

Elisha prays—Jordan is divided, Elisha prays—a child's soul comes back. The church prays ardentl—Peter is delivered by an angel.—Rev. J. Ryland.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 13, 1870.

The following is the written statement presented by the Delegation.

ADDRESS.

To the Free Christian Baptist Conference, the Western New Brunswick Baptist Association sendeth greeting.

Dear Brethren,—We, the undersigned, appear before you to-day as a delegation appointed and instructed by the W. N. B. Baptist Association to extend to you the Christian greetings of that body, and to invite your co-operation in the cause of Education. We hail you as brethren beloved in our common Lord, and fellow-laborers in the sublime work of spreading the blessings of God's redeeming grace, and in seeking the salvation of immortal souls.

We claim that you hold fellowship with us in the fundamental doctrines of a Scriptural Christianity, such as the complete moral ruin of man by sin; salvation from that ruin by the grace of God alone; the absolute Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ; His Incarnation as God manifest in the flesh; His perfect obedience to the divine law; His vicarious sufferings in behalf of lost sinners the only ground of their acceptance with a holy God; the all-sufficiency of the Atonement; its adaptation to the necessities of our ruined race; the obligation of the Christian Church to proclaim it fully and freely to every creature in all the world; the regeneration of the human soul by the Holy Spirit; justification by faith alone in Jesus Christ; the obligation of believers to persevere in the path of Christian obedience; the resurrection of the dead; the final judgment; the eternity of the future happiness of the redeemed, and of the future misery of the impenitent dead. These cardinal and vital doctrines of the Christian religion we both hold in common with all evangelical Christians.

Then, again, our peculiar sentiments as Baptists conduct us still further and give us a distinctive position in the Church universal. In ecclesiastical organizations we recognize believers only as the proper subjects of Christian baptism; immersion as the only scriptural mode; and we insist upon a converted Church membership. So thoroughly wrought are these sentiments in the Baptist Faith that we feel ourselves called upon to maintain them at all hazards. These are distinctive principles, for which our fathers suffered and our martyrs died; and they are as dear to us as they were to them. Hence our separate and peculiar position as Baptists.

Inasmuch, then, as the two sections of the Baptist family in these Provinces are substantially one on these salient and vital points of Christian truth, the question naturally comes up, why should we not, notwithstanding shades of difference on some collateral questions, aim to strengthen each other's hearts and hands by more intimate and active co-operation in prosecuting the purposes of our distinctive mission? Some of us have been looking about for a basis on which to effect and conduct such a co-operation, and as it seems to us we may find it in the enterprise of Education as a starting point. On this platform, surely, we can stand and work together without the slightest interference with any difference of religious sentiment which we may separately and conscientiously cherish.

Education is recognized not only as a powerful agency in the promulgation of truth, but essential to the triumphs of the gospel both in Christian and Pagan lands. We do not exalt it above vital Christianity, nor allow it to take the place of a call from God to preach his gospel, but we would use it as a handmaid to our religion. Without it we cannot translate the Word of God for the nations, nor wield the mighty power of the Press. Without education we cannot successfully cultivate the enlightened portion of the Home field, nor train Missionaries for the Foreign service. Hence the claims of Education upon us as Baptists become imperative. In this we all substantially agree.

The practical question, therefore, is, how can we carry forward the interests of Education to the best possible advantage? It cannot be done effectually without an outlay of money and the use of educated mind. Instead, therefore, of establishing separate and independent institutions of learning, cannot we work more efficiently and successfully together? The same grounds, the same buildings, the same teachers, in a word, the same material of Education, would meet the necessities of both denominations as well as of one. Why not, then, unite? Union is strength.

For the last forty years the Baptists of this country have been engaged in the cause of Education. They have expended upon their Literary Institutions large sums of money, and to-day these Institutions are unencumbered with debt, and are more flourishing than at any former period of their history. We do not, then, solicit aid from you to help us pay our debts, or to assist us in saving a sinking cause, but simply so to ally yourselves with us as to render the educational efforts of both denominations more effective, and more widely beneficial. If you should be disposed to entertain our proposal of union and joint action in this enterprise, then the question comes up, how is that union to be effected? Permit us respectfully to suggest, as a preliminary step, that you in your General Conference now in session appoint a Committee to meet the Board of our Education Society in some central place for the purpose of surveying the whole question in all its relations, and, then, if deemed advisable after such deliberation, to make such arrangements as shall maintain intact the rights of all concerned, and accomplish the object contemplated.

