ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1869.

## The Washington Invitation.

A recent issue of the Morning Chronicle, of Washington, U. S., has been forwarded to our address. It publishes an elaborate letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker, in reply to a communication addressed to him by the Nova Scotia League, Halifax, N. S. The communication reads thus :-

1st. "What is the feeling in the United States on the subject of admitting Nova Scotia as a State of the world, which incessantly cries give ! - a restless Union ?

2nd. "On what terms, as regards Nova Scotia, could such a union be accomplished?" 3rd, "What would be the probable effect of an-

nexation on the welfare of Nova Scotia?" We take it for granted that these strange enquiries originated either with the Repeal League of Nova Scotia, or with an auxiliary to that Institution. Mr. Walker's answer deals with these several questions with a fulness of detail, which must be highly satisfactory to the enquirers. The answer fills nearly twelve columns of a paper considerably larger than the Visitor. The author assumes a representative style, and seems to speak in the name of the American people. First of all he covers the Nova Scotians with fulsome praise for what he calls their "devotion to the principles of free government," meaning of course their determined hostility to confederation with Canada. He then assures them that "if Nova-Scotia should signify her desire to become a State of the Union, most advantageous terms would be offered her," and proceeds to unfold, in glowing utterances, the amazing benefits which would accrue to the Province from annexation to the Great Republic. Educational, commercial, and political advantages of annexation, from the stand point of Mr. Walker, are made to assume prodigious proportions, especially when he embraces in his calculation, not only Nova Scotia, but all the Provinces. He thinks if all were annexed, the trade with the United States would amount to nearly five hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars per annum. These calculations are based upon such an enormous scale of progress that they really bewilder the imagination: "and yet," says Mr. Walker, "these are the very marvels officially exhi-

He then, as he says, for the information of his own people, furnishes a statistical sketch of the wondrous resources and capabilities of Nova Scotia, and after particularizing, sums up by saying, "without any fear of successful contradiction, there is no area of the world, not larger than that of Nova Scotia, on which the Creator has lavished such bounties, and such wonderful natural advantages." "Taking," he says, "the combination of all these advantages, there is no State of the Union, nor of the world, that in proportion to her area, can compare with Nova Scotia." All this is delicious to the taste, but Nova Scotians will please remember that there is a sharp hook inside.

Mr. Walker then contrasts Nova Scotia with Massachusetts, showing the superior natural advantages of the former over the latter, and nevertheless, Massachusetts, by reason of her free trade with sister States, has far outstripped Nova Scotia in population and in wealth. This he illustrates by the following figures:-The population of Massachusetts, in 1860, was 1,231,065. In Nova Scotia, in 1861 it was 330,-857. Total value of real and personal property Massachusetts, in 1860, was \$815,237,433. The property of Nova Scotia, in 1861, was valued at \$61,-265,094. Massachusetts State returns in 1868 show property to the extent of \$1,300,000,000. These figures are of course startling.

Aftar describing the extraordinary growth of some of the other States of the Union, Mr. Walker proceeds to unfold the progress of the great future. In the year 1900, the population of the present United States and territories is to rise to 100,000,000! "but," says Mr. Walker, "if, as is fully belived, the American continent should seen be ours, our population in 1900 would reach 150,000,000 of people." "Here," union, and of free trade between all the States."

Mr. Walker, as he proceeds with his arguments, speaks of reciprocity-between the Provinces and the United States-under present circumstances, as a hopeless case, and adds, "The Canadian government and all the Provinces know well the plain and unequivocal terms on which they can obtain perpetual free trade with all the States of the Union. It is by annexation. If the Dominion and other Provinces refuse annexation, as they have a perfect right to do. se do we reject reciprocity."

Having thus made annexation the door, and the only door to free commercial intercourse, Mr. Walker, speaking for the American people extends his gracious invitation. "We wish," he says, "no States forced into the Union. If these Colonies, with their own free will, would come into the Union, we would rejoice to receive them, but not otherwise. Indeed our people would commemorate your voluntary annexation to the United States as the greatest event of this century. As soon as the telegraph should commuicate the result throughout the country, the booming cannon and the chiming bell would announce our rejoicing, and a great peeple would bid you welcome, thrice welcome, into the Union."

All this is very fine, very eloquent, very touching: but what about taxation? What of all the fountains of political corruption known to exist in all the high places of the Union? What, if before another ten years, the present political conflicts should result in another civil war, far transcending in its dimensions the late war? What, if the supreme selfishness that now rejects reciprocity, should find it convenient to put its cramps upon us still further? What, if with the increase of American mind and American gold in these Colonies, we find a rapid increase of Romanisw, Spiritualism, Freeloveism, Universalism, and Intidelity in its darkest forms? How are we to be affected by the introduction of the practice, which so extensively prevails in the Northern States, of destroying infantile life? What about our domestic relations when the law of divorce, so popular amongst our American cousins, comes to be the law of these Provinces? You show us the bright side of the picture, Mr. Walker, and it looks very inviting. Why not show us the dark side? When you go this, we shall be prepared to compare notes and decide.

