

the Church there. We were glad to see the unanimity which prevailed; and the determination manifested to sustain a Minister entirely, and to give him such a salary that he should be without anxiety as to the things of this world—be able to wait upon God without distraction, and receive his friends and treat them with hospitality. *This is a move in the right direction*—this is what we have been advocating since we left the City, and which we will continue to do till we see every Church in the Province provided with an efficient Pastor. **THERE ARE MEN AND MEANS—and they must be got and secured, or the ground that the Lord has given to us will be taken from us and given to others.** *Verbum sapientis satis.* Brethren! Be up and doing—stand at your posts and God will stand by you. The people at the Bend are building a new house for their Minister, and it is their intention shortly to build a Baptist Chapel. Our young Brother Ballentine is engaged in business, and doing well at the Bend. We have been much comforted and refreshed by our visit, and from different friends have collected between £20 and £30 for the N. B. B. H. M. S. We had an opportunity yesterday of seeing the Siamese Twins, of which we may give some account next week. We saw them in 1830 in England and in Scotland, and they immediately recognised us—they were a couplet then, now they are grown into a host. I am, in haste, yours truly in the Lord.

R. THOMSON.

The Minutes of the Central Association are on our table. They are published in a neat style, and furnish the following statistical information.

116 added by Baptism to the churches of that body during the past year. The net increase, 45. The amount raised for benevolent purposes, £116 5s. The reports on the various subjects which engaged the attention of the Association, evince a comprehensive view of religious obligation, and a disposition to renewed diligence in the work of the Lord. The Circular Letter calls upon the Churches to a strict observance of all things commanded by Zion's King as the only sure basis of vital progress in the path to Heaven.

Elder Thomson only returned to the City yesterday morning, after an absence of nearly a month; and this will be, he hopes, a sufficient apology for many letters he has by him *unanswered*. He will however give attention to all his friends immediately. He has to express his thanks to the friends generally, and to the following Agents in particular, in Albert Co., for the noble manner in which they have paid up all subscriptions due for the Christian Visitor, viz.:—Rev. James Wallace, R. E. Steves, jr., and J. A. Colpits, Esq.

By the wish of our friends, and quite in accordance with our own feelings, we shall occupy the middle column of our paper next week with the "Address of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance," to procure the Legislative suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors.

We have read "The Throne of Iniquity, or, Sustaining Evil by Law: a discourse in behalf of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, by ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia," with much pleasure, and recommend it to our readers. Orders supplied by applying at the Temperance Telegraph Office, or John Kinnear, Esq., Prince Wm. Street.

We are sorry to say that the publisher has not been able to get out the "Minutes." They will be ready for distribution next week.

The new place of worship recently erected at Victoria, County of Albert, is to be opened on Sabbath, 14th of August.—Rev. SAMUEL ROBINSON, of St. John, is to preach on the occasion.

MONEY LETTERS RECEIVED.—James Ayer, Sackville, £1 17s. 6d.; Lewis Keith, New Canaan, 5s.; Ditto, £1, for Rev. C. Leonard; John Skinner, Boston, for adv., 12s. 6d.; Rev. D. McFar, Buctouche, 10s.; Rev. D. Crandal, Springfield, 12s. 6d.; Mrs. McKean, Portland, 10s.

DISASTER.—We regret to learn that the fine steamer *Eastern City*, which left this harbour yesterday morning for Boston, while going out of Eastport in the afternoon, ran into the brig *Typet*, and nearly sank her. The steamer put back to Eastport for repairs. A dense fog prevailed the whole day.—*New Brunswick.*

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Saint John, July 28, 1853.

DEAR EDITORS.—I hope the length of this paper will not offend you. Its importance must be my excuse.

