

that they may receive therefrom holy and refreshing streams to make them vigorous and fruitful, to spread the verdure of a holy and beautiful piety throughout the soul, that it may be seen in all the doings of the outward life, giving forth its divine fragrance and making itself felt as the smell of a field which the Lord hath blessed.

Of Matthew Henry it is said, "In a pre-eminent degree he possessed a spiritual mind, and of this spirituality one great secret was his devout and delighted observance of the Lord's Day. On it he accumulates all the endearments of a conscientious and grateful spirit, and in it he collected patience and impulse for the days to come. To him the Sabbath was like a reservoir on the summit of a hill. He was sure if this day was filled with holy things it would send down its bright and refreshing streams through all the week."

With this purpose before the mind we should come together on the Lord's Day to gather moral nutriment into our inner man, that through the intervening period the days of the week amid scenes of domestic happiness or trial, and the business of the world, religion may cause us to act from pure motives, to aim at high objects, and to exercise a Christ-like spirit, that it may sit with us at the table, in the social circle, the shop and the field, give its own sacred and elevated character to all we do, and keep us mindful of our privilege that whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we do all to the glory of God. Surely nothing less can be inferred from this inspired direction than the broad principle that it is obligatory upon Christians in all the departments and relations of life to act under the hallowing and consecrating power of religion. They are not at liberty to pursue their own ends, to act under the impulses of their own passions apart and aside from the grand commanding object brought before us in the words, *The Glory of God*. This gives to human existence true dignity, lofty spiritual import. It invests with peculiar loveliness the being in whom it is a reigning principle; in his conduct we look upon the very essence of moral beauty.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

QUARTERLY MEETING.

A Quarterly Meeting was held at Woodstock, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of October. The Ministers present were, the Rev. W. Harris, of Jacksontown; Rev. T. W. Saunders, of Prince William; Rev. G. Rigby, of Kingsclear; Rev. J. Magee, of Nashwaak; Rev. G. Estabrooks; Rev. G. W. Miles, of Grand Lake; Rev. T. Todd, of Woodstock; and Rev. S. Elder, of Fredericton.

The brethren met, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for prayer. The season was one of solemn interest, and the spirit of piety and earnestness which marked the supplications, while the blessing of God was invoked on the labours and exercises of his servants, and his grace implored on behalf of the impenitent, seemed a token of the Divine presence, and the promise of a gracious acceptance of the petitions offered.

At 7 o'clock, in the evening, the Rev. G. Estabrooks delivered an earnest discourse on the subject of *spiritual worship*, to an attentive audience.

The services of the Sabbath began, at an early hour, with a meeting for social prayer. After which, several of the ministering brethren attended the Sabbath School. It was exceedingly gratifying to witness the marked interest displayed by Teachers and Scholars in the duties of the school. The order, stillness, attention and decorum, with which the studies of the different classes were pursued, were a strong testimony to the excellent system of government maintained by the Superintendent, and the Teachers. The qualifications of the Teachers for their office were not less favourably manifest from the promptness, seriousness and intelligence displayed by the scholars in answering the many questions (some of them difficult) which were put by the Superintendent in the course of examination at the close. The Rev. J. Magee and Rev. S. Elder addressed the school, after the usual examination.

At 11 o'clock, the Rev. G. W. Miles preached to a large and interested assembly on the *duties of Christians in relation to the conversion of sinners*. He was followed by several other ministers, who fervently addressed the congregation.

The Rev. S. Elder preached at 3 o'clock, on the *importance of knowledge*; showing es-

pecially the value of knowledge in connection with piety, as a means of promoting the highest interests of man, and the glory of God.—The evening sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. Magee. His subject was, *the goodness of God, and the certain and terrible destruction which must ultimately overtake those whom that goodness fails to lead to repentance*.

A meeting for prayer and praise was held on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. The important objects of the Union Society, were then advocated by the different ministers present in a number of animated addresses, based on a series of Resolutions, which were cheerfully and unanimously adopted by the meeting. In this manner the claims of our Home and Foreign Missions, of the Bible Society, of infirm Ministers, of Education, were clearly and forcibly presented. A heavy rain then falling prevented the attendance of many who were present at the previous meetings, but the audience was, notwithstanding, fully as large as could be expected, and manifested an intelligent interest in the important subject pressed upon their attention.

The Ministers' Conference was held in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock. In the evening, the Rev. G. Rigby, preached on *the nature and importance of ardent desires for spiritual blessings*. It was felt by every devotional heart present to be a season of refreshing and joy, and formed a delightful conclusion to the series of services in which we had been engaged.

The next Quarterly Meeting in this District will be held with the Baptist Church, Nashwaak, commencing on the 3rd Saturday of December next. E.

REVIVAL AT WICKHAM.

