

6. The same was considered alluded to in Col. 2 ch. 12 verse. Here the whole form of expression forbids the occasion of controversy, and not only defines the mode or manner of baptism as an immersion, but intimates also the significance of the ordinance thus administered. Christ having commenced his public life by accepting baptism, emblematical of his coming death and resurrection, enjoined it afterwards on his disciples, to assure their faith in a like resurrection, though they should die. Baptised then as he was, both as regards the manner and the object, Saints are in Baptism buried with him.

7. There was a strong tendency in all the early converts from Judaism to relapse from the spirituality of the Christian to the formality of the Jewish dispensation, and after professing to be justified by Faith to seek justification by Works. Against this the Apostle frequently remonstrates, in the Epistle to the Hebrews, and in other Epistles.

We consider this the case in the commencement of Hebrews 6th chapter; the poor Hebrew converts at Jerusalem were exhorted to leave the undeveloped and emblematical forms and ceremonies of the Old Testament or Jewish dispensation, and proceed on to a more advanced and spiritual religion. Those were "dead works," or rather any dependence upon them to the neglect of Christ, the great Antitype, and the requisitions and provisions of the Christian economy must end in death, it being impossible to be saved by them. Their Jewish baptisms and ablutions, and their putting off their sins upon the head of the scape-goat by the laying on of hands, &c., all these things were to give place to Christ and his economy. But the New Testament Baptism must be continued coextensive with the commission to disciple men in all nations, "to the end of the world;" no extraordinary Baptism superseding that, but only demonstrating the propriety of its administration upon such subjects, as the Apostle reasons—"Why shall not these be baptized who have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?"

We hope to hear that *Onesimus* enjoys the great peace of those who love the law, and to whom no precept of Christ is a stumbling-block, or any occasion of offence.—*EDITOR.*

For the Christian Visitor.

Mr. Editor—Will you please insert the following, selected for the *Christian Visitor*.—*Z.*

HOW TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Let it be understood from the first that you are determined to have it. Good or bad arrangements—a well or ill chosen system, will of course materially effect the degree of order which can be maintained, and will also make a wide difference in the ease, or difficulty of obtaining it. Nothing can be done without determination on the part of the teacher. He must be an absolute monarch, and he must speak and act as one having authority—while he commands others, he must himself be governed; not indeed by man, but by principles, if he would be the object at once of fear and of love. LAW, not caprice, must rule; Law, of which it has been said by an accomplished writer—"Her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and in earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power; both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though in different sorts and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."

CHEERING INDICATIONS.—EIGHTY BAPTISMS.

—Mr. Ingalls, in a recent letter says, "This day has been a day of good tidings. I received this morning letters from Brethren Abbott and Beecher, who have just returned from their southern tour. Eighty were baptized, and twelve hundred waiting the ordinance! I would that I could write of as many additions here, but Buddhism still protracts its opposition to Christ not only here but throughout India. I am happy however, to say that this opposition grows weaker and weaker. More than the wand of an enchanter has touched it. The gospel has a power equal to the task of supplanting this, the vilest of Satan's schemes for deluding poor fallen man."

"I am persuaded that a wide spread feeling of inquiry pervades this province, and the confidence so long reposed in idols is shaken. A few reasons of my belief I will give you. Daily strangers from distant villages come to the mission house, to hear the gospel and get books.—They confess in a short time that idols are vain, and listen with deepest interest to the announcement of an Eternal God, and to the wonders of redeeming love. The contrast between the false Gaudama, who abandoned the ruined race to their fate, and him who bled on a cross to atone and who lives to save, is so great, that these deluded people at times really listen to the good tidings with the most delightful interest. They go back to their homes and circulate the news, and thus the interest is kept up."

