

trade, is presumptive evidence that the Apostles' views of the design of baptism were altogether different from those of some of our modern divines. Moreover Paul shortly afterwards circumcised Timothy, "a disciple," which he certainly would not have done had he supposed baptism to have taken the place of circumcision. See Acts xvi. 1-3. But if Paul regarded circumcision as a mere sign of nationality, as a mark to distinguish a Jew from a Gentile, and, therefore, not ceasing to be lawful when the types of the Mosaic dispensation were replaced by their antetypes in the Christian church, his circumcising Timothy a baptized believer, was not only proper, but under the circumstances and for the reason assigned, it was a judicious act.

(To be Continued.)

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

We have to congratulate our friends throughout the Province, on the happy termination of the Rail road negotiations. This glorious event was announced to the inhabitants of the city by the firing of royal salutes. We have watched the proceedings with real interest, believing that this City has facilities for being made one of the greatest depots for business in the Provinces; it will now be our own fault if we do not go forward and present to the world, a united and prosperous community. The 29th September, will be a day ever to be held in remembrance, and we trust at the next anniversary of the day, we shall be able to state the good that has, and is likely to result from the exertions of our Executive Government in connexion with the directors of the Company, and we cannot but express our thanks to them, as a body, and hope every wish of their hearts for the good of the country may be realized. The *Morning News* gives the following summary of the agreement:

"Mr. Jackson promises to build from St. John to Amherst, and also from here to the American frontier, a distance of 214 miles, and complete the work in a stated time, for the sum of £6,500, sterling, per mile. The Province is to take stock to the extent of £1,500 per mile, and loan its bonds to the Company for £1,500 more. These bonds are to run for 20 years, and the first profits accruing to the road, will go to meet the principal and interest on the bonds. The entire length of the road from the American to the Nova Scotia boundaries, is set down in round numbers, at 214 miles—so that the interest for the money to build our portion of the road will not exceed £15,000 per annum. That is to say, if all the money were borrowed in one year and the road completed. But, it must be remembered that it will take THREE years to do the work, consequently we shall only be liable for £5,000 the first year, 10 the second, and £15,000 the third year; while the probability is, that as soon as that portion of the road between this City and Sussex is completed (in a little more than a year) and the cars running, that a revenue will be derived large enough to aid us considerably in paying the amount of our liability, or interest, as well upon the stocks as the bonds. In short, the road will pay for itself as it progresses. The work is to be done in the most thorough English style, with heavy iron rails, which are to be laid in so substantial a manner that 60 miles an hour will be the ordinary speed of the locomotive and cars. There are to be nine station houses between St. John and Shediac, to be built in the very best style. The bridges for crossing the streams and rivers are to be chiefly of iron and stone. The road is not to be built for New Brunswick, but for Europe and America, one that will wear well, and upon which any rate of railway speed may be accomplished. (The locomotives and cars will be of the first description.) Hence Mr. Jackson's anxious desire to make the road in every way suitable to the necessity of the object. When completed this road for solidity and wear, will surpass any other in America, and upon the authority of Mr. Morton, the celebrated engineer, it will cost less per mile than any of the good American lines. The main crossing place, it is supposed, will be over the Falls,

by means of a tubular bridge, such as the one at the Menai Straits, to cost £120,000 sterling. It only remains now for the Legislature to confirm what has been done, and the work will be proceeded with immediately. We have reason for believing that a special session will be called in October or November, to bring matters to a final close."

Mr. Jackson and our other RAILROAD FRIENDS left our city this morning in the steamer Admiral. A salute in honour of them was fired from Reed's Point.

We are glad to witness this ebullition of good English feeling, and from our personal knowledge of the talent and character of Mr. Jackson we are sure that none of his friends will be disappointed in the completion of the work he has undertaken, for in this sense of the word, whatsoever he puts his hand to, prospers. We anticipate that the statement made by the *Toronto Patriot* will be fully realized:

"The amount of capital that will be introduced into the country, consequent upon this affair—the impetus it will give to all business transactions in the Province—the abundance of money it will diffuse through all classes of the people—the utter destruction it will give to the old truck system of dealing—the cash market, it will open for labour and for all the productions of labour, in every part of the Province—the life, spirit and energy it will infuse into the people—the multitudes of British capitalists it will induce to visit our country—the unity in which it will knit the most distant parts of the Province—the character it will give to all our securities—the rise it will give to all our securities—the rise it will give to all descriptions of property—and the ten thousand and one unenumerated advantages it will bring with it, no present ken can divine into or predict."

