necrology, Increasing the facilities of the University, Foreign Mission Work of the Alumni, and War Record. These reports were full of interest, as no similar institution can boast a nobler and more successful Alumni, the most of whom have been Pastors and Teachers of the first ability. Seventy-seven have gone forth to the work of foreign missions, and fourteen laid down their lives in the war of the rebellion.

WEDNESDAY

norning dawned clear and bright, giving promise of an auspicious day to the Jubilee exercises. At 91 o'clock, a large audience had assembled in the chapel of the University, and soon the spacious hall was full to overflowing. The address of welcome to the Associated Alumni and friends was given by Rev. Dr. Dodge, the President of the University. He took occasion to congratulate the Alumni and friends on the present prosperous condition and future prospects of the University. He referred to its favorable site in this secluded and lovely valley, maintaining with very fair reasoning, and much felicity of illustration, that the quiet seclusion of country life is most favorable to the processes of education ; that while cities may be the best field for manhood in its full ers, the quiet of country life is the influence needed in forming habits of thought and preparing the mind for action. An ode, written for the occasion, by

But the most important and interesting exercise was the Historical Discourse by the Nestor of the Institution, Rev. Dr. G. W. Eaton, the President of the Theological Seminary. His discourse was full of the occasion-considering the other exercises which

trospect of University life in Hamilton, Eitting right

and left in good-natured, brilliant sallies, that were

highly relished by all concerned-and few that were

present were not concerned in some of them. The

reading of the poem, which lasted for an hour, and

was listened to with close attention, was followed by

ALUMNI DINNER.

which was to be partaken of under a large tent near

by, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Ample provision had been

made for the accommodation of from twelve to fifteen

hundred. At the appointed hour the spacious tents

were filled, and the ample repast was highly enjoyed.

During the meeting occurred one of the most in

so deeply interested in the

o'clock.

gregation.

by two that sat near him, and then the subscribing went on. The ladies were appealed to, and many names were handed in for large amounts. Samuel B. Colgate arose amid enthusiastic applause. When able to speak, he said, "I arise not for myself, but for a friend who dined with us in the tent, but who

was obliged to leave. Put him down for \$1,000, and f Mrs. Colgate is willing, you may put her name down for \$1,000." And so the subs criptions came n, until the chairman cried out, "It is time to stop this work ; we wish to hear some more speeches While Dr. Price, of Wales, and Mr. Henry, of Ireland, were speaking and charming the audience with their loquence, the sums subscribed were footed up, and [the amount announced to the President. Then said Dr. Burlingham, "A few moments ago, I was out of order in stopping the subscriber. One hundred dolars are wanted to make twelve thousand. If we had hat sum I would have been in order. Who wants to give that ?" "Put me down for one bundred," cried one. "Put me down for one handred." cried another. "Stop," cried the chairman. "Now we will listen to other speeches." And after hearing from returned missionaries from Burmah, and a number of ministers from the West, and Dr. Kendrick, from Rochester University, the audience were dismissed, to go to their various fields of labor, to prepare history for the next Jubilee of this noble Institution.

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR BRO BILL--With joy I hail another visit from your weekly paper, bearing its rich fruits of Gospel truth and cheering news of the progress of the cause of Christ. We rejoice greatly in the multiplication of missions and missionaries, and the more we see of the destitution of our country, as well as foreign fields, the more earnestly we pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers. I believe the more we do in sending the Gospel to the heathen, the more we will be blessed at home. We want more of the missionary spirit than we now have. Should we not double ur present efforts ? A cry for help comes from almost very part of the world. God has opened the door, and as made it our privilege to enter in and labor. Since entered upon my labors as a missionary in Charlotte county, I have visited and preached the Gospel in many destitute places; some districts where they have not had a sermon for more than a year. I have visited and preached in nine different places, and have visited the baptismal waters four different times; established two prayer meetings, distributed 2,000 racts, besides labor done in Sunday schools and the Comperance cause. Bro. Irving also baptized fifteen before leaving the field, and only a little more than three months' labor have been performed by us both. state this to encourage brethren elsewhere to do as the brethren of this county are doing. Could not the churches in each county of our Province have a missionary fund of their own, and employ one or more missionaries ? We hope according to the appearance of things at present that this mission will be self-sustaining, so that we can employ another.

