ed, and told them it would assuredly be so with them. Do thou, with all thy doubts and fears, just as Despair did with the pilgrims. Take thy doubts and fears, and say, "Doubts and Fears, do you see the bones of my old doubts and fears that have been trampled there? Aye and in a day or two you shall be with them." Take to-day's sins, and tell them that they shall be just where yesterday's were-drowned in the blood of Jesus and slain by his blessed sacrifice. And when conscience convicts thee of thy crimes, take him to this wine-press; it will lay any ghost of guilt, if thou takest it there. Oh, then, take thy doubts and fears; tell them that there is a wine-vat for them all, for it is written, " I have trodden the wine-press alone." It is done; it is finished; they are all gone-sins, doubts, fears, hell, death, destruction, and self too-all are trodden beneath the conquering foot of Jesus, the Wine-presser, who hath " trodden the wine-press alone."

THE FAMILY CASKET

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 16, 1856

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d,, per annum in ad vance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No Communication will be inserted without the au

thor entrusts us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endersed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for

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.

Treatment of Persons Excluded

As the Visitor is the organ of the denomination in this Province, and may therefore speak out on any subject of "Baptist Church polity," &c., permit me to inquire what treatment excluded persons are entitled to receive from members of Churches, or Churches from which they have brethren pursue towards such persons? Should they be treated the same as

If you, or some of your able correspondents would favor us with some thoughts on the above subject, you would oblige, &c. March, 1856.

The questions of Novicius are highly important, and we shall hope to hear from some able correspondent in reply. In the meantime we remark that the act of exclusion from a Christian church, guided by the laws of Christ's kingdom, is one of awfully solemn import. It is so, not because it inflicts injury upon the body, or the estate of the excluded man, for neither is necessarily affected by it; but because it turns him away from God's house, separates him from the privileges and communion of the redeemed, and inflicts a wound upon the conscience, which the efficacious blood of the atonement alone can heal. This fearful penalty, righteously administered, may be regarded as painfully significant of that final separation which will be experienced by incorrigible offenders when the Judge shall say to those on the left hand, "Depart from me

ye cursed into everlasting fire." Such being the fact, the expulsion of a member from the Church of God should always be approached with the deepest solemnity, and in the spirit of love for the transgressor, and of prayer for the salvation of his soul. This solemn act should never be performed to gratify a maley olent disposition or a party pique, for when such unworthy motives prevail, the law of discipline loses its force, and the offender, instead of feeling that he is justly called to endure the penalty annexed to a violation of the laws of Zion's King, feels that he is the victim of some evil spirit that has found its way into the counsels of the church. The case then should always be a clear one—the charges against the party proved, and these charges of such a nature as to demand for the honor of Christ either immediate expulsion or deep repentance on the part of the transgressor. In some cases the offence is so flagrant that nothing but exclusion can satisfy the requirements of New Testamen: law. The command is imperative. "Put away from among yourselves that wicked person."-Cor. v. 13. In other cases genuine repentance properly expressed is all that is required. "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

But admitting the offence of the accused party to be such as to call for exclusion, and taking it for granted also that the church has proceeded to exercise its authority in accordance with the directions of the great Lawgiver, in excommenicating the delinquent, then the question comes up, how is he to be treated? Turn to Matthew xvini. 17, and you will see the reply to the question given with marked distinctness. "But if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican." The Jews were accustomed to regard all out of the pale of their own church as heathen. With such they held no religious communion. Publicans were

