Gilbert's barn, at Memramcook, filled with hay, floated on the river a distance of about two miles, and landed safely upon another man's farm. It is also said that the damage done to the Albert Plaister Mills and stores connected therewith will not

be less than \$20,000. Albert Mines coal wharf was washed away with \$6,000 worth of coal thereon, and about one-half mile f their track is gone.

The loss in hay, cattle and other property in Albert, Wesmorland and Cumberland is incaluable. PURTHER DETAILS FROM MONOTON: LAMENTABLE LOSS

The following facts appear in the Moncton Times: "During the night of the great storm | several persons were up and disposed to do what they could to assist those who were suffering from the tide. To their exertions it is probable that Mrs. Tidd, who lived at the foot of Church street, owes her life. Mrs. Tidd was alone in the house, the other members of the family being absent, and had been in bed some hours when she awoke to find the water several feet high in her bed room. The marks on the walls show that the water rose about five feet above the floor and but for the timely aid rendered it is probable that in the darkness and confusion she would have been drowned. As it was she was rescued with difficulty, and had her furniture and clothing badly fojured. The tide entered one or two other dwellings, but did no great damage, except in the house of Mr. James Cowie, from which Mr. J. L. Harris lately removed. Some of Mr. Harris's furniture remained in the lower rooms and was greatly injured, the water having

The wharves on Tuesday morning presented a sad spectacle. The Central wharf, owned by Mr. James Dunlap, was so badly wrecked as to render it and the Mill was partly unroofed, some buildings partially wharf houses which stood on it useless. So complete in fact is the wreck at this point that Mr. Dunlap's loss would probably have been less it the whole fabric had been carried away entirely.

risen several feet above the floor.

Messis. Harris's large warehouse did not budge an inch, though the water rose six feet above the floor, and the drift stuff came against it with a force sufficient to knock a large hole in the side and lift a piece of the flooring. A puncheon of molasses rolled out of the liole in the side, and several half-barrels of fish found their way through the floor, but both the fish and molasses were recovered. Messrs. Harris's saltstore was also invaded, causing a loss of about three hundred sacks of that useful article. In this article they sustain the heaviest loss, though they had some three hundred barrels of flour damaged to some extent, and will lose a little on sugar and some other classes of goods. Their whole loss is much lighter than was

at first supposed, and will likely fall within \$500. Mr. John Humphray sustains damage to his mills to the amount of \$700 or \$800. The machinery and buildings were injured, and some flour and meal destroyed. But the greatest loss is the injury done to the big bridge over the Petitcodiac river. The two pieces removed are the approaches at each end-the one from this end being about 80 feet long, and the other about 400 feet.

A large quantity of hay on Hall's Creek marsh was lost, but we have not heard of any cattle being lost in this vicinity. We deeply regret to be compelled to supplement this brief account of the disastrous results of the storm by recording the loss under the saddest circumstances of human life. We refer now to the death by drowning of four children of Mr. Jacob O'Brien, who lived in a small house near Smith's W. O., upper Coverdale. Mr. O'Brien, his wife and family consisting of four children, one a small infant, were awakened in the night to find their dwelling apparently filled with water, and all means of reaching dry land appeared cut off. In this dreadful emergency the only chance of escape seeemed to be by means of a raft, and hastily constructing such a one as the drift timber within reach enabled him to make, he and his family got on it and committed themselves across the river, but unfortunately during the journey the raft parted and the four little boys were drowned. The others landed safely on the marsh near Malcolm Summers, six miles above Moncton. The bodies of three of the children were found on Tuesday, but the other has not yet been recovered.

All the post road bridges out of Moncton-east or west have been damaged or destroyed.

At Penobsquis, and in fact along the railway to Shediac generally, barns, fences and trees have been blown down or otherwise seriously injured.

FROM PETITCODIAC,

We have received the following: -

"Storm and gale unprecedented. Panes of glass" and whole windows blown out of several houses. Twenty-five feet of the railway wood shed roof carried away, sign boards blown, down and telegraph line injured. Some buildings destroyed at Elgin. Lives lost at Hillsboro and Coverdale.

appears to have escaped the great storm-in other words "it was a failure" there, At Shediac there was a dark night and some rain, but no damage was done except to the telegraph lines.

On Saturday the Annie was towed into the Rodney wharf Carleton by a pilot boat.

Her officers made the following report. "The Annie belongs to Annapolis; was on a vovage from Margaretville, N. S., laden with cordwood, for Boston. Was dismasted 20 miles to the dykes gave way the whole body of water found its southward of Mount Desert Rock; had on board 11 women and 4 children, besides 5 of a crew. After losing masts, the crew rigged jury masts, and sailed | these were flooded nearly eight feet, which presented to Point Lepreau, where she fell in with the pilot boat Lightning, which took her in tow, and brought her street in Venice than a terra firma. Everything in into Carleton. The crew were without water from Monday night until Wednesday morning. There were no lives lost, but the sufferings of the women and children, who cried for water, and were in terror of their lives, were lamentable. The vessel was in off. The wells in this neighbourhood are all filled command of Captain Magrunahan, and now lies at | with salt water. Boats and rafts were immediately Rodney Slip, Carleton.

