

Padobaptist champion thus significantly entitles his pamphlet, "An Essay to revive the Primitive Doctrine and Practice of Infant Baptism." When the sequestered clergy were reinstated at the return of Charles II., a special exception was made against those who had disavowed infant baptism. These and other facts show that Baptists were numerous, and it is probable that a larger number of the Two Thousand were of this persuasion than can now be ascertained. Dr. Calamy, though generally impartial, had rather an unfriendly feeling for the Baptists, and does not always memorialise this part of their Nonconformity. From his pages, compared with those of Crosby about thirty may be discovered. Besides these about twelve are mentioned by Crosby as Baptist sufferers for conscience' sake whose names also occur in Calamy, but concerning these, the identity is uncertain.

Of these some appear to have embraced Baptist sentiments after their ejection, or at least, the contrary cannot be proved of all. Several however, were Baptists, both in principle and practice, while they remained in the National Church. The most conspicuous names are those of Mr. Tombes, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Bampfild, and Mr. Jessey. The reader will find very interesting accounts of these in Calamy. The two former had been on the Commission of Triers during the Commonwealth, the only Baptists on that commission. Mr. Tombes was a great disputant, and once entered the lists in public discussion with Baxter on the Baptist question. The great Presbyterian called him "the chief of the Anabaptists" and on one occasion "publicly asked pardon of God and him for some unhandsome things which, in the warmth of debate, he had said against him." He suffered much on account of his opinions, though afterwards he was the friend of more than one bishop, and was even introduced to be King. Mr. Dyke, though a Baptist was one of Cromwell's chaplains-in-ordinary. His last years were spent in ministering to the congregation at Devonshire-square, London, where he was succeeded by Mr. Adams, another of the Two Thousand mentioned above. Mr. Bampfild suffered more than most of his contemporaries. The story of his apostolic labours and frequent imprisonments is a very interesting one. One of these imprisonments was of eight years' duration. He died a martyr to the truth, having been seized while preaching to his congregation at Pinner's-hall, and lodged in Newgate, where his constitution, naturally delicate, succumbed to his long-continued privations.

Mr. Jessey was, perhaps, the greatest of all, conspicuous alike for scholarship, piety, zeal, and sufferings. He was an indefatigable student. "The original languages of the Old and New Testaments were as familiar to him as his mother tongue." The masterwork of his life was a new translation of the Bible, in which he was assisted by scholars of various countries. To his great sorrow he did not live to complete it. Archbishop Bancroft supervised this work, and "altered it in fourteen places to make it speak the prelatical language." Mr. Jessey placed over his study-door this appropriate motto—

"Amic, quisquis huc ades
Aut agito paucis: aut abi:
Aut me laborantem adjuva."

He was equally distinguished for charity, entirely supporting above thirty-four families. He was much interested in the conversion of the Jews, and in 1657 sent 300*l.* to Jerusalem to relieve the wants of its inhabitants, then impoverished by war. In 1644 he was led to study the question of Baptism by some in his congregation. He took the precaution of consulting several eminent ministers, but they failed to satisfy him of the Scriptural authority of infant baptism, and he became a Baptist. Before the Commonwealth he suffered much from persecution, and after the Restoration he was ejected from his living and imprisoned, soon after which he died. The account of his last hours is very touching. The funeral of this Baptist rector was attended by thousands. "I wish," said a controversial opponent, "that there were more such anti-Padobaptists as he." He is the only one of the Baptist confessors honoured with a portrait in the "Nonconformist Memorial," where we see him attired in a rabbinical-looking skull-cap, large white collar and Geneva cloak, his face unspoiled by the razor, his eyes of thoughtful and kindly expression,—a man evidently to be loved as well as respected.

We beg to inform our friend "L." whose communication appears in another column, that "Quis" and "Church and State" are not one and the same person; neither of those gentlemen, we believe, would wish to adopt such an unfair expedient in behalf of their views on this matter. Whilst he (L.) may think "it would be well to stop this discussion," we presume he did not mean previous to the insertion of his article. We do not at all times feel at liberty to consult our own wishes respecting matters under discussion. We frequently think that communications might be somewhat curtailed with advantage, but where we have men of ability to write on matters of interest to the public, and who do so in an honorable spirit, we have to sit with judicial patience, as well as to hold the balance with fairness between the said parties.