The apostle referring to this subject says, company, if any man that is called a brother be heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there a fornicator, or cevetous, or an idolator, or a shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner: with rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall such an one no not to eat," 1 Cor. v. 11. The requirement here is to withhold all intercourse of the field, saith the Lord of Hosts; and all nations every sort that would seem to imply that we re- shall call you blessed, for ye shall be a delightgarded such vile transgressors as having a right some land, saith the Lord of Hosts.' to the name of Christian, With such an one no not to eat. Some very able and judicious com- munities that despise the gospel and neglect its mentators regard this command as referring ex- support. The decline in outward prosperity is clusively to the Lord's table. We must not eat notorious; and their restoration is no less maniwith them at that sacred place; but from the general scope of the chapter it seems plain to us God. Nor is the fact mysterious or miraculous, that the apostle refers to the ordinary courtesies since the life of man, his health, his wisdom to daring offences against the requisitions of the ter, that our disapprobation must extend even to your income. A fit of sickness, a broken bone, making them feel the full burthen of their guilt, flood, a murrain among your cattle, or a blast in to gratify a spirit of revenge on our part; but to do ways, make you rich, and add no sorrow with it our Lord Jesus Christ, to deliver such an one un- shall not waste. to Satan." For what purpose? "For the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus." The salvation then, and not the damnation of the offender is the real design of gospel discipline. What a reproof is this tact to those who would so execute the laws of Christ as to gratify the revengeful ed, and will probably continue to suffect or some passions of an evil heart.

eat as having reference to social intercourse gen sufferings, as in the olden time, are overraled by rally as well as religious communion, we must Providence for the extension of the truth, and for not so apply it as to interfere with the obligations the salvation of souls. The Examiner in referring which exist between husband and wife, parents to some notices of the Baptists of Germany, and children. Whatever may be the position of which appeared in the N. Y. Evangelist, thus such in regard to the church they are expected speaks :to hold intercourse with each other in the social in mind also that the case brought up by the religious state of Germany, thatapostle was one of a very extraordinary character, and therefore does not apply to ordinary cases descendants of those wild fanatics of the sixof discipline. As a general rule we shall be safe teenth century, who preached and practiced in extending to the excluded the ordinary social- anarchical doctrines, and were so vigorously opities of life; though not in such a way as would posed by Luther and all the Reformers, but of seem to justify their evil course, or lead them to and American origin. The first congregation suppose that they were doing right, but as rela- was formed in Hamburg in 1834, by Mr. Oncken, been excluded. Also, what course should minis- tives, or as members of the same community, or an American Baptist. Assisted by men and evince a readiness to treat them with offices of made some progress in Berlin, at Elberfeld, and

> have taken upon themselves the solemn vows of upon the necessity of discipline, which attracts the religious profession should be careful so to walk in the fear of God, and so to watch unto lenburg, and sent a delegation recently to the prayer as never to subject themselves to the cen- King of Prussia, who expressed his surprise at sure of the brotherhood, or to the fearful calamity of exclusion from the church of God. If any have so departed from the faith as to place them- readers that the Baptists of Germany are not the selves in this painful position, our prayer is that they may recent, do their first works, and return in contrition of spirit to God and to his people; and let him that thinketh he standeth take heed

The Support of the Gospel.

We have long been convinced that the people who refuse to sustain the faithful administrations of God's Word and ordinances among them, lose land, but no American or English missionary of infinitely more in a temporal point of view, to say agent has been employed to plant churches o nothing of the spiritual loss, than is gained by preach the gospel in connection with that movesuch a course. Here are some excellent remarks from the pen of Dr. Beecher, we presume, by the The church in Berlin, for example, has become style, the old Dr., which are worthy of being a thriving body of 350 members, and that in El treasured up in every mind. The article is headed, "WHICH COSTS THE MOST TO SUPPORT THE this is not all. That little company of believers, formed into a church, in Hamburg, twenty-two this question in the following graphic and truthful years ago, has been so marvelously multiplied

re unable to support the gospel, when the fact s that no congregation is able to do without the gospel; for the tax of the desolation is four times classes." The "common people" heard the Sa as expensive as the tax which is requisite to support the institutions of religion. This is no fiction. Go to those societies which judged themselves unable to support the gospel; go to parents, and demand the items squandered by their own prodigal children, besides breaking their hearts y their undutiful conduct; go to the tavern on the Sabbath and on week days; attend the arbitrations, the courts, the trainings, the horseracings, and the midnight revels; witness the decayed houses, fences, and tillage, the falling cently, to the King of Prussia, and to whom the school-houses, and tattered children of barbarous manners; and then return to your own little paradise, and decide whether you will exile the gospel as too expensive to be supported. If you are too peer to support the gospel you are to peer to support the gospel you are too peer to support the gospel you will exile the gospel you will be a gospel you will exile the gospel y ous manners; and then return to your own little are too poor to support the gospel, you are de-monstrably too poor to do without it—if the one would severely press you, the other will grind you to powder. A few families may thrive in a waste place, but it will be upon the vices of the rest; the greater portion will be poor, and ignorant, and vicious.

