

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 4, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

Eastern Association.

A week from next Saturday the Eastern Baptist Association of this province is expected to meet at Butternut Ridge. We hope to see there a full representation not only from the churches included in what is recognized as the Eastern section; but from the districts in the province. This contemplated meeting is more than usually important from the fact that the N. B. B. H. Missionary Society holds its anniversary in connection with the Association. This meeting may be expected to be one of no ordinary interest, arrangements are in progress very much to enlarge the sphere of our Domestic Missionary operations. Two years have elapsed since the formation of the N. B. B. H. M. Society, and during that period much more has been done in this department of religious enterprise than ever before in any four years of our denominational history. This will appear from the report which will be in readiness for the meeting, but we must all remember that we have but just entered the field, and work in ample profusion spreads itself out before us on all hands. At the approaching anniversary, therefore, it will be found necessary to perfect such plans for future progress, as the growing necessities of the denomination demand. On this account we are exceedingly desirous to see our missionary men there. We mean by this phrase not only the missionaries of the Board, together with the pastors of the churches, but our lay brethren who take an interest in this work. Let your thoughts, dear brethren, dwell upon the fact that in this province of New Brunswick there are between 30 and 40 Baptist Churches without pastors, that some of these are literally dying out because of this destitution—and that even in places where there is considerable ability to sustain the pastorate. It is for the denomination to consider whether this state of things shall continue, or whether some decided action shall be taken adapted to secure progress. These churches that are lying waste and fruitless are the children of the denomination, shall they be fostered and nourished by us until they are able to provide for themselves, or will we leave them in their weakness to perish? Making provision for our household is a duty which has reference to spiritual as well as temporal good, and the good Book tells us that he who refuses to do this, "denies the faith and is worse than an infidel." Destitute churches constitute a portion of our denominational family, and therefore if we do not provide for them we are in danger of falling under the charge of having denied the faith. Such a delinquency as far as it goes is a practical denial of the christianity of the New Testament.

But not only are we under the most sacred obligations to exercise a supervision over churches destitute of pastoral administration, but the tens of thousands scattered over the land who know not the great salvation have a claim upon our missionary benevolence that must not be trifled with. Very many of these live in districts where there are no Sabbath-schools, no stated administration of the Gospel, and no meetings for social prayer, and praise. God calls loudly upon our Churches to provide for them the means of religious instruction, which with his blessing will save these souls from death. If this call be not obeyed, He will not hold us guiltless in a coming day.

Now in order to meet these demands, it appears to us indispensable that the Home Missionary organization should enlist the whole-hearted co-operation of all the ministers and of all the people connected with our churches. Let this organization be prepared not only to preach the Gospel to the destitute, but to enter heartily upon the work of Colportage, and the establishment of Sabbath-schools, &c., &c. These last mentioned institutions are but parts of the Home Mission work and therefore may be justly and profitably embodied in the same organization and conducted by the same agency. The question arises how are our people to become thoroughly educated in this matter and enlisted in the cause? The press can do much, but nothing short of an active, vigorous agent whose soul shall be imbued with the spirit of missions going from church to church until every church in the Province shall be visited and the whole field in this way thoroughly canvassed, can do this work effectually. Can such an agent be obtained? We rejoice to say that he can. Bro. Isaiah Wallace who has just graduated at Acadia College, has returned to us and we have good reason to believe that his services can be obtained for this department of labor. It is a highly responsible position, but if sustained by the prayers, and co-operation of his brethren, he will be able to fill it to the glory of God, and to the furtherance of his kingdom. The Board are unanimously of opinion that he should be appointed to this important agency, without delay, and have already elected him provisionally to the office. This action of the Board we doubt not will be sustained by the united voice of the body, at our approaching anniversary. We thus frankly express our own views of the matter, feeling assured that so far as they shall accord with the opinions of our brethren that they will be acted upon by them with vigor, and success. We have no private ends to serve, our only feeling is one of perfect identity with our brethren in all those measures that are adapted to meet the spiritual necessities of our denomination, and to secure the eternal salvation of those that we shall shortly meet in the judgment of the great day.

We rejoice to say that the report of the death of the son of our esteemed Bro. Robinson which appeared in the Visitor last week is found to be incorrect, and that our young friend, though weak in body, is still in the land of the living. May it please him with whom are the issues of life, mercifully to restore him to his wonted health!

Visit to Calais, Saint Stephens, Saint Andrews and Saint George.