The pastor of the St. Andrews Church, Rev. I. E. Bill, jun., spent part of last week with me, and his whole soul was engaged in the work. We took great delight in laboring together. I believe it would be better for missionaries to go two and two as the apostles did. I hope it will be so here before long. 1 am more convinced of this from the fact that God is blessing the people this year in an unusual manner in temporal things. The farmers say crops of grain are perform military service. The morning of his debetter this year than for many years past. You are parture was stormy and most disagreeable, but the aware that Charlotte county is a great place for luminterest, life, and power; and although too long for bering, and I have been told that lumber brings a fair on the curiosity and enthusiasm of the people, who

Sabbath School Anniversaries.

and a second and a s

We are indebted to last Tuesday's issue of the Daily Morning News of this city for the following report :--The Eighth Anniversary of the Leinster Street

Baptist Sabbath School was held in their Church on Sunday evening last. The children, numbering about 200, occupied the galleries and took an active part in the exercises. After the opening bymn the Superintendent, A. W. Masters, Esq., and the scholars read the 4th chapter of Proverbs, antithonally, the children taking up promptly and speaking with much precision. Then followed prayer, and the children sang, "Tell me the old, old story," the congregation joining in the chorus. The Secretary's Report was then read by J. F. Marsters, Esq., from which it appeared that the School is in a very flourishing condiion, and has been instrumental in doing much good during the past year, several members of the classes having been added to the Church. There are 105 male and 103 female scholars, 208 in all, with 10 male and 11 female teachers. There is an Infant class of 82 little ones, 42 boys and 40 girls; 46 of these are between the ages of 3 and 10 years. The Library contains 730 volumes of well selected books, besides an ample supply of B bles, Testaments and Music Books for the use of the School. The total amount of monies raised for School purposes, chiefly by the children themselves, was \$371.37, and the expendi-tures were \$330.55; this amount included \$180 paid E. C. UADY. for new books, \$84 for a new organ, and \$27 for 150 copies each of two children's papers for gratuitous distribution. After the reading of the Report the children sang "We are Waiting by the River," fol lowing which they recited a large number of texts of Scripture on the subject of prayer, closing by reciting the Lord's Prayer in unison. Two Hyuns were very prettily sung during this exercise. The Rev. T. T. Filmer, of South Farmingham, Mass., then de livered a short but exceedingly interesting address; a collection was taken, and the services closed by singing the Coronation Hymn, prayer and benediction. The occasion was one of much interest and might with profit be repeated in all our Churches at frequent intervals.

PERSONAL .- We learn that Mr. Joseph Jones, of this Province, and a recent graduate of Acadia Col. lege, has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Baptist Church, in Digby, N. S., and though not yet ordained has commenced already to labor in that field with some cheering evidences of the divine approval. Our young brother has struggled through more than ordinary difficulties to secure the advantages of a liberal culture, and is deserving of great praise for the indomitable perseverance which has sustained bim and carried him forward to a high position as a student. May his trained mind and literary acquisitions be wholly consecrated to the sacred and responsible work of a gospel ministry. We shall rejoice to hear of his success in the cause of God.

Secular Department.

Prince Arthur.

Wednesday morning of last week H. R. H. Prince Arthur left this city in the steamer Rothesay, one of Mr. Lunt's boats, for Fredericton, thence to proceed by Woodstock, Grand Falls, and Riviere du Loup, to Quebec; where he will join the regiment which he has bonored by selecting it as the one in which to unfavorable state of the weather imposed no restraint price, yet many of the people are giving more atten- flocked in tumultuous crowds between the city and Indiantown, to witness the departure of the Royal thousands and thousands of the best of acres of land party, attended by a large number of invited guests. in this county that will and ought to be cultivated. representing various pursuits and professions. Cannon The people are also bestirring themselves in educa- salutes and the cheers of the multitude followed the tional matters, so that if the young people are con. Prince as the steamer swung away from the wharf under a torrent of rain. He stood upon the after deck of the saloon, near the railing, gracefully bowing to the people on shore, until the steamer sailed into the Narrows, when he immediately proceeded to the forward deck to reconnoitre the river, which he closely and intently watched nearly all the way to Fredericton, occasionally breaking forth with expressions of admiration for the scenery. At several points of the passage, men, women, and children were grouped near the river banks, giving such signals and making such demonstrations as they could. of their interest in the event of this visit of English The company consisting of about 200, old and and revered royalty ; all of which demonstrations oung, assembled in a beautiful birch grove, which even the most unostentations, were accepted by the had been prepared by the committee who (it is worthy Prince with evident gratification, and with such acknowledgments as he could make from the deck of the steamer, uncovering his head and bowing to all with the same dignified but genial politeness. The steamer Rothesay was beautifully and gaily decorated with bunting from stem to stern, presenting by contrast with the green foliage of the river margins with a splendor and neatness befitting the occasion : all of which reflected great credit upon the taste and energy of Mr. Lunt and his enterprising sons. Mr. Reuben Lunt accompanied the party, employing himself, with his characteristic courtesy, in making one to this department, for all seemed to be satisfied. the trip agreeable. The tables spread for luncheon were beautifully adorned with the flowers and abun. dantly supplied with the fruits of the season. Thus part of the entertainment was hurriedly disposed of by the Prince, in order to be out on deck to watch the scenery as he passed along. Some time before reaching Gagetown the clouds had broken and scattered, revealing the sun, and making the journey to the "Celestial City" more pleasant than was promised in the morning. The band of the 16th Regt. was on board, and, stationed upon the upper forward deck, discoursed stirring music. Prince Arthur was almost constantly engaged with some one of the company in earnest and affable conversation, but at the same time evidently noting every bend of the river. and every striking feature of the scenery. At the landing in Fredericton, which was specially fitted up for this occasion, and which was reached about three P. M., an immense and enthusiastic concourse of people had assembled ; and as soon as the staid and exclusive ceremony of reception by the city officials was disposed of, the people took matters into their own hands, and disdaining the puny struggles of men in blue cloth with brass buttons, gave Royalty a welcome that was vastly more agreeable to the Prince, safely seated in a barouche, than to the police on duty, who in a moment seemed to be promiscuously and helplessly mixed up with the surging crowd. There are some things that can be done by sheer physical force, but the control, by four or five policemen, of four or five thousand peo-ple, wild with excitement, is not one of them.