"Do you demand how a poor people can support the gospel? Let them first appreciate the privilege according to its importance, and then let the father, and the mother, and the son, and the daughter, and the servant, lay weekly a slight tax upon their pride, and another upon appetite letters, notices of meetings, obituaries, &c., all needlessly gratified, and add to these savings another item acquired by some special effort for the purpose, and another as God shall have prospered their lawful industry, and the result of the whole would be an abundant supply. Any ten families, of ordinary property, could better afford to support the gospel than do without it. When societies calculate what they can afford to give for the gospel, they go upon the supposition that

as such has rendered himself unworthy to be re- ceased with the Jewish dispensation, nor has this cognized as a religious man. But while we dis-own him as a Christian brother, we must still treat him kindly, sympathise with him when in affliction, and seek in all proper ways to do him to save their property; but they always reduced good. This spirit the Word of God requires us it by the experiment. They sowed much and to exercise toward all men, not excepting those did blow upon it. The dew of heaven was slaywhose wicked conduct has been such as to de- ed, and the earth did not yield her increase. mand their expulsion from the membership of the church.

"Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even the whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the store house, that there may be meat But now I have written unto you not to keep Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in

The same rule of administration is regarded still; the curse of heaven still fastens upon comtest when, convinced of their folly, they make competent provision for the public worship of of life, and that where persons are guilty of such plan and strength to execute, the life and vigour of his flocks and herds, every stalk of grain and every blade of grass, are in the hands of God. In Bible, as was the person referred to in this chapten thousand ways he can add to, or subtract from the ordinary civilities of life, for the purpose of profligate child, a vexatious lawsuit, a drought or a But we must remember that this is to be done not legious savings, while his blessing can, in many them positive good. The intention as expressed by You may give, therefore, as exigences demand, the apostle on this point is very explicit. "In for the support of the gospel, and it shall be given the apostie on this point is very expirit. "In unto you again, good measure, pressed down, the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are ga- and shaken together, and running over. Your thered together, and my Spirit with the power of cruse of oil shall not fail, and your barrel of meal

The Baptists of Germany.

Probably there is no section of the Globe where Baptist sentiments are attracting more marked attention at the present moment than in Germany. Oncken and his co-adjutors there have suffer-But while we understand the passage no not to the enemies of religious liberty; but these very

The Rev. Dr. Schaff informs the readers of duties and privileges of life: and we must bear the New-York Evangelist, in an article on the

The Baptists, who excite considerable attenin Wurtemberg, but almost exclusively amongst sympathy and kindness, and by this means seek to win them back to the right path.

In conclusion we have only to add that all who many serious men to them. They complain a great deal of persecution, especially in Mecktheir representations, and declared himself decidedly in favor of full religious toleration.

It was considerate in Dr. Schaff to apprise his descendants of the " madmen of Munster," but origin is not so clear. Mr. Oncken is a German by birth and education, and made his first visit to this country in 1853. In 1834, he and five others, were baptized by the Rev. Dr. Sears, now President of Brown University, and then spending a short time in Germany for literary purposes. From that time to the present, means have been sent to the Baptists of Germany by their brethren of the United States and of Engment. It is true that the German Baptists have berfeld and Barmen has increased, within three years, from eighteen to nearly 100 members. But that it is now one of fifty-five churches, with sixty "It is a sad mistake, too often countenanced by ministers themselves, that small congregations holding forth the Word of Life at 450 preaching stations. It is true that this movement has made its most numerous triumphs among the " I wer and to work upwards in all spiritual reformations. So it has been in Germany; and the movemen has been constantly gaining in strength, dignity and success. Many "sericus" and some able men have been attracted to it. Persecution has assailed it, but it has commanded the sympathy and respect of influential minds in other commu King expressed so much surprise, and gave kind religious liberty enjoyed by his Baptist brethren in Germany, and also to make a more just representation of their growth and principles to the

Writing for the Press.