At the close of the Convention on Thursday, we left Eastport in company with several other Brethren in a small steamer called the "Queen" for Calais. The "Queen" is nicely fitted up, is commanded by an obliging Captain and is well adapted in all respects to the river business. She steamed rapidly, making the passage from Eastport to Calais a distance of some 40 miles, in about 3 hours, calling at St. Andrews on her way a few minutes to accommodate passengers. Calais is a flourishing city, stretching along the banks of the St. Croix some 9 or 10 miles. The population then, you say, must be very numerous, not so, 4,000 is the sum total. By far, the largest proportion of the land enclosed in the City boundaries seems a more suitable habitation for bears and rabbits than for men. But the yankee go-a-headiveness will soon convert the barren waste into a fruitful field and in some day not 100 years distant make Calais great, not only in territorial extent, but also in the number and wealth of its citizens. The appearance of the public buildings as well as of many of the private residences indicates the spirit of progress that predominates in the American mind. We were pleased to see that our Baptist brethren there are fully up to the times in their ideas of progression. Their excellent Minister, Brother Mitchell is highly esteemed, and the church is encouraging him in his work by the erection of a new and beautiful chapel. May success attend the labors of pastor and people.

Deacon Kelly, under whose hospitable roof we found a comfortable home, kindly drove us up to Milltown, to attend a social meeting on Thursday evening. The Baptists have a church there over which the Rev. Mr. Burgess presides with efficiency, and satisfaction to the people. We found there a much larger town than we expected to see, extending for some distance on both sides of the river. Railroads and lumbering operations are going forward there with much spirit, and upon an extended scale. Brother Jonathan well knows that Railroads have become an essential element in human progress, and hence he is determined to extend them through his vast territory in all directions. We Provincials will not be able to keep in sight of him much longer unless we get the iron horse in motion. Have him we must, cost what it will, or a few years will find us in the rear by an immeasurable distance.

Saint Stephens is a pleasant and prosperous town on the English side of the St. Croix. As we passed rapidly through it we noticed some fine buildings, and amongst them, standing out with much prominence a new dwelling house recently erected by Zachariah Chipman, Esq., on the bank of the Saint Croix. The site is a beautiful one, and the prospect rich and commanding. When we were told whose house it was we were reminded of days of yore when we knew him as a lad, the son of deacon Homes Chipman of Cornwallis, of precious memory, and a thrill of pleasure animated our spirit, as we witnessed such unmistakable signs of industrious habits and success in business on the part of our fellow townsman. Of the religious interests of St. Stephens, we know but little, but one thing we know they have no Baptist church there, and are in this respect dependent upon the ministrations of the ministry of Calais. But we have some whole hearted Baptist people in St. Stephens, and a Baptist interest should be commenced there without delay. More of this at a future time.

On our way to St. Andrews, accompanied by Rev. G. F. Miles by whose kindness we were helped on our journey, we had the pleasure of calling upon Brethren A. D. Thomson and Rideout who are labouring with fidelity and success in that extensive region. They have both large fields for ministerial labour, and encouragement in their work. Our Bro. Thomson's heart is made glad by the consecration of his son at Acadia in the ordinances of Christ. May the young man stand upon the high towers of Zion when his father's head shall be laid with the clouds of the valley!

The horse of Bro. Miles, which by the way, is some where in the neighborhood of a steam engine for speed, especially when his master holds the reins, brought us over the rough road to St. Andrews, in good time for a meeting on Friday evening. We called upon our old friend, the Rev. Mr. McNutt, who kindly invited us to occupy his pulpit. The congregation was larger than we had reason to expect from the limited time for giving notice, and they listened with marked attention while we discoursed upon the doctrine of Jesus Christ and him crucified. After the meeting we accepted an invitation from our esteemed Bro. McNutt to be his guest for the night. In the morning he conducted us to the Leights, back of the town where we had a magnificent view of the town, its capacious harbor, and the surrounding country. St. Andrews contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and is really a most lovely spot. The town is laid out in right angles, with long, wide, and airy streets, intersected with open squares, many of which are nicely cultivated, and adorned with beautiful trees and shrubbery. The soil appears to be rich and productive, and contributes largely to the support of the inhabitants. But as a place of commerce it seems to be going rapidly to decay. Its numerous and extensive wharves, and warehouses indicate alike former prosperity, and present stagnation in trade. The Railroad has gone 25 miles, into the interior of a country rich in natural productions and there it has come to a dead stand, and will there remain, unless English capital shall give the word of command, saying "Go forward!"

(To be continued.)

New Books.