We wish them a pleasant trip, and for the present, a hearty farewell.

We have just received our English papers, which announce the death of the "Iron Duke," and though we have always advocated the principles of peace, we should be sorry to be behind our contemporaries in expressing our sorrow at such a National loss. We give the whole article concerning him from the *London Nonconformist* of the 15th inst.

ESSAY ON MIND.

[CONTINUED.]

Thoughts on the Physical Structure of Man.—Here we may pause in silent wonder. So much of interest everywhere manifests itself—so many proofs of infinite design and wisdom call for observation—so many facts of the highest importance demand our notice—that we stand spell-bound in admiration and awe, and know not which out of so many beauties to select as most worthy our attention. To attempt a description of the various parts of the human frame, were the wildest vanity, and utterly impracticable in a brief essay—in forming our conclusions, though, of the whole we may select such few instances of contrivance as present themselves more immediately to our observation, and the result of these short inquiries will necessarily be a thirst for further knowledge, and a reference to some of the many talented works on the subject now open to all—my only object being to create a desire for further investigation.

If we view the human frame as a whole, we find its construction beautifully adapted to enable man to supply his wants and minister to his pleasures; he moves and acts upon certain changeless principles; his general component parts in their relation to each other, and in their adjustment to their various uses, clearly indicate the design of some great creative power—all is perfect mechanism—all is artificial.

In looking at the bones generally, we admire their form and substance; their hollow nature, calculated for strength, lightness, and durability; we feel no less interest in noticing the joints, the strength of their ligaments, the security against luxation, their suppleness and pliability, the cartilages surmounting the extreme ends of the bones; the supply, too, of synovia, that lubricating fluid which softens the joints and prevents friction. There is no confusion in this complicated system; none of the component parts can be called useless, or superfluous. Again we notice the muscles and their tendons, which regulate our laws of motion; their relation to the joints, their elasticity, their co-operation, their powers of contraction or relaxation, the quickness, precision, and ease with which they act, their adaptation to the lateral, rotatory, or oblique motion of the bones, the comparative size of these various muscles and their tendons, pro-

portioned to the specific work which they have to perform, the order in their disposition, preventing any interference with each other, notwithstanding their contiguity; their crossing each other, their being embedded in, and at times passing through, cavities in each other, the action of the muscles on remote parts by means of their tendons, the manner in which these tendons are tied together—as for instance at the wrist,—the graceful disposition of the whole, and the symmetry preserved. Again, we may allude to the circulation of the blood;—the heart, its structure and wonderful power of acting, by dilating and contracting, the vessels in connexion with it, the veins, the arteries, and their capillary ramifications, the different functions of these vessels, in conveying the fluid into all parts of our system and returning the same to be re-oxygenated, the valves, too, in veins, preventing the return of the blood, and the tougher coats of the arteries through which it is conveyed from the heart with greater force, and the care shown in their distribution—their being embedded, at times, in bags of muscle, and their being conducted through grooves and holes in bones. And we may take observation of our powers of digesting our food by the operations of the gastric juice; and its gradual change, by various processes, into blood; and of the lungs, too, their power of decarbonizing and oxygenating the blood; the liver also, and the use of the biliary secretions.

And shall we fail to make mention of the eye, and the wonderful adaptation to the external world in this organ. If we examine its component parts then, how infinite a source of wonder and amazement manifests itself. We see its many adjustments to the fixed optical laws, regulating the transmission of light; the contractile power of the iris, by which the size of the pupil is governed, and the intensity of light accommodated to the retina; its adaptation to distant views; the various differences in the eyes of birds, beasts, and fishes, according well with the several elements in which they live, and their ways of obtaining food, and suited to the various exigencies to which they are applied. We notice the eye in a bony socket, embedded in fat, adapted to its repose and motion, with a lid to defend and wipe it, and the eye-brow to prevent the perspiration of the skin and dust from entering it; we see, too, the position of the eye, and that it acts in a direction strictly in relation with that in which we use our legs and arms in walking and handling things. In fact, so much of wisdom is everywhere observable in its construction, that it has been truly remarked that "the examination of the eye alone is a cure for atheism." Neither is the study of the ear, hand, or foot, slow in repaying us for our trouble, but perhaps of less interest than the other instances which have been given.