The news paper press must in this active age be terse and stirring. The readers dem nd variety, freshness, and vigor. Long articles however good, are seldom read. Editorials, essays, must be short and pithy, or they will not be read by the many. The thoughts of the author may be very good, but unless expressed in a perspicnous way, and impressive style, they will not command attention. The N. Y. Evangelist has the following excellent remarks on this subject :

for the gospel, they go upon the supposition that what they do give is so much subtracted annually from the whole amount of their income; a room to spread themselves. But small bullets ofheld no religious communion. Publicans were generally persons of base principles and of degraded habits, and the Jews despised them, and refused to hold intercourse with them. The idea then conveyed in the above passage is this. Cease to hold Christian fellowship with the man who obstinately refuses to yield to the Scriptural authority of the Church. He is henceforth to be regarded as a traitor to the eause of truth, and

those who write, condense what they have to say The Prohibitory Law Sustained. in the briefest space. They might save infinite trouble by a little care to pack their thoughts close together. If an article covers four pages, let them write it over and compress it into two.
Ten to one it will be improved by the change.
And it will save the disagreeable task of criticism and mutilation. Ye who write for this busy age, speak quick—use short sentences—never stop the reader with a long ambiguous word-let the streams of thought flow right on, and men will drink it like water."

Education Bill.

The Attorney General has not yet introduced his Education Bill, and we are not sufficiently acquainted with its provisions to decide upon its merits. We understand, however, that it is based upon Mr. Gray's report, as presented last year. That was a very able document, and in the main would probably meet the wishes and necessities of the Country; but if the Bill prepared by Mr. Fisher, contemplates making King's College of Fredericton the Provincial University, then we say unhesitatingly that it is defective in one of its essential features. In the first place Fredericton is not the place for a Great Provincial University representing the interests of all parties and of all denominations, and secondly, if it were, King's College, however remodeled from all that has occurred in relation to that Institution, can never command the sympathies and co-operation of dissenters generally. We have not room to say much at present, but shall take an early opportunity of calling attention more fully to this important subject.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

The Colonial Presbyterian, some weeks ago, copied an article from the Puritan Recorder speaking of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of Park-street Chapel, London, in a style, to say the best of it, anything but commendable. The impression upon our mind was, when we read it in the Recorder (for we saw it there first) that the author of the communication was one of those with be the Lion of the age; and is sadly disappointed and outrageously cross because others will not adopt his opinion. Be this as it may, the article in question was not creditable either to the head or the heart of the man who penned it. We were sorry to see it copied by our esteemed contemporary, and had intended, as we had published pretty largely from Mr. Spurgeon's productions, noticing it at the time, but a press of matter prevented us from doing so. We are glad to see, however, a letter in the last number of the Presbuterian over the signature of an Irish Presbyterian, which so fully corresponds with our own opinion that we give it entire. Here it is :-

