

ence. That it will become a text book for theological students we have no doubt;—that it deserves to be read by all ministers who can avail themselves of it, and especially by all young ministers, is to us as clear. To the latter, as yet forming their habits, it will furnish suggestions of great value, urged by considerations which cannot fail to render them impressive. Hasty preparation for the pulpit or no preparation at all, is a crying sin of our times. Higher ideas of preparation are vastly important, and indispensable indeed if ministers would understand the power of the pulpit or fulfil their vocation. We are glad to discover here views so sound on the subject of written and extemporaneous sermons—extravagance neither in one direction nor the other—neither method to be omitted—both important to the minister's own growth and development and to his usefulness. The hints of Dr. Ware are valuable both as urging sermon readers to the duty of preaching a portion of the time extemporaneously, and as showing extemporaneous preachers that extemporaneous preaching requires as laborious preparation as any other. The book is very handsomely and substantially gotten up, and forms a 12mo. of 259 pages.—*1b.*

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

SUPPORT OF RELIGION.

MR. EDITOR,—In a former communication I noticed that Christians stood in covenant-engagement to God and to each other to support the cause of religion generally, also that the support of our Pastors and Gospel discipline were very much overlooked. In this letter, while I observe that when the wedge of gold and Babylonish garment were hidden in the Camp of Israel there was wrath against the whole congregation, I would present some reasons why the matter should be taken up and acted upon immediately.

Look at our state. My brethren I need only to mention that we have forsaken God's word, and devised other means to effect the end we profess to have in view than those laid down. While it is clearly taught that they who ministered at the altar under the Jewish dispensation lived of the tithes of the Lord's house; and that the Gospel dispensation makes no other provision, have we not as clearly manifested that we object to the divine law and obey not the gospel.

Where the Lord has called and laid his word upon his servants—specially appointed, ordained and sent them out into the world, to stand upon the walls of Zion, to blow the gospel trumpet, to show to Jacob his transgressions, and to Israel his sins. To feed the sheep and lambs—to warn, exhort, reprove and rebuke with all long suffering and doctrine; to be instant in season and out of season. As he goes to preach, to break the Bread in singleness of heart, and give to each a portion of meat in due season.—*To give himself wholly unto the work that his profiting may appear unto all*, that his charge is sufficiently weighty to absorb every mental and physical energy, and that we are bound so to sustain him that he may not feel "the pinching grasp of necessity," and in such a manner as to inspire him with the confidence that we esteem the workman as being worthy of his hire.

Herein we have sinned! And as the Chief Butler said unto Pharaoh after Joseph had long been in prison, forgotten by him notwithstanding his truth, "I do remember my faults this day," so may we think of our Ministers who directed our ways; and considering how many have been laid under difficulty, and that so long; let us strive to raise them up to that position that they for our own benefit ought to fill.

But selfishness has stolen the allegiance we owe to God from us. I know many will object to this, but let a Church decide upon a Pastor, let then the Deacons conclude upon the amount of salary to be given and equalize that amount among the members of that church so that each may pay as God hath prospered him; and although none are burdened, and none eased, yet that church can scarcely be found that will submit to this manner, and pay the same, although sanctioned by the highest christian authority:—No! every member must be consulted respecting the amount of salary given, and then they must number their wants in order to arrive at the knowledge of what they should pay; yet this must not be called selfishness! Well, if not, call it covetousness which is Idolatry; and if it is not idolizing self, and coveting that which rightfully belongs

to the Ministry, then words are shadows and our covenant has no meaning. This to us has become as the wedge of gold; and although under the Gospel and not under the Law polity, remember that while the Lord declares His loving kindness he will not take from us, nor suffer his faithfulness to fail; he also affirms that he will visit our sins with chastisements, and our iniquities with stripes—and well may we say He is a covenant keeping God, for he hath so visited others.

In the second place, I fear a (Babylonish) covering that God never gave his people is preventing the use of Gospel Discipline.—Certainly if we are that peculiar people who are "zealous of good works" when faults are showed us we would separate ourselves immediately from those that refuse to obey the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness.

The gardener knows well the consequences of allowing noxious weeds to grow among his plants; the fruit culturist will cut off a limb rather than lose a tree; the shepherd will remove an infected sheep from his flock rather than the healthy should sicken, but God hath said "My people do not consider."