"I have just parted with a man who has the reputation of being one of the most learned men among the Arracanese. He was long employed by Mr. Stilson, and says that he convinced him that Buddhism is false, and for years he has been in a most interesting state of mind. Often he says to me, 'I believe that in eight or nine years idolatry will fall in Arracan, and the Christian

religion will prevail.' His great study is to adopt some course to have a large mass of his countrymen turn to Christ. Said he to-night, 'Teacher I am praying earnestly to God to teach me how I can accomplish the object.' He is a specimen of a class. He no longer bows to idols or worships the priests. He laughs at the idea of bowing to a stone.—*Macedonian for Aug.*

THE BAPTIST UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The yearly meetings of this Association of Baptist Churches, which was established in 1835, were held in Edinburgh this week on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Tuesday, the delegates representing the several Churches in the union, met for the transaction of business in the School of Arts, Adam Square. The delegates and friends dined together in the Calton Convening Rooms, after which letters were read from the several Churches, detailing the progress of the gospel among them during the last twelve months. In the evening Mr. Landales of Cupar preached the annual Sermon from Isaiah lii. 1-3. On Wednesday at seven a prayer meeting was held, and at ten the delegates again met for business. In the afternoon at half past four the committee of the Theological Institution met, when an additional student having delivered a prescribed exercise, was admitted. In the evening the annual public meeting of the union was held, Mr. Johnston of Edinburgh in the chair, when addresses were delivered by the chairman, Messrs. Blair of Stirling, MacLean of St. Andrews, Taylor of Glasgow, Landales of Cupar, and Johnston of Bonnyrig. On Thursday morning at eight, the annual meeting of the Theological Institution was held after a public breakfast. The secretary read the report, stating that there had been six students in the academy during the past session. The state of the funds was also read announcing the balance in hand, after a year of unparalleled commercial difficulties. The adoption of the report, and the election of the committee for the coming year were severally moved and seconded by Messrs. Blair, Johnston of Bonnyrig, Taylor and Landales. A powerful appeal on behalf of the library of the Institution was made by Mr. Blair and warmly responded to by the meeting. It was proposed that each friend present should present a respectable volume; and the Glasgow brethren offered to raise £20 towards the object, if the Edinburgh brethren would do the same. Both of these plans, we hope, will be more than gained. The next yearly meetings of the Union are to be held at Cupar Fife.—*Scottish Press, Aug. 5.*

We copy from the London Patriot:—

LAMBETH.—More Church Spoilation.—The Rev. W. Fraser, pastor of the Baptist Church, Regent-street, Lambeth, has just been robbed by the ecclesiastical authorities of a chair, which cost him £4 to cover a rate of 12s. for the new Churches, Lambeth. The expenses were as follows:—Rate 12s.; expenses 3s. 4d.; levy and main. 5s. 6d.; auctioneer's commission and cart hire, 3s.; total £1 2s. 10d. The chair was sold for £1 2s. How long such such a chair has suffered in the name of religion! Mr. Fraser and his congregation are projecting the building of a new chapel, at the estimated cost of £3,000, to be raised by the free-will offerings of the people; yet they are to be coerced into the payment of rates to support the richest Ecclesiastical Establishment in the world.

REV. R. PENGILLY.—It may not be generally known, remarks the Christian Chronicle, that the author of Pengilly on Baptism is at present living at Newcastle upon Tyne, in England. He has reached a very advanced age. His little work has become hundreds of thousands. Recently it has been issued in two new languages and will go forth as a Scriptural guide to lead men of other tongues to the baptism of the Lord. The influence of this little work is incalculable. It is plain, simple and cogent. Few can peruse it without confessing that there is a very strong array of Scriptural evidence for the baptism of believers, and for this alone.

REV. WILLIAM BROCK.—The London Patriot says:—"We are authorized to state that the Rev. William Brock, having been constrained to relinquish his pastoral connexion with his Church in Norwich, will probably become the stated minister of the elegant and spacious chapel which has been built by S. M. Peto, Esq., M. P., in Bloomsbury." The church to be formed in connexion with this chapel will be open-communion. Mr. Peto contemplates the erection of another chapel in London.

A CHARACTERISTIC PASSAGE FROM BUNYAN.—They that will have heaven must run for it, because the devil, the law, sin, death, and hell make after that soul. And I will assure you the devil is nimble; he can run apace, he is light of foot; he hath overtaken many; he hath turned up their heels and given them an everlasting fall. Also the law; that can shoot a great way; have a care that you keep out of the reach of those great guns, the ten commandments. Hell also hath a wide mouth, and can stretch itself further than you are aware of. If this were well considered, then thou, as well as I, wouldst say, They that will have heaven, must run for it.