"To the Editor of the Colonial Presbyterian. "My dear Sir,-In your paper of March 15th, I not ced an article from the Puritan Recorder, in some trial to my mind, but it pleased Him, under which the writer appears to me to have spoken whose kind hand I was suffering, to remove all somewhat disparagingly of Mr. Spurgeon, the youthful and famous Baptist preacher of London. is earthly, and to attract my mind with that bles-The impression made on my mind on reading article, was that he from whom it emanated entertained a spirit differing, to some extent, from apostles, and martyrs, and all the dear departed that of brotherly kindness. It does not appear to saints have gone, and above all the Lamb that me that there is, pervading his remarks, that 'charity which is kind-which envieth notwhich thinketh no evil--which believeth all things -which hopeth all things,' I will hazard an toils and sufferings, to those high and holy joys opinion that the correspondent of the Puritan is that only heaven can afford. In such contemmself an aspirant for those honors which have faller on another, and that he could, without much difficulty, reconcile himself to the position now occupied by him whom he would depreciate. Whatever may be the true opinion of the author of the critique it is not the opinion of all capable of judging that he is a wonderful man, simply because so many run after him. A high eulogium has been pronounced upon Mr. Spurgeon, by one who holds perhaps as high a place in the temple of fame as has been reached by him whose hard things you have committed to your columns. He who occupies, in all probability, the highest rosition-I mean in point of talents and usefulness -: n the Presbyterian church in Ireland has declared of him that he is a great man and not a Barnum Humbugger—owing his reputation entirely to the gullability of the public. On two occasions, Mr. Spurgeon's services were attended by the Irish minister to whom I have referred. On one of these, he was preaching to the poor and illiterate of his congregation; on the other, to the rich and the educated. His discourse in each case, in the judgment of Dr. Cooke, was completely adapted to the character of his audi- ing the presence of God and the Lumb. I could ence. How different this from the 'Puritanic' opinion now on 'Record' that it is 'vulgar curiosity and love of excitement which is meddling with this christian preacher.'

I am yours, truly,
"An Inish Pressyterian." St. Andrews, April 1, 1856.

Carleton. We are pleased to learn that the revival interest still continues in Carleton. Sabbath before last, Brethren Clay and Noble were unitedly en- christian duties through life. I am now more gaged in administering the sacred rite of baptism | convinced than ever, that our churches generally to penitent converts. It is pleasant to see this speaking, are wickedly conformed to this sinful manifestation of brotherly love between the two world, and the holy comforter is grieved in our sections of the Baptist family. They were both midst, and has greatly withdrawn his blessed in called to baptize again last Sabbath. Rev. fluence, which accounts for no more genuine ef-Messrs. Robinson and McLeod administered the fects on the hearts of the unconverted around us ordinance last Lord's day morning in the city. Oh in connection with the means now in use. This for a still greater measure of the divine influence must not be so much overlooked in our churches, upon all our churches.

late pastor of the Baptist Church at Milton, Liverpool, N. S., has accepted a call to the pastorate from the 1st Baptist Church in Yarmouth, and has entered upon the duties of his office. This and therefore he bath said, "Come out from is a most important field of labor, and a highly influential post. May the Divine blessing rest in an enlarged measure upon pastor and people.

We are happy to be informed that the sisters of the Baptist Church at Wickham recently made up a purse for the Rev. George Burns as a token of their interest in his ministerial labors. For this act of kindness he wishes, though the Visitor, to express his heart-felt gratitude.

Hon. Joseph Howe .- The sum of £500 was recently given to this gentleman in consideration of his patriotic services for the benefit of his

ERRATA .- On 1st page, col. 5, for "Spurgen," read "Spurgeon."
In A. W. Ridcout's letter, for "Should not all be

the followers of the tomb," read, "Should all be the followers of the Lamb, and unite," &c. By Several letters and obituary notices, crowded

out for want of room, shall appearnext week.

"A FACT."-Not adapted to our columns.

our Fredericton correspondent that the Prohibitory Law has passed safely through its Legislative ordeal, and that in a full house a majority of six declared against repeal. The arguments used by the advocates of repeal were all stale, and have been answered a thousand times twice told. As the people of New Brunswick have through their constitutional organ the House of Assembly, declared themselves against repeal, and in favor of Prohibition, they have therefore a right to demand of all who are in any way implicated in the administration of the laws of the Province, from the highest Law Officer down to the Parish Magistrate, that this law shall have justice at their hands. All we ask from the Supreme Court of the Province, is even handed justice in every case of appeal from the lower courts, which may claim the interference of their high judicial functions, and we flatter ourselves that there is sufficient moral integrity in the Judges of the Supreme Conrt, frithfully and fearlessly to adm nister the law without suffering themselves to be influenced by their own private opinions, be they for or against the principle of Prohibition.