From Monday's Telegraph:

THE ROCKLAND QUARRIES.

A letter from the Quarries states that the gale completely swept the valley of the Memramcook, carrying away all the fences, bridges, barns, hay, and a great number of cattle from Dorchester to the Rockland side. The schooners Ida May and Independance were carried over the Marsh, and are now lying upon the upland, about half a mile from the banks. The schooner Rosebud is lying in the Dyke, and can be got off next high tide. It is reported that all the wharves on the Memramcook and Petitcodiac are carried away, except Messrs. Smith and McKelvie's, and the Budro Quarry Wharf. It will, however, take three weeks to repair the latter. The rise of the water above the Dykes here was eight feet.

Petitcodiac escaped well; a few fences were blown down, and part of the Railway wood shed unroofed. The saloon sky-light of Mr. Ablit's Photographic establishment, was carried away wholly and smashed

Capt. E. Daggett, Grand Manan Packet, says no bodies picked up at Flagg's Cave, but seven schooners ashore there. Crews saved.

Letete, Deer Island, and Campobello, suffered severely. Houses, barns, and outbuildings blown. Wharves, vessels, and boats greatly damaged. The report that 150 dead bodies were found at Grand Manan, is found to be a hoax.

AT FLAGG'S COVE, the following vessels are ashore: ---

Schr. Gould, Gasken, slightly damaged, crew Schr. Van Tromp, of St. John, nearly a total loss, crew saved, though they were in great peril. Schr. Nelson, of Eastport, nearly a total loss, crew

Sehr. Echo, of Eastport, lost, crew of three men

Schr. Guide, slightly damaged, crew saved.
Schr. Rosette, total loss, crew saved.
Schr. Forrest, of Annapolis, with cargo of wood—had to cut away masts and rode gale out.
Schr. Ida, of Eastport, ashore near Flagg's Cove

BEN CRAFT'S POINT, GRAND MANAN.

Schr. Leuder, of Eastport, total loss, Schr. Romp, of Eastport, total loss—Captain's leg-2年间春夏、15日2日15日,25日6日,下午7日14年

THREE ISLAND HARBOR. A schooner belonging to Mr. Jacob Cooke, of Le-

Parts of the wrecks of two small vessels are ashore between Grand Harbor and Seal Cove. The crews are supposed to have been lost. About 50 dwelling-houses, smoke-houses, barns, &c., are blown down, and a great number of weirs, boats and other fisning appliances destroyed, leaving hundreds of persons des-

THE LIGHTHOUSES. Gannet Rock, Swallow Tail, and Head Harbor Lighthouses, received some damage in having landings and boats carried away, and St. Andrew's light-

use is considerably wrecked. Passamaquoddy Bay and Quoddy River, is full of drift logs and wood. The logs are in some cases very large, so that with the heavy tide and rough water, sailing after night in a small boat there, is

THE STORM AT FREDERICTON.

Shortly after the gale broke upon our city in all its fury, and that ancient and truly venerable person, known as the "oldest inhabitant," publicly declared that the like was never seen or heard of in the good city of Fredericton. It was truly awful; and while every one sought shelter to escape its fury, few felt

safe even in their well and strongly built residences. There is not a street in this city but what gives evidence of the violence of the storm. Many a stately tree that but a few hours previous appeared strong enough to defy the fiercest gale, is now lying prostrate. Several of the fine willows in the Officers' square are completely destroyed. One building but just enclosed, about fifty feet in length, owned by Mr. Aitkin, corner of King and Westmorland streets, was carried from its foundation and now lies a mass of ruins in the middle of the street. Several other houses have been partially damaged, and many outbuildings more or less destroyed. The streets next morning presented a desolate appearance. Signs, window-shutters, trees, sheet iron rooting, and chimney tops, lay in every direction, and garden fences and other similar constructions were levelled with the ground. A considerable portion of the roof of the Engine house at the Railway Station was torn off, but very little, if any other damage occurred to the other buildings.