In conclusion, dear brethren, we beg to assure you of our unfeigned gratitude to God for what he has enabled you to achieve in the service of Christ, and of our sincere desire for your future prosperity in all that pertains to the progress of the truth as it is in Jesus.

In behalf of the Association represented by us on this occasion, we subscribe ourselves,  
Yours, in Gospel Bonds,  
I. E. BILL,  
G. M. W. CAREY,  
W. B. MCKENZIE,  
EDWIN G. CADY,  
C. GODFREY.

THE RESPONSE

of our Free Baptist brethren to the above Address was all that we could desire. They appointed a delegation, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Merritt, Perry, Noble and Parsons, and brethren Freeze and Peters, to meet our Educational Committee at an early day to discuss the matter of educational co-operation, and to make such arrangements, if possible, as may lead to united action in this direction. God grant that success may crown this important movement.

The Letters from the Churches to the Western Association came to hand for the issue of the last Visitor, hence the Editor of the Digest, they will appear in our next issue.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Nothing very startling can be expected from the battle field for some time to come. The forces of Prussia are largely engaged in the siege of Paris. To subdue this strongly fortified city is a work of time. If we mistake not the Prussians will adopt the starvation policy. This will be less destructive, and quite as effective as shot and shell. To attempt to capture the city by any other mode would be ruinous to property and life upon a scale of prodigious dimensions. Paris is one of the best fortified cities in the world, and is defended by an immense army. But her population, which is not far short of two millions, must have food upon a mammoth scale. If thoroughly invested, as they are said to be, by the Prussian warriors, how are these multitudes to be supplied? Their prospect must be dark and gloomy. The Parisians may consider it very heroic to put on a defiant front, and to submit to no terms that may express or imply humiliation; but the further they go in this direction, the more terrible will be the prostration in the issue. To all human appearance Paris is a doomed city, and the sooner she capitulates the better it will be for her, for France, and for all concerned. When Sedan surrendered and Napoleon became a captive, France was virtually conquered, and cannot improve her condition by prolonging this bloody strife. Justice, reason, humanity and religion all demand that the French people should bow, as best they can, to the conquering sceptre, and hasten to make peace upon the easiest terms possible. Further resistance displays neither wisdom nor heroism, but madness in the extreme. However severe the terms of King William now, their rigidity will constantly increase until France will be compelled to prostrate herself at the feet of Prussia, and sue for peace at any price. May that glorious Being, who has the hearts of all men in his hands, control the angry passions of men, and give to the nations a lasting peace.

For the Christian Visitor.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

In last week's issue of the Visitor we opened up a consideration of the question, submitted to a special Committee at the late session of the Western Association, on the matter of Life Insurance for Ministers, and promised to furnish, this week, a statement of the system adopted, a few months ago, by the members of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. In that body, at its last annual session, a Committee of five were appointed to consider the expediency of forming a MINISTERS MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, and they were authorized to take such action and initiate such measures as they, on reflection, should deem wise and judicious. The Committee, after deliberation, unanimously adopted the following plan:—

CONSTITUTION OF THE MINISTERS MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

We the undersigned, enter into the following compact to be known by the name of the MINISTERS MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, and we agree with each other to be governed by the following Regulations:

ART. 1st.—Any Minister of the Gospel, or his wife, in fair health, not over sixty years of age, may become a member of the Association by subscribing his or her name to these Articles of Compact, and paying into the treasury the sum of Five Dollars, if not over thirty years of age, and if over thirty years the additional sum of Fifty cents for each additional year to the age of sixty.

ART. 2d.—On the Death of a member of the Association, there shall be paid to the person or persons designated by the deceased member, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and each surviving member on being notified of such death, shall within thirty days after, forward to the Treasurer his proportionate amount of the said One Thousand Dollars.