A deeply interesting volume of practical sermons, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., of Philadelphia, has been placed upon our table by Messrs. Parry & McMillan. In these sermons the Doctor does not attempt to discuss the doctrines of the evangelical faith argumentatively; but assuming their verity he proceeds to draw from them arguments, illustrations, and appeals in favor of a life consecrated to the service of God. The ministers of the gospel may derive many valuable suggestions from this book to aid them in their preparations for the pulpit, and Christians generally will find that a prayerful perusal of them is adapted to inform the judgment, and to improve the heart. The author does not, like some theologians, limit the obligations of religion to a select few; but he regards them as binding

upon universal man. He closes his sermon on secret prayer by the following searching appeal to the unconverted which may be regarded as a fair specimen of the sentiment and style of these truly scriptural and impressive sermons.

"You see days, and weeks, and years roll away and the judgment lessens its distance each moment, and death, 'king of terrors,' draws nearer, and still you do not pray. Once you prayed—Your mother taught you to kneel before your Maker, and put your little hands together, and say, 'Our Father who art in heaven.' But that mother may now slumber beneath the clouds of the valley, or immersed in the business or the gaiety of the world you have forgotten her counsel, and now live without prayer. A traveller to eternity; a dependent being; a sinner; with a soul that can never die, you are going to the grave, and you seek not your Maker's blessing; you ask not his guidance and his salvation. Let me entreat of you one thing. It is to resume that forgotten habit of secret prayer. Go once to-day, if it be the last time, and ask of God to save you. Go and seek the face of your long-forgotten God. Let it be, if you will it should be so, the last time. Enter the closet with this feeling—'This is the last time that I shall call upon God? Yet let it once be done. Stand out, I conjure you, at the bar of God with this feeling, 'I asked not to be saved. I sought not to enter into heaven.' Turn not away from the gates of glory at the close of the scenes of the judgment, with this feeling, 'I go to a world of woe from which I did not ask to be delivered; to everlasting despair, to be saved from which I raised not a feeble cry.' Sinner, pray! Deathless being, pray! Aged man, soon to go to the judgment, pray! Young man, amidst the snares of the world and the temptations of this life, I entreat you to pray! Child of pious parents, baptized in the Saviour's name, pray! O pray, ye travellers to eternity; pray that you may enter into the kingdom of God!"

The Late Dr. Walker.

It will be seen by the notice of this departed brother, communicated to our obituary column by his beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Calais, that he was most highly esteemed in his life, and that his sudden and unexpected removal by death is deeply deplored. His remains were brought to Saint George on Monday morning accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, his sorrowing father, his stricken widow, the members of his bible class, and several other friends, and was placed in a room prepared for its reception in the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Shaw. Here it continued until Tuesday afternoon, when it was removed to the Baptist Chapel where a discourse was delivered from Philippians 3: 21, "Who shall change our vile body." The pastor, Bro. Miles, was present and performed the services at the house, and assisted us also at the chapel. These services being ended the body was taken to the place of Sepulchre, and in the presence of a numerous, and deeply affected congregation was committed to the dust in the full assurance of a triumphant resurrection at the last day. This has been a heavy blow to the venerable parents, and more especially to his youthful wife. May the God of all grace be their support in this time of trouble!

Bro. Mitchell has kindly promised to furnish some further particulars of the departed, which will appear in the Visitor in due time.

We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Favor & Gunnison's Express for the latest American papers.

It will be seen by the following letter from Bro. Hoban that he is measurably restored to health. It was a severe trial to us to leave him in his affliction at Eastport, but circumstances compelled us to do so. It was gratifying to know that he was in good hands, and it is especially cheering to hear that he is so much improved. May health and prosperity henceforth attend him!

EASTPORT, June 27th, 1855.

DEAR BRO. BILL,—I am able to sit up to-day for the first time and write you an account of my illness. After you left me I was very poorly last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Doctor, my friends, and myself all considered my recovery very doubtful. Saturday evening, from half-past 8 till 11 o'clock, I was in the most indescribable state of suffering. It was the crisis. The measles turned, and since 11 o'clock Saturday evening, I have been getting gradually better. The measles always dangerous and often fatal to the lives of adults were in my case rendered distressingly powerful: 1st. By having my stomach in the worst possible state. 2nd. By catching two or three violent colds, the last taken at Eastport, the afternoon it rained. I had a violent fever also, so much so, that the Doctor thought before the measles came out that it would be a case of Typhoid Fever. But the best of all is, dear Bro. Bill, I felt sensibly the presence of God with me. He was pleased to give me a calm spirit of resignation, so I was enabled to give myself up in his hands and say,—Father, Thy will be done. I never have been happier in my life than while on this sick-bed. I thought Christ was valuable in health and prosperity, but it is alone when we come to stand upon the threshold of the eternal world and gaze into the dark river of death as its waves appear to be surging around us that we can realize the vanity of this world and the supreme importance of an interest in the Saviour of sinners. Then we can know and feel the inestimable value of the blood of the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world. It is happiness in the hour of trial and need to recognize in the person of the blessed Saviour our strength and support. I have also been blessed with the kindest of friends, who all along have rendered me every assistance.