Outside of the City and through the country, much damage has been done. Every day brings udings of the effects of the storm. At Marysville, Gibson's damaged a barn blown down and horse killed. On McKay's Ilill, acres of trees are prostrated, and the large grove of trees on Mr. McKay's farm, was leveled as effectually as if the axe had been used. We learn from Mr. Robt. Orr, that considerable damage mail driver stares, that the road was almost entirely covered with windfalls, and that he was obliged to cut his way through long distances. From Boiestown to the Ferry, in many places there is not a tree left standing. A house recently erected by a Mr. Astle, between Nashwaak Bridge and Boiestown, was blown down and broken to pieces. One side of the roof of Jerry O'Keefe's house blown off; Jerry Neigh's house and barn roofs off. Mr. Bruce's kitchen blown down, and half of the main house carried towards the highway; roof of Mr. McLeod's barn destroyed. Mr. Humphreys had his barn roof blown off, and a cow which he removed from it was afterwards killed by a tree falling upon her. The family fearing that the house would be destroyed, took refuge in a bunch of alder bushes, where they remained nearly all night. Mr. Reed's carpenter shop lost a roof; the Nashwaak Bridge is canted up stream, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Shiels and several others, had their barns and sheds uncovered. From Duncan's towards Howes' within three quarter miles' distance, over fifty trees had to be cut to enable the mail stage to pass along. On this side Nashwaak bridge, about two acres of fir trees are level with the ground. In a hollow near the four mile hill, the trees are still standing, being partially sheltered from the force of the wind, but the tops above the level of the hill are all broken off, looking as if they had been regularly cut. There is scarcely a building between the above points-Boiestown and Fredericton-that has not been more or less injured. It is reported that there has been considerable damage between Boiestown and Doaktown, but we have

At Geary, five buildings were destroyed, and one family turned out of doors.

The Catholic Chapel at Petersville, Q. C. was blown down, and a good many barns unroufed along It is said that the gale did not extend up river

much beyond Wasson's, twenty one miles from Fredericton. Mr. Courser, who lives a short distance below Mr. Wasson's, had two barns unroofed. From Courser's downwards, several barns were either destroyed, unroofed, or partially damaged. At Cork Settlement, barns and dwelling houses

suffered severely, and the Catholic Chapel is in ruins. At Lincoln, considerable damage was done, and the Hon. R. D. Wilmot had his large barns unroofed, and it is said that his fine orchard is entirely des-

From Fredericton to Hartt's Mills by the New Maryland Road, over fifty buildings are either entirely destroyed or unroused.

THE STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

It was expected here that all the harbours on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia would suffer severely but so far as we have heard, not one of them suffered to much extent. Not so, however, with the districts in contact with the tides of the Bay of Fundy. We learn from the Windsor Mail that the lower sections of Windsor were completely saluterged.

The inhabitants of the part of this town known as Poverty Point," near Smith's Island, were woke from their slumbers at about 11 o'clock in the night by the rush of water which broke over the dykes in the immediate vicinity. Ten minutes after the level, covering the lowlands for miles and miles around. About twenty houses are situated here; an appearance the morning after more like that of a the cellars was destroyed, and in many houses the water was two feet above the second floor, nearly all the families have taken up their temporary abode in other parts of the town, waiting until the water runs out looking for cattle on the Major King Dyke. A number of dead sheep were discovered floating about in the water, and horses and cattle were rescued from exposure; some were found standing up to their middle in the water, being then upon the highest ground in the field. Some horses were known to have either swam or been carried by the tide a distance of nearly three miles. It is feared that the stock upon the island will suffer from the want of water. Mr. P. Miles had 35 sheep out; these were all drowned except one, which was found lodged on the branches of a willow tree. A number of other sheep and one horse were found dead in the water. The tide rose four feet higher than it was ever known

Mr. Bennett Smith's wharf was raised over three feet at one end, and racked considerably. Several cords of hardwood were carried off. A portion of De Wolf's and Pellow's wharves were badly damaged. Mr. F. W. Beckman, of Ellershouse, had 40,000 clapboards on Dimock's wharf, ready for shipping to Boston; these all drifted away, except about 5,000. His loss will be nearly \$1,000. The Baptist Church was flooded to the depth of seven feet in the Vestry. The whole Sabbath School Library was more or less destroped; the damage done to the building cannot

The dykes are carried away in every direction.
Over in Falmouth, above and below the bridge, there is one perfect flood; at low tide the water rushes out over the banks like a young Niagara let loose. We hear that a number of cattle and sheep have perished at Upper Falmouth. Over at Newport the dykes are also destroyed, but no loss of stock.

At Horton, and on the Grand Pre dykes, a quantity

of hay was destroyed, and a number of cattle drowned, some of which drifted out to sea. Bridges were carried away or destroyed. The one near Reed's is entirely gone. All along the W. & A. R. line an amount of damage was done which will take some time to repair, as the track was completely demolished in places. At Wolfville the bank is carried away, so that the trains cannot run any further than

The Amberst Gazette gives a fearful account of the destruction in Cumberland County. Our contempo-

marshes of Cumberland and Westmorland. But the loss of hay now, great as it is, embraces but a small portion of the damages to proprietors of marshes. The expense of repairing and, in many cases, renewing unles upon unles of heavy dykes, and the injurious effects upon future grass crops for years, through the action of the tide, go to swell up the account of losses to an exteat which we cannot estimate. Then there are losses—minor, comparison. The destruction to property has been caused alnot estimate. Then there are losses—minor, comparatively—though considerable of themselves—such as private bridges, fences, hay sleds, &c., swept away, drifted rubbish to be removed, and barns to be re
God acceptably, with reverence and godly fear."

placed. In extent of pecuniary loss to this section of the country generally, it outweighs immeasurably any calamity which has ever occurred.