The estimated number of deaths being one in one hundred each year, the said proportion will be as follows: If the number of members shall be One Hundred, the payment on the death of a member will be Ten Dollars; if the number of members be Two Hundred, the payment on the death of a member will be Five Dollars; if the number of members be Five Hundred, the payment on the death of a member will be Two Dollars; if the number of members be One Thousand, the payment on the death of a member will be One Dollar; the amount never exceeding on an average, Ten Dollars per annum on the sum of \$1000.

ART. 3d.—If at any time the members of the Association shall be less than one Hundred, the Executive Board shall, at its discretion, close the business of the Association, and distribute its funds, pro rata among its members.

ART. 4th.—If any member of the Association, on being duly notified of the death of a member, shall refuse or neglect to forward to the Treasurer the amount of his proportion as specified in Article 2nd of this compact, the said amount shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the funds received from Life Members, and the said delinquent shall cease to be a member of the Association.

ART. 5th.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and four others chosen by the Association at its organization, to retain office until their successors shall be chosen by the Association. These seven shall constitute an Executive Board, who shall have the general supervision of its affairs, with power to fill any vacancy caused by death or otherwise, until others shall be elected. The Board shall establish By-Laws for its government. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum to do business. The Board may call a meeting of the Association on the written request of ten members.

ART. 6th.—The Executive Board shall appoint some suitable person as Financial Secretary, to receive such compensation for his services as the Board shall determine, said compensation to be paid out of monies, received from the admission of members.

ART. 7th.—The Financial Secretary shall keep an accurate account of all monies received by him, and may on the same, or the Treasurer, prepare and keep a list of the names and Praying Office Address of the members of the Association, notify each of the death of any member, secure membership, attend to the general business of the Association under the direction of the Board, and make a report of his doings once in three months, or oftener if required, to the Board. He shall also once a year prepare and forward to each member of the Association, the number of its members, and the names of those who died the year preceding. His books shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the members of the Association.

ART. 8th.—Each member of the Association on joining, shall receive a certificate of Life Membership, signed by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by the Financial Secretary.

ART. 9th.—The Executive Board shall meet at such time and place as they may deem best, to hear the report of the Financial Secretary and transact any other business of the Association that may come before them.

ART. 10th.—Any person may become an honorary member of the Association by paying into the Treasury the same amount as is required to become a Life Member, with the right to name a Minister of the Gospel or his wife, in fair health, not over sixty years of age, and the Minister or his wife so named, shall in consideration of the amount thus paid, be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Association.

The above, it will be seen at a glance, is very simple, economical and safe. The expenses for carrying forward the limited and easily managed business connected with the plan are small, and cannot increase to any great extent. The brother who was appointed to procure names of members, and who is well known to the writer, conducts his own business in the city of Providence. Each member, on signing the Constitution, pays one dollar as an initiation fee to defray incidental expenses; the incidental expenses being deducted in all cases from that initiation fee. As soon as the number of names shall warrant an organization, the members will be called together for that purpose, and certificates of Life membership will be

issued at the rates specified in the Constitution. The Premium on a Policy of \$1000 is, on this scheme, paid and ended at the time of receiving certificate of membership, with the exception of fifty cents each year until the age of sixty. The liability, in case of a death in the Association, is not likely to exceed, any one year, \$10.50, and not that, if the list of members, goes beyond one hundred, as, doubtless, it will be over one hundred. Besides, the funds required to meet a payment of a Policy of \$1000, in case of a death, are held by the individual members of the Association, and so their money, not being in the hands and under the management of the organization, is not subjected to the contingency of being misused, and, perhaps, wasted. The plan here submitted is not intended to be restricted to Baptist ministers, but is commended to all ministers, irrespective of their ecclesiastical relations.

It might be advisable to modify the plan in some respects, as for example, to insure under thirty and over sixty years of age; increase Policies less than \$1000, or greater; reduce or increase Premiums. I shall be happy to answer any questions any one may wish to put to me for a clearer understanding of the foregoing scheme, but cannot promise to reply to each one personally. Any questions coming to hand will be combined and answered together in the columns of the Visitor.

W. S. MCKENZIE.

DEATH OF DR. COLVER.