If you are so anxious to win us over why not act generously with us? We ask no special favors, but both countries, as you must know, would be greatly benefitted by an unshackled commercial intercourse. Give us this, and it might lead to more intimate relations. You invite us in words of kindness, but your acts are the essence of hostility. You think to court us by conditions, which you ought to know are exceedingly distasteful to all loyal hearts.

Are you leval to your flag? So are we. Do you love freedom? So do we. Have you a great country? So have we. Does your flag float over onefourth of the American continent? Ours floats over an empire upon which the golden beams of the sun

part and parcel of the mightiest empire existing un-

All we ask of you, Mr. Walker, is to give us an open field and no favor Allow us, if you please, to work out our own destiny in our own way. Your disposition seems a little too grasping. It really excites the impression in our minds that if you were to persuade all these Colonies to come under the Stars and Stripes, that you would be a little more anxious for Ireland than you are now, and that you would soon come to think the American destiny doctrine included London as the great emporium of the great American people. There is a spirit abroad in the spirit, so voracious in its appetite, that the more you give the more it craves.

Christian Baptism. BY REV. A. N. ARNOLD, PROFESSOR IN MADISON UNIVERSITY, N. Y.

No. 14. We come next to Cyprian in the middle of the third century. And here all doubt ceases as to the actual existence of infant baptism in the African church in his time. In the year 252, Fidus, an African bishop, having doubts about the lawfulness of baptizing infants before they were eight days old, wrote to ask Cyprian's opinion. Cyprian called a synod of sixtysix bishops; and their decision was, that such early baptism was lawful. It is somewhat remarkable that this first clear proof of infant baptism should be found in the same district, and at the same time, with the first decision in favor of a more convenient substitute for immersion. It is important to notice the limitations of the first clear evidence of the existence of infant baptism. Phere is no proof, as yet, of its existence in any other part of the world than in North Africa, a region notorious for early and manifold departures from primitive doctrine and practice; and there is no proof that it was practised there, except in the case of children who were in imminent danger of dying without baptism. If infant baptism had been a general practice such a question as that of Fidus would be very unlikely to have arisen.

The period of church history which we have now been reviewing was subjected to a searching investigation by Bunsen, not many years ago, with the advantage of important ancient documents then just brought to the knowledge of European scholars. He sums up the results of his investigations in the followng sentences: "I think we are at this moment better able than either the defenders or the opponents of infant baptism have hitherto been to explain how it originated. A passage in our Alexandrian Church-Book gives the true explanation of the assertion of Origen, himself an Alexandrian, that the baptism of children was an apostolical tradition; and it removes the origin of infant baptism from Tertullian and Hippolytus to the end of our present period, Cyprian being the first Father who, impelled by a fanatical enthusiasm, and assisted by a bad interpretation of the Old Testament, established it as a principle. Pedobaptism, in the more modern sense, meaning thereby baptism of new-born infants, with the vicarious promises of parents or other sponsors, was utterly unknown to the early church, not only down to the end of the second, but, indeed, to the middle of the third, century." This judgment of a distinguished Pedobaptist scholar is quoted not as authoritative, but as showing that we do not read the Fathers through sectarian spectacles.