THE TIDAL WAVE. Water having gradually accumulated on the marshes to the depth of from one to two feet, a wave, simi and great velocity, carrying almost everything before it, stacks of hay, fences, and, in many cases, well filled barns, succumbling to its power.

LOSS OF LIFE. This is by far the saddest part of our record. Four persons, named: -Norman Siddell, Henry Colburne, Charles Campbell, and Henry Wry, were employed by Mr. Robb, of this place, to go to the schooner Active in Fort Lawrence creek, on board which he had shipped a lot of stoyes, and assist in making her secure on Monday evening. As the wind and the rising of the tide rendered it difficult to send the boat from the vessel at the time they arrived (between 8 and 9 o'clock), they, with Mr. Busby Smith, of Fort Lawrence, went to a bara on the marsh, about a quarter of a mile distant, to obtain shelter from the wind. The tide having gradually risen about two feet they all agreed to abandon the barn for a fence which extended from it to the upland, by passing along which they hoped to be safe, While on the tence those waves swept up, and as it was giving way Wry and Campbell sprang for some poles, which they reached with great exertion, Smith was similarly situated; while the other two still clung to the fence. They were then within about 150 yards of the upland. Those on the poles were whirled about violently and sometimes tossed up several feet, but succeeded in finally arresting their course and reaching terra firma in safety. Wry and Campbell got off at the main road on the marsh, arriving at Mr. Gordon's shortly after It o'clock, having floated about a mile and a half. Smith was carried two miles farther, reaching a bay stack near Black Point, where he remained until morning. The remaining two were last heard uttering despairing cries for help. Immediately on the arrival of Wry and Campbell at Gordon's, all the inhabitants of Fort Lawrence turned out to render any assistance to the less fortunate ones which might be in their power. Search for them was also pursued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, on the afternoon of which the was done between this place and Boiestown. The body of poor Colburne was found in a small ditch within about 100 yards of the fence referred to his arms unwards and hands clenched as in his last exertions to preserve himself. At this writing Suddell has not been found; and it is to be greatly teared be never will be found alive. Further than this, we are glad to have no loss of human life to record.

HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP have been drowned, in some localities; but here the loss in this respect was principally in sheep. The few cattle which were exposed managed, generally, to escape to the higher points, and were got off by swimming, on the following day. The greatest losses we hear of the cattle are by parties at Westmorland Point, who lost a large number of very fine ones, including prize animals. We also hear of 20 horses and 40 cattle having been swept from the Minudie marsh.

HORSES SWIM 10 MILES.

It is known that a borse, mare, and colt must have swam from the Minudie marsh to Rockport, on the New Brunswick side of the Bay-a distance of six miles in a direct course-and it is stated others did We learn that yesterday the shores about Westmor-

land Point and Sackville were piled with numbers of cattle and sheep, which the tide has brought up, probably from the lower towns and along the Bay shores. from its exposed situation, was severely visited. All the barns were moved a greater or less distance, as

well as all the stacks, the greater part of the latter having gone to sea. The great extent of dykes from Minudie to Baronsfield has gone, and we learn that the Messrs. Seaman have sent for 100 men to repair them. The large number of cattle they have must be

Fourteen barns floated from the marsh lying be-

BLISS' ISLAND AND CRAWFORD'S BILL, to the latter place, one having ploughed into the upland with great force. Fifty stacks from the same body found a haven in the Big Lake, Napan.

opinion that, when all is secured that may be, unless adverse weather ensue, the hay in the County, quantity and quality considered, will fall but little below that of last year. Valuable as are our marshes, there at all for their hay.

THE RAILWAY WORKS. bave been seriously affected. Where enbankments great extent, been washed away; where entirely gone it must cost more to replace them than it did to con-

We regret to learn that the people of Sackville, Cole s Island, &c., fully equal if they do not exceed sin extent of losses. Their hay has been swept from the Westcock and lower part of Tantramar Marshes. Mr. Horton, on Sackville Wharf, and some residents of Cole's Island abandoned their houses. A small vessel belonging to Mr. A. Ford drifted into a field of some 300 yards. A great deal of the nearly completed railway line and its fencing

From the best estimates we can make we helieve the tide must have been four feet above the dykes and eight feet above the ordinary marsh level.

All participate in feelings of sympathy for those who have lost friends or property; and everybody on the streets wears a sober mien, and everything seems to bear a hushed aspect. There is certainly reason for thankfulness that our calamities were not greater; for it is wonderful that so few human lives were

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 14, 1869.