This eminent servant of God has gone to his rest. He was a man of remarkable intellectual power. We formed his acquaintance when he was pastor of Tremont Temple. He was then denounced by the Bostonians for his anti-slavery proclivities; but amid the scoffs and rage of the pro-slavery multitude, Colver was the uncompromising advocate of freedom for the South; and strange to say, he not only lived to witness the emancipation of 4,000,000 of slaves, but to preside over a Theological institution in Richmond, Va., for the instruction of freedmen consecrated to the work of the Christian ministry. His last illness was protracted, but he was strong in faith to the last, giving glory to God.

His early advantages of education were exceedingly limited, but when it pleased God to bring him under the influence of his converting grace, Paul-like, he conferred not with flesh and blood, but immediately entered upon his life work of preaching Christ to perishing sinners. Though weak in himself, the Lord strengthened him by the might of His Spirit, and great success crowned his early ministry. Notwithstanding the defects of his early training, he rose by the mighty force of intellectual vigor and religious power to fill most important positions of trust and influence in his denomination. Like John the Baptist, he was a "burning and shining light." May Jehovah raise up others of like mental force and precious faith!

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE CHURCHES OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The account of the benevolence of the Churches in the Western Association, as reported in their letters at the recent anniversary held in Gagetown, gives us the following figures:—The total amount reported is \$30,459.93. Of this sum, \$11,558.60 were contributed for the support of preaching at home; \$4,311.95 for building and repairing houses of worship; \$708.81 for the Union Society and its objects; \$199.00 for Acadia College; \$2,733.83 for other objects; \$1,146.75 for Sabbath Schools at home. The Clerk of the Association, Rev. E. Hickson, in making a copy of the Minutes for the printer, sets apart a column for the average sums paid by the members of the respective Churches composing this Association. From this column it appears that the highest average is \$39.88, and the lowest five cents per member, during the past Associational year. The Union Street Church, in St. Stephen, averages \$29.88 per member. The next highest average is \$18.47 paid by the Saint David's Church. The average rate of contribution per member in the whole Association is \$4.50 and a fraction.

In the Churches of St. John, including Portland, the average is given as follows: Portland, \$4.20; Carleton, \$5.70; Germain Street, \$9.55; Brussels Street, \$5.15; Leinster Street, \$13.08; Pitt Street, \$6.94.

The contributions towards the support of Acadia College came from six of the sixty-six Churches embraced in this Association, viz: Fredericton, Portland, Brussels Street, Germain Street, Leinster Street, and Carleton. Only thirty Churches aided the objects of the Union Society. Eighteen Churches failed to make any report of their contributions. The largest sum reported by any one Church was \$3,441.89, and the smallest, 50 cents.

The contributions of the whole denomination in this Province, as represented in the two Associations, the Eastern and the Western, during the past Associational year, with a total membership of 10,375, are \$35,543.19. Of that sum only \$1,245.75 went into the Union Society for its numerous and important objects, embracing Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Ministerial Education, General Education, Superannuated Ministers' Fund, and Sabbath Schools. Something over 12 cents per member for the Union Society. Thirty-seven of the one hundred and thirty Churches in the Province made no report this year, and consequently, the averages given above are only an approximation to the real benevolence of the membership.

WENTWORTH.

AN EXERCISE IN ETYMOLOGY.

Punctum—a point. When we were juveniles we were frequently counselled to "mind our p's and q's;" and admonition which, we have since learned, had its origin in the "pints and quarts" of the village alehouse. It will not be amiss if we recall this lesson of our childhood, and turn it to some practical account. One p, which we may perpetually and profitably ponder, is punctuality. The etymology of this word is suggestive. It is derived from the Latin punctum, a point. On this we propose presenting some pointed observations. But in addition to punctuality, this root produces punctiveness and punctuated. These two nouns, therefore, having the same parentage, we shall press them likewise into the service of our present purpose.