frequent notices of infant baptism prove plainly that it was a growing usage not universally received. Chrysostom complains of the neglect of it by many parents (see his Life of Neander, page 81). (Ad Lactum) speaks of parents who refused to give it to their children. A Council at Carthage, in the time of Augustine, anathematized those who disputed its necessity. Julian, one of the followers of Pelagius, answers the arguments of those who opposed it. The first six Books of the Apostolical Constitutions, which are assigned by Dr. Krabbe, the author of a prize essay on these ancient documents, to the end of the third century, only mention infant baptism once, and he adds, "would be the reign of liberty, peace and that in the briefest manner (vi. 15). The eighth and last Book, which he assigns to the end of the fourth century, mentions it four times (chap. 10, 12, 13, 15). Dr. Krabbe himself remarks: "it is ascertained that pedobaptism does not belong to the apostolic age." The existence of the class called catechamens is a proof that infant baptism was not general. For these persons, who were under instruction preparatory to joining the church, are addressed by the preachers of these times as having been taught the Christian religion from their childhood, and are rebuked for delayng their baptism so long. Of course these must have been children of Christian parents. The class of Homilies addressed "to those delaying baptism" is well known to the readers of patristic literature. Let Basil's Eighth Sermon on Penitence (§ 3) furnish an example of the manner in which preachers were wont to address these delaying catechumens; "Why do you loiter and deliberate and delay? Taught the word from a child, have you not yet become acquainted with the truth? Always learning, have you not yet come to knowledge? An examiner for life, a looker-on till old age, when will you become a Christian? When shall we know you as one of us?" And these very Fathers who so earnestly recommend infant baptism, though most of them were the children of Christian parents, were not one of them baptised themselves in their infancy. We have accounts of the baptism of Jerome, Augustine, Ambrose, Chrysostom, Basil, Gregory, Nazianzen, Nectarius, Ephraem of Edessa, and of the Emperors Constantius, Theodosius, and Valentinian; and all these were baptized after they had come to years of manhood. Yet most of these were born of Christian parents, and several of them (Augustine, Basil, Gregory, Ephraem) are expressly said to have been consecrated to God from their infancy. In those days, when pious parents wished to make a formal dedication of their children to God, they brought them to the altar for prayer, and not to the font for baptism. How can the defenders of infant baptism as an apostolical institution account for the fact, that among all Christian Fathers of the first five hundred years, not one is said to have been baptised in infancy, and most are expressly said to have been baptized after they came to years of manhood. The inscriptions in the Roman catacombs have been claimed as witnesses for infant baptism; but there are only three inscriptions, earlier than the year 400, which speak of the baptism of children; these are dated severally 348, 371, and 374; and the youngest of the three children was more than six and

Presidency of Acadia College.

a half years old.

At the Baptist Convention held in Brussels Street, in 1866, Rev. Dr. Cramp, President of Acadia College, tendered his resignation, assigning as his reason for this important step that he had long cherished the resolution to resign at the age of 70 years any position which he might hold requiring the discharge of onerous public duties; that as he had arrived at that stage of life he now wished to resign the Presidency perpetually shine. Have you a population of 35,- of Acadia Coilege. The Board of Governors un-000,000? As Britons we can boast of a population of more than 200,000,000. And if in 1900 you increase to 100,000,000, we shall probably number, under the expansive folds of our old mother flag, not less than 400,000,000. And if your wealth in- the appointment of his successor. To this request this church inviting all members of Evangelical crease to the mammoth dimensions you contemplate, the venerable doctor finally complied, and so has gone | Christian churches to the Lord's table. It is a grow-

to take his place.

Earnestly and faithfully has the worthy Doctor toiled in his connection with Acadia College for the State, and in this city. The Evangel, edited by Rev. progress of an enlightened and scriptural education in Stephen Hilton, a weekly; and the Spare Hour, these Provinces, and he has now on his retirement the Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, editor, a monthly. satisfaction of knowing that his labor has not been in vain. In addition to many young men educated under his superintendence to fill important positions in secular life, a goodly number of those who are standing upon the watch towers of our Zion, received their secular and theological training under his watch- type. ful care. May his usefulness continue so long as life shall last, and then may be have an abundant entrance into the everlasting Kingdom of his God and

A committee was appointed at the late meeting of the Governors to make enquiries in relation to a successor, and report at the time of the anniversary in June. May wisdom from above guide in this impor-

### A Liberal Donation.

Our Missionary Board was greatly delighted and encouraged, at its meeting on Monday evening last, by the cheering intelligence from Bro. Z. G. Gabel, that a friend to the cause of God, whose name he was not at liberty to give, had placed in his bands the sum of \$400; \$100 of which to be applied to Foreign Missions; and the remaining \$300, to Domestic Missions, and its kindred objects, as embraced in the Union Society. As Bro. Gabel paid the money into the hands of the Treasurer, who was present to receive it, the Board could but feel that they were under special obligations to the liberal donor, as well as to the God of missions, for this unexpected enlargement of their means for doing good. May a rich blessing attend this noble act of christian benovolence, and may others be stimulated by this praiseworthy example to go and do likewise. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

### Personal.

Church, left by the American boat on Monday morning last, en route to visit his friends in Canada, and to take a few weeks respite from the cares and toils of pastoral life. We trust he will have a pleasant finally could not help acceding to her wishes; how and prosperous visit, and a safe return! He will probably come back via Boston, and attend the May meetings in that city.

Rev. I. E. Bill, in compliance with the wishes of Rev. Dr. Day and his people, expects to leave by the Linda, on Friday evening next, to spend a few Sabbaths in Yarmouth. Rev. Mr. McKenzie has kindly consented to take the oversight of the Visitor during his absence. Provision is also made for the supply of his pulpit. His health requires a temporary relief from the incessant toils of the last eight or nine months. He craves an interest in the prayers of his brethren, that his visit to Yarmouth, may be attended with divine favor.