New Brunswick in this matter is setting a noble example for America, and for the world; and if she be true to herself she will not only henceforth occupy a proud position in relation to her sister Colonies on this continent; but she will command the attention and respect of all civilized nations. May God speed her onward

ORDINATION .- It will be seen by reference to the communication from the Rev. Mr. Buckbee in another column, that our valued young brother W. G. Hoben, has been ordained recently at South Dover, New York, and that his labors are being blessed in the salvation of precious souls. We were very sorry to part with our brother from the provinces: but we rejoice to hear that he whom you occasionally meet, who values himself has met with a cordial reception in a land of very highly, and vainly thinks that he ought to strangers. He richly deserves, what we hope he has, the whole-hearted confidence and esteem of those who are favored with his administrations .-May his pathway be strewed with many rich clusters of gracious influences, and may he be largely instrumental in gathering souls to the Re-

Moncron, March 2, 1856.

Dear Brother,-It hath pleased my heavenly Father, of late, to put me into a fornace, which has been trying to myself and others. I had not for some time the least expectation of recovery. At first, the thought of parting with the dear people of God, and the congregations for whose welfare I have labored, as also my dear family, a part of whom are far from home, occasioned was slain, who is in the midst of the throne, prepared to receive his departing children from their plations I found that if he should take me away was going to a more glorious company than was leaving behind. My mind was also led back to the time when the Lord Jesus appeared for my relief, when he removed that burden of sin and guilt under which my mind had been laboring for many months. When I trust by faith I saw he had loved me from eternity, which love had flown down through the humiliation and death of the dear Saviour; when my hard heart was humbled and broken at his blessed feet, when with a willing mind I could leave my companions in sin and folly and embrace the cross of Christ and the dear Church of God. After the many years spent in trying in a very imperfect way, to promote the interests of my dear master in all that I had been trying to do there was not a particle of anything which I could place the least confidence upon as a ground of merit in approachonly cast myself upon the glorious finished work of the beloved Son of the Father, according to his eternal purpose, and grace given us, in him before the foundation of the world; but all this blessed state of mind in the near approach of death, as I thus thought was not enjoyed without being preceded with deep reflections on the great want there had been of more deep and heartfelt communion with God in the discharge of my and the holy discipline of the Bible so much neglected, if we are to expect extended prosperity That pure and holy Spirit of the Lord Jesus, that crucifies the carnal mind, will never unite with the customs and fashions of this wicked world. among them and be ye separate that bear the vessels of the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters saith the Lord Almighty. D. CRANDAL.

Ordination of Brother W. G. Moben. DEAR BRO. BILL, -I am now waiting for the

cars at South Dover, ready to return to New York, after attending the ordination of our brother Hoben, late from the Province. The exercises by Rev. William Coleman are sent by mail today. Those wishing to commence with the May issue will please send in their orders without delay, that we may know how many to strike off. the Council. He preached an able and earnest discourse, and gave the charge to the candidate. One of our pioneer Baptist preachers, Elder John Warren, Sen., offered the ordaining prayer, and

laid on hands, assisted by brethren Buckbee and

Armitage. After the ordaining prayer, Elder

ished his course, and soon to leave the field of toil, welcoming to the trials and triumphs of the It will be seen by the Communication from good work, a new recruit to take his place. After a brief address to the assembly, the exercises closed with the announcement that the ordinence of baptism would be observed the next day.

From that baptismal scene, I am just returned On the banks of a beautiful stream were gathered this day a very large number to see three happy converts put on Christ. The water was too shallow for the best observance of the rite; yet it was good to be there, and you will rejoice to learn that some fifteen or twenty more will probably be immersed on Sunday.