Punctiveness is a peculiarity very prominent in many persons. They are scrupulously particular, exact to a nicety. Their pattern or prototype is the Palestine Pharisee, who, before imbibing his potentia, would carefully "strain out a gnat, and swallow a camel." Far be it from us to palliate petty peccadilloes, small offences. We know too well that "little strokes fall great oaks;" and that as "a little fire" kindled, "a great matter," so trivial faults have led to the pit of perdition many a prince among men. An old puritan pithily puts it—"He who is a Christian in little things, is not a little Christian." It is not of precision or preciseness that we complain; but of what the Preacher calls being righteous over much, splitting hairs, contending about shades, disputing about trifles of the least significance. This strait-laced scrupulousness has propagated, half the schisms, factions and feuds into which the senseless robe of religion has been torn. We believe in a cost of many colors, but not in a cost of many tatters. Perseverant and praiseworthy is Augustine's motto—"In things essential, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity." Truth must be persistently preserved and promulgated, at any price; but it is more necessary than our daily bread; for, with all our perspicacity in protecting our principles and privileges, let us label punct-

tiliousness as a poison to be prohibited and proscribed. However we may say, the operations of a pint are only pinholes, and what we may wish we can never magnify mole-hill mountains, or minnows into Leviathans.

We pass to our second point—puncta. And here we enter a plea on the part of the editors and compositors. These valuable servants of literature would ought to be perfect paragons of grace, and their placidity his much to perturb and while they compose for others, they give need to be composed. The production of a literary pen are pitifully precarious in this respect. This may be partially remedied by the subject during the terms of early study. A public and private professor should see that his pupils can not only legibly write, accurately, and grammatically construct, but also collocate. In an educated man offences in matter are unpardonable. Many passages, the improper punctuation, have photographed indelible impressions on the perceptions of the reader. The editor of a newspaper thus induced some verses:—"The poem published in this week was composed by an esteemed friend who laid in his grave many years for his own amusement. Or this: The lady of a mariner, about to sail on a distant voyage, sent a note to the clergyman of that parish, expressing the following meaning:—"My husband going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation." The commas, the semi-colons, colons, and periods should be thoroughly mastered by every writer, whether of a letter or a book; and, pre-eminently, in preparing articles for the press, an author should review every paragraph and page of his manuscript, to be sure that all the marks and stops are rightly positioned. It is a prime thing to know where to place the comma, and where to put the period, and where to drop to a discount by reason of its painful prosily. Perspicuity, pungency, and power, are the properties of that style which is well punctuated.

We proceed to the subject of punctuality. To be punctual is to be promptly up to the point. How important it is to be exact in the observance of hours and moments, especially when time is money, and when the delay of one may affect the concerns of many. If the world that is, and which is to come, are to be won for the present and the future, the time of the day, the hour, and the minute, should be punctual at school, Masters and men, mistresses and maidens, should be punctual in every duty. Ministers and hearers should be punctual at the house of God. At the moment, every man should be in his place, that there may be no delay at the first, and no disturbance throughout. A woman who was remarkable for habitually being at church before the time, when asked her reason for being always so early, replied, "It is no part of my religion to distrust the religion of others." Like a prime like people; therefore much of this unpunctuality must be attributed to the ministers; and a sorry stumbling-stone it proves in the path of a pastor's prosperity. For how can he preach on the preciousness of time, or the danger of delay, or the pernicious evil of procrastination? How can he warn sinners lest they be too late to enter life: while he himself is late at every meeting, and always behind in keeping his appointments and engagements. Unavoidable detention may occasionally occur; but the more of despatch, will be at his post punctually in nearly every case, for the more business he has, the more he will be necessitated to economize every second.

But we must pause. Etymological exercises are always distinguished by their ductility, but we must draw to a conclusion. If these p's have provided any pleasure, or if their practical improvement shall procure any profit, to those patrons of this paper who have perused them, we shall be paid and pleased, and at some future period we may resume our rambles through the rural retreats of etymological reflection.

FROM OUR ONTARIO CORRESPONDENT.

The North-West Expedition—Hardships cheerfully endured—Great Difficulties Overcome—Loss of Life and Spirit, and the Consequences—Col. Wolsley's Opinion of the North-West.