I remain, as ever, yours,

Wm. G. HOBAN.

NEWCASTLE, Grand Lake, June 25, 1855.

DEAR BRO. BILL,—I have only a moment or two to drop you this hasty note by this week's mail to say that the good work of the Lord is still progressing among us at this place.

We had a good day here yesterday—a day, I trust, long to be remembered—four more were baptized and joined the church. The services of the day were solemn and impressive. Bro. Ballantine spoke to the people in the forenoon—"God is love" was the pleasing subject.

In the afternoon our newly inducted pastor preached, "Hope as an anchor to the soul" was the cheering subject, after which several of the members spoke to edification.

We have a Special Conference appointed for Saturday next when we hope others will come

forward and unite with us in augmenting our Zion at Newcastle. I am happy to inform you that our very interesting Sabbath School is progressing rapidly. We have at present forty-three scholars and five teachers. The writer is the Principal Superintendent. The distribution of our new Library commenced yesterday.

We hope previous to our association to be enabled to inform you that our deacons will be duly set apart, and the form and fashion of God's house be carried out agreeably to the new Testament letter.

I remain, dear brother, yours in the bonds of gospel union,

JAMES BUTLER.

ANNIVERSARY OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

Dear Brother,—At Wolfville I have had the pleasure of spending three days; and they have been fraught with so much interest as to lead me to furnish a brief sketch for your widely circulated and useful sheet.

The students of the Academy were examined in their respective studies with much satisfaction to the assembly, and with very great credit to themselves and teachers.

The readiness with which the pupils responded to the questions put to them, in the various branches of learning there taught, could not fail to impress the hearers with the thoroughness of the knowledge acquired at Horton Academy. After a pleasing examination of the twelve classes we were animated with specimens of youthful oratory which would have done honour to any Institution, and by which the previous exercises were greatly enlivened.

WEDNESDAY.

This day was devoted in part to the examination of the respective classes in the University. Very few persons were present, and it was especially to be regretted that no more of the governors were on the ground.

I had been led to suppose that the absence of the President (Rev. Dr. Crawley) would be most seriously felt, but so varied and deep is the learning of J. M. Cramp, D.D., with his felicitous method of imparting instruction, accompanied by the learned Stuart—who, to be admired, has only to be known—that we seemed to be unconscious of any deficiency in the ordinary staff of professors.

I cannot pass over in silence the evening gathering of more than 40 students, in the lecture room, for devotional purposes. What I heard from, and saw of, the students of both College and Academy there, deeply impressed my heart with the growing importance of those institutions.

The fervent prayers and the spirited addresses of the young men and ladies will never be forgotten.

And when I heard that talented and promising young man, F. A. Wiggins, A.B., brother Hart's assistant, relate his conversion to the Lord Jesus, I could not but exclaim, "And what has God wrought?" Acadia seems destined to triumph, notwithstanding her past reverses.

THURSDAY.

This is commencement day. To accommodate the unusually large and respectable assemblage of the patrons and friends of education, the public exercises were held in the house of God, which for so many years resounded with the eloquence of the late Father Harding.

Presuming that an account of the Essays of the young gentlemen on whom the Reverend Dr. Cramp conferred the degree of A.B., has reached you from another pen, together with the addresses, I close this imperfect sketch, lest it should be found too lengthy for the columns of the Visitor.

E. N. H.

Bible Operations in Germany.—A Thrilling Letter from Brother Oncken.—Persecution of a Colporteur of the American Bible Union in Hanover and Bremen.

HAMBURG, June 1, 1855.

My dear Brother,—In my last I promised to furnish you with a full statement of the expulsion of Brother Koch, the Colporteur of the Bible Union, both by the Hanoverian and Bremen authorities; the following contains the particulars. I have also sent a copy to Dr. Steane, the Secretary of the Society for the Vindication and Protection of Religious Liberty in London, and I hope that both your Board and that of the above Society, will adopt such measures, as shall, under God, prevent similar acts of persecution for the future.

