

darkness and the force of sin are met and opposed in their incipient endeavours to destroy souls. If Satan enters upon the flowery precincts of childhood, as into another Eden, he finds there an entrenchment raised against him guarded by defenders who wield the sword of the spirit. Need it be said that the efficiency and success of the Sabbath School, as an instrument for rescuing souls, depends to no small extent on the steadiness and earnestness with which the Sabbath School Teacher fixes his eye on the leading object? That if he is only solicitous to refine the manners of his pupils, and to instil into their minds the sentiments of common morality, he stops short of the noblest and most essential results? Yet, is it not too manifest that this low view of the ends and responsibilities of his office, is all that in many an instance occupies the mind of the teacher? What should be the chief and engrossing concern—the faithful and energetic endeavour to communicate the knowledge of Christ and thereby instrumentally to convert the soul—is far from occupying that supreme place in the thoughts of the teacher to which it is entitled. O let the careless instructor of youth remember what obligations he has bound himself with, what consequences are inseparably connected with his high and solemn position, and what account will one day be required of him by the Judge of all spirits! Let him reflect on the requirements laid upon him, and strive to keep distinctly before him the ultimate object that demands his exertions.

S. ELDER.

Fredericton, June 13th, 1849.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BROTHER.—I am disturbed in mind this morning about money matters in the Eastern Association. I fear there will not be that amount of money paid in at the meeting of the Ministers and Messengers of our Churches at Hopewell which is necessary. I would ask respectfully what are the Ministers, the Deacons, and members of our Churches doing in regard to this matter? Are the Ministers calling on the Churches to do their duty in contributing to the several objects of the Union Society? And are the Deacons, and leading members of the different Churches taking hold with the Ministry to influence the Churches to regard the several objects embraced by the General Union Society as of vital interest to the denomination and the extension of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ? Lukewarmness on the part of men of influence in our Churches in regard to the Union Society will have a most serious effect, and for Ministers not to do what they can to promote its interests—I cannot but think if such should lose the confidence of the general body of the Baptists in this Province it would be a deserved rebuke for such supineness in regard to objects so noble and excellent as those embraced by the Union Society. Though I thus write, dear brother, I do trust there is not a Minister nor a leading member in any of our Churches of the Eastern Association but feels a deep interest in the Union Society, and makes the different objects which it embraces matter of devout meditation and prayer to Almighty God. The objects which the Union Society has in view must be of paramount importance or they would not have received the unqualified approval of all the Associations in these Provinces as well as the full sanction and approbation of the General Convention of our Baptist Body of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick. And if our Lord's prayer that his people might be one in answered unity of opinion in respect to the objects which the Union Society embraces, if we consider it to be a matter of the greatest importance that these objects should be supported, let us awake, and put forth a united effort and see what the Lord our God, whose is the gold, and the silver, and the cattle on a thousand hills, will enable us to pay towards their support at our coming Association. All the objects of the Union, the Foreign Mission, Education, Superannuated Ministers, and the Bible cause, require our continued contributions for their support; but the other object embraced by the Union Society, viz. the Domestic Mission is what occupies my thoughts most at present. The Funds of the Domestic Mission as far as I have any knowledge of them in this Association, are in a most depressed state, and it is time that an exertion was put forth to replenish the Funds. I cannot say so much in regard to the funds of the Westmorland Board as to the funds of

