

The Minutes of the Fifth Session of the Western New Brunswick Baptist Association, are published and ready for distribution.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Mr. C. H. Corey, J. C. Hanson, D. Palmer, E. Estabrooks.

If Mr. C. H. Corey, of New Canaan, will go to the Post Office, he will find a letter there for him.

### Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Spring Vale, (Me.) Sept. 8th, 1852.

Dear Brother BILL.—I wish to let you know that after travelling some eight hundred miles since we left home, we have arrived at this place, in the boasted land of liberty. We have enjoyed ourselves pretty well during the excursion. The people have been, generally speaking, very kind. Those who are "well converted" are noble hearted Christians, putting forth noble efforts for the advancement of the cause of Christ. But those who do not profess religion are not disposed to pay much regard to the forms of religion, excusing themselves upon the ground of being "natural creatures." The churches, I fear, are not in a very healthy state. It is quite a common practice for the ladies, and also some of the gentlemen, to sit during prayer, both publicly and privately. The reading of sermons from the pulpit, is quite popular with a certain class of ministers; but not so generally with the people. It is understood here that a man looks and walks better without crutches than with them, if he is not in need of them.

I have attended one Association, and part of two others. While I admire the unanimity and order which pervade them, I fear that they are not so spiritual as ours in the Provinces. They commence on Tuesday and Wednesday and conclude their session on Thursday or Friday. We intend, God willing, to travel on West, as far as the State of Massachusetts, and then it is probable that we shall return to the Provinces. You need not be surprised if you see us in the city of St. John in October or November. I have had some applications to remain, but I am not disposed at present to accept them. I seek, however, in all things to be guided by the great Head of the Church.

With Mrs. Scott's kind regards to you and yours, I remain yours truly,

B. SCOTT.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

An extract from the writings of a recently glorified Saint, who may well be called "The sweet exalter of Christ, to the Church of the living God."

"The faith of God's elect differs, but in cause and effect, from all the learning in the world. It is not natural, but spiritual; not learned by human teaching, but divine; not merited, but given. It is one, the simplest in its effects, and yet the greatest in its cause, of all principles whatever. As to its cause the same power which was necessary to raise Christ from the dead is as necessary to raise the sinner, dead in trespasses and sins. And as to its effects—when the object of divine love is quickened into new and spiritual life, it is as natural for him to live upon God, and to God, and with God by faith, as it is for the new-born child in nature to breathe and move, and do any of the actions of life. Reader, hath such an act of saving grace passed upon your soul? then will you yourself know that you are one of God's witnesses; for the spirit witnesseth to your spirit that you are a child of God."

Canning, Aug. 1. D. PALMER.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BRETHREN.—I have read with much interest the article that appeared in your last paper, over the signature "Arthur," headed "Thoughts on Man."

I think, however, it would have been more satisfactory to your readers if Arthur had stated that those thoughts were not original, but were selected from a little work, styled "THE CHRISTIAN ECONOMY"—a remarkable little book, said to have been found in a cave on the Island of Patmos, by an aged man who had been banished there.

I think some of your correspondents should be cautioned against sending other men's productions as their own. It is dishonest and has an evil tendency. A CONSTANT READER.

### THRILLING NARRATIVE.

On the 18th of last month, Mr. William Barton, of Cumberland Bay, Grand Lake, sent his three children to search for his cows. The children loitered to gather some hazel nuts, and when they were about to return, the youngest, a boy four years and eight months old, remained behind. Some time after the fears of the parents were excited at his protracted absence, and a search was made for the child, but in vain. The assistance of the neighbours was summoned and the search continued day after day in all directions; but without success. The weather was very severe and stormy, and all hopes of the child's recovery were abandoned. Strange to relate, however, he was accidentally found on the ninth day at a distance of six miles, by a party who were not in search of him, and at the time that a party, who had again taken up the search, had got on his track. A dog had found the scent and led the first party to the spot. The little fellow when found, appeared quite unconcerned, and gave a very sensible account of his adventures. He was afraid of being chastised for loitering in the woods, and did not return with the other children, and when he tried to get back he could not find his way. He cried the first day, but not afterwards. The first night he slept in a tree; but he said he was afraid he would fall when asleep, and on the other night he slept on the ground. He ate only the berries that grew low, as he knew these, he said he was afraid to touch those on the high bushes. He thought he should never get home again. It is said the little fellow displays extraordinary sense, as if his reasoning faculties were suddenly developed by the extraordinary circumstances in which he was placed, and the people of the neighbourhood are flocking to see the child, and hear him talk, regarding his preservation as miraculous.—Com.

