

Meeting and Monthly Conferences. There are some encouraging appearances, especially in Gosh. At our last meeting four requested to be prayed for, and I hope God will hear and answer prayer on their behalf, and will bring them to the glorious liberty of the Gospel. I expect (God willing) to spend six or eight weeks here, and request an interest in the prayers of all my brethren.

THE FAMILY CASKET

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 6, 1856.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication will be inserted without the author's name, 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.

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GREAT MEETING! IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!! PROHIBITION TRIUMPHANT!!!

As stated in our last the anti-Prohibitionists have had their great meeting, and they were nobly and manfully met by the advocates of sobriety and good order. Some people anticipated great disturbance, plenty of work for the police, and the free use of deadly weapons, &c. Well there was a great crowd, plenty of excitement, a tremendous battle, and a glorious victory. But no one seemed disposed to break the head of his neighbour or to commit deeds of violence of any sort. The police force was there, but these armed gentry had nothing to do but to look on, and witness the harmless fight, and the bloodless triumph. Thanks to the Prohibition of 1856 for this. We can remember the time when the drinking habits were in unrestrained vigor, no Total Abstinence pledge, no Sons of Temperance, no mention made of prohibiting by law the pestiferous trade; and in that golden age, if purchase two dozen men got together for any purpose, such as felling the trees of the forest, piling burnt wood, raising or moving buildings, digging potatoes, holding general meetings, town meetings and elections, or tying the tyneenial knot, &c., they were almost sure to have a fight before they separated, and go home with bloody noses and blackened eyes, &c., but now in these days of Prohibition 3,000 people can meet together and discuss one of the most exciting questions of the age for hours, and separate without a blow, or scarcely an angry look. Query, would Bishop Medley and the Rev. Mr. McDermott, Bishop Connolly and the Rev. Mr. Coster, Mr. Simonds and Lawyer Jack, &c., wish us to go back to these good old times? If all the world had been of their opinion there would have been no counteracting influence up to the present time, and liquor selling and liquor drinking and liquor routes, and liquor crimes of all sorts and of all degrees, would have just gone quietly on, converting our beautiful world into a perfect pandemonium of guilt and misery. But thanks to good old Lyman Beecher, and to Father Matthew, thanks to the old Temperance Society, thanks to the Sons, thanks to the Cadets, and thanks to the Daughters of Temperance, thanks to the Christian people, and thanks to godly ministers, the true apostolic succession, these days of darkness have passed, and the true light shineth, and we live now to see Total Abstinence and Prohibition working as leaven in the moral constitution of Society, and in despite of clerical and legal combinations with the rowdian and vulgar, the ruin scattered and the rum debauched portions of Society, this leaven will diffuse its healthful influence through all grades of the community, from the highest to the lowest, until not only our Province, but the world shall rise up, emancipated and free, and the white pure banner of Temperance shall wave in eternal triumph over every land.

But to this Public Meeting. The opposition determined to make an immense display in favor of repeal, and the Sons resolved to stand by the law, and meet its opponents face to face upon their own ground, to discuss the subject freely and fully, and to test the strength of the overwhelming majority, so much boasted of by the repealers.

As the Court Room was pre-occupied the only room which could be used for the meeting was the City Court Room. The Mayor very properly directed the High Constable, Mr. Stockford, to have this room in order. The officer obeyed orders, and had the place in readiness at an early hour; and as the Sons had decided not to be too late, many of them were on hand a couple of hours before the time. Consequently when the Sheriff came about half-past 11 o'clock, he found them there and ready for action. By this time, however, an immense crowd of all ranks and creeds, those for and those against the law had assembled around the door, and seeing there was no room to accommodate them inside the Sheriff resolved to hold the meeting outside, and accordingly made this announcement to the parties in the room. To this they replied that they had assembled according to the request of the Sheriff, were there as the Freemen of the City of St

John, and were ready to proceed to business. If he thought proper to hold his meeting out of doors they would hold the constitutional meeting inside.