the Norton Board, with which I am more immediately connected. At the last meeting of the Board in Saint Martins last January, the Board could by no means meet the demands upon it, and some labour has since been performed in the service of the Board increasing these demands. In such a case what shall we do? Shall we give up our exertions as a Missionary Board? I must answer this question in the negative, we cannot give up striving to promote this godlike enterprise if we be men of God. We must lift up our voices to the Churches, and thanks be to God that we have in this Province a religious periodical through which we can make our desires and thoughts known to our brethren, to awaken their sympathy and to rouse them to contribute of their earthly substance as God has prospered them, for the advancement of his cause in the destitute parts of their native land. And as all that are members of our Board are men of prayer, may there be a looking to God, who holds the hearts of all men in his hand and can turn them as he pleases, that he may in his love and mercy incline the people to immediately replenish the funds of our Board lest all that pass by point at us, and say, "They began to build but are not able to finish." Come brethren to the help of the Lord in regard to the Domestic Mission. Let us bring the tithes into the store house, and let God be proved herewith, and He will open the windows of heaven and pour out his blessing, that there shall not be room enough to contain it. We appointed in our monthly Conference on Saturday, a number of female collectors for the Union Society in the different districts of this place, who will do what they can in collecting for the objects of the Union Society; and from all that will take no part in the Union Society our collectors will solicit special contributions for the Domestic Mission on account of the depression of its funds. As there are a great many persons in every community who will not refuse to contribute a mite to the cause of God if called upon, though they will not become members of our Union Society, would it not be well for all our Churches to make arrangements to call upon every person in the community who will not become members of the Union to give a mite to the Domestic Mission in its present extreme depression. I merely make the suggestion for the consideration of my brethren but not to dictate. I am trying to do something, and I want all my brethren to put forth an effort, as I do not wish to work alone in so good a cause. If the Domestic Mission is not sustained I feel no hesitation in saying, that the other objects of the Union will fall through finally.—If the Home Mission is not supported the sources of support for the Foreign Mission will ultimately become dried up; and if the Domestic Mission be not sustained it will also have a withering and blighting effect upon the other objects of the Union Society—viz. the support of the Education Society, the Bible Translation cause, and the support of infirm Ministers. I feel deeply Mr. Editor on this subject or I would not dwell so long upon it. If the Domestic Mission goes down I tremble for the other objects of our Union Society.—And now brethren the command of God, the value of the never dying soul, the example of Christ in his zeal for the salvation of the soul, and the Holy Spirit unite to prompt us to duty, and call upon us to come up to duty in sending the Gospel to the poor and the destitute.—This cannot be done without exertion and sacrifice. Those who go forth as Missionaries to proclaim the Gospel to the destitute often go at a great sacrifice. They sacrifice the happiness of home, and the enjoyments of pleasant society to break the bread of life to the perishing. Those who know nothing about the trials connected with a missionary life, will they think it any too much sacrifice for them to contribute a little of their abundance to furnish the means to men who for the love they bear to souls are willing to forego the endearments of home, and the happiness of well organized, and well disciplined societies to plant in the wilds of this Province, the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley. I know that happiness, enjoyment, and good feelings are a part of religion, and I would rejoice to see more affection and enjoyment amongst Christians, but as I also know that a part of our holy religion is to make a covenant with God by sacrifice, I would rejoice to see a stronger inclination on the part of professing Christians to do something by way of sacrifice. The great Jehovah will by and by give commandment to his holy angels "to gather his saints together unto him, those that have made a covenant with him by sacrifice."

It does not say by some happy feelings that they at some time or other have had, but "gather my saints together unto me, those who have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." This passage may be found in the fiftieth Psalm and fifth verse, and is well worth the consideration of all the people of God. It is frequently said, how can we do anything for benevolent objects, the times are so hard? Well brethren, a holy and righteous God does not afflict willingly, and grieve the children of men. There must be a cause for our trouble. The crops have been cut off, and may not the cause of this be that when God caused the earth to yield in abundance for us we did not acknowledge him in tithes and offerings as we should, but robbed the Lord like as did Israel of old. A darkness hangs over the commerce of our country, and may it not be the darkness of our sins that has brought all this upon our land? Brethren let us by the help of our God do our duty in supporting the cause of Missions, which is the cause of God, and I have no doubt but the earth will again yield her strength; the commerce of our country will again bright and our Zion will again look forth as the morning, and brighter as the noonday; till He whose right it is shall reign and possess the kingdom, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion shall have no end. As I have already gone beyond reasonable bounds, I add no more at present. WELLINGTON JACKSON. Saint Martin's, June 4th, 1849.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswick Extra.]

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamer *Cambria*, Captain Shannon, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, at 11 A. M. in 10½ days from Liverpool, bringing us papers of the 2d inst. The *Cambria* bro't 60 passengers, 13 of whom landed at Halifax. There was no specie on board.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America*, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th of May, making the entire run from New-York to Liverpool in 11½ days, including the detention at Halifax. This is said to be the shortest voyage ever made from New York to Liverpool.

Since the departure of the last Mail from England, there has been a better feeling in all departments of business. The produce-markets have been steady, and a good amount of business has been transacted, at full, and in some instances at advancing prices.

The demand for Flour was dull, and prices are lower, some sales of Western having been made at 22s. 9d. per brl. Ohio is quoted at 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d., and some very choice brands bring 25s. per brl. Indian Meal is quoted at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per brl.