### Missionary Intelligence.

#### The Waldensian Church.

This ancient witness for the truth still erects herself in the valleys of Piedmont. "Six centuries of oppression and suffering," say the Synod in a circular to American Christians, have trained the Waldenses "to the passive virtues of Christianity." Some thousands are still found in the valleys of the Alps, holding the faith maintained by their fathers against Romish corruptions and the power of oppressors. Their written confessions date back to the twelfth century, since which time they have maintained their identity as a church. A college was founded by them in 1831 at La Tours, to provide for the education of the rising ministry. By systematic exertion, aided by Christian friends abroad, they have been silently making ready for the hour of their civil emancipation. This came on the 17th of February, 1848, by an edict of the King of Sardinia. They now have entire liberty of worship and are seeking to improve it. They have commenced the building of a church at Turin, the capital of the kingdom, and aim at the enlargement of their preaching operations and of their college. To complete the church at Turin, add two professors to the college, with needed apparatus, and to increase the number and ensure the support of more preachers, they have made an appeal to Christians in the United States. In the present state of the papal world, it is a matter for profound thankfulness that northern Italy affords a secure retreat for a church with so "apostolic" a "succession," where the truth may be boldly preached, and whence it may make its way southward, when a wonder-working Providence shall once more shake the despotisms of Austria, Rome and Naples. The liberal principles of the government of Sardinia would ensure the destruction of a weaker state in the present temper of the despotic powers; but the rare moderation of the Piedmontese statesmen has thus far deprived their enemies of all hostile pretences. The constitution of that kingdom is a beacon to oppressed states, and the ancient church it protects holds up a more glorious ensign to enslaved consciences.

#### BENGALI LITERATURE.

The study of the English language has been pursued to a great extent in Bengal, through the encouragement of the government and of some of the missions. As a qualification for public employment and for profitable occupation in commercial cities, it attracts a multitude of eager students. But while thousands acquire English, the millions must gain knowledge and literary gratifications through the medium of their own vernacular. The progress of education and the general waking up of the popular mind have given a decided impulse to vernacular literature. Besides the mission presses, issuing immense numbers of books, there are forty native presses in Calcutta, which send out annually 30,000 volumes

in Bengali. In these issues are mingled the good, bad, and indifferent, as in the literature of Christian lands. But it is a noticeable fact that, with one exception, all ancient Bengali books have ceased to be published. The peurity and impurity are condemned by public taste. The bad books of the present time are an improvement on the best of the time past.

The activity of the native newspaper press is proportioned to the general progress—of which the newspaper is the symbol everywhere. And along with the freedom of inquiry and of discussion, which have been awakened, a spirit of liberality on all subjects is diffused among the more intelligent classes. Hence, when the act of 1850, for religious liberty, was denounced without stint by the leading Brahmins, some native presses advocated it with the utmost independence and no mean ability. Doubtless this state of the native mind may impose a higher and more difficult task upon missions in India than if the people were shut up to a direct choice between Christianity and the dotages of their old superstition; but in the long run, intelligence and mental activity will prove the most valuable allies of the gospel.

LARGEST CHURCH IN KENTUCKY.—The First African Baptist Church in Lexington, numbers seventeen hundred and fifty members. Under the care of Elder London Ferrill, an intelligent, zealous, and highly respected man of color, the church has grown in all the elements of prosperity, and is now as efficient a religious community as any in the State. The discipline is rigid, and the standard of Church duty elevated. Harmony characterizes all the proceedings, and a zeal according to knowledge is manifested for the success of the truth by every member.

Throughout the city and country, brother Ferrill exercises a powerful and salutary influence. He and the other officers of the Church are conservators of the peace; and much more useful in preventing lawlessness among the colored population than all the police. We desire them a still greater measure of success here, and a crown of unfading glory hereafter.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

#### Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, at 11½ o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. She had 110 passengers, among whom were Messrs. James Waugh, W. Morrison and Wm. Magee, of this City.

The news from England possesses little of an interesting nature. Politics were at a discount. The Premier had gone to the Doncaster races, and the Queen to her seat at Balmoral.

The harvest throughout the United Kingdom has become general, under the most favourable auspices, and everywhere the crops were very abundant. The potato rot appears to have done no injury of any consequence in Ireland.