This being the decision, a Chairman and Secretary were chosen, and the meeting proceeded on business. The following is the official account of the doings of the inside meeting:

At a Public Meeting held this day, 30th January, 1856, at the City Court House, in pursuance of the requisition and hand bill issued by the Sheriff.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously—

That S. K. Foster, Esq., be requested to act as Chairman; and that John Fraser be requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Rev. J. Porter and seconded by the Rev. E. McLeod, and carried unanimously.

That in the opinion of this Meeting the Prohibition Liquor Law deserves a fair and impartial trial by the Country, and therefore it is not expedient to petition the Legislature for its repeal.

Whereupon three cheers were given for the Queen and three for the Provincial Secretary.

Moved and seconded.—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in all the City papers, and Telegraphed to Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephens, St. Andrews, Miramichi and Dalhousie.

Mr. Foster being requested to leave the Chair and N. S. Demill take the same.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair; likewise a vote of thanks to the Secretary.

S. K. FOSTER, Chairman,
JOHN FRASER, Secretary.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 30, 1856.

While this was going on inside the High Sheriff, after having consulted with some of the parties concerned, called the meeting to order on the platform of the Court House, he, the Sheriff, occupying the Chair. Having stated the objects of the meeting, he called upon Charles Simonds, Esq., to come forward. Mr. Simonds began by moving the following resolution:—

"Whereas the act to prevent the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors, which came into operation on the first day of January instant, is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive in its enactments, and is in consequence creating hostile feelings between different portions of the people of New Brunswick, thus disturbing the quiet and well-being of society:

And whereas, in its operation, the said act is ruinous to many of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, and is utterly inconsistent with the privileges of a free people:

Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that every constitutional means should be used to procure the repeal of the said act, and the passing of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and prevent the abuse thereof, by establishing a well considered, judicious and stringent licence system."

Mr. Simonds in a speech, not remarkable for distinctness or eloquence, proceeded to recapitulate the old arguments which have been answered a thousand times. Such as the Prohibition Law is unjust—arbitrary—against English precedent, and an infringement of the rights of the people. Mr. Simonds is one of our oldest and most wealthy inhabitants, and has in his day occupied a prominent position in the Legislative enactments of the Province. He of course, like all other men, has a perfect right to advocate his own opinions; but we frankly confess it was a pitiable sight to see one who had lived so many years in the world, and who had seen with his own eyes, heard with his own ears, and probably felt in his own heart so much of the desolating and debasing results of the doomed traffic, standing upon that platform to give as it were, a course so unrighteous in principle, and so ruinous in its whole tendency from first to last. Surely our respected friend passes through the dark valley on his way to the spirit world, this speech on the platform of the Court House, will not be among the most pleasant reminiscences of a protracted life. But his account is with his maker and judge, and not with us.

Mr. Simonds was followed by William Jack, Esq., Lawyer. Mr. Jack stands very high in this community as a gentleman, as a business man, and as a lawyer; but many of his admirers and friends extremely regretted to see him coming forward thus prominently on the side of intoxicating drinks.

There was very little that was either now or forcible in Mr. Jack's observations. Having taken the stand, lawyer-like, he felt it his duty to make the best of a bad cause. Hence he talked of the serious loss of revenue, a story which has been ringing the changes ever since the Temperance reformation commenced. Thirty years ago the poor drunkards all over the land were terribly alarmed at the loss of revenue. They used even then to say, "these Temperance fanatics that are persuading the people to give up rum, will ruin our revenue as sure as the world. What on earth will we do for money to build our roads and bridges if these enthusiasts go on at the rate they are going? Why the country will be ruined by them, and we shall have to travel without roads." On this subject they were remarkably eloquent, especially when they were, as the people used to say, half seas over. If therefore, we would give Mr. Jack credit for sincerity in his remarks on this point, we cannot give him credit for originality. But what is the supposed loss to the revenue? Mr. Jack puts it down in round numbers at £40,000. If the revenue arising from the liquor traffic amounts to this enormous sum, what must be the entire cost of the whole amount of liquor consumed in the province? Probably not less than £400,000; and is it not better to lose £40,000, than £400,000? For all that is used as a common beverage is a dead loss, nay, it would be infinitely better if this large sum were thrown into the depths of the sea, than to expend it for liquor. It is not the original cost merely that is sacrificed; but there must be added the fearful catalogue of evils engendered by the use of these liquors.