## Prospects at the Tobique.

A private letter from Bro. J. C. Watson, dated April 20th, informs us that Bro. Goodspeed was then holding a series of religious meetings at the Tobique, and the prospects for good were quite encouraging. They think of calling our missionary, Bro. Goodspeed, to ordination. May the good work move on in mighty power!

We should be glad to comply with the request of Bro. Watson, to be present at the ordination services, but the pressure of our numerous engagements, will not permit us to visit the Tobique for some time to come.

At one time this winter the health of D. Waddel, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, was in a very precarious state, but we rejoice to hear that he is so far restored as to be able to attend with energy to his usual duties. We hope a gracious Providence will spare his valuable life for many years to tion of the heathen." come. He has some 240 patients under his care at the present time. When we visit the Institution we are always impressed with its cleanly, airy, and orderly appearance. The Doctor takes great pride and pleasure in adorning the grounds of the Asylum, and in rendering them both beautiful and productive.

# From our St. George Correspondent.

DEAR BRO. BILL-We were glad to have a visit from your agent, Rev. D. W. Crandal, who spent a few days with us, last week, and preached to us on the Sabbath. He is getting quite a number of new subscribers, and we hope on his return, he may get many more. It is very desirable that our denominational organ should be more generally disseminated. And it should be our aim to place the paper in at least, every Baptist family. Is it not humiliating as well as discouraging, to learn that many of our own people, who consider they are only able to take one paper, have so little denominational interest, that they prefer some light, trashy, secular periodical-to a good, sound, religious, Christian Visitor?

Bro. C. will probably visit Mascareen, Bocabec Oak Bay, and many other places that are now in a great measure destitute of the preached gospel, where, we earnestly hope, he may receive a cordial welcome, and meet with much success, both in extending the circulation of the VISITOR, and in proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ,"

We hope to secure a missionary to labor in thi County as early as the first of June next, and are making arrangements for the same as fast as possible. There is some prospect of engaging the Rev. James rvine for this field. May the Lord send salvation by is servant that, backsliders may be reclaimed, dying churches revived, and precious souls gathered into the fold of Christ.

Yours in Christian love, J. A. STEADMAN.

From our San Francisco Correspondent. DEAR VISITOR-Your paper affords me about all he intelligence, of a religious nature, I receive from ny native Province, which matters generally, and of the Baptist denomination in particular, ever interest

I observe constant changes taking place. Three of your city pastors have died since my last visit, and the time has not been long. Two were young men, but fairly entered upon the Master's work, and the other, although not aged, having had a long and most successful ministry. I need bardly say I refer to Rev. Samuel Robinson. Also, in the membership, how many have passed on before. And that Baptist land mark, the old Germain Street Church Building, too, is now a something of the past. A host of hallowed associations are connected in my mind with that church and its people; but I suppose it ceased to be adapted to the church's present wants.

The Baptist denomination in this State, I think, is

less than in most States of the Union of equal population. In this city there are five Calvinistic Ba portion. Your mistake is that you attempt to deal with us simply as Colonies, when we feel ourselves on until now; but feeling that the state of his health is unequal to the demands of his office, he has again wickers, also two of its officers. The pastor, Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, (a graduate of Newton, now known poor and uneducated, and she rich and accomplished.

the Board of Governors held at Wolfville, the resig- as Colby University), is held in high esteem by his nation was reluctantly accepted, and therefore Dr. church. They have a neat house of worship most Cramp will retire from the Presidency of the Insti- centrally located, and one thing I especially notice is tute so soon as a suitable gentleman can be obtained their practice in worship, they have congregational singing, where all unite in the hymns of praise.

There are two Baptist papers published in this

Last October we had an earthquake, that shook the solid earth with no gentle hand, so that our human creations trembled like aspen leaves, and during the fall and winter months the small-pox prevailed, alarming the people, rather, however, from its severe

The winter has been very pleasant, and exceedingly favorable for farming interests, so that now from the Sierras to the sea we have one stretch of blossom-

ing fruit trees and the omnipresent grain. We are just now, on tip toe, waiting the union of the Iron Bond, which will then span the continent,

and bring us so much nearer the old homes. Yours respectfully, San Francisco, California, April 10, 1869.