The following letter, though written two weeks since, only reached; us this week it is however, very acceptable and will be read with great pleasure:

DEAR BROTHER VERY,—The Lord is visiting in mercy the First Baptist Church in Wickham, with which I am labouring a part of my time. Disaffection has given place to love, wanderers have returned to their Father's house, sinners have been converted, and thirty-nine have been added to our number by baptism; the work is going on; it is a deep and solemn one; the heart of the community is reached and electrified with the divine influence. We think that the work is only beginning. Our beloved brother Elder, Smith, Pastor of the Second Wickham Church came, seasonably to my assistance, and laboured with me prayerfully, zealously, and successfully. We held a protracted meeting for 26 days without one day's intermission. Brother Smith has left for his native province, and I am anxiously awaiting his return. At our outstations the Lord is working powerfully. The Lord is blessing the Jemseg Church with which I am also labouring half my time. We have commenced to baptize there, and we hope soon to see a host raised up here to call the Redeemer blessed. Few days pass without the ordinance of baptism being administered in one part or another of our field of labour. May the Lord carry on his own work here and throughout the earth, and may he grant to us more labour of soul, more wisdom, and more love to God, and also to our fellow beings. We try to teach our young members their duty in reference to the cause of God. Dear brother, I purpose writing to you soon.

I remain yours in the bonds of Christian love. JAMES TRIMBLE. Waterborough, Oct. 28, 1849.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.

The present week has been barren of incident. Although certain facts seem to indicate a tendency towards war, the general impression seems to be that peace will not, at present, be interrupted. So far, however, appearances tend to a different inference. The Czar is at least chagrined, if not resolved: he has not yet given audience to the ambassador from the Porte, his military preparations are significant, and he hesitates to avouch any reluctance to try the last resort in questions of diplomatic misunderstanding. It is quite clear that England thinks he is either to be soothed or intimidated, for couriers succeed each other rapidly between St. Petersburg and London; and there is no doubt that our fleet is on the move in the Mediterranean. Austria is augmenting her army, and accounts from opposite sources confirm the report that, at Vienna, the British ambassador is far more energetic than the representative of France. England alone seems to be in earnest, and has, therefore, excited the anger of Austria and Russia, while France plays the sycophant, and halts between "I would and I would not."

The season favours the labours of the more pacific diplomats; for, during winter, actual hos-

tilities are almost impossible. Unless the British fleet enters the Dardanelles, it must remain at a distance from the Bosphorus; and a Russian army cannot possibly pass the Balcan mountains between this and March. There is, therefore, ample room for the display of affected dignity, idle threats, and economic cooling, before spring. The chances are, that the peace of Europe is not likely to continue much longer, under any circumstances. The heaven is in the dough, and it will work."

HAYNAU has been removed from Hungary, and, since his departure, the military butchery has ceased. Railways and steam vessels bring to every place quick news, and the indignation of the civilised world was not long in reaching Vienna, and soon produced its effect. A dead calm prevails over unhappy Hungary; but fourteen millions of men may be stunned, but cannot be destroyed. The Magyars will rise again to reproach and repel Austria.

The courts of Vienna and Berlin have at length agreed to terms respecting the future government of Germany, and the Prussian parliament is discussing the new constitution for their portion of the Teutonic race. The proposed reforms, imperfect as they are, cannot fail to give the nation a taste for self-government; but it is obvious that the German question can be settled only in a German convulsion.—*Journal*.

KOSSUTH.—Letters from Malta, by the overland mail, are anxiously expected, as it is believed that they will announce the interesting intelligence that Louis Kossuth is on board the *Peninsular* and Oriental Company's steamer, *Sultan*, from Constantinople, bound for Southampton. Arrangements are making in the latter town to give the illustrious Magyar a suitable reception. The *Sultan* is expected at Southampton about the 6th proximo.

THE CLAIRVOYANTE AND SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—"EMMIE," the mesmeric subject at Bolton, has been making further revelations about Sir John Franklin. Whilst in the mesmeric sleep, her attention was directed to the polar regions. She stated that she found Sir John in a house made of three blocks of ice, about nine yards from the ship; that Sir John had been a great way over the country, but had returned to his ship; that he had seen the natives, but not Sir James Ross; and that there were two ships on their way home which would bring good news. She said she had some refreshment with Sir John Franklin, who had his provisions in thick tin boxes. He had also some hard meat in a big tub. Sir John, she said, would be out of the ice in less than nine months. She declared that there was no north-west passage. The *Manchester Guardian* says—"The statements of the girl having excited great interest all over the country. It has excited attention at the Admiralty; and the matter is said to have been enquired after in high quarters."

STEAMERS.—The whole commerce of the world and its warlike character, will change materially under the improvement of steam. There were on the first of January last, no fewer than 1,113 steamers belonging to the various ports of the British Islands, with an aggregate tonnage of 150,541 tons; and of these 35 were of frigate measurement and dimensions, 61 others ranged 600 tons to 1000, while a total of 173 are represented as capable of "carrying pivot guns such as are used in Her Majesty's ships." In the event of war, the heavy ships of England will be laid aside, and all the steamers capable of carrying guns will be substituted. Privateers will not be required, and fast sailing vessels are of little use against the certainty of steam navigation.