Mr. Jack apparently conscious of the weakness of any argument drawn from political economy fled to the Scriptures; the very last place, by the way, that a man should go for props to sustain an iniquitous practice. He ventured even the assertion, that in the whole Scriptures there was no mention of total abstinence. Is Mr. Jack conversant with the Scriptures? If not, it is not for him to say what is there, or what is not there; and if he be familiar with the contents of the sacred book, is it safe for him thus to impugn its awful sanctions?

Turn Mr. Jack, if you please, to Proverbs xlii: 22, and read—"BE NOT AMONG WINE-BIBBERS." Go on to the 31st verse and read—"Look not

thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Can you read these passages Mr. Jack, and then say, that total abstinence is a taught in the Bible? But we need not quote particular passages, the fact is that the general law and precepts of Scripture as they are found in the Bible, in every part of revelation, are against the use of that which injures the health, debases the morals, and destroys the soul. Intoxicating liquors do this, and therefore we should abstain from their use.

There was one charge made by Mr. Jack, which was quite too glaring and absurd to be passed over in silence. We refer to the remark, that a majority of the Sons are reformed drunkards. Are you acquainted with the Sons of Temperance in these Provinces, Mr. Jack? If you are not, it is not wise or proper in you to attempt to give the public a false impression by her sudden denials, their history? If you do know who and what they are, how dare you publicly falsify their characters? True, they can boast of taking poison in the meshes and ruin of the intoxicating bowl by scores, and by hundreds, and restoring them to the paths of sobriety, virtue and truth; and only for the snares thrown in the way by the tempting traffic, and by the insidious example of moderate drinkers, they would have added many more to the list of reformed drunkards, every one of whom stands forth as a grand monument of the principles which they advocate.

Query—How many unfortunate drunkards have the whole army of liquor dealers in the City and Province reclaimed from the paths of evil? How many have Lawyer Jack, and all who sympathize with his views, rescued from the drunkard's infamy, and the drunkard's direful doom? Let conscience answer.

But while we rejoice, as angels have rejoiced, over the restoration of many who had sadly fallen by the power of a vitiated appetite, some of whom, like John Br. Gough, have come forth *temperant longed*, to proclaim the doctrines of his mighty reform, we have to tell Lawyer Jack that in these Lower Provinces of Her Majesty's dominions, there are, at least, 200 Christian Ministers, connected with the different denominations, who are pledged Sons of Temperance, any there is not one of them, probably, that would come within the class of reformed drunkards. Having been connected with the Sons from the beginning, we ought to know something of their history, and our own impression is, that no more than one in fifty can be said to have come from the class referred to by Mr. Jack. If we are asked who the Sons of Temperance are in these Provinces, we answer, they are the men who, to a very great extent, hold instrumentally, the political, moral and religious destinies of the country in their hand;—men who constitute the very backbone of their country's strength and progress, and who are labouring day and night, to save the drunkard, to raise up the downtrodden, to throw the shield of Abstinence and of Prohibition over the rising generation, and to inscribe, in legible characters, of living light, temperance, purity, and fidelity, upon every page of human history, henceforth and forever. The future historians will write the names of these men now magnified, as the true benefactors of the race, while the names of those who now figure so prominently in the ranks of the opposition, will be lost.

Mr. Jack having concluded his speech, Mr. J. W. Lawrence offered the following amendment:—"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting the Prohibition Liquor Law deserves a fair and impartial trial by the Country, and therefore it is not expedient to petition the Legislature for its repeal."

Mr. Lawrence sustained this amendment by a speech of considerable length, in which he met the arguments of the preceding speakers with much ease and tact, quietly taking them to pieces, and scattering them to the winds of heaven. We should like to give this speech in full, but our space will not admit.