When offence arises, visitation and labour by the first brethren sensible thereof should be made use of immediately; and if conviction and reformation follows the labour, "thou hast gained thy brother;" but if, sensible of his fault, he obstinately defies the authority of the Church, remember a fretting leprosy was dangerous to an extreme, and the afflicted were to be removed immediately from the congregation whether of true Abrahamic descent or purchased with money.

In the last place, I observe that our outward or temporal affairs manifest a prostration. Well, has God become our enemy because we are good? I speak as a fool; no, has not our sins reached to heaven and drawn down upon us severe judgments, and left our barns and granaries empty. In this state I hear some say, that if the Church of God would beseech the Lord unitedly for a blessing it would not be withheld. But I would say, in the language of Elijah as the Lord God of Israel lieth before whom I stand there shall not be dew or rain these years but according to the word of God! Cornelius the devout centurian, that fasted much and prayed to God always, was not answered, but with these words—"Thy prayers and thine alms have come up before God for a memorial. But where are the Churches' alms? When we view how much has been done by other people around us, and how God has blessed the same, and view our languishing condition, I mourn, and weep, while I pray.

"O Lord give not thy people to reproach nor thy heritage to strangers!"

The late revivals in our Provinces call us forth to renewed exertions, convincing us that the Lord may be found, and that even now he is near. O, that it would be to turn us again unto him and cause his face to shine upon us that we might be saved from our inconsistencies, and honour Him with what we still possess that God even our own God, should bless us.

A FRIEND OF ZION

HOW TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

MR. EDITOR,—Believing that the efforts put forth to increase your list of subscribers have been but few and feeble, when compared with the instructing character of the paper, and our great need as a people, of the information which it is from week to week communicating; it occurred to me that if some of your readers were to attend to the following suggestions, that many families which are now without the intelligence which the Visitor imparts, and which is so necessary in this age of improvement and changes for every lover of God to know, would be put in possession of the right kind of knowledge, while your own hands would be strengthened, and the brethren who have assumed the responsibility of the publication relieved from any personal loss. Hundreds of families would, no doubt, take the paper if they were but to understand the amount, and character of the information which they would receive from its columns for eight shillings and ninepence, where eight copies are sent to one address. We propose the following plan.

1st. Let the Pastor of each Church seize every opportunity of making known to his flock the importance of becoming acquainted with the principles which the paper advocates; and by every lawful means to influence them to take it.

2nd. Let the Clerk or one of the Deacons

in the Church be appointed to take charge of the papers on their arrival, and distribute them with as little delay as possible. The same individual where it is out of the Pastor's power to attend to it, should forward subscriptions and the names of subscribers to the Editor.—There is often great inconvenience felt by the subscribers in not receiving their papers as soon after publication as possible; and the publisher in his turn suffers from the inattention of forwarding agents.

3d. Let the Pastor in his visitations read to those families who are not receiving the Visitor select pieces which would be most likely to instruct them. The changes which are going on in the world politically and ecclesiastically, as well as other articles of value inserted, will supply him with matter worthy of pastoral conversation, and deserving the attention and study of every christian and philanthropist.

4th. Let every subscriber on the receipt of this number enquire of his nearest friends whether they are taking the Visitor. Knowledge is necessary to holiness, usefulness, and happiness; this kind of knowledge can be obtained through the perusal of the Visitor.—Gentle reader, have you been as active in increasing the circulation of the Christian Visitor as your opportunities would allow? Attend then to the hints given above, and you will advance the happiness and intelligence of your Church and neighbourhood.

ADELPHOS.

MR. EDITOR,—As I presume your Journal is chiefly intended to convey information and a knowledge of the truth to your readers; and particularly to set forth scriptural views in reference to the government and discipline of the Church of Christ, I have taken the liberty to request that you or some of your talented contributors would write an Essay on the following subject.

What constitutes a scriptural call, to the Christian Ministry?

I am inclined to believe that an ably written article on "the call to the Ministry," would prove both acceptable and profitable to our Churches at the present period.

Your's truly, INVESTIGATOR.
June, 1849.

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswick Extra of Wednesday.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Improvement in Commercial Affairs—The Fate of the Irish State Prisoners—The Wars in Europe—Success of the Hungarians—&c. &c. &c.