The "first military expedition" of the Dominion is advanced. Col. Wolsley has returned in triumph from Great Britain's contingent. At length those who have been anxiously viewing the state of affairs in the North-West breathe more freely. Not that law and order are already fully re-asserted in the new Province, or are likely to be supreme for some time to come. The loss and injustice and hardships that some have suffered under the brief tyranny will not be soon forgotten nor, it is feared, forgiven. There still is, we learn, and will, doubtless, be for some time to come, much turbulence of feeling, much distrust, and ill-will and revengeful ire. But it is earnestly hoped that further bloodshed may be avoided, and that the threats of private vengeance that are spoken under breath by some, and loudly uttered by others, may never be put into cowardly execution. As to the dark forebodings, or rather prophecies of some few of the disappointed, they seem to be effectually disposed of by Col. Wolsley's statement that "100 armed policemen are now, and will be for years to come, amply sufficient to keep the peace in Manitoba, where the large bulk of the inhabitants, of both French and English speaking, are loyal to the Crown and to the Dominion of Canada."

To readers of patriotic feeling, and to those who admire the qualities of skill, energy, fortitude, unflinching resolution and perseverance, the details of this expedition cannot fail to possess a deep interest. Montreal, which is fast acquiring a reputation for hospitality, was yesterday paying the well-deserved compliment of a public dinner to the Colonel, who so ably and successfully led the expedition. A sentence or two from his speech will give some conception of the difficulties overcome by the stalwart one thousand. "Our route for 600 miles lay through a wilderness of forests, lakes, and rivers, where no supplies of any description were obtainable." Before they could even reach their starting point at Shebandowan, the 140 boats, with the exception of a few conveyed in waggons, "had to be taken up the river and hauled by manual labor over portages to a height of 800 feet." "Once started, our journey occupied about seven weeks from Shebandowan Lake to Red River. During that time the labor so cheerfully endured by the men was excessive. To toil at the oar day after day, from dawn till dark, to drag boats and carry on their backs all their provisions and other stores over about forty-six portages—such was the work that had to be accomplished before we reached our destination. I have campaigned in many parts of the world, but I never before saw men go through such incessant labor—for days together the men were wet through and through, and had at times to work up to their waists in water, and during the months of June and July, fine weather was the exception and rain was the rule. Great as was their labor and trying as was this exposure, I never heard a murmur from any one; officers vied with their men in carrying heavy loads, and the praiseworthy rivalry between the regular troops and militia, in their eagerness to get forward, enabled me to reach our destination earlier than I had at one time anticipated. My temperance friends will learn with pleasure that this was one of few military expeditions ever undertaken where spirits formed no part of the daily ration. There was a large allowance of tea instead, and notwithstanding the melancholy forebodings of some medical officers, the result was a complete success. There was a total absence of sickness and crime."

One brief statement will give your readers Col. Wolsley's views of the country's fertility and resources: "It will always be a source of pleasure to me to remember that I commanded the first military expedition undertaken by the Dominion of Canada; I feel confident that it will form a bright era in its history, as having been the direct means of securing to Canada a province destined to be the home of millions, and in my opinion the future granary of the British Empire. I expected to find a country rich in productiveness, but gentlemen, I was not prepared to see that that great terra incognita, the North-West, was a territory containing within its limits every natural element of wealth and agricultural prosperity. Two things are required to develop its resources: First—an active and energetic population; and second, railway communication with the outside world. As regards the people, I believe that emigrants from Canada are much more likely to prosper there than those going out fresh from England. The winters are more severe, and it requires Canadian experience to enable settlers to prepare for them."

This testimony, it is pleasing to observe, is quite in harmony with that of others who accompanied the expedition, and it cannot fail to be a source of gratification in all parts of this young Dominion that we have now in peaceable possession, a vast developed region of marvellous fertility, affording ample opportunity and space, for long years to come, for all classes of emigrants. It is probably wise as a general rule for any one comfortably situated, and with a means of gaining an honorable livelihood, to emigrate. But for those large classes who to be found in every land, who, for good sufficient reasons, wish to change their abode, the Province of Manitoba affords inducements fully second to none—all things being taken into account in the Great West of America.

I have filled so much more space than I intended, with these matters, that I must leave for next a few items of a different nature which I had for your columns.

Oct. 10, September 1870.

IN MEMORIAM.