James Porter, Esq., was called upon to second the amendment, which he did; but stated, as he could not recognise this as the constitutional meeting, that having been already held in the City Court Room, if he spoke at all it must be by sufferance. The Sheriff explained, and Mr. Porter gave place to N. S. DeMille, Esq., who made some observations which fell upon the ears of the assembled multitude with telling power. Among other things he said, "many rich men are opposed to prohibition, but the object of too many of that class is to make the working classes mere hovers of wood and drawers of water." Mr. Simonds denied this; but Mr. DeMille re-asserted it. He then asked what have all the liquor dealers in the City of St. John done for the working classes.—He (Mr. DeMille) was prepared to show that he had paid to the working classes for labor, within the last three years, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, IN CASH. This, said he, is more than all the liquor dealers in Saint John had done, put them all together.

The speeches being ended, the Sheriff put the question upon the amendment, taking care to explain that those who were in favour of the original resolution would not vote for the amendment. The show of hands in favor of the amendment was then called for, and it was evident that it was sustained by a very large majority; but the Sheriff said that this test was not satisfactory, and the question must be taken by dividing the assembly. He then read the original resolution and the amendment, and then called upon those in favor of the amendment to go to the right, and those against it to go to the left, this movement exhibited nearly the same result, and the consequence was, that the Sheriff stated that he was unable to decide which party had the majority, and therefore declared the meeting dissolved. The Temperance men gave three hearty cheers for Prohibition, and three more for their gracious Majesty the Queen, and then hastened to the Temperance Hall where they fell upon their knees while Rev. Mr. McKay, who led their devotions, thanked God in their behalf for the triumph they had won. It was a solemn moment, and one that will be long remembered. Thus ended one of the most important meetings ever held in the City of Saint John. As the telegraphic wires bore the joyful intelligence to the remotest towns and villages of the Province, multitudes thanked God and took courage.

We have only to add, let the friends of Prohibition fearlessly and faithfully do their duty, and they have nothing to fear in regard to the issue. Truth is mighty and must prevail.

Addictive Bereavement.

Many of our readers will be pained to learn that the beloved wife of the Mayor of this City, W. D. Smith, Esq., has been recently severed from her affectionate family by the stern hand of death. Her disease being inflammatory made rapid progress, and in despite of medical skill in a few short days terminated fatally. A devoted husband and nine children, viz: two sons and seven daughters, are thus suddenly deprived of the society of one whose presence was the light and joy of the household. This excellent lady was not only beloved by her own family and relations, but she was a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Affable and winning in her address, affectionate and amiable in her temper, and of course had only to be known to be highly esteemed. The sensation was it wise or proper in you to attempt to give the public a false impression by her sudden denials, their history? If you do know who and what they are, how dare you publicly falsify their characters? True, they can boast of taking poison in the meshes and ruin of the intoxicating bowl by scores, and by hundreds, and restoring them to the paths of sobriety, virtue and truth; and only for the snares thrown in the way by the tempting traffic, and by the insidious example of moderate drinkers, they would have added many more to the list of reformed drunkards, every one of whom stands forth as a grand monument of the principles which they advocate.

Prayer was offered at the house by the Rev. Mr. Donald, whose ministry the deceased was accustomed to attend, and at the grave by Rev. I. E. Bill. We tender our deepest sympathies to the bereaved family, and entreat the Divine benediction to rest upon them in this season of peculiar trial and sorrow.

In the midst of Life we are in Death.

Never was it our lot to witness a more striking verification of this passage, than on Saturday last, when attending the funeral of the Mayor's lady, Mrs. Smith. Adam Jack, Esq., a highly respectable citizen, was one of the Pall-bearers on the occasion. The procession had walked as far as the Golden Ball, when the Ministers, Doctor, Pall-bearers, and others, were taken up by the coaches in attendance; Mr. Jack, with other gentlemen, entered the second coach. We had proceeded but a few rods, when the forward coach, containing the ministers and doctor, was stopped, with the announcement, that Mr. Jack was in a fit, and the doctor was wanted. We hastened back to the coach where he was, and, to our utter surprise, no trace of life or consciousness could be discerned. The Doctor ordered the coach to proceed to Mr. Jack's residence with all possible speed, which it did, and was there in a very few minutes, when the usual means to awaken sensibility in such cases were instantly employed; but all was over; the spirit had taken its departure to the invisible state.