the vast work being done by the Religious Tract So ciety of London. During the seventy years of its existence, it had circulated tracts and books in one hundred and twenty different languages and dialects ; its annual circulation was nearly fifty millions of publications; and since its formation its total issue was nearly thirteen hundred millions. Though its years were threescore years and ten, this noble Institution manifested no symptoms of decline or decay. Beside this Society, our organization appears insignificant: yet we had but made a start, and who could tell where we should stop. Though the Society was but a babe, he trusted that out of its mouth God would perfect praise, and ordain strength, and to His name the glory and honor should redound.

The Rev. W. S. McKenzie, M. A., expressed his profound interest in the Society. It had a small beginning; but might not the same be said of most great achievements? Little interest was manifested at present; but soon it would be seen that God was with us. Twenty-five thousand tracts were not a little attempt. for they had gone into every part of the land ; and in one case, where he had given some of this Society's tracts, the recipients had stayed up all night to read them. They were not only received, but read with the greatest avidity. This eagerness proved a necessity, which he believed would increase. One consideration most not be overlocked; viz., that this was the cheapest way of working for God. Every dollar contributed would be well spent. Besides, tracts could go where missionaries could not go. They needed no support. Moreover, this Society could obtain tracts and books at a less outlay than could private individuals; and the tracts procured were not trashy; they all were pure and good, teaching "the truth as it is in Jesus."

The Secretary's report was then unanimously adopted.

The Committee of nomination next presented their report, which was approved, and which was as fol-

OFFICERS FOR 1869-70.

President-The Rev. E. C. Cady, M. A. Vice. Presidents-Rev. G. M. W. Carey, M. A., Rev. W. S. McKenzie, M. A., Rev. I. E. Bill. Treasurer and Secretary-Rev. Timothy Hariey. Committee-Rev. James Spencer, Rev. John W. Titus, Hon. A. McL. Seely ; Messrs. G. M. Steeves, U. S. Fisher, C. D. Everett, Z. G. Gabel, John Smith, Jonathan Titus, Henry Vaughan, C. E. Burnham, J. F. Marsters, J. S. May, D. V. Roberts, and W. Lewis.

The Treasurer, Hon. A. McL. Seely, then gave his report, from which it appears that the income of the Society during the past year was \$69.58; its outlay \$66.26, leaving a balance in hand of \$3.32.

On motion it was resolved, that the name of the Society should be amended so as to read "The New Brunswick Baptist Tract and Book Society."

It was also resolved, That any Baptist Church in this Province that shall pay ten dollars, or more, per annum, shall be a member of this Society : and to any of its members that may be present shall be given the right of voting at the annual meetings.

It was furthermore resolved, That the annual report of the year's work, together with an account of this meeting, and such other items as may be considered worthy of publication, be printed in pamphiet form, to the extent of one thousand copies. The collection was then taken, and it amounted to

\$8. The Doxology followed, and after receiving the becediction, the meeting dispersed.