And what we have said of the human frame, of its construction, and of the beauty of its economy, may also apply, in a measure, to the other animate creation. But man is the noblest work, his nature is superior to that of all other animals; but enough of wisdom, enough of design and contrivance is displayed in the gradual scale of organized beings, down to the lowest of the Zoophytes, which form the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. And if by the discoveries of geologists, we trace the world back to a primitive state, when its temperature was higher, we find that this beautiful adaptation has ever existed; for myriads of years, man did not appear, but vegetables and oviparous reptiles, adapted to the then nature of the earth, were alone in existence; and, as the earth became cooler, we gradually find that vegetables and animals of a higher order appeared, suited to the temperature, and to each other.

Neither in the vegetable kingdom have we scarcely less manifest proofs of divine power and infinite wisdom, when we view the structure and analogy between vegetables and animals, as seen, among other instances, in the structure of the vessels in plants,—the cyclosis, or circulation of their nutrient fluids,—their glandular system, and the arrangement of the air-tubes in the stems and leaves, and the propagation of some of the various species. And what has been said of the general adaptation of the structure of man to the external world, is no less true in special instances, where some peculiarity of climate or soil require a corresponding character in his organization. But man is nearly the same everywhere, as to his physical structure, and although in various climates his food and man-

ner of living may differ, still, he affords us not many instances of special relation to the external world, accommodated to certain definite purposes; by his reason he has himself the power of accommodating means to ends; he came into life naked and unclothed, but this very fact enables him to adapt his covering to all climates and seasons, by altering its comparative warmth or lightness; he soon perceives the necessity of guarding against the changes of temperature, and manages accordingly; but in the brute creation, having blind instinct alone to assist them, while the difference in their nature, form, organization, and habits is so very great, we find manifold instances of special adaptation in structure and constitution. We notice apparent defects compensated; their peculiar habits of obtaining food, of seizing their prey, of providing for and bringing up their young, are all in harmony with their nature, and with the elements in which they move, and we cannot without wonder witness the many contrivances apparent, ready arranged for them, as they have not that capability of managing for themselves which man possesses. And we may allude to a few cases most remarkable; but the number and diversity of the instances, in the numerous orders and genera, which everywhere attract attention, must be my apology for the cursory manner in which abstract facts are alluded to, and for the numerous instances necessarily omitted in so brief a reference;—the object, as before expressed, being to excite a taste for the investigation of so important a branch of study, rather than to satisfy the enquiring mind.

(To be Continued.)

We are this week so pressed with important matter, that we must defer any further editorial remarks.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—From J. Crandal, with remittance; I. Wallace, with 2 new subscribers, and £3 10s cash; D. Crandal, with remittance; R. E. Steves, do.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Dorchester, Sept. 24, 1852.

My dear Sirs,—Having visited Woodstock and represented our French mission at a meeting held there on the 9th inst., we collected 13s. 9d. on behalf of the said Mission, which you will please place to my account, and acknowledge in the Visitor.

Dear Brethren,—Having perused brother Miles's letter in the *Christian Visitor* of last month, I cannot but join with him in soliciting the aid of all Churches to this noble work of sending the truth to our benighted neighbors and fellow-countrymen. When we consider how in days past the zeal and energy that has been put forth by different Societies, for the conversion of the heathen abroad, and the spread of the gospel to foreign nations, and yet, in some measure, acting like the Priest and Levite, passing by our wounded, leaving those on our own shores to feel the lack of knowledge and of the Word of God, it is high time to awake and act both towards foreign lands and not forget those of our home; it is right to do the one and not forget the other. Let the Christian members then now manifest their love to God by acting in obedience to his divine command and show the reflection of that love towards our neighbors; in so doing we act in obedience to his will. God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, though mountains and rivers divide mankind from each other, and though there may be different nations, peoples and tongues, yet they are all of one family, children of the same Father, involved in the same curse, redeemed by the same blood, and reserved to the same judgment day. The cup of water is now solicited from the hands of believers. Your neighbors are thirsting for the water of life, they also thirst for liberty, for the gospel; they now feel the weight and burden under which they have been and are still kept. They know not how to disengage themselves from the thralldom in which they are bound, they begin to see the dawn of gospel liberty, and they sigh for it. Energy and perseverance is required on the part of believers, to come forth and help these poor, long neglected and imposed upon people. The voice of gratitude calls on all Christians to come forward to the help of the Lord, for if they have obtained mercy they are called upon im-