I am yours truly,

A PARENT.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." In the first clause of the verse we have a specific direction for practice. The latter clause implies that faithful and persevering effort shall not go unrewarded. While the hearts of our children are in the hands of the Lord, we feel that good results will as surely flow from faithful efforts, as that any effect will flow from its appropriate cause. The experience of ages has tested the soundness of this position. Family training involves two distinct considerations—discipline and instruction. And yet, though distinct, they are most intimately related. No child can proceed far in the journey of life with profit, unless assisted from both these departments of culture. Nor can either of them do much for him, without the assistance of the other. You will allow me to call them the two guardian helpers of the child, in a difficult course toward an honorable useful manhood. The Father of Mercies has given these twin auxiliaries a home in the bosom of every discreet parent; thence to go forth, at the bidding of chastened affection, and a conscientious sense of duty, to do their work on the rising character. Through the natural solicitude and rational love of the parent, these two departments of training were designed to act upon the child's welfare; and, lest they should fail wholly, or in part, even when aided by these facilities, he has added the clear instructions of his own Inspired Word. The instructions of the Bible are the most full and clear on those very points, where human weakness would be the most liable to err. The Divine Author well knew that our natural affection, under the influence of imperfect natures, would need line upon line, touching specific duty, to prevent our relapse into an irrational fondness, whose perverted action would defeat the very object it was intended to secure. Natural affection must be strong and tireless, in order to undertake and carry out successfully and sustain the momentous interests of the child, and this very essential strength will sometimes cause it to fail in securing the object, if sober reason and Revelation are not often called in as counsellors. I say this very instantly, under the guidance of false principles, will defeat its own aims; the parent may, and often does, *love his child* to destruction, both temporal and eternal. Hence, all judicious training involves both discipline and instruction. But in treating these specific topics, you will not require that I should always keep them distinct. It will be more natural, and often more convenient to intermingle the two, as they stand in practical life. There they must go *hand in hand*, one preparing the way for the other, and also working with it, to render the whole substantial.

Discipline, when not attended by wholesome instruction, is often like "vinegar upon nitre." It excites a strong effervescence of passion, which, being under no guiding, controlling influence, is not directed to secure any valuable end. The discipline makes no advance upon the character, and often leaves the last state of the child worse than the first. Discipline, without kind and wholesome instruction, is too often the offspring of rashness; and when it is so, becomes in turn the prolific source of *disaffection and obstinacy*. And if you set instruction alone to guide and form the expanding nature, you will fail almost as surely as you undertake.

For in this case the tutor as such, will often be so far in advance of the pupil as not to be a guide. The intellect may be kept full of the most wholesome precepts, and yet be almost as constantly leaking out as it were through the loose propensities and untrained habits. *Unless healthful discipline be always within call, and ready to minister salutary aid, when needed, much good instruction will go for nothing.* According to the suggestion of good Robert Cecil,—"Your children will make up their minds to follow your instructions; but unless you strengthen and guard these good resolutions with persevering care, their bodies, under the influence of the appetites and passions which dwell in them,

will be ever neutralizing the best inclinations and the strongest purposes."

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Shediac, July 25th, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As I am about leaving for Miramichi, I wish to say a few words respecting the progress of the cause at this place. I have obtained, by subscription, for the building of the Baptist Meeting house at Shediac, sum total £232 17s. 1d., and collected £68 5s. An acre of land, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on the street, located in the most eligible place, has been purchased at £50, and secured to five Trustees and their successors for the use of the Baptist Church of this place, in connection with the Eastern New-Brunswick Baptist Association. Therefore the site to build the Chapel on is paid for, and free from encumbrances; the frame is to be raised in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. The building Committee is determined to push the building of the house forward immediately, as far as the funds will admit. Some £250 more are required to go through with the building, which I hope will be forthcoming in due time.

It will be well for those friends who have subscribed to that object, and others interested, to pay as soon as convenient into the hands of the Agents appointed in their respective places, who will hand it over to the Treasurer, Mr. Lemuel Wilbur, of this place.

The following is a list of the several Agents: Rev. W. Coleman, Sackville.

"James Wallace, Harvey, Hopewell and Hillsborough.

"Mr. Smith, St. Martins.

"R. Thomson, A. M., St. John.

Brother Joseph Crandal, Bend.

"Joseph C. Smith, Dorchester.

"Isaiah Wallace, Horton, N. S.

My correspondents will please direct their letters, &c., to me, at Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., to the care of Mr. William Grimley. Yours truly,

B. SCOTT.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Prince William.

In order to fulfill engagements into which we entered with brother Saunders, the worthy Pastor of the Baptist Church in this place, we left Fredericton on Thursday, and arrived at the hospitable house of our dear brother the same evening. The drive through the rich and beautiful country was most refreshing. The fields, that volume out into the distant perspective, enameled with the wild daisy and the golden buttercup; the trees that rise, as if looking heavenward, and bend their verdant branches under the pulsations of the passing breeze;—the River that rolls its majestic waters, like liquid silver, under the cloudless splendours of the noon-day Sun;—the distant hills, covered with the deep and solemn forest, diversified the scene, and from their elevations sent forth the most cheering influences;—these objects with the rural sounds from the sheep and oxen, their tinkling bells, and the sweet notes of the birds, winging, in all the joyousness of life, free and easy, through the amplitude of the air, afforded pleasure to our minds, and carried health into our bodily system. Towards evening, we were amused with the evolutions of the fire-flies, that emitted their light, under the tender radiance of the unclouded Moon. In reference to the whole we may say—

Their beauty gives me voice. See how On their sustaining wings of skiey giant, they float Orange and azure deepening into gold; Their soft smiles light the air like a star's fire.