Our Garry list recently recorded the death of an old friend, William Randal, Esq. He was one of the few survivors of that earnest class of men, who years ago made comfortable homes for themselves on the plains of Niactaw. Full of youthful vigor and vigor he cleared away the forest, culled the soil, sowed the seed, and year after year gathered in the ripened harvest. As a farmer understood his business, and made his farm one of the most attractive and productive in that region. As a parent he labored with all diligence, and with encouraging success for the improvement and elevation of his household. In his sons to society, he took a lively interest in all the elements of social progress. As a magistrate he faithfully to the requirements of his office, and as a member of the household of faith he was ready every good word and work.

He was among the converts that crowded the gate of the Niactaw Zion, when mountain and plain, through that country, resounded with the praises of redeeming love; when multitudes, moved by the Spirit power, awoke from the slumber of sin to embrace the Christian race. We had the pleasure of baptizing Mr. Randal at that time, with many others, in the beautiful Niactaw River; and we rejoice to say, from that hour until his death, he never shed his Christian profession. His Christianity was not flashy, but substantial—not the freshwood, but the living spring. His excellent wife, the daughter of our predecessor in the pastorate, Niactaw Church, the late Thomas Handley Chipm, Tremblingly they embraced the cross together after long years spent in training a numerous progeny for usefulness and responsibility, and the faithful prosecution of the duties of social and Christian life, the hand of death separates us; but a blissful reunion is in reserve for them in "a better land." May the widow's heart be cheered amid the lonely hours of her solitude with the joyful prospect. The Lord grant her an abundant entrance into his heavenly kingdom!

ILLNESS OF REV. DR. RAMP.

We regret to learn that this esteemed servant of God, who left Fredericton after a Convention and went to Montreal in feeble health, still continues ill in that city. Writing to us under date of the 5th inst., he says:—

I have been an invalid ever since I saw you at Fredericton, and am still under medical care. The liver is thoroughly out of order. As on as I am competent for the journey, I shall return home. The air of Nova Scotia, I fancy, suits me better than that of this city.

He further remarks: There is a slight error in figures in a CHRISTIAN VISITOR of the 22nd ult. It is stated that the "total increase" in the Western Association was 817. It should be 717, and the "net crease" should be 673, instead of 678.

In conclusion he adds: We are living in a wonderful age of the world. The duties and responsibilities of the Church are of the gravest character. Sanctified talent should be sought out, and receive the highest possible culture.

We pray God speedily to restore our brother to his wonted health, and return him in safety to his home at Wolfville.—ED. CHRIS. VIS.

PERSONAL.

Rev. E. Hickson has accepted a unanimous call from the 1st St. George Baptist Church to become its pastor, and has resigned his pastorate at Newcastle preparatory to entering upon his duties at St. George. His preaching abilities, experience in pastoral life, and integrity of Christian character, all conspire to qualify him for his new and important field of labor. May the divine presence encompass his pathway and make him a rich blessing, not only to the people of St. George, but County of Charlotte generally!

Rev. I. E. Bill, Jun., has taken the pastoral oversight of the Baptist Churches of Norton, Hampton, Smithtown and Petersville. The district is extensive and demands much faith, earnestness, and in a word, consecration to the great work of saving priceless souls. Our prayer is that pastor and people will zealously and prayerfully strive together in the unity of the Spirit for the upbuilding of the precious cause of Christ in that delightful section of the Province. Bro. Bill requests his letters and papers to be sent to Raymond W. O. Norton.

We learn, with deep regret, that Rev. Henry Angell, of New York City, has declined the call from the Portland Church, his people being unwilling to part with him. It is going to be difficult to obtain a pastor suited to that large and important Church. It is very necessary that one be secured without delay, as there are so many young converts in the membership, requiring the watch-care and training of a pastor. But it were better to delay for one in whom they can unite, and who is competent for the field, than to hasten a settlement that might prove disastrous and temporary.

THE BAPTISTS OF ENGLAND are about to erect a marble monument at Leicester in memory of the gifted Robert Hall, whose remarkable genius and pulpit eloquence will go down to the latest generation of time.

VISITOR ACCOUNTS AND AGENCY.