## Mr. Spurgeon's College.

From the London Correspondence of the Watch-

nan and Reflector :-The Baptists of America, as well as the Baptists and indeed the whole Christian public of Great Britain and the continent, are doubtless interested in the proceedings of Mr. Spurgeon. His college, an annual supper in connection with which took place a week or two ago, is prospering to the fullest measure of expectation. Year by year, scores of young mimsters are sent out from it, who, if they are wanted in congregations already formed, supply vacancies, and, if ere is no such clause with a first claim upon them. strike boldly out and make a cause for themselves Mr. Spurgeon is President of the College, and his massive common sense is stamped, as well as his Christian fervor, on all its proceedings. It is the habit, for example, of the President and his colleagues to advise any young man who, though sincerely pious, is evidently insufficiently gifted for the minis try, to serve God in the ranks of the laity rather than become a preacher. No practice could possibly be more judicious. Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage promises to be as great a success as his college. You are doubtless familiar with the story of its origin; how Rev. Mr. Carey, pastor of Germain Street Baptist Mr. Spurgeon received a letter from a lady offering him £20,000 to be applied to some philanthropic object; how he carefully inquired whether she had not friends or relatives with a prior claim on her, advised her to beware of the impulse of the moment, but her example stimulated others, and her splendid gift was ultimately applied only with a view to providing, from its interest, a fund to support the Orphanage when built; and how, finally, eight houses were built without touching the £20,000. There are 50 orphans already in the Institution, but the total number it will receive is 250. Such energy, and zeal, and

#### Missionary Success in Burmah. Rev. Baron Stowe, D. D., in a recent communica-

by the whole Christian world

tion to the Watchman and Reflector on this subject,

self-sacrifice as Mr. Spurgeon's deserve recognition

PETER BAYNE.

" One of the most remarkable documents which for a long time, has come under our eye, is the 'Third Annual Report of the Burmah Baptist Missionary Convention, including Reports from the Stations, &c., and Statistics for the year 1867-8, with the Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting held at Bassein, Nov. 1-4, 1868.' It is a pamphlet of 88 pages, printed by Cephas Bennett, at the American Mission Press, Rangoon. We call it remarkable as coming from a land which not a few now living remember as described by the first Christian explorers-a land enwrapped n the thickest gloom of heathenism -a land in which fifty years ago, there was but one convert to Christianity, and he the first product of several years of missionary labor. Moung-Nau was baptized at Rangoon, by Dr. Judson, June 27, 1819. Now we have report from an organized body comprising 391 churches, with 19,230 members, 76 native preachers ordained, 874 native unordained preachers, 1,284 converts baptized the past year, 4,711 pupils in schools, religious contributions during the year, 29,807 rupees, or nearly \$14,000 beside about \$5,000 contributed for schools, books, &c. The document is remarkable, also, as detailing an amount of labors and successes of a kind that place the mission in the front rank of modern enterprises for the evangeliza-

The Baptist Missionary Union reports the state of the Treasury thus :-

The receipts for the financial year which closed March 31st, were as follows: From donations, \$168, 363,05; legacies, \$17,986.68; miscellaneous sources. \$10,547.84. Total, \$196,897.57. The deficit which was last about \$31,000, has been reduced to \$14,876-23. The Committee has been able thus to reduce the deficiency only by the most careful economy, and by persistent refusals to comply with many orgent appeals for greatly needed supplies of means for enlargement of operations. The Union last year instructed the Committee to expend \$225,000, but has not put that amount into the treasury.

# Baptist Progress in California.

We are glad to learn by the Evangel, published at San Francisco, that our Baptist brethren in Califorpia are striving together for the faith of the gospel. They are combining, not only in churches and associations, but also in educational and missionary societies, and in conventions for the furtherance of the

This paper, the Evangel, is doing good service. At first it was a very small sheet, and issued only monthly; but now it is a weekly of respectable dimensions. We are glad to see that the convention held last month elected our esteemed brother, Rev. John Francis, President,

Rev. G. W. Ryan, of Chatham, writes to the Era: We have had some indications of the Holy Spirit's presence among us, in the revival somewhat of "first love" in the hearts of Christians, and conversion of precious souls to Christ. A few have been welcomed to the privileges of the church, and are now rejoicing in the hope of ." the glory to be revealed."

OF THE RIGHT TYPE .- An exchange paper says of the converts in a recent Indiana revival, nearly one hundred in number, "With only two or three excep-tions, every head of a family has erected the family altar, and every young man leads in prayer." This promises well. In this way only can the Christian life be maintained.

Roman Catholic missionaries are found in all parts of the empire of China. They number 34 bishops, 348 priests, 453 native priests, 18 colleges, embracing 801 students, and at least 836,747 members of their communion. These statistics are imperfect; fuller information would doubtless swell these figures.