The Utterances of the Great Storm. The great storm of the past week is now simply matter of history. It was the messenger of a righteous Providence, and has faithfully fulfilled its destructive commission. All along the centuries Jehovah has addressed himself to men by the destructive agencies of nature. Hence the highly poetic language of David in his eighteenth Psalm, "He made darkness his secret place; nis pavilion round about him were dark waters and thick clouds of the skies. At the brightness that was before him, his thick clouds passed; hail-stones and coals of fire. The Lord also thundered in the heavens, and the Highest gave his voice." Again, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, it is written: "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters; the God of glory thundereth; the Lord is upon many waters. The voice of the Lord is powerful; the voice of the Lord is full of majesty." As in ancient days, so at the present time. Thunders, lightnings, tempests, hurricanes, and earthquakes are but the messengers of God to the intelligences of earth. Loudly and impressively does Jehovah speak by these terrific agencies, calling upon man every where to render homage to his sovereign mandates. Well will it be for us if we heed his Providential utterances, and receive from them such instructions as shall make us feel more deeply our entire dependance upon his protecting and gracious Amid these terrible ravages of nature, how delight-

ful to know that the throne of our covenant God and Father is immovable. Communities tremble and naever furious-no convulsions, however extensive, dispurposes, or unhinge the pillars of his boundless empire. He is the immutable, the eternal one. So in the final issue, when the beavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements melt with ferrent we feel assured that our valued correspondent, after heat, and the earth and the things therein shall be

"Wherefore we receiving a kingdom, which canno be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve

Success of the Gospel in Africa. Wherever the Gospel of the Son of God is faithfully proclaimed, the results are such as ought to convince the most sceptical that it is Jehovah's appointed

agency for the conversion of the world to Christ; but lar to the tidal bore, swept up with a roaring noise in no section of the great domain of heathendom has this fact been more impressively made manifest than in down trodden, enslaved Africa. Here the Gospel has won some of its richest triumphs. Dr. Rufus Anderson, late Foreign Secretary of the American Board, describes the success of missionary labor in Africa thus :

It is fifty years since a plain German laborer to London, named William A. B. Johnson, offered himself to the Church Missionary Society to be sent as a school master to Sierra Leone. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry, When he first took op his abode at what was afterwards called Regent's Town, in Sierra Leone, the pecple numbered about a thousand. They had been taken at different times from the holds of slave-ships; were wild and naked; and being from twenty-two different nations were hostile to each other. They had no common medium of intercourse, except a little broken English, had no ideas of marriage, lived and infidelity, and leading her to the glorious crowded together in the rudest huts. They were devil worshippers, and most of them lazy, thieving, plundering brutal savages. Mr. Johnson was at first exceedingly discouraged.

But he resolved to preach Christ to them as the Sariour of sinners, in the simple manner of the gospel, and to open to them the miserable state of a sinner rejecting such a Saviour. His resolution was the same with that of the apostle Paul, when he surveyed the desperate pollutions of the Corinthians .- " To know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and him crucified." After pursuing this course the greater part of a year, a remarkable change began to come over the people. Old and young became concerned for their souls. There was, in short, an outpouring of the Spirit, Many sought retirement in the woods for prayer; and soon the neighboring mountains echoed, moonlight evenings, with the hymns of worship-Mr. J. has left a record of the experience of many of the converts, in their own simple, and broken but expressive language, when examined, as they all were, for admission to the Lord's Supper. Lam impressed by his record of their convictions of sin; their acknowledgments of the divine forbearance; their distrust of their own hearts; their inward conflicts; their tender consciences; their faith and patience; their benevolence; and their love for souls Ine outward changes were most striking. The people learned trades, became farmers, attached well-kept gardens to their dwellings. They built a stone church large enough, with the help of galleries, to seat closely nearly two thousand persons; which was regularly filled with decently dressed, orderly and serious worshipers. They built a personage, schoolhouse, store-houses, a bridge of several arches-all of stone. Most of the adult population were married, Their night-dances and heathenish drumming ceased and so did their oaths, drunkenness, and stealing; and the schools contained a thousand children.

All this Mr. J. lived to see; but he died in 1823, only seven years from the commencement of his mission! Was there ever a more wonderful religious change? It shows the power of the simple gospel, both to convert the savage and to civilize bim. shows the power of the cross of Christ. It shows, also, the illuminating, reforming influences of such a church, regarded as a missionary agency. Would that the same influences could have been continued in all their power. But this was more than forty years ago, and it was then too early for native pastors; their necessity to the full development of a native church not having been discovered. A worthy missionary successor to Mr. Johnson was not soon found, and Regent's Town suffered a decline after his death. But the foundations he had laid were sure, and there was progress on the whole. In the year sion, one-fifth of the population of Sierra Leone was at school, and the attendance at public worship was estimated at twelve thousand. In 1862 native pastorates were established, and ten parishes undertook Notwithstanding the destruction we are of the the support of their own pastors; and no less than six different missions were sent by the people to the unevangelized tribes beyond the colony. The present number of nominal Christians in the colony is said, on high authority, to be 80,000, of whom 20,000 are is a very large number who do not depend upon them | communicants.; and the missionary work at Sierra

Leone is regarded as having been accomplished. I venture to say, to the glory of God in the gospel, that not one of the "seven churches of Asia" shone have been built on marsh lands, they have, to a with a brighter light than did this one, at that time, gathered from the slave ships of Western Africa, And were such churches now along the whole extent of that coast, and in the vast interior, the darkness, crime and misery of that benighted region would give place to the blessedness of a Christian civilization.