Bro. Hoben's work has been blessed in a wonderful manner. For several weeks, inquirers have been coming forward. Heads of families have bowed to Jesus, and the work is still progressing. We thank you for sending to us from

the Provinces so faithful and devoted a preacher. We had the pleasure of bro. Wm. H. Rogers' company to this place. He is on his way to Canada, where he goes to plead the cause of the Bible Union among our brethren there. He finds favor with the friends in this place, and bears with him the confidence and prayers of all who

in New York have made his acquaintance. Permit me to thank you, my dear brother, for the gratification you have afforded me in the perusal of your "Family Casket." It is a beautiful gem, and it cannot fail of blessing the children to whom it is sent.

I am, very dear brother,

Yours affectionately, C. A. BUCKBEE.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS

One Week Later from Europe!

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Monday at 6 A.M., with European dates to the 29th March.

The America reached Liverpool at midnight on the 26th, and the Baltic on the morning of the 28th, bringing no tidings of the missing steamer Pacific. Acting on suggestions made by the press and individuals, the Government has sent out steamers to search for the Pacific north-west of Ireland.

The Cambria conveys Government Despatches to the Governors of the British American Colonies.

Conferences.—Congress met again on Thursday the 27th; all the members were present :- the deliberations were reported important. The Treaty of Peace, it was confi. dently believed, would be signed on Saturday the 29th March. The correspondent of the London News says that Court tradesmaen have been ordered to prepare illuminations for Saturday evening definitely; other pa-pers say Sunday, and others one day next

Previous intelligence from Puris had stated that the diplomatic difficulty was on the point of being settled. It will be remembered that on Saturday the 22d, the Plenipotentiaries assembled with the expectation of that day terminating their labors. Napoleon is reported to have fully supposed that business was over, and to have ordered the guns of the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace at the same time that the Te Deum was being celebrated for the birth of his son.

The claim of Prussia to sign the Treaty on equal terms with the other powers caused the delay. Lord Clarendon having earnestly resisted Frussia's claim, and insisted that she should only adhere to the Treaty in the same manner as France did to the Treaty of 1840. which was sigued without her participation in

The Paris Patrie, Government paper, now says, without infringing necessary reserve, we can announce that the trifling difficulties of which some foreign correspondents have spoken have not been attended with any important consequences, the Congress and its Commission continue to labour at their task. The Commission consists of all the second Plenipotentiaries, Messrs. Bourquency, Cowley, Huber, Brunow, Villamarina, and Hatzfield. DeJenie Bey being ill, Aali Pacha replaces him. The Times correspondent says that Lord Clarendon prevailed in his motion. and that an arrangement has been come to that the Allies shall sign jointly. The Committee are now occupied in the revision of both protocols, the only delay, supposing no accident to occur, can only be in proper framing of these protocols.

The London Times' editorial speaks of our Allies as unwise and undignified in their demonstrations in favour of peace, and conceives that the British will be discontented with the terms of peace-the only results to England being her victories and the consci-ousness of undiminished resources.

The armistice is not formally prolonged, but telegraphic instructions are sent not to renew host lities without express orders.

CRIMEA advices are to the 13th. The health of the French has improved. Several conflagrations have occurred at Eupatoria. Ten thousand English troops were at Balac-

Gen. Marmora has left Constantinople for the Crimea. The Polish General Seamovski had arrived at Constantinople.

The English fleet was expected at Malta. Weather in the Crimea continued stormy. Omar Pacha had a lengthened interview with the Turkish Ministry : he seems determined to resign unless certain demands are

GREAT BRITAIN .- There is no excitement whatever respecting American difficulties: interest in the subject is almost extinct, al though the papers continue to discuss it

held a meeting to discuss the present state of that business, J. Baring presided—discussion

Louis Kossuth writes to the press, expressing himself mortified by the recent appeal made by Walter Savage Landers, respecting

Kossuth's straitened circumstances.

The Crew of the Russian frigate Diana, arrived prisoners at Falmouth.

FRANCE.—The papers continue to publish showers of congratulatory addresses. A re-Warren extended the right hand of fellowship; view of a hundred thousand men will be held and it was truly a touching scene. The aged and at Paris to celebrate the signing of Peace, the care worn soldier of the cross, having nearly fin-