Since the commencement of missionary labors in seventy years, 338 missionaries have labored among been nearly seven and a half years ; 174 of the num-Not bad is this remark of a pastor: "Two-thirds

of the members of my church are honorary members. They don't come to prayer meetings; they don't attend the Sunday School; they don't add to the life of the church; they are the passengers on the Gospel ship; they bear no burdens; add no strength; their names are on our books, they are

Rumor says that one million five hundred thou sand dollars have been subscribed to build another university at Glasgow. It is already in process of erection and is to be the finest edifice in the world. The present University has thirty-one professors, and matriculated one thousand two hundred and seventyhve students last year. Among the prizes by which its students are stimulated to effort are some which entitle the winner to six hundred or seven hundred dollars per anonm for ten years. The University is about four hundred years old.

Mr. Henry Mayhew, the author of "London Labour and the London Poor," has invented a new button, which can be set on to any article in a moment.

According to a statistician, it costs \$12,000,000 a year to support the clergy in the United States, \$40,000,000 to support the criminals, and \$200,000, 000 for rum.

A young man fell dead in the whirl of a German waltz, at Chicago, last week. The shriek of his partner, as the lifeless body dropped on the crowded ball room floor, was the first warning the revellers had that death was among them.

A writer in the Ohio Furmer says that after the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the eyelid, and every year thereafter he has an additional well defined wrinkle on the same spot. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles he is twelve, if four he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get the age. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried.

The New York Tablet furnishes us with a Roman Catholic idea of Methodism, which we may all ponder with advantage. Says this Roman Catholic

The real enemies to us among Protestant sects in this country are the Methodists, admirably organized for aggression, and who in their appeals to the animal nature and sensible devotion, acquire no little power over the sensitive, the ignorant and the superstitious. They, however, are laying the foundation of their own rain. They are becoming wealthy, are building fine churches, founding colleges and theological seminaries, and are taking their place among the respectable sects of the country. A strong party among them, almost a majority, are struggling to inroduce lay representation in their conferences, and they are not unlikely to succeed. These things will gradually work their ruin. They are ruined the moment they lose sight of the poor, the ignorant and the neglected, and pride themselves on having large, wealthy and respectable congregations. The poor are worth more than the rich.

Beecher says to school-girls:-" There are two actions which justify you in instantly knocking a man down—the one is the act of pointing a gun at you in sport, and the other is the attempt to tell you a seeret which it is disgraceful for him to get and for you

Captain Macguire's wife, who recently brought her ick husband's vessel safely into New York harbor, has received a \$1000 present from the underwriters.

"The oldest man in the world" has just died in Poland. He had just entered his 189th year. Li Siecle says that at 89 his hair was quite white, and afterwards became of a brown shade.

There are 100 cases of divorce pending in the Sureme Judicial Court for Middlesex County, Mass. A marriage was lately brought about in England a curious way. The young man was rich, the lady poor. The parents and friends of the former bjected to her on pecuniary considerations. The artful fellow pretended to break off the match, was sued for breach of promise, made a designedly lame defence and lost his case and £5000 damages. The lady being then in comfortable circumstances the riends of the lover could make no further objections and the marriage took place.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD. - We are glad to see by the Religious Herald of Richmond, Va., that Bro. Charles Corey, formerly of New Brunswick, is doing an excellent work in the "Colored Theological Institute," Richmond. The Herald says:

It gave us great pleasure to visit a few days since, this Institution. We found bro. Corey hearing a recitation in Latin. He has also a class studying Greek. There are in attendance at the Institute thirty young men who are preparing for the ministry, and we are glad to know that most of them give promise f great usefulness. Our Baptist Srethren at the forth were peculiarly fortunate in the selection of bro. Corey for the position of Principal of this Institute. He is a brother of noble Christian character, kind and conciliatory in his intercourse with all classes of the community, and a faithful and enthu-

THE BEE-KEMPERS' JOURNAL AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY for April, comes to us replete with interesting matter and beautifully illustrated. The engraving of a Home of burrowing Bees and a cluster queen cells illustrating the article, "Instruction or Beginners," giving the method of rearing Italian Queens, are especially interesting to Bee Keepers while the Departments of Agriculture, Home and Fireside, Ladies' Column and Youths' Page, furnish great variety of valuable reading suited for almost every member of any family. The article, "Bee-Keeping for Colored People," and "Two Ways of Training Boys," by the noted writer, Mrs. E. S. Tup-PER, one of the Editors, will repay any one many times for the trouble of sending for a sample copy. TERMS-\$1.00 a year; sample copies sent free by H. A. King & Co., the Publishers. Nevada, Ohio.

Rev. D. W. Crandal has just returned from Charlotte County, where he received great kindness from the brethren, and hearty co-operation in the objects of his mission. He leaves on Thursday for Up River, and will visit the churches in the counties of Queen's, Sunbury, York and Carleton. We feel assured he will meet with the same warm reception that he has received elsewhere.