N. B. B. H. M. Board met in Germain Street Vestry on the 6th instant. Present-Rev. Messrs. McKenzie, Carey, Cady, Harley, Spencer and D. Crandal; and Brethren Seely, Harding, Graves, Hartt,

the American Revolution was a romance. Can the fossil remains of the old world, the ferns listened to for the first hour and a half with profound in coal-beds, and the forms of fishes imbedded in the rocks, and the bones of mammoths, and the skeletons of the Ichthyosaurian and Plesiosaurian races, he explained on the supposition that such vegetables, and such land and marine monsters never lived ? Will the geologist who happens to be an infidel in religion, allow us to urge this in regard to those apparent records of the former history of the world? | Will he then demand that all in history ; in monuments ; medals : tombs ; inscriptions ; customs ; laws ; sacred festivals : religious rites that seem to be founded on the truth of the great facts of Christianity, shall be explained on the supposition that no such facts ever occurred ? That all this is myth, and fable, and delusion ?

position that what has been regarded as a history of

English System of Government.

An intelligent English correspondent of the National Baptist says--

There is this radical distinction between our system f government and yours .- that the executive power with us, resident not in the official head of the State, but in the designated ministers or servant of that head. With you, the President is " the government ;" with us, all that is included under that comprehensive phrase is related, not to monarch,-king queen .- but to the cabinet, the head of which .called indifferently the " Premier," the " Prime Mir ister." or " First Lord of the Treasury,"- is the centre of all executive power. It is he who is called by the Sovereign to form a ministry; it is he who is officially sponsible for all that his colleagues do, or omit to lo; it is he who keeps the ministry in working order. and if he die, or resign, the government only continues in existence till another is constructed. How then does the Premier carry on the government ? By the appointment and continuance of the crown on the one hand, but also by the support of Parliament on the other, and especially by the majority he is able to command in the House of Commonds. Defeated there in any great question, and be must resign, or consent to do the will of the Commons:

MR. GLADSTON AND MR. BRIGHT

For a long time the highest offices of the State were in the hands of men of aristocratic birth or con nections : but this rule is now emphatically set at nought. Mr Disraeli, the late Conservative Premier. is the son of a literary man, and was, for years after becoming an M. P., an obscure member of the Hous of Commons. Mr. Gladstone is the son of a Liver pool merchant, and, after filling various subordinate offices, has slowly succeeded to the highest post he can sustain, by virtue of which he wields the executive authority of the crown, making peers and filling vacant bishoprics; and, though a simple "Mr.," is the virtual ruler of the British realms. His powers of intellect his scholarship, his business abilities, his eloquence, and his personal character, are, all of a distinguished order, and make him who had a dollar to give should be allowed to leave worthy of all his henors. When Sir Robert Peel the Hall. But this was unnecessary for no theme. ceased to be the Protectionist chief, and broke up the Tory government, Mr. Gladstone followed him out of office, and, alter his death, relinquished first one and then another of the Cobservative traditions, till he has become the acknowledged head of the liberal party. None but bigotted Tories doubt the sincerity of his heralism, and, in truth, no public man in England bears a higher character for houesty and chivalrous devotion to principle and duty. His sensitiveness of temperament is often mistaken for hauteur, but he is neither vain glorious nor over-bearing. He inclines rather to High Church views, and is accused by reckless opponents of seeking to ad-vance Romanist pretensions. Mrs. Gladstone is de-voted to philanthropic labors, which earn for her the esteem of all. During the intervals of Parliamentary work, Mr. Gladstone has composed several learned books, the latest of which, Jucentus Mundi, is recently published. It is a treatise on the world, as known to and described by Homer—a most ingenious and subtle production, for which he has been compli-mented by Earl Derby, his great political opponent, and himself an elegant translator of the great Greek

bard. The most influential man, personally, ir the Minis-try, next to Mr. Gladstone, is Mr. Bright, who might have taken any office he desired, except that of Pre-mier, but has contented bimself with the quiet and comparatively retired one of the President of the Board of Trade. He has neither the intellectual cast of features possessed by Mr. Gladstone, nor his won-desired for and description flow of annech.

tion to farming than formerly. In fact there are preceded it, and those which were to follow-it was attention, . After a few moments of informal vacation, without an opportunity of going out, that vast audience was asked again to listen to the reading of the verted to God, they will be prepared for a life of haphistorical address. But this was too much for an piness and sefulness. Pray for us that this great audience whose attention had already been on the stretch for about four hours. So, to relieve the auwork may be accomplished. dience still further, Rev. W. C. Richards, Ph. D. Yours affectionately, of Pittsfield, Mass, was introduced as the poet of the St. George, September 7th, 1869. occasion. His poem was a humorous and witty re-

Pic-Nic at Upper Gagetown. to the Editor of the Christian Visitor.