Money in the London Market can be had on very easy terms. First class merchant's bills, at 3 months, are done by the banks and others at 2 to 2½ per cent.; the complaint is that on these securities very little accommodation is wanted. For bills of ordinary character the terms are 3 to 4 per cent. The London bankers compete more than they did for good paper of the second class, as traders generally are held to be in a sounder, if not absolutely in a prosperous condition, while speculators in produce and venturesome shipments to foreign markets are carefully avoided.

Notwithstanding the events which are going on in France and in Eastern Europe, the English Funds have been maintained in a very extraordinary manner.

It appears to be the general belief that the war which is going on in Hungary will involve other powers, and it is expected that the interference of Russia will cause the French people to rush into the conflict.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament re-assembled after the Whitsuntide holidays on the 31st of May, and proceeded to vote the miscellaneous estimates in supply.

Lord John Russell announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on Friday the 15th inst.

The House went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Spooner divided the Committee on the grant to Maynooth College, which was carried by a majority of 69.

The success of the Navigation-bill, which will come into operation on the 5th of January next, has given the present Ministers a fresh lease of power; and it is generally believed, if their financial statement in June can be got over satisfactorily, that Parliament will rise early, unless the state of Ireland

should require the session to be prolonged, for the purpose of renewing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The total cessation of political agitation in Ireland is most desirable, and it would be difficult at present to make out any case for prolonging the present unconstitutional state of things.

Lord John Russell being pressed to answer whether, under any circumstances, no further grants were to be made to Ireland beyond what would be covered by the Rate-in-Aid, finds himself in a position of great embarrassment. He perceives that Parliament is disinclined to make any further advances whatever; whilst the daily increasing destitution, and the contingency of some frightful event occurring, which may raise public sympathy and indignation, compel him to reserve to the Government the power to deal with any circumstances which may arise upon their Ministerial responsibility. Mr. John O'Connell, and the members of his party, who a year or two ago were foremost in their abuse of England, after she had made such immense contributions in aid of Ireland, are now the most importunate in urging the Government to advance a further small sum to help the starving Irish over their difficulties till the period of harvest. At present the prospects of the potato crop, inspired by the luxuriant growth of the plant, are satisfactory.

## IRELAND.

Lord Clarendon has returned to Dublin, but had not intimated the intentions of Government with reference to the State prisoners, so long under sentence of death for high treason. Little doubt, however, exists that the whole of the unfortunate men will be transported for life. The Cholera has appeared in Dublin, and is still continuing its ravages in many parts of the Country.

The accounts of destitution, suffering and death in the Southern and Western portions of Ireland are most appalling, and could scarcely be credited, if there were not the most positive testimony of the facts.

## ITALY.

The *Times* of the 2d inst. says, that advices from Rome to the 23d of May had been received. Provisions were becoming dear, as the French did not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was chiefly confined to luxuries, bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply. It was understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the Cardinals from all political power.

## AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

In Hungary the contending parties appear to be on the eve of again changing their relative positions. The Austrian forces, concentrated in and near Presburg, and on the line of the Waag, and supported on their left by the Russians, are reported to be on the eve of making a forward movement, which the Hungarians are not likely to be able to resist; and it is supposed that, having reinforced and provisioned the garrison of Comorn, they will again retire behind the Theiss, and trust to the pestiferous climate of Southern Hungary to fight in their favour. The alleged victories over the Russians, and their reported capture of Buda, have not been confirmed.

Vienna papers of the 27th give the particulars of the surrender of Ofen, which was taken by the Hungarians on the night of the 20th. The loss of the Hungarians at the final storming is estimated at 250 men and 40 officers.

By the capture of Ofen, the army of Gorgey, amounting to upwards of 30,000 men, has been set free.

## FRANCE.

The new Legislative Assembly of France has met, and its proceedings have been marked by scenes of the most violent character. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"The Legislative Assembly counts as yet but half of its first week's existence, and it has already given token of the stormy scenes of which it will hereafter be the theatre. The constituent Assembly disappeared from the world with rage in its heart and menace on its lip, and its last accents were those of impenitence. The Legislative Assembly, as yet in its infancy, and even still without its authorization, being yet unconstituted, exhibits in this imperfect condition the vices or the madness of more advanced age. Judging from the maturity of its passions, even in this early stage of its existence, who shall put a limit to its madness when it shall have gathered up all its strength."

(Continued on page 174.)