CHURCH AND STATE.—In a pastoral Conference lately held at Frankfurt, and comprising pastors from Prussia, Rhenish Bavaria, Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and Frankfurt itself, the separation of Church and State was voted by a majority of 60 to 50.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.—On Sunday afternoon last, between the hours of 4 and 5, it was discovered that a murder had been committed in a house in Portland, known as the Barracks. From the evidence which has been elicited, it appears that Wm. Andrews, a labourer, who was in a state of intoxication, struck his wife on the head with his fist, knocking her down, and in her fall her head struck a table, which caused her death soon after. A Coroner's Inquest was summoned on Monday, but the investigation has not yet closed. From what has been adduced, however, it is evident that the deceased came to her death from the effects of a blow on the head, in all probability by the fist of her unnatural husband.

Since writing the above, we learn that the investigation closed on Monday evening, and that the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Wm. Andrews, who is now in custody in the Common Gaol, awaiting his trial for the offence.—*New-Brunswick.*

THE new ferry steamer *Transit*, built for the Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, to ply from Indian Town to the opposite side of the river, made a trial trip on Wednesday, and gave great satisfaction. Her machinery is of domestic manufacture, having been constructed at the Foundry of Mr. Jas. Smith, Courtenay Bay.

A Soldier belonging to the First Royal Regiment, had his hand dreadfully shattered this morning, by the bursting of a fowling piece, while in the act of firing at a flock of Pigeons.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.—The late Consul at Bogota, Mr. Adams, left Jamaica on the 5th ult., he reports the state of the Island as being quiet, and that there had been no insurrection as hitherto reported. The rumour that was propagated of a rise amongst the negroes in that Island, may be traced to the same source from which emanated the account of the recent rebel triumph in Ireland that first appeared in the N. Y. Tribune. Part of a cunning, yet fruitless system.

LOSS OF THE SHIP GLASGOW, OF BATH, ME.—The Barque *Tadmor*, which arrived yesterday morning, brought in the Captain and 16 of the crew of the Ship Glasgow, of Bath, Maine, 594 tons, which ship was abandoned at sea in a sinking state on the 19th of August, in lat. 45° 34' N., long. 81° 50' W. The Glasgow was bound from Liverpool to Boston, with a full cargo of iron and salt, and went down very shortly after the Captain and crew were taken off. They owe their preservation to being taken on board the *Tadmor*, in which vessel they were very kindly treated.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 7.—The *Washington Intelligencer* of this morning learns that an affray occurred at Atlantic (Atlanta probably) Ga., between Hon. ALEX. H. STEVENS and Judge K. who was stabbed (two mortal). The cause assigned by Keene is that he attempted to slap his face.

THE STEAM-PROPELLER *FALCON*—intended to run between Halifax and Bermuda—arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, from the Clyde, via St. John's Newfoundland.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are deeply concerned to hear that our worthy and respected townsman, the Hon. Alexander Keith had his leg broken yesterday, by the breaking down of the Western Coach about 2 miles this side of Windsor. He was conveyed back to Windsor for surgical aid. None of the other passengers were injured. We sincerely hope that Mr. Keith's injuries may be less than have been represented. Mr. James Tobin was also seated on the coach, and was thrown down upon Mr. Keith, thus escaping serious injury.—*Courier.*

A ROMAN BISHOP REPROACHING ROMANISM.—Bishop Hughes, abusing Kirwan for writing anonymously, says:—"If you lived in Spain or Sicily, there might be some reason for this suspicious precaution." This is true; but it is a truth which, we should think, Bishop Hughes would blush to utter. His Church, he contends is the holy, apostolical, infallible Church of Christ. In Spain and Sicily she has had undisturbed sway, yet in those countries, Bishop Hughes being witness, Kirwan would have had good reason for concealing his name had he written against Papacy, and what is remarkable, the Bishop bears this testimony to the intolerance of his Church, whilst writing letters in her defence! The Church he is labouring to prove infallibly right, he yet acknowledges to be wretchedly wrong!