So much for the journey from Fredericton to Prince William.

The Church here held a devotional meeting on Thursday afternoon, which was profitable. On Friday, the writer of this Communication preached to a good congregation from Zech. viii. 21. All were attentive and serious. On Saturday, Brother Rigby preached from Ps. xix. 11. The Sermon was connected and good—and listened to with interest. In this rural retreat, the Sabbath sweetly dawned upon us. The hallowed associations of the day, caused the sunshine to appear, like gleams of glory coming down from our Father's house, and the air to bear a sweetness that might have been wafted by angels wings from the "Tree of Life." The hour of service arrived, and the carriages came in every

direction. The commodious and neat Church was filled and many stood at the doors. The writer preached, with a deepening solemnity and earnestness upon his mind, from John xiv. 27. It was a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. After this, we assisted the Pastor, in the administration of the Lord's Supper—this was a season of melting tenderness. We felt the truth of the words:

"Sweet the moments rich in blessing Which before the Cross I spend."

After a short intermission, Brother Rigby preached again, from 1 Pet. iii. 22. It was an instructive discourse, and delivered with much feeling. At 5 o'clock, we had another service, and the writer finished his morning subject to an interested and devout congregation. In the worship of this Sabbath we have experienced anticipations of that, that will never end. This afternoon we go to Lake George, to hold a service among our Presbyterian Brethren. On Wednesday we have another service here. And then, having received a *special invitation* from the Baptist Church at Dumfries, we proceed thither, to hold a series of services, and to spend with them next Lord's day. Dear Brother Spurden is supplying my Pulpit, in the City of Fredericton. Pray, brethren, that "the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." When we have prosecuted our journey and return home, with beloved wife and child, who are now receiving the hospitality of dear brother Saunders and his Christian family, and enjoying the rural scenes and sounds of this delightful country, we shall write you again. J. D. CASEWELL.

Monday, July 18th, 1853.

General Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Saturday evening last, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, and 149 passengers, among whom was Mrs. T. F. Meagher. The *Asia* arrived out on the 10th.

The London papers have the following rumor: That M. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Linigen's mission.

PARLIAMENT.—THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said that the new circular, purporting to be Count Nesselrode's, was an authentic document, but the Russian government could not substantiate the assertion it made, that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danube provinces was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in Turkish waters.—Next evening, Lord Lyndhurst asked the Earl of Clarendon if he concurred in these views? The Earl replied that he considered there was a wide difference between the situation of the fleets in Besika Bay and that of the Russian army in the provinces of the Danube; for while one was neutral ground, the other was not, and the presence of the fleet in the Turkish waters could be no offence to Russia.

The Morning Chronicle, of the 11th inst., has an editorial narrating the singular fact, if true, that Russian emissaries are spread throughout the Northern dependencies of China endeavoring to convert the allegiance of the Buddhists to the sovereignty of Nicholas. This information is derived through French missionaries.

Captain Haug's proposed expedition to explore the interior of Australia had been favorably reported on by a committee of the Royal Geographical Society.

FRANCE.—The plot against Louis Napoleon's life at the opera was more serious than at first supposed. The conspiracy is unravelled, and the prisoners are on trial.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Count Nesselrode had issued a new circular, more impudent than the last, claiming that Russia occupies principalities because French and English fleets occupy Turkish waters, and hints most clearly that Russia will refuse conciliation until the fleets are withdrawn, expressing, however, Russia's willingness to evacuate principalities, when demands are fully granted. This note had partially opened the eyes of the European public, who see necessity for bringing matters to a settlement one way or the other. Russia's object being merely to gain time and render its position impregnable, scarcely admitting the possibility of war. Opinions begin to press for something decisive, and the public are continually amused by despatches of a pacific tendency, the latest implying that France and England had, last week, forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note of concession on both sides, to end the matter. An answer was expected a week from July 11th; till received, all is mere guess-work. Bourses are pretty firm, a good sign.

The new Manifesto of Count Nesselrode was published in the Journal of St. Petersburg, of

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