Mr. Jack was an Elder in the Rev. Mr. Donald's Church, possessed excellent qualities of mind, and was highly esteemed in this community for his strict integrity in business life. He was particularly engaging in his manners, and it is said that his domestic qualities were such as to render him the idol of his household. Hence his sudden removal from our midst is deeply regretted by all who knew him. How impressive the lesson which this event teaches. A husband and a father leaves the caresses of his family in perfect health, to attend the funeral of an esteemed friend; and in less than an hour, is brought back to that family in the icy arms of death. How loudly does it speak to the living, saying—BE YE ALSO READY!

Our Railroads.

The Hon. Attorney General arrived from England last week, and it is positively asserted that he has been "highly successful in his Railway mission," and has arranged with Messrs. Baring, B. others for all the money necessary to proceed with the works; that Messrs. Jackson, & Co., have been satisfactorily "disposed of," but we are not told in what way. We hope that when the House meets, these reports will all turn out to be correct, and that something will be done immediately to carry out so important an element in Provincial progress. This will tend to put animation and life into all our commercial transactions. But we must not be too sanguine, but wait for more definite information on this important subject.

The Church Witness and Prohibition.

Our esteemed contemporary the Church Witness of the 3rd inst., in correcting a mistake which it had made in saying there were "ten to one" at the Public Meeting in Fredericton against Prohibition, says:—"We abstain for reasons which we deem sufficient from entering into a discussion of this subject."

The Head Quarters, a paper violently opposed to the Law in reply to some remarks made by the Religious Intelligencer, claims the Witness as being on his side and says:—"If his reverence," meaning the Editor, "will just look at the Church Witness he will find a paper conducted under the auspices of Evangelical Episcopalians, and yet find it opposed to the Law." Does the Head Quarters speak truly when he puts the Church Witness in this false position on this great moral question?

Sermons on Prohibition.

The Rev. SAMUEL ROBINSON delivered a Sermon on Prohibition in the Brussels Street Baptist Church, on Sabbath evening January 27th. He based his discourse on the 7th verse of the 64th chapter of Isaiah. The Rev. gentleman handled the subject ably and eloquently, and the arguments he brought forward to sustain the principle of Prohibition were powerful and convincing. The Chapel was well filled, and all present appeared to be interested with the subject, and pleased with the manner in which the Rev. gentleman presented his views to his congregation.

We understand that the Rev. E. McLeod, Editor of the Religious Intelligencer also preached a Sermon on the same subject, in the Free-will Baptist Church, Waterloo Street, on the same evening to a large congregation.—Temperance Telegraph.

The Rev. I. E. BILL delivered a discourse on Prohibition in the German-street Baptist Church on Sabbath evening last, founded on Proverbs xx: 1. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived by the is not wise." There was a very large audience, and the sermon was listened to with marked attention and interest.

The Majority.

We stated in our last issue that the majority at the Public Meeting on Wednesday last in favor of sustaining the Prohibition Law was at least two to one. We judged of course from the show of hands as they appeared on the amendment. It has been said by the opposition press that many of those who lifted their hand for the amendment did not understand the question, and therefore did not know what they were voting for. It may be so. This probably is the best apology that could be offered for the defeat; but after all, it is not very complimentary to those who were summoned together to discuss a grave question, and to decide upon its merits, to say that they were such fools, that they could not understand the difference between the original motion and the amendment, especially when it was so lucidly explained by the presiding officer.

Gentlemen who were looking out of the windows and from the platform, who had a better chance to see than we had, have assured us that the show of hands for the amendment the majority was even larger than two to one. The following statements from our contemporaries go to confirm the view we have taken.

The "Religious Intelligencer" says:

The question now being called, the amendment was first put, and the sense of the meeting taken by a show of hands. An immense majority in favor of the amendment was evident.

The "Temperance Telegraph" says:

We affirm on the authority of several persons who were coolly watching the proceedings of the meeting from the windows of the Court House, that there was a majority of two-thirds in favor of the amendment.

The "Courier" says:

It is the opinion of several, who were present as disinterested spectators, that the amendment was carried by a large majority.