During the short time Brother Koch labored at Lehe and Bremerhaven, he sold and distributed not only a large number of Scriptures and Tracts, but he also preached the word in smaller and larger assemblies, nor were his labors in vain in the Lord. Much attention to the truth was raised among the people, and some precious souls were won for the Saviour. But the Priesthood, as of old, were the first to oppose the Gospel, and at their instigation the authorities have disgraced themselves, by doing the Devil's work. I regret this the more, in reference to the Bremen Republic, as we have up to this affair with Brother Koch been always treated with great lenity, and I would fain hope that, if powerful representations are made of this case to the Bremer Senate, the local authorities of Bremerhaven may be instructed to show the same respect and grant the same protection to our Colporteurs, as that enjoyed by the Methodists and Lutherans.

Your Colporteur, Brother Meyer, who labors in the city of Hanover and the surrounding villages, and who passed through a course of instruction with our missionary students, from January up to this month, left us yesterday, to resume his labors in his former sphere. He has gained the love and confidence of all the brethren here, by his truly Christian deportment, and the instructions received will, under God, make him an invaluable laborer for the future.

I have added another Brother to the list of your Colporteurs, Brother Poleker, who is to labor at Flensburg, in Schleswig. For the present he will commence his operations in conjunction with our trustworthy and experienced Brother Schlesier at Schleswig, and when thoroughly initiated into the work, will proceed to the above place. I would have appointed two or three other brethren for the Bible Union, but I am still in advance for the Society, notwithstanding the very prompt remittances you have made.

Brother Windolf is now incessantly engaged in the good work, more especially in the harbor and among the emigrants. He

also renders us essential services in preaching at our stations.

To yourself, the Board, and all who have so nobly contributed towards the cause in Germany, I feel greatly indebted for the prompt and powerful aid we have derived from the Union. I trust, that our dear brethren will still remember us, and help the good work here, to the utmost of their ability. As there are now frequent opportunities of giving Bills of Exchange, drawn on your Treasury, to advantage, I would beg you to acquaint me when and to what amount I may draw on Bro. Dea. Colgate for future remittances. With much love to yourself, Brother Buckbee, and all the members of the Board,

Ever your affectionate Brother,

J. G. ONCKEN.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The signal victories which have been achieved recently in the Crimea have evidently infused a new impulse into the English and French mind in regard to the war, and inspired all parties with renewed faith in the power of the noble allies, and in their ability to hold in check a despotic power which pants for the dominion of the world. The following is the latest intelligence from the Seat of War.

THE WAR.

Intelligence had reached the British Admiralty that the Russians had evacuated Anapa, and are supposed to have crossed the Kuban. The Circassians were in Anapa.

Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg of the 15th announces that all the old exceptions from recruitment had been annulled, and that henceforth men would be taken up to the age of 37. The new regulations are also so stringent that it is expressly stated by the government that an only son will be included in the levies should such a course be necessary to make up the required number.

The following telegraphic despatches from Gen. Pelissier detail the progress of events before Sebastopol:

June 6th, 10 P. M.—To-day with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them.

June 7th, 11 P. M.—At 6 30, our signal for assault was given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon, Vert, and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the works. On their side, our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

June 8th.—Last evening we took possession of sixty-two guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

June 9th.—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the second of May. They have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord Raglan's despatch of June 7th we have already received. His next despatch was the following:

June 8th.—The success of the last night was very complete; the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of. The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon, and those on the right called the Ouvrage Blancs, and in those they took 62 guns and 400 prisoners. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts state that the British loss was 11 officers killed, 150 privates killed, 610 wounded, and 15 missing.

Gen. Pelissier's latest despatches are to

June 10th, 11 30 P. M.—The combat of the 7th was much more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners, of whom 20 are officers and 73 pieces of cannon.

June 11, 11 P. M.—We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have also been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still further off. We are preparing new batteries.

Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg on the evening of the 8th of June:

"After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamschatka, Selenginsk, and Volhynia, and a battery between Selenginsk and bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamschatka redoubt, but the French poured in fresh reserves and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery, the French holding a lodgement near, from whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably—in proof of which I may say that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. They have lost 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men, officers, prisoners, as well as 2 French cannon."

The French lines are now so far advanced that the allied cavalry water their horses in the Tchernaya, without molestation.

The Russians do not show in force.

Despatches from the Sea of Azoff state that the naval operations against Taganrog, Mariopol, and Genitchi, which took place on the 3d, 5th, and 6th of June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous government magazines of provisions have been burned. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity, the allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers at Taganrog. The details could not be received in England before the 18th or 19th of June.

An extensive boat expedition is being fitted out at Portsmouth for service in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff.

The Russians are about to build a railroad through the Isthmus of Perekop.

Miss Nightingale is on her way to England. She is convalescent from her attack