Some time ago we sent out bills to all persons whose names appear upon our books as indebted to the CHRISTIAN VISITOR to Dec. 31, 1870, with the statement that if any mistake appeared in the accounts, we wished to be informed at once, and we would correct accordingly. Only a very few out of the hundreds sent have intimated that they were not perfectly right; but we regret to say that the remittances have fallen very far short of the amounts due. Some have responded promptly, for which they will please accept our thanks. But so much remains unpaid that we are compelled to put an agent in the field. Mr. Laughlin McLean has undertaken the agency. He will collect notes and accounts, and obtain new subscribers.

Our ministerial and editorial engagements and responsibilities do not admit of any financial embarrassment. Our heartfelt desire is to put a first class denominational paper into every Baptist family in the land; but we can only do this in proportion as the people accept it and pay for it promptly.

We trust our ministering brethren and all concerned will render our agent all possible assistance in the prosecution of his mission. But let no one wait for the agent, but transmit direct to the office, or arrange with our publishers, Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William street, if more convenient.

For the Christian Visitor.

IT IS WRONG! IT IS WICKED!

DEAR EDITOR—Since I last saw you, my heart has been pained and made sorrowful, by being told, when asking brethren why they were not present at our "Ministry Institute," &c., that they had not means to go with. I have always deplored the thought that many good and faithful brethren who labor all the year for their people, are not thought enough of to be furnished with the needful to go to the Association, &c., but when we know not only the need of change, but the benefits of associations with the older pastors, and especially of a Ministerial Institute, adding the fact that all these Associations, &c., are for the benefit of the Churches and the denomination at large, how can I but head this article, "It is wrong! It is wicked!" for the Churches not to furnish these ministers with money to pay their expenses!

It is all very nice to say, as some Church members do, "I'd go and join some of the Pede societies, if they did not use me better;" but brethren who are called of God to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, feel many times like the old Baptist minister who said, "It is not the benevolence of the money power of Baptist Churches that keeps them up, but God's truth alone."

ONE WHO GENERALLY PAYS HIS OWN WAY.

Old and New for October contains interesting reading, and will greatly delight the young people. Mrs. Stowe's fascinating story, styled Pink and White Tyranny, occupies several pages. "Patriotism and Catholicism," and the "Melburn Land Trial," will interest all classes of readers. This magazine is published by Roberts & Bro., Boston, Mass.

The New Dominion Monthly for October contains Portraits of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and General Von Moltke. It contains an illustrated account of the Penian Raid of 1870, which will prove of permanent interest. "Legends of the Miemps," by the Rev. S. T. Raud, Backwoods Life, &c., will be read with interest all over the Dominion. The Monthly costs \$1.50 a year.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE APOSTLE PAUL, by Rev. Albert Barnes is now being sold in this City by Mr. Forest, the agent for the work. The book is worthy of a perusal, not only on account of its author, but also for its valuable contents. The chapters on Basil, as a persecutor, and on his conversion, are very valuable. Indeed the writer has vividly pictured the Great Apostle of the Gentiles in the memorable scenes of his eventful history. His voyage to Rome, trial before Nero, anticipation of death, his departure, and his estimate of his character, are well written and worthy of careful study. The book should be read by every professing Christian, that he may become more and more conversant with the struggles and suffering which attended the introduction and spread of Christianity.

G. M. W. CAREY.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The Baptist Church of Old Cambridge has recently erected an elegant house of worship, and dedicated it to the service of God, perfectly free of debt. Contributions for its erection were upon the most generous scale, and the beauty of the whole plan is that it makes ample provision for the poor. Half of the pews in the house are put down to an annual rental of four to eight and twelve dollars each. This is an admirable arrangement and well worthy of imitation.

THE BIBLE AND PUBLICATION SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

Rev. A. E. Dickenson, of Richmond, Va., under date of Sept. 25, says:—

"Secretary Griffin and his co-laborers in Philadelphia are rendering important service to the cause of Christ throughout the Southern States. Besides supplying the destitute with bibles, tracts, papers, &c., gratuitously, the Society is organizing a band of colporteurs who are establishing Sunday schools and preaching the Gospel publicly, and from house to house. One reports the establishment of the conversion of over fifty souls in connection with his labors during the past quarter. Indeed, so acceptable has this brother been to those among whom he has gone, that every dollar of