The Royal Mail Steamship America, Capt. Harrison, with one week's later news from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax at about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The news, by horse express, arrived at Granville at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning where, the express steamer not having arrived (having been unavoidably detained) the news was kept waiting until a late hour in the forenoon, and finally reached this City at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Telegraph, which had been down all day was got in order to talk almost at the same instant that the news was received, and it was forthwith despatched to Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The America brought out 57 passengers, 3 of whom were for Halifax, viz—Lieut. Quarterly, Mrs. Brown, and Mr. John Owens of this city.

The Commercial news is of an improving character, and business matters in general are more favourable. In Manchester, the growing firmness perceptible in the market by the last steamer is maintained with an increase of business.

The advices from India by the Overland Mail are also satisfactory, and the markets for manufactured goods were well sustained.

The war in the Punjab has ceased and the country has relapsed into a state of profound peace.

The market for English Securities was well sustained, and prices were firm.

The Continental news continues to be of the greatest interest, and most warlike nature.

The Hungarians have achieved further important victories. Vienna papers received in Paris on the 4th, speak of a junction of the Austrian and Russian forces, and their intention at once to commence a general attack.—From Copenhagen we hear of Russian movements even in that quarter, with what specific object does not yet appear.

The negotiations between the French envoy and the Roman Triumvirate have been broken off, and, at the date of the last advices, the French army were expected to make a second attack upon the "eternal city." The Pope persists in demanding the unqualified renewal of his powers as a temporal prince; and this the Romans declare their intention never to concede.

COMMERCIAL.

Within the past week there has been a further improvement in business generally. The Produce markets, which are well supplied, have been well attended, and a good amount of business transacted at steady rates. Although holders have in some instances accepted rather lower prices than the previous week, an opinion prevails that they have not reached their highest point, as the deliveries for home use are very large, and orders for export extensive. The last overland news has given an impetus to the Cotton market, which is now unusually brisk, with higher prices. The Grain trade is still dull, and as the weather is of the most favourable character, and forces on the growing crops with great rapidity, prices of most articles continue to recede. In Metals little is doing. Cured provisions command attention at steady prices. Money is still easy of access on first-rate paper, but of such little is in the market. We are gratified to find that the export of fine Linens from Belfast is greatly on the increase. The shipments during the last week alone, amounted to 979 packages, the minimum invoice value of which may be set down at from £15,000 to £20,000. The greater portion of this Linen was for transshipment, at cross-channel ports, to foreign markets. The week's exports exceeded the average of what is accounted a brisk season, and were at least double those of the corresponding period last year. The Stock market is steady, and within the last week prices for English Securities advanced. Among the causes which have contributed to the improvement, it may be noticed that a considerable amount of the purchases have been for foreign account.

At Liverpool the value of best Western Canal Flour was quoted at 23s. to 23s. 3d.; some superior brands of Ohio changed hands at 25s. per barrel, but the ordinary qualities sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s. per barrel. Indian Corn has not been in such good demand.—The stock on hand, however, is not large, and prices range from 34s. to 36s. 6d. per quarter for common white to the best yellow.

The mercantile accounts received from Bombay by the last mail are highly satisfactory. Prices of nearly all kinds of manufactured goods were well sustained.

We are gratified to notice that in the Cotton districts a rather extensive business is going forward. Profits are said to be small, but most of the mills are working full time, and the quantity turned out this year has been very large indeed; and, notwithstanding the continental disturbances, the exports are considerably in excess of last year up to this time.

A much more cheerful feeling pervades the Manchester market, and a very considerable increase in transactions. Owing to the Liverpool market, both spinners and manufacturers are asking higher prices, and obtaining, in many cases as regards the former, an advance. The business doing is very large, notwithstanding the depressed state of the country trade, and the unsettled state of continental politics. The advance asked upon Twist is about ¼d. per lb.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The proceedings in Parliament during the week have been of a highly interesting character. The Miscellaneous Estimates have been safely passed with greater majorities than heretofore. On the division to reduce the salaries of ministers, the vote in favour of Dissenting ministers was opposed by Mr. Bright and the other Dissenters in the House, and the annual grant for Maynooth was also opposed by Mr. Spooner. The minority never mustered more than 33, and this number was swelled by the Tories, and not by the Financial Reformers. The whole of the miscellaneous votes were passed without a single alteration.

Lord John Russell has fixed the 15th inst., for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, 'ycleped the "Budget."

The Encumbered Estates' Bill has been read a third time and passed in the Commons, the opponents of the bill being on the last division only 12. Mr. Gladstone has given notice that on Thursday next he will bring for-

(Continued on page 182.)