This season has been one of the most disastrous on record to the whaling vessels. Intelligence has already been received of the entire destruction of four; and rumour has it that others have shared a like fate. These four are—the *Superior*, 400 tons burden, belonging to Peterhead; the *Lady Jane*, 300 tons, Captain Peterson, of Newcastle; the *Prince of Wales*, 380 tons, of Hull; and a large American ship—the whole crushed to pieces by icebergs. The destruction of the four ships is computed at a loss of nearly £50,000.

The crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia of Hungary have been conveyed, it is said, from Widdin to England.

The Board of Health has ordered that certain metropolitan graveyards be covered with lime to the depth of three inches.

A man and his wife, named Manning, accused lately of the murder of Mr. O'Connor, in Bermondsey, under unprovoked and horrid circumstances, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in Surrey.

OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY TO CORK.—This railway was formally opened on Thursday week, by the Lord-Lieutenant, who, accompanied by the Earl of Belfast, his private secretary, Corry Connellan, Esq., his aides de camp, Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, &c., left the terminus at King's-bridge, at half-past nine, in a special train. Amongst the company were the lord mayor, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Montague, Lord Hawarden, Sir W. Somerville, Sir J. Macneil, &c., &c. On their arrival at Cork, a grand banquet was prepared, but owing to the directors not having made arrangements for the admission of the gentlemen of the press, the speeches were not reported. After the banquet, the Earl of Clarendon knighted the chairman of the company, now Sir Edward McDonnell, the great paper manufacturer. His Excellency then inspected the new building for the Queen's College, and in the evening returned to Dublin. This railway has been completed in five years. A Cork paper, speaking of the contractor, says:—

"A word or two as to the contractor, Mr. Dargan. We are not here going to say, what is true, that he is one of the best and kindest-hearted men living; we shall only speak of him as a contractor,—as one who, undertaking to do, does. In all his undertakings he is as true as the sun, true to the letter and spirit of his promise, true to his time to a single day. Witness the performance of the promise in the present instance; the line was to be opened on a certain day, and it was opened. This is the very morality of public pledges, and enough to restore the confidence which has been so rudely shaken by a thousand and one failures and falsehoods from time immemorial."

THE RECOVERED CHILD.—*Interesting Scene*.—Readers will remember that a few weeks ago we published sundry paragraphs respecting the recovery of a little boy from a Mrs. Goulding, at Oswego, who had been abducted from his parents at Albany. It was mentioned also that in this woman's custody was a little girl, who was made to pass as the boy's twin sister, but who was suspected also to have been stolen. Another paragraph suggested that possibly this girl might be the child abducted from Hoboken, belonging to German parents, and stolen some few days before the date of Mrs. Goulding's arrival at Oswego, in June, 1846. The father of the child, Mr. Baumer, had his attention directed to this paragraph, and immediately starting for Oswego, found his long lost daughter, as readers have already been informed.

Last evening Mr. Baumer called upon us with his recovered child, a sweet, interesting, lovely little creature, now little more than 7 years old, for whose loss so mysteriously parents might well be inconsolable, and whose recovery could not fail to stir the deepest fountains of parental joy and affection. Both child's and parent's eyes sparkled with that peculiar, intense vivacity which indicates the return of a long absent delight. The pretty child had been treated harshly by the wretch who stole her. Sweetmeats and some other inducements calculated to awaken children's curiosity were employed to seduce her from her parents' company, and she was immediately brought over to New-York. Here she was placed on board a canal boat, where she remained two or three days. She was then transported to Albany. Passing up the North River she saw her home and burst into tears, and had so strong a desire to return home, that young as she then was, she was tempted to jump into the water, but the woman soothed her by renewed promises.

On arriving at Oswego, the little girl says, the woman took off most of her clothes and tore them up, clothing her in coarser apparel. She employed her in picking up stones around the house when she could keep her eyes upon her. When anything called the woman away, she would put the sweet little creature under a hen-coop, such as is used to imprison a hen that has chickens. And the same means were resorted to as a punishment whenever the child seemed disposed to stray too far out of sight. She also frequently flogged the poor little sufferer. The boy also was often flogged, and little Miss Baumer sometimes got an extra whipping for endeavoring to screen her brother, as she was taught to call him. The child, who is remarkably intelligent had not forgotten the Christian names of her real brother and sister, and remembers that the woman tried to induce her brother also to go with her, but he ran away.

Every parent will rejoice with Mr. Baumer in this recovery of his long lost treasure. As the bright-eyed girl clung to her father's hand, and nestled by his side, and looked confidently up into his face, and seemed to say with her loving eyes, "It is all over now, papa," our heart rejoiced with the glad father in the re-union, and prayed that it might continue until interrupted under even more favourable auspices.—*Com. Advertiser*.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The whole number of inhabitants is 147, divided into about an equal number of each sex. They are remarkably healthy, and generally prosperous. Only two cases of death have occurred the last five years, and those from casualty. The number of births in the same period was twenty-five. Nearly every family maintains family worship. Females, as well as males, over 16 years of age, vote for the chief magistrate, who this year is Mr. Simon Young. Nobbs is still school-teacher and minister. No community in the world enjoys more peace and comfort than this.—*Alliance and Visitor*.

A tremendous gale was experienced at Portland, Maine, a few days since, which did considerable damage to buildings, fences, &c.