We would not weary our readers or give too large a portion of our space to one subject, but Education in all its branches and phases is a public question, and we court enquiry on the expenditure of public money in its support. This is our only, and we conceive all

sufficient, apology for the publication of the communications pro and con on this subject.

The Usury Laws are a branch of political Economy on which there is much diversity of opinion. Notwithstanding those enactments there are various modes by which the trader in money may obtain a larger price for the use of his riches, than the legal per centage, provided he is willing to run the risk of the security given. If a person wishes to obtain the use of other people's wealth, and agrees to give more than the legal interest, he virtually breaks the law as much as does the lender. Whether the said laws are desirable and just is another question; and what is the amount of criminality which attaches to parties who evade those laws, and by doing so obtain more than six per cent for the use of their money, is a question which may fairly admit of discussion. The view taken by our correspondent T., in another column, that a Christian should be guided by Christian principles, in lending his money as well as in other respects, is worthy of serious consideration, and we shall be glad to receive communications in reference to the matter.

Why governments should fix the price of money lent and not the prices of butter and potatoes &c., we do not clearly perceive. We would say, however, that so long as we have laws on the subject they should be obeyed, and he who would treat them with contempt should be made to suffer the penalty. Laws are made for the purpose of protecting the poor and weak against the incursions of the wealthy and the oppression of the unjust, and it may be that the absence of such laws would expose the former to suffer from the latter, and render him who needs the wealth of his more industrious or more fortunate neighbour subject to the caprice, which fluctuations in the demand for money might tempt him to exercise. We shall not, however, deprive our friends, who are so well able to give the public their views on this matter, of the pleasure and benefit of doing so; but would reiterate his question: Who are Usurers?

Our readers will be glad to read the following announcement from our Historical correspondent. We are glad to find that he not only takes cognizance of the past, and records the events that have transpired; but that he looks forward to the future, and anticipates the wants and enquiries of coming generations; and that he is preparing to continue his acceptable contributions.

My Dear Brother,—

I have been compelled, as your readers have been already informed, to suspend for a time the letters in the history of the Baptists of Nova Scotia. It is my desire to resume them as soon as possible, and I write to state that I hope to re-engage in the work at the commencement of the ensuing year.

Yours truly
MENNO.

Oct. 27th 1862.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Rev. Dr. Cramp did not deliver his lecture on Monday evening last, in consequence of the rain storm at that time, but he will do so this evening at 7 past seven in the Granville Street Chapel.

News Summary.

We have no arrivals of importance since our last. The telegrams from the west are only of expected movements.

The Steamship *Australasian* arrived at New York on the 24th, from Liverpool. She brought no political news of importance.

The London police have prohibited further Garibaldian meetings in Hyde Park.

The Steamship *Bavaria*, with dates to the 8th, passed Cape Race on the 20th.

The Times says of the President's Proclamation that the North must conquer every inch of the South before it can have any effect.

The steamer *Iona*, heavily laden with stores for the Confederates, had been run into and sunk in the Clyde.

The Sicilians had been disarmed, in consequence of numerous assassinations.

The Hanoverian Government has declined to enter into a treaty of Commerce with France.

Affairs were quiet at Japan, but an outbreak against the party favorable to foreigners was imminent.

AUSTRALIA.—Ten thousand pounds more have been remitted for the Lancashire operatives.

A frightful inundation had occurred, and the damage was immense.

Notices, &c.

Meetings at New Germany.

The Baptist Church in New Germany purpose holding a series of meetings, to commence on the evening of Thursday Nov. 6th. They respectfully invite the Baptist ministers in the county, and other brethren to come and unite with them.

THOMAS C. DeLONG.

Acadia College Alumni.

Received from David Lyons, Cornwallis,.... \$4.00.
" " Andrew D. W. Bards,.... \$5.00.
" " D. McN. PARKER,
" " Treasurer.

Acadia Athenaeum.

The next lecture before this society will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Cramp, on Friday evening 7th of November proximo, in the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville. Doors open at half-past six, lecture to commence at seven o'clock.