A Correspondent at Fredericton says:—"I find that the result of our Public Meeting here was very grossly misrepresented in most of the public prints in St. John, as well as in the Head Quarters of this City. From the closest observation I could make at the meeting, I am satisfied that the vote against the amendment did not exceed three to two, and that had the vote been confined to the rate-payers of the City, a majority would have been found in favor of the Prohibition Law, and that the friends of the Law are willing to test the question at any time provided the meeting be confined to the rate-payers."

We are glad to learn that a Way Office has been established at Letite, about nine miles from the St. George Post Office, under the care of Mr. James Dock. We are requested to express the sincere thanks of the people of that vicinity to the Postmaster General for his kindness in affording them this additional facility for communicating with the various parts of the Province.

Good.—We are informed on reliable authority that Prohibition in the Counties of Albert and Westmoreland has an overwhelming majority on its side.

Revival.—We are pleased to learn that a revival of religion is in progress in Westport, Nova Scotia. Members of the church are aroused, and poor sinners are seeking salvation. May this good work prosper.

MEETING AT KINGSTON.—We perceive by handbills that the Sheriff of King's County has called a Public Meeting of the inhabitants for Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, Kingston, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the repeal of the Prohibition Law. All Temperance men, who feel an interest in Prohibition, would do well to attend.

We are sorry to inform our new subscribers who wish to commence with the first number of the present year, that we have not a copy of the first number left. We have had applications from a great many persons for them, but have been unable to satisfy them.

We regret to say that in consequence of the pressure of local information and correspondence this week, we have been obliged to disappoint our readers of the pleasure of perusing the interesting extracts from "G. O. G's Journal," as well as the article on "The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon." They will appear in our next issue.

Slander Refuted.

We published the note from Tertius last week for the purpose of giving Bro. Nutter an opportunity of refuting an unfounded slander brought up from the grave. The following pithy and truthful reply will, we trust, put the matter to rest for ever.

Reply.

Mr. Editor.—Having just read in the Christian Visitor of January 30, the communication of brother Tertius, in which he inquires, if I "ever said, or taught in Nova Scotia, or elsewhere, that there are infants in hell not a span long;" or, "that hell is paved with the skulls bones of infants." Tertius says, he has heard such a story more than once; and refers to an excellent lady, the wife of a minister, who says "her father heard him make such an assertion." In reply to the inquiry of my good friend, I wish to say, First, that there is nothing in my creed, not a jot or tittle, that I am either ashamed or afraid to assert before the whole world. Secondly, that I have no such item in my articles of faith; of course I have no occasion to make such an assertion, or teach it to others. Thirdly, that I *flatly deny* having made the statement in Nova Scotia, or in any other place on the face of the globe. Fourthly, that I do not believe there is one infant in hell; or, that there ever will be. Fifthly, I assure our friend, that I have not only never made such a statement, but that I never said anything which implied such a thing. Sixthly, that I have attended the funeral of scores of infants in Nova Scotia and elsewhere; and I believe I have never failed, in every instance, to declare it as my opinion, that all persons, dying in infancy, are in heaven, happy and blessed. I can produce a multitude of evidences to prove this fact. Seventhly, I reply, that there are hundreds of persons, members of Baptist churches, who have heard me preach, and I call upon every one of these to state, if they ever heard such a

word out of my lips; or any thing that by fair construction implied this.

But I cannot let this opportunity pass, without entering my solemn protest, against this old worn out, but oft repeated slander, against Baptist ministers. Our good old fathers, who have gone to glory, were abused in the same manner in their day.

This same thing was charged upon Dr. Gill and other English Baptist ministers. Many of the German Baptists were charged with it, falsely, before the Popish tribunals; and in every instance positively denied the charge.

Finally, I say to my good friend Tertius, that I have no doubt but that the lady he refers to, is, as he says, an excellent lady, and I wish him to give my kind compliments to her, and tell her, that, as I have no doubt but that she had a most "excellent" father, and as it would very much injure his reputation; if she will promise not to repeat this story, I will most cheerfully forgive her what is past; and hope and pray that she and myself, by the grace of God, and through the precious blood of our common Saviour, may be prepared to meet in heaven, when our journey on earth is ended.