Young Men's Christian Association.

DEAR VISITOR-I notice in the last issue of the THRISTIAN VISITOR, under the above caption, the following: "We commend its utterances to the favourable consideration of our ministers and churches, and hope they will make all necessary arrangements for a strong representation at the forthcoming Conven-

Why are you so anxious that the ministers and churches should take so active a part in " the forthcoming Convention"? What is there going to be accomplished at that Convention which cannot be better accomplished by the Church? If the same amount of labour was expended in the Church, would it not, under God, accomplish even more than probably can be in any other way?

If we leave our Churches (say only a part of our time) and go to religious Societies, will it not be of-fensive to God? Has the Church failed to accomplish any work, that we are now exhorted to try ex-periments? What difference, think you, is there now, and will there in a few years be, between the Calvin or Wesley Societies and the Y. M. C. Association? Who would have thought that even the Wesley class would assume the position which they now claim, especially when Wesley expressed his desire that they would never leave the Church of Eng-

land? Yours, AD REFERENDUM.

The commendation of which our correspondent complains has reference to the sentiments contained in the circular addressed to the ministers and churches of New Brunswick by the Young Men's Christian Association of this City. He seems to fear that this amalgamation of the young men of different denominations may in some way throw our distinctive sintiments as Baptists into the shade. If so, it will be our own fault. We are not asked to yield our conscientious convictions or to compromise our views of Protestant christianity for the sake of a connection with these Associations. If this were required, we should be the first to refuse co-operation with them. The objections indicated by our correspondent bear with equal weight against all co-operation with the Evangelical Alliance, or with the Temperance Associations of the day. These Associations we regard as simple outgrowths of the christian Churches, and rightly directed, will be found to be powerfully instrumental in promoting christianity in the world; As such we should bid them God speed. Both in England and in America they are accomplishing gr at good. They are not designed to rob the Church of ner special functions, or to relieve her of her respon-sibilities, but simply to aid her in the fulfilment of er great mission. Let christian Churches do all hey can, and let Bible, Temperance, Tract, and Mismary Societies do all they can, and let Young Men's Christian Associations render all possible aid to each and all of these organizations, -yet we shall find there will be plenty of work remaining undone. Heartily, therefore, do we commend the efforts of our young men in this direction to the sympathy and prayers of our Baptist brotherhood generally. And

The Carleton County Quarterly Meeting will com-mence with the Baptist Church, Middle Smoonds, on the last Friday, the 29th day of October, at six p'clock, r. m. James E. Blearney. South Richmond, September 27th, 18-9.

Paris Correspondence of the Visitor. Paris, 204, Rus de Rivoli, September, 1st, 1869.

DEAR SIR-Your excellent paper reaches me egularly every week, thanks to the kindness of our mutual, esteemed friend, R. G. Lunt, Esq., of your city, whose visit to our metropolis last winter we enjoyed exceedingly. I am happy to inform your numerous readers that the Baptist cause in Paris continues to flourish, and would make still more progress were our French brethren provided with a snitable place of worship. Their small "apper room" is inconveniently crowded every Sunday, though it is on the second storey, and can be reached only by a narrow staircase. It is confidently hoped that our brethren in America will come to our assistance, and filep to establish this interesting mission on a

strong and permanent basis. This country, like many others, undergoes quietly a vast change, operated by the grace of to them, I hope the Lord without lay the sin to their fighting the good fight of faith, and endeavoring to reclaim France from the power of Romanism light of the Gospel. Fiforts are being made to reach by tracts and popular publications, such as almanacks, every schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and the mayors of the thirty-six thousand communes France is composed of. May this seed bring forth much fruit.

In Belgium open air preaching is fast becoming a recognized institution. It is not only tolerated, but, thanks to the free government that country of our arranging household matters; we have begun enjoys, it is also protected. According to the Report of the Evengelical Society, it is admitted on all sides that Evangelical worship celebrated in the open sir, both in the towns and in the country, is entitled to the same protection as processions and the erection of erosses and no magistrate would dare to refuse to main tain order and tranquility, during the preaching singing, and prayers. Preaching has been commenced in a theatre at Liege with excellent re-

Missionary operations are carried on in Spain with considerable energy. The field is not very favourable, Rome having underunned all faith and left in that country its noiversal legacy - cold, cheerless infidelity and heartless indifferentism. A gentleman residing in Spain writes: " The effects of Rome's teaching are every day becoming more apparent here, now that old restraint is removed, and that the people are no longer compelled to assume an appearance of religion. The utter indifference, the intidelity, the intense materialism, are appalling. Nothing but God's If the worship of Juggernaut were established here, and his priests were rich and dispensed gifts, his shrine would be crowded. The country is sick of Rome, and we are not Protestant enough to please them-in other words, not infidel enough, for the people would prefer to hear a preaching down of all religion, and a sweeping away of all the hatel clergy." Notwithstanding these obstacles, the work is going

on. The London Tract Society is sowing broadcast the seed of truth. With what success, eternity only