As our Brother performs an immense amount of real missionary work, we trust our brethren will contribute generously to his support.

Dr. Alward was re-elected to the Mayoralty of the City of St. John, on Tuesday last, by a majority of 316 votes. This expression of his fellow citi zens, in the face of all that has been said and written against his Worship during the last few months, must be very gratifying to his friends as well as to himself.

Mr. Edward Carswell, of Canada West, now engaged as a Temperance lecturer in this Province, is popular in the States. His speech at a recent meeting in New York is described by the N. Y. Tribune as "racy, witty, and sparkling."

N. B. Baptist Home Missionary Board met in russels Street Vestry on the 3d inst. Present-Revs. I. E. Bill, E. C. Cady, and T. Harley, and Brethren Everett, Smith, Hartt, Steves, Calboun, and Masters; also Bro. Z. G. Gabel, who presented to the Board \$300 for the Union Funds, and \$100 for Foreign Mission Fund, being a donation from a friend who does not wish his name made known. On mo-

Resolved. That the hearty thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered, to the unknown friend to whose christian liberality we are indebted for this

Bro. Gabel laid before the Board the claims of Rev. A. D. Thomson. On motion, it was voted to grant him \$20 from Infirm Ministers' Fund. Read appli-cation from Rev. W. T. Corey, asking aid for Rev. Wm. Pulcifer. Voted \$10 from Intirm Ministers'

Read report of three months' labor by Rev. A Washburn. On motion it was received, and amount due voted to be paid.

Read report of three months' labour by Rev. G Goodspeed, at Grand Falls, Tobique, &c. Also asking aid for Sabbath School at Andover. On motion this report was received, and amount due voted to be paid; and further voted to appropriate \$10 for Sab-bath School, provided an equal amount is raised on the

Read report of three months' labor by Rev. W. M. Edwards. On motion it was received, and amount due voted to be paid; and further voted that \$6 be appropriated from Sabbath School Fund to aid Bro. Edwards in organizing a Sabbath School.

Read further information from Ludlow church in reference to application for Home Mission aid for Bro. Price. On motion it was laid on the table until meeting of appropriation.

Voted to grant \$6 to Mrs. McInnis from Infirm

# Secular Department.

### A Brief Review of the News of the Week. NEW BRUNSWICK.

The spring is as yet cold and backward. Rain descended on Sunday night in torrents, and on Monday night, accompanied by strong wind from the south east and with claps of thunder. As we write, there is a mixture of snow and rain, each apparently striving for the mastery. An hour ago, the ground was mantled with snow, now it is rapidly disappearing. The rain was much needed; but now, farmers and others are praying for the warm sunshine.

The St. John Harbour is teeming with Gasperauxs of excellent quality; and the fishermen of Carleton are receiving them into their nets and wiers in im-

The Woodstock Acadian says, a cow belonging to Mr. William Richardson, of Northampton, gave birth this spring, to three calves, all of which are alive and flourishing

William McDole, while engaged in stream driving on Pollet River, was unfortunately drowned at a place called the Ragged Falls. He leaves a widow and three children to deplore their sad loss.

The Borderer reports that a malignant type of cattle disease is prevalent in the eastern part of the County of Westmorland. Several farmers are reported to have lost considerable number of animals. Steam Navigation is thoroughly open to the Grand

Woodstock and St. Stephen Branch Railroad intend running passenger trains to Woodstock and Richmond alternately .- Leaving St. Stephen every day

E. & N. A. RAILWAY. - The following are the traffic receipts of the European and North American Railway for the month ending April 80th, 1869 and the corresponding month last year :-

1869. \$5,032 66 Passengers. \$4.213 85 6,783 19 613 61 5,786 88 Mails and Sundries. 484 71. \$15,879 46 \$10.434 89.

ELECTION OF MAYOR .- The election of Mayor on

Increase, \$1,944 57.

Tuesday passed off very quietly, and resulted in the re-election of Dr. Alward by the large majority of 316 votes. The following are the returns :-WARDS. ALWARD, YEATS. Kings,.....129 157 Wellington, ..... 159 Sydney,......107 Albert, ..... 51 Guys,..... 83

Majority for Dr. Alward, 816. Mr. J. P. Taylor

Six Beacon Lights are to be put up on the River St. John. The following are the sites chosen for them: - Green Head, Sand Point, Oak Point, No Man's Friend, Oromocto Shoals and Wilmot's Bluff. These are to be constructed on or before the 20th June next. They are to be erected in accordance with plans and specifications lying at the office of Marine in this City. The base of each structure will be 24 feet square. A platform 20 feet higher up. will be 11 feet square. On this platform will stand a lantern house from which the Light will be elevated at night to the top of the "Centre staff" which wil be 38 feet high above the base.