Subject:—"The great ejectionment of 1662."
Tickets 5 cents; for the season 25 cents; to be obtained at the store of Mr. G. V. Rand.

ALBERT J. HILL, Cor. Sec.

Wolfville, Oct. 18th, 1862.

CORRECTION.—In the Minutes of Cornwallis, p. 34, the sum of £10 acknowledged as received, for "Annual support of Acadia College," from "Upper Aylesford and Wilmot," was from *Lower Aylesford and Upper Wilmot*. Page 35, in the "Contributions to Endowment Fund," "John Wheelock," who contributed \$20, is not of "Nictaux," but of Aylesford.

A Tea-meeting is to be held on the East side of Ragged Islands Bay for the purpose of completing the Baptist Meeting House in course of erection. Doors open at 5 o'clock. Admission 1s. 10d. under 12 years, 1s. 3d. [The writer has omitted the date of the above. Ed. C. M.]

Letters Received.

Rev. E. F. Foshay, 15th. J. Whitman, 20th. J. Desbrisay, 20th, 10s. W. Churchill, 17th.—J. Moser, 19th. Rev. Dr. Tapper, 15th, 20s., and 18th. Rev. L. B. Gates, 21st.—Sent by "Friend." Rev. J. C. Morse, 22nd. W. H. Sabean, 23rd.—They are expected by next Steamer. Rev. Jas. Reid, 22nd. Thos. Crowe, 27th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Halifax, October 16th 1862.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hants Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace—Charles J. Wilkins.

Digby Co.—To be members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools—James A. Dennison and George Henderson, in the places of the Rev. Mr. McCarty and the Rev. Mr. Almon, who have left the County.

Richmond Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace—Simon Terrio.

THE BAPTIST BAZAAR came off in Chester at the time appointed. Considering the pressure of hard times and other opposing influences, the results were highly satisfactory to all concerned.

THE GRAND DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance commenced its in Annual Session last evening. This evening a public entertainment is to be given by the City Divisions.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY. Fire.—The premises of Mr. Rice Whitman, about a mile from Lawrencetown, were visited by fire early in the morning of the 16th Inst. The dwelling house by great exertion was saved, but the barn and outhouses were destroyed, together with 40 tons of hay, 160 bushels of grain and a quantity of farming utensils to the value of about \$1,200. The Register says—"We understand that his neighbours, impelled by the spirit of liberality and good-will, have commenced a partial repair of his loss by erecting for him another barn; and we are also glad to learn that it is contemplated to gratuitously fill it with hay."

The Bridgetown Literary Association is about to commence a course of popular lectures. From the same source we gather the following items:—In some of our forests there is an abundant crop of beech nuts.

Mr Charles Hoyt of this town, last Saturday presented us with ripe grapes of fine flavor, which were raised in his own garden this season.

More prime apples—the finest, perhaps, in the world—are being shipped from Annapolis River during the present Autumn, than in any previous year of the country's history.

A LECTURE on "China and the Chinese," was given by Weeks Wynter, Esq., on Friday evening in Temperance Hall, before a crowded audience, for the benefit of the Lancashire operative fund. The platform contained a brilliant display of ladies and gentlemen,—civil, naval, and military. His Excellency General Doyle, the Administrator of the government, was in the chair, and gave an eloquent speech at the close on the object sought to be benefited.

The fine band of the 17th Regiment was present and played several splendid pieces of music during the evening. The lecture was a series of pictures of Chinese home life, as seen by the lecturer, which conveyed to the audience a more vivid view of that ancient and wonderful nation than any mere literary account of it could.

It was so interspersed with anecdote and moral reflections, that of itself it was a great treat. The magnificent dress of the mandarin which the lecturer wore during the latter part of the evening excited much curiosity.

A New Market is being erected in Argyle Street opposite the Salem Chapel.

The substantial brick building put up by Mr. Doran on the site of his market in Bedford Row, burnt down last winter, is just finished; and we understand is to be opened this week.

The bazaar lately held at North Sydney in aid of the Temperance Hall at that place realized the handsome sum of \$363.

We regret to learn that Mr. Pardon Saunders, an old and respectable inhabitant of Annapolis county, fell down in the streets of Annapolis town on Monday last and expired about an hour afterward.—*Digby Acadian*.