The following extract, taken from the Madrid correspondence of the Times, is well worthy of our peru-The correspondent writes:

"The case of Antequera, and any other incident of that nature that may have to be recorded, may, however, merely be looked upon as exceptions proving the rule. The constant fact is that at Madrid, and throughout many cities of Catalonia and Andalusia, Evangelical services have been and are held Sunday after Sunday, not only without the least show 1842, twenty-four years after Mr. J. began his mis- of ill-will, but even with symptoms of vague cu- ed around the room and said to all present, "Goodriosity, if not of positive interest, on the part of the lowest classes, and that their congregations daily enlist new votaries, precisely among that uneducated multitude from which such unrelenting hostility was apprehended. There was yesterday, as I have before told you, a great crowding of all the Catholic churches throughout Spain, where the priests had invited the faithful to unite in a Uncion, or ceremony of disa-gravio, or atonement to the Delty, and especially to the Virgin, for the blasphemies attered in Congress by some of the unbelieving Deputies-blasphemies which had met with the most unqualified disapprobation even of persons most neutral and indifferent in matters of religion, and most stanchly attached to the interests of Parliamentary freedom of speech. Although the common sense and the earnest piety of the Spanish people had already set a proper value on those inconsiderate atterances, the priests were determined to make the most of that opportunity of reviving public zeal, and the flow of people, especially of women, to the churches in the morning was almost as strong and incessant as it was to the oullring later in the day. Whether by chance or design, a notice had, during the whole of last week, found its way into the public papers, that the Evangelical congregation also had been seized with horror at the proface langue in the Cortes, and were determined to hold their own meeting, or funcion of desagravio, joining their Catholic brethren in vicarious prayers which should soothe Heaven's wrath against a blaspheming Assembly. The hitle Evangelical chapel in the Calle de la Medeva Baja was, therefore, beset by more than its ordinary throng at morning service yesterday : the very windows over the doors were darkened by clusters of lookers on, while in the aisles besides the thousands who could be accommodated with seats, several hundreds pre-sed in, invading every inch of ground, and filling the place almost to suffocation. Upon the first hymn being seng, and the creed and

mmandments being read, according to custom, one of the pastors, Senor Carrasco, rose in the midst of Mr. George Miles, the most profound silende, and said it was his duty "Thomas Bridges, Seg., to undeceive the assembly about a rumor which had been current with respect to that day being appointed for a funcion of desagravio. In the first place, he said, their congregation knows nothing about funcion; their religious worship consists of prayer and exhort-ation - a pure worship, free from all mysterious rite or showey ceremony. In the second place, their faith does not admit of the idea of desagratio, or atonement by one man for the offences of another, every one having enough to do to pray for forgiveness for his own transgressions. In the third place whathe full exercise of an undeniable and illimitable right. Whatever was uttered in contempt and defiance of truth would fall to the ground, and whatever was rue would be sure to assert its ascendancy. It was ot for them, the believers in the Gospel, to complaint of too mutch light, or to wish to set bounds to the exercise of human reason. These words, or words to the same effect spoken with calm dignity and plain earnestness, bad an admirable effect on the congregation, which, forgetting the sacredness of religious worship, broke forth into exclamations of "May bien," "Very well." The service then went on in the ordinary manner, and at its close the same pastor, Senor Carrasco, delivered a sermon on the divinity of Christ, taking his text from Matthew xvi. 18, 16. I do not know what readers in England may think about such matters, but to me the rise and spread of these Evangelical congregations in Spain seem to be striking facts; not so much that a few hundreds of Spaniards may be found willing to exercise their own dgment on points of Christian creed and worship, ut that they are allowed to do so with the most perfeet impunity by a populace goaded on by their priests for centuries to deeds of savage intolerance. do not know what real chances there may be of any religion at all resembling Episcopalianism or Presby-terianism ever taking root in Spanish soil; but what I am anxious about is that boundless inquiry on re-ligious, and consequently on all other subjects, should be both allowed and encouraged. Civil and religious

Mr. Eprror-I have now accomplished the work assigned me at the Association, convened at Sunbary in 1867, namely, to raise One Hundred Dollars, for the purpose of aiding in liquidating the debt on the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, And, in closing up my agency, I feel it my duty to say to the N. B. Baptist Board of Education, that perhaps I was not the right man in the right place; for I found it one of the most difficult tasks mortal man ever undertook, to get the good Baptists of Sunbury interested, or to convince them of their duty in reference to the matter. And were it not for the sake of my nomines.