DEMISE OF JUDGE HILL.—It becomes our painful duty this morning to record the death of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province. Judge Hill has been long before the public as an eminent member of the legal profession; and his superior talents, penetration, and judgment, have won for him the highest respect and confidence of all classes, and his memory will be long held in grateful remembrance by thousands in this Province. The lateness of the hour at which we received notice of this event, precludes any lengthened remarks in this number; but we shall endeavour to do greater justice to his memory at a future time.—*Halifax Colonist.*

Eastern Piracy.

The pirates of the East Indian Archipelago are estimated to exceed one hundred thousand in number. Their haunts and habitations are scattered over a surface extending East from Sumatra through fifty degrees of longitude, and Southward thirty degrees from the parallel of 18 N. latitude, comprising twelve thousand Islands within its limits. The most formidable and adventurous of the piratical communities are the Sulus, who inhabit four large groups of Islands, which send out annually from three to four hundred vessels on this perilous business, with the sanction of their sovereign, or sultan, who participates in the spoils. Next to these are the fierce Illanuns, who live on the bay of that name, which washes the southern shore of the Island of Magindanao. The Balanini, a tribe of Bajays or Sea Gypsies of unknown origin, who inhabit a group of islets within the dominions of the Sulus, formerly surpassed the Illanuns in the strength of their fleets and the range of their expeditions, in some instances extending a cruise to two years and traversing ten thousand miles of sea. But their power has been recently broken, their fleets destroyed, and their principal stronghold dismantled, by a force of Spanish war steamers, dispatched from Manila to avenge their frequent depredations on the Philippines.

The exploits of these pirates are not confined to the capture of slaves on the coast and the plunder of native trading boats. They attack large cities and even sovereignties, and sometimes colonize the territories acquired by conquest, erecting thereon independent principalities. They assail the largest merchantmen when becalmed near shore, and the flags of England, Spain and the Netherlands have been forced to strike to their prowess.

On one occasion the pirates of Koti unwarily attacked an English man-of-war, which lay at anchor disguised as a trader in order to tempt their rapacity, and it was not till, secure of their prey, the pirates were on the point of boarding, that the port holes were thrown open, and the doom to which they had destined others was visited on themselves. The vengeance was so terrible and complete, that out of one hundred and forty-six composing the pirate crew, five only survived the destruction of their vessel.

But occasional chastisements, however severe, will avail little to deter the Islanders from the pursuit of opulence and power through rapine and violence, while in their theory of ethics, "to acquire by force is more honorable than to gain by industry." Even the destruction of their fleets and the devastation of their territories are regarded as incident to the fluctuating fortune of war, and serve only to stimulate them to a more vigorous activity in the same unhallowed practices, for the retrieval

fluence on the Island of Borneo, proves that establishing of good government on the ruins of piratical power, is the most effective, if not the only practicable method of extirpating piracy from the Archipelago. The bays and inlets on the Northwestern coast of that Island, which, till it passed under British protection, afforded not only a secure refuge to the freebooter, but a ready market for the disposal of his spoils and captives, are now closed to him forever.—*Journal of Commerce.*

IMPROMPTU BUTTER.—We yesterday saw sweet milk converted into butter in four minutes; probably a dash of ice-water would have brought it in less time. This wonderful effect was produced by one of the most simple churning machines that we have ever seen. It consists of a square box, having a hollow perpendicular shaft with two hollow arms or tubes at the lower end. The shaft rests on a pivot, and is turned by a small crank and cog-wheel; the motion causes the air to rush down the tube into the milk, and produces a commotion like boiling water. The butter began to come immediately, and after it was made, the milk was as sweet as new. By this process good churn butter may be made for breakfast by my family after the milkman has come in the morning, and the luxury of pure fresh butter enjoyed the year round. Whilst the cakes are baking or the muffins toasting, the head of the family may be amusing himself by churning the butter to eat with them.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Papers from the city of Mexico give account of an irruption of freebooters into New Leon from Laredo, who had sacked the towns of Sabinas and Aldanas, where they pillaged to the amount of \$41,000, and got back to Laredo safely with their spoils.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—In the House of Lords on the 21th August, Lord Redesdale presented a petition from St. John N. B. against any alteration in the Navigation Laws.