GOLD NEWS.—The large Nugget of Gold found by Mr. Sanburn, at the Ovens gold diggings, is now on exhibition at Bridgewater. It is to be brought to Halifax we learn.

The Sun states that the Oriental Company at Goldenville, took out, during the last six weeks 43 ounces pure gold from the McKay lead, which were sold in this city yesterday at \$19 75 per ounce.

The following is an extract of a letter from Sherbrooke to the *Colonial Standard*, dated 10th Oct.:—"Yesterday, I saw 132 oz. at their establishment (the Pictou Crusher Co's) the yield of 26 tons quartz, for these exceedingly lucky men—the Hewitt's. In less than three months, this establishment has ground about 320 tons quartz, an average of about 3 oz. per ton, or, in all, 960 oz., which, at \$19 per oz., is worth \$18,240.—This is nearly as much money as has been spent here in mining, and is not more than half the gold obtained on this field, since its discovery."

THE BOULDER LOT.—The Secretary of the Metropolitan Gold Co. has just returned from Sherbrooke, with about 52 ounces of pure gold, the results of three weeks washings. They are preparing to sink a shaft for the winter work, and feel very sanguine of the results of their proceedings.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS

....AT THE....

Liverpool House,

GRANVILLE STREET.

A variety of beautiful DRESS GOODS in Winceys, Plaids, Tartans, Checks, Repps, Challies, Coburgs, Lustres and Herringbones, BLACK and COLORED SILKS, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets of various makes;

Shawls and Mantles.

Scharfs, silk, chenille and wool; Stamped and Embroidered Flouncings and Trimmings, Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Striped and Fancy Regatta SHIRTING, White, Red, Blue and Printed FLANNELS, Fine, Magenta, Blue, Scarlet, and Pink Saxony ditto.

BLANKETS IN ALL QUALITIES.

Gents' Shirt Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Lamb's Wool and Merino Pants and Shirts, White Cotton Shirts, Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Scotch Tweeds, Doeskins, &c.

HEAVY COATINGS, in all the newest makes. A large stock of LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS. Furnishing goods, in Carpets, Damasks, Table Linens, Towellings—all kinds.

FURS! FURS! MUFFS, BOAS and CUFFS.

WETMORE & McCULLOCH.

Oct. 22.—41

1862--OCTOBER--1862.

Large Importations

FOR

Present and Ensuing Season.

R. McMurray & Co.

BEG to announce that they have received per several steamers and sailing ships, the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

That they have ever before offered, embracing everything desirable in their line.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

In British and Foreign Repps, Plain and Checked Winceys, EXHIBITION PATTERNS, in figured and checked Fancy Stuffs. Cashmeres, Coburgs, and Orleans CLOTHS, Poplin and Fancy Colored SILK DRESSES, Rich Black Glacé and Ducape Silks, &c., &c.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

In all the newest styles, MANTLE CLOTHS, in all the newest descriptions.

GENTS' COATINGS and TROWSERINGS, of the most Fashionable Patterns.

WOOLENS,

The very best make of FLANNELS and BLANKETS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

In LINEN of the best quality, and a choice selection of CARPETS. A large stock of COTTON GOODS, Purchased previous to the late great advance in prices, are now being sold much below their present value.

A complete assortment of Haberdashery, Gloves, and Fancy Woolen Hosiery.

FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

FELT and STRAW HATS, Velvets, BONNET BORDERS, Flowers, Ribbons, Hair Nets, &c.

Wholesale Buyers and Country Dealers are requested to examine the Stock at the

COMMERCE HOUSE,

No. 144 Granville Street.

Oct. 22.

FURS! FURS!!

—AT—

150 Granville Street,

A COMPLETE Stock of FURS, in the Latest Styles and Fashions, has just been received by the Subscriber, viz:—

Ladies' Queen's Boas!

In Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, Mountain Martens, and Musquash.

Victorines!

In Stone Marten and Musquash. MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES and GAUNTLETS to match.

....ALSO....

SEA SIDE BOAS, MONKEY MUFFS,

And a variety of other FUR GOODS.

SAMUEL STRONG.

Oct. 22.—1m