The Borderer states that the work on Eastern Extension, delayed in consequence of some difficulty be-tween Mr. Ketchum and others interested, will be resumed shortly.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Acadian Recorder, of Halifax, says a petition to the Dominion Government against the adoption the Government Banking Scheme, is being numerous y signed by the merchants of this city. Mr. Peter Jack, Cashier of the People's Bank, has gone to Ottawa to represent Nova Scotia's Banking interests.

Missing .- A young girl named Eliza Horne, of the Eastern Passage, has been missing since the 7th of April. She left home that day to come to Halifax. A letter was recived by ber mother through the Post Office, on the 14th inst., purporting to be from the girl, stating that she was going to St. John. The dress of the young girl was green, with large black buttons up the front, a loose slate-colored sacque, and a black hat trimmed with green rosettes. She was tall, and would have been taken for a girl of 18 years old. Her step-father's name is James Butler, Eastern Passage. - Halifux Express.

THE COAL MINES OF NOVA SCOTES. - A recent good authority, reporting of the vast carboniferous area of Nova Scotia, says that a computation has been made, based upon the actual yield of the Sydney and Cape Breton mines, which goes to show that for several centuries to come she could not only furnish 2,000,-000 tons annually for domestic consumption, but provision the steam navy of the world. The island of Cape Breton is a mass of coal; while the territory on the mainland, comprising the counties of Hants, Pic tou, Cumberland, Guysboro', Sydney and Colchester, is almost wholly coal-bearing. The coal field of Sydney is computed to cover an area of 250 square miles, and it is held that each square mile of this area will yield 23,000,000 tons. Of course capital is greatly wanted to develop this wealth, but in 1865 thirty colleries were already at work, and the total quantities of all kinds of coal raised was 651,266 tons, of an average value of two dollars per ton at the mouth of the pits.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Keeler asked. whether the Government intended to enforce similar taxes and duties upon American vessels trading at, Canadian ports as are levied on Canadian vessels tra-

ding at American ports.

The Hon. Mr. Rose said the matter was under con sideration. The Government does not pledge itself to any particular line of policy.

Mr. Coffin inquired whether the Government in-

tended to place an armed force on the coast of the Dominion to prevent American fisherman from fishing in Canadian waters during the coming season.

The Premier said that he understood that the Admiral in Canada had a considerable armed force on the ground for the purpose of protecting the fisheries, but desired Mr. Coffin to allow the question to

In reply to Burpee, McDougall stated that papers relating to Bay Verte Canrl were under cousideration by Chief Engineer Page, of Public Works Department, and would be laid before the House in a few

Benoit asked whether fortifications at Montreal would be commenced this year. Cartier replied that they could not be proceeded with until the Imperial guarantee of Loan was passed.

On second reading of Mills bill to prevent Dual Representation, a discussion arose; Cartier, Blanchet, who moved six months hoist, Masson, Chamberlain and Leakage against and Chamberlain.

and Jackson against, and Chauveau, Mackenzie, Cheval, Bodwell, Young and Huntingdon in favor.

In the Senate, in answer to Mr. McCully, Mr. Mitchell said that the Government did not intend to subsidize steamboats to run between Halifax and Yarmouth; nor to run one themselves; but they would

pay liberally for carrying the mails.

House rose at six and resumed at seven. Sir John speaking against bill. OTTAWA, May 1.—After recess, on motion of Rose, se House went into Committee on the Estimates.

The items of the salaries of the staff of five of the departments were adopted.

Holton proposed that no further items be passed until the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, now ready, was before the House. This was consented to, and the Committee rose.

The Bill ratifying the agreement with the Great Western Railway Company was discussed, on motion for a second reading. Messrs. Anglin, Connell, and Hutchinson spoke against it as being unlair toward the Lower Provinces.

the Lower Provinces.

Rose moved an amendment, declaring its ratification inadvisable. Oliver objected that too favorable terms were given to the Company. Tilley, Mackenzie, Holton and Rose, defended the arrangements as

The propriety of having a room in a central locality, where the Missionary, Tract, Education, and other Baptist Societies can hold their meetings, and be a place of resort for ministers visiting the City, &c., &c., was discussed, and on motion, J. R. Calhoun, G. M. Steeves, and J. Smith, were appointed a Committee to ascertain if such a room can be had, and on what terms, and report to the next meeting of the Board.

On motion, adjourned to meet in Germain Street Vestry on the first Monday in June, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

J. E. Masters, Sec.