Rev. Dr. Spurden, a gentleman that, in my opinion,

ociety be grounded on no other just and rational

For the Christian Visitor,

ranks among the leading winds of the age, and for my own word's sake, Sanbury County must stand deep in the shade, and her subscription list present but a poor pitable appearance, to the astonishing gaze of the public. But to those who have kindly favored me with their subscription, and encouraged me in so harlable an undertaking, I feel extremely obliged, and shall ever remember with feelings of kindness and hearty good wishes for their welfare, both temporal and spiritual. But those good brethren upon whom the hard has bestowed much of this world's goods, and have need of nothing, and so voluntarily promised to ail me so largely in my mission, and afterwards, what an all-wise l'rovidence intended for their heart contracted - poor human nature reverted-cline and their firt upon the mighty dollar again, and bid farewell to the old Seminary with all her privileg's and advantages. I have only to say God, and this Baptist mission I look upon as one charge, but tless their poor, worker souls, and let of the most effective means by which this glorious them live to see their children and their childrens transformation is being brought about. There children erjoy a liberal education at the Baptist Seare other Evangelical Societies hard at work, minary, Fredericton, which, in my opinion, is one among the best Institutions of learning in the three Provinces, viewed from the standpoint of 1864; and only hope it has been progressing with the times up to the present. Yours truly, Wa J. W. B. October 2nd, 1869.

To the Editor of the Christian Visitor.

DEAR BRO. BRA. - We have arrived here all well. and are beginning to get somewhat settled in our new home. Since we have got over the hurry and bustle to feel somewhat lonely, and have looked for some intelligence from over the Bay, but nothing as yet

has come to hand-not even the Victor. We have had a great storm of wind here last night, It has done a great deal of damage at Westport. Something over two thousand dollars loss in vessels, wharves, fishhouses, and other property. On this side the passage, but little damage is done, except to the shore street-that is badly washed.

Freeport, October 5, 1869, 19 J. H. Hughes.

Death of Young Jones.

We regret to learn of the death of Noah Gay, sor of Oliver Jones, E.q., of Moncton. This event took place on Saturday, the 9th inst, Il It makes one feel sad to see young men of promise

out down in the morning of their manhood; but if they must go, it is blessed to have them leave an evidence behind that they are prepared for the great change. This, we rejoice to say, our young friend has done. . We knew him when a student in the office of Messrs. Gray and Kay, some years ago, but had not heard a word of his late illness, until informed of his triumphant death. His father, in a brief note, written on Monday last, says: He has left us a most blessed testimony that he has gone to be with Jesus. His latest breath was employed in praising the Lord, for having washed away his sigs in the blood of the Lamb. The fear of death was so removed from him, that when his nails turned black, he looked upon them and exclaimed, "Thank God, that is right; he is going to take me now." With a countenance beaming with light, he said "it is all light in the valley," and then repeated the words of David, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil," and peacefully and joyfully he look-

by ; prepare to meet me in heaven." His bodily sufferings were most severe until two hours before his death; but he submitted patiently, waiting for his change to come.

His pastor, Rev. J. C. Bleakney, attended him through his illness, and on Sabkath evening last, preached his funeral sermon in the Baptist Chapel, Moncton, to a crowded congregation, composed of all denominations. It was a deeply solemn season.

We tender to the parents and friends of the departed our deepest sympathy, and pray God to be their

The following subscriptions have been received from the several places, and persons as named, for the payment of the debt due on the Semmary :-

YORK CHINTY. By the Rev. Calvin Goodspeed -Judge Steadman,87.21.1114 (4.17). 14.00 Z. R. Everitt, bout evered ognish between 5 00 D. Estabrooks, Three Others, ARTON CARROLS LANGE Mr. George Jewett (Licentiate), his sub., 20.00 12.50 Collected by the Rev. G. Rigby, Collected by the Rev. Chas Sporden, D. D. and the Rev. Calvin Goodspeed, in Fredericton, outside of the original Subscription

.... 110.00

SUNBURY COUNTY. By W. J. N. bridge -P. Estabrooks, Esq., ... " George Tredwell, 经特别的分 " N. P. Day, **建物和基础** 2.00 Thomas Turney, George Estabrooks ... Samuel B. Thompson, 740454 A George Harding. 5.00 Frederick Mites, W. J. Colwell, Douglas Chase, John Miles, James Brilley, Miss Wasson, ... Charlotte Wasson... District. SERVICE. Mr. Jarvis Estabrooks, . . . David Turney, Asa Turaey, Wm. Dykeman, ... 0.50 Jonathan Bridges, . . . W. J. N. Bridges, ... ALBERT COUNTY. Rev. W. T. Corey, by him from SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

Mr. G. M. Steeves, C. G. Berryman, ... Jonathan Titus,

W. O. Suith, Esq. and Heirs of the Estate of the late Mrs. Sally Suith, 3rd Sub.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. " Hickson, ...

KING'S AND QUEEN'S COUNTY.

From the Rev. E. C. Cady, \$450,00 "G. Roberts, E.q. (now in England), per Hay, Mr. Cady, 50,00