The Corn market had declined in consequence of the favourable reports of the harvest.

The Cotton market was quiet, the sales of the week amounting to 50,870 bales.

State of Trade at Manchester satisfactory: large orders offering for goods and yarns at full prices, yet business limited from the inability of producers to complete in time; stocks about exhausted.

MONEY MARKET.—English funds have varied but little. Consols closed on Friday at 100 a 100 1-8 for money and account. Bullion in the Bank about twenty-one and a half millions.

Freights to the United States have been better supported the past week. Steerage passengers not abundant.

Numerous authorities are being cited in the papers to prove that the Lobos Islands belong to Peru.

Two more ships have arrived from Port Phillip, Australia, with 30,000 ounces of gold, and another is on the way with 35,000 more.

The people of Manchester gave a dinner on Tuesday to Chas. Dickens and his fellow Amateurs, on the occasion of their performing in that city in aid of the Guild of Literature. On the 3d, the Company gave a performance in Liverpool for the same charity.

It is reported that Col. Law, at present commanding the troops in Newfoundland, will be appointed to the vacant Governorship of that Colony.

The European Times states that the Cunard screw steamers *Andes*, *Alps*, *Jura* and *Etina*, with two others not yet named, are to commence sailing early in December, but it is not generally known that these vessels are to go from Liverpool via New York to Chagres, and to return to Liverpool. It is intended to start them on Wednesday of the weeks on which the mail steamers sail for Boston. This will give them an opportunity of unloading their cargo in the United States so as to be ready to start for Chagres on the arrival of the New York steamers, leaving Liverpool ten days after.

This will give immense advantages to the travelling community and shippers of goods. The *Andes*, Capt. Wilman, is appointed to sail in December, and the *Alps*, Capt. Hutchings, in January.

The Hull Advertiser announces a line of steamers between that city and New York, the first vessel to start in March next.

IRELAND.—The Irish flax crop this season promises to be very abundant, especially in the province of Ulster. Additional fields are being laid out in various parts of the country, mills are being erected, and the complaint heard is the want of laborers. Emigration is already telling disadvantageously upon the Ulster linen manufacture.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Commerce has informed the Ship-owners of Havre, that the Government will not protect them in loading Guano at the Lobos Islands.

Paris papers assert that the French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome or Civita Vecchia.

The latest Parisian gossip is that Louis Napoleon is careless of securing the hand of the Princess Wassa—having transferred his admiration to a daughter of Prince Czartoriski.

The King of Siam has sent his felicitations to Louis Napoleon.

Marshal Haynau dined on Sunday last in Paris at a party where a number of distinguished officers were present, and in an after dinner speech he declared on his honour as a soldier, that he never ordered a lady to be flogged, and that when he heard that an officer 60 leagues off had caused the Countess to be flogged, he, Haynau, expressed disapprobation, and put the officer under arrest. As to his other alleged severities he admitted them, and contended that they were necessary.

It is said that Louis Napoleon is about to publish a pamphlet defending himself from the aspersions of the English press.

The cholera has appeared in several towns and villages in Germany.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Colonel Tschelokagen had burned three Circassian Villages to ashes as a chastisement.

ITALY.—The Roman Catholic Bishops O'Connor and Vandervelt had arrived at Rome, the latter as bearer of the decrees of the first Roman Catholic National Convention in America, held at Baltimore a few months since.

A letter from Rome of 26th August, says that the special Envoy (name not given,) sent by the English Government to convey their friendly feelings towards the Pope, had been very coldly received.

The Portuguese Government had made several very important reductions in their Import Tariff.

The Cholera is abating at Silesia.

Great activity prevails in the Austrian Navy Yard at Venice. Two new Propeller Frigates have also been ordered from England.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN CHINA.—Dates from China to June 24th have been received at San Francisco, which state that heavy rains had done immense damage to the rice crop, and that thousands of lives were lost by drowning.

JAMAICA.—The new English mail steamer *La Plata* arrived at Kingston on the 5th, from St. Thomas. She made the passage to the latter port from Southampton, in 12 days and 10 hours.

Shocks of earthquake had been felt pretty generally throughout the Island. At Green Island the sea has encroached considerably upon the land. The small pox was still prevalent upon the island, in one district in St. John parish there had been nearly 200 cases, from the 18th Jan to the 27th August.

Accounts from the South, of the freshest, continue to come in. The destruction of property is immense.