D. NUTTER.

Brother David Bleakney, 3rd, writing from Uppan under date of January 28th, says:

On my way to this place I enjoyed the pleasure of meeting with Brother David Crandal, in Upper Sussex, and spent a Sabbath there with profit to myself, as likewise I hope to the people. I then proceeded on my way until Wednesday evening, when at the School-room near Mr. Titus's, in the vicinity of the Hampton church, I met with our excellent young brother Edwards, a Licentiate from Elder Nutter's church, in Portland. I am pleased to inform you that the church in Hampton has engaged the services of Brother Edwards, for six months. He is now laboring indefatigably, and with good acceptance for the prosperity of the cause of God in that place. On Thursday I was called upon to preach in a settlement called Damascus, on a funeral occasion. From thence on Friday and Saturday I proceeded to this place, where yesterday (Sabbath) I endeavored to hold forth to the people the word of life, both morning and evening. In the morning in the Chapel near to Deacon Humphrey Smith's, and in the evening in the Temperance Hall, near Brother Ammon Fowler's. Thus I continue through the grace of our God to witness both to small and great saying, "none other things than those which Moses and the Prophets did say should come."

For the Christian Visitor.

Donation Visit.

One of these modern and most interesting meetings, took place on the 23rd of January 1856, at the residence of Rev. A. Cogswell, who with his wife and family were ready with open arms to receive and welcome the visitors who continued to come with buoyant hearts and smiling faces with their offerings until they numbered upwards of 130.

After tea, which was bountifully provided by the ladies, one of the Deacons, on behalf of the company, presented Rev. A. Cogswell, and his family, with a donation of upwards of £38 in useful articles and cash followed by appropriate and numerous addresses, which were very feelingly replied to by Rev. Aaron Cogswell.

The company was composed of persons belonging to the different denominations in the place who were very pleasantly engaged in singing and conversation, until 10 o'clock, when prayer having been offered by Rev. Gilbert Spurr, they returned to their homes much delighted with their visit, and could adapt the language of the Poet and say—

Now pleasant 'tis to see
Kindred and friends agree,
Each in their proper station move,
And each call their part
With sympathizing heart,
In all the care of life and love.

ONE OF THE COMPANY.

Public Temperance Meetings.

A public meeting, called by Handbills, was held at the Temperance Hall in Charlton on the evening of the 24th of January last, in order to give the inhabitants an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the Prohibition Liquor Law. There was a very large attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen present. The Chair was occupied by S. W. Gave, Esq., and Mr. S. Mosher was appointed Secretary. Able and convincing speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. R. Knight, Dr. Jay, and Joseph Noble, also by Andre Cushin, and Barnabas Tilton, Esqrs., and also by Mr. Wm. Wedderburn, and (at the call of the meeting) by Mr. C. Smiler, all of whom spoke in strains of eloquence and power to strong resolutions, which were passed unanimously in favor of the Prohibition Law.

A public Temperance meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Portland, on Friday evening the 25th of January last. The Hall was well filled, and the audience was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Nutter, Pastor of the Portland Baptist Church, who in a speech of much interest entertained the meeting for upwards of an hour. He was followed by John Fraser, Esq., who also addressed the meeting in a speech of great power.

P. E. I.—Simultaneous Temperance Meetings were held in many of the principal places in this island, on the day when the Liquor Law would come into operation in the sister province of New Brunswick.

The meeting in Charlottetown was large and of a most satisfactory character.

Resolutions were passed, and speeches made, approving of a Prohibition Law.

Mr. J. W. Morrison occupied the chair.

A combination of clergymen and other gentlemen belonging to the Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Baptist Denominations took part in the proceedings.

MAHINERS' LYCUM.—Immense interest was taken in lecture and experiments on Electricity, last Wednesday evening at the Marine Hall. The lecture and experiments James Patterson, L.L.D. has kindly agreed to continue this evening. And to avoid too great a rush, boys will not be admitted.

Collection at the door, which will be open at 7 o'clock.

We regret to learn that James Taylor, Esq., M. P. died at his residence at Fredericton on Monday afternoon.