The Baptist Sabbath-school of this place held their innual pic nic on Thursday last, and was one of the nost pleasant affairs of the kind ever held here.

D. W. CRANDAL.

the reading of further extracts from the historical discourse. But this was not to be endured by a packed audience of over one thousand, who had as+ sembled at 91 A. M., and listened closely to the va- of note), are always ready on all occasions like this, rious exercises until 21 P. M., especially as all were to lend their valuable services; and the lively interest they manifested on this occasion was duly appreciated by those present.

The tables as they extended in a line down the shady grove presented a romantic and beautiful appearance, furnished with all the delicacies of the sea- a five sight, while the saloon within was fitted up son ; beautful boquets, and fruits in abundance ; and so well arranged, showing that the ladies of Upper Gagetown bave good taste.

But that which brought so many into those stents, was not so much the dinner as the speeches which At 1 o'clock all sat down to enjoy the good things prepared, and I am safe in saying that justice was were to follow. Rev. Dr. Burlingham, of St. Louis, presided, opening with a few remarks, and introdu-After this was over, ladies and gent's archery was cing the speakers, who were limited to five minutes each. At this point we were providentially driven engaged in very freely, for which prizes were given ; and other sports too numerous to mention were kept back into the University Hall by the rain, where up until the shades of evening compelled us to seek some five or six hundred assembled; and being unour homes, well satisfied with our day's erjoyment ; able to leave on account of the shower, they continued together, listening to the speeches and feeling that it was a day well spent and long to be enjoying the best wine of the feast, until nearly six | remembered. **UNE PRESENT.** Upper Gagetown, Sept. 13th, 1869.

Miss Kellogg's Lectures

teresting scenes I ever beheld. If ever Alumni showed an appreciation of their Alma Mater, it was last week, in the Vestry of the Baptist Church, Carleton, were well received, and are spoken of by the done on this occasion. We had not been in the Hall long, until the chairman referred to the Jubilee offerladies who heard them as replete with information of ing, and called upon Dr. Spear, the Treasurer, to a most useful type. On Thursday evening last, she state what had been done towards securing the "one delivered a lecture to a mixed audience on the subject hundred thousand dollars." He playfully called for of "Marriage," which called forth many expressions of admiration. As a lady lecturer, Miss Kellogg exthe closing of the doors, and ordered that no one cels. The reason is obvious ; 1st, she understands her subject ; 2d, she has the happy faculty of expresthe Hall. But this was unnecessary; for no theme sing her thoughts in a pleasing and popular style. had been introduced during the day which interested the people more, and called forth greater bursts of She proposes to visit several of the towns of the Maenthusiasm and applause. The subject of raising ratime Provinces; in all of which we trust she will noney was not regarded as a bore, or out of place. meet with a cordial reception, and accomplish much It was felt to be a part of a christian's religious good.

duties, to give. Religion cannot be enjoyed without it. This was deeply felt, and hence to such a band God has graciously visited his people in Germain Street, and made his word effectual in the conversion of noble-hearted Christian men-many of them mibisters-as then filled that Hall, no subject was more of a young woman, who was bap ized last Sabbath morning. May this be the beginning of a large ingavelcome, and no speaker was more enthusiastically greeted than the Treasurer. When Dr. Spear rose, thering of precious souls.

is soon as the burst of applause had subsided, he NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ALMANAC FOR 1870 .- This first told us that he would let us know how much of s a most valuable temperance track containing much the \$100,000 had been subscribed, and how much hoice reading matter, in the shape of statistics, aneche expected the audience to make up. Said he, dotes, illustrations, engravings, and incidents, which "Since the books were opened at these meetings, will be perused with interest and profit by old and about \$3,000 have been subscribed. A little before. \$3,000, and a little before that-if any of you know young. Temperance organizations should scatter when that was-\$4,000 more." Then Dr. Spears mendred ; \$60 per thousand. It is issued by the National Temperance Society. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 172 William Street, New York.

A SELECTION OF HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL S

In the evening the city was generally, and at some points magnificently illuminated. The torch-light procession, with the exception of frequent and sudden extinction of torches by violent gusts of wind, was in every respect a splendid success. The Levee at the Government House brought together the elite this tract by the thousand far and wide. It contains of Fredericton, costumed to a high pitch of fashion 72 pages. Price 10 cents single copy ; \$7 per hun- and presenting a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen-military and naval dress being scarcely necessary to give a variety of colors. The Governor blending the grace and dignity of his official rank with the social and off-handed style that comes of the

rea hearted man who though siving

