

THE FAMILY CASKET

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 21, 1856.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name, and with his 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 *The Visitor* 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.

Shall our Ministers Leave?

Leave where, some of our readers enquire?

Leave the Province we answer. Is there any reason to apprehend that they will do so? Yes there is. We happen to know that several of our best men are pondering this matter now very seriously in their own minds, and unless some influence can be brought to bear upon them to detain them they are off, to find a post of usefulness in the far West or somewhere else.

This to obtain minds, may seem a thing of small moment; but we regard it as a very serious matter.

Suppose some three or four or half dozen of our best men leave their churches, who will supply their places? Some self-opinionated covetous professors may say we will do our own preaching, and then we shall not have to support the ministry.

And has it come to this, that it is a hardship to sustain the ministry of God's word and ordinances; the very means which he has ordained for the salvation of the world? Surely no one that believes God's truth, or who feels a personal interest in the Gospel, can fail to realize its unnumbered advantages to every district, village, town, city, province, nation, brought under its purifying and redeeming elements. Is it with you professors of godliness, and with you Christian churches of trivial consequence, whether the Gospel be preached steadily and regularly or not? If so you have yet to learn some of the first lessons of the Christianity of the New Testament. Your minister leave you? Why does he go? Is it simply for the sake of worldly ease or filthy lucre without reference to increasing usefulness in the Lord's vineyard? If so the sooner he goes the better; he has mistaken his vocation, and will be but of little service to you or any body else. He is a man of the world and will be so treated in a coming day. But pause before you lay this sin to the charge of our minister. It is just possible the cause of his leaving is with you. He has sought by prayer, and sympathy, by argument and labour to arouse you to spiritual activity, and co-operation in the great work in which he is engaged, and he sees you slumbering at your posts, until his heart sinks under the discouragements which press upon him, & he sees a want of Christian unity in the church, or a spirit of strife and discord, or some restless spirits are sowing the seeds of dissension and ill will, and by this means are throwing insurmountable obstacles in the way of his success. Or he may see himself surrounded with a growing family, and the salary you give him is not sufficient to meet their reasonable necessities; and small as it is, perhaps some think it quite too large. Under such circumstances your minister would be very likely to feel that his services are not appreciated, and that he must seek another home. Every truly Christian minister knows that he can be useful wherever he is. Nothing, therefore, can be more reasonable than that he should seek a field where his labours will be appreciated, and where his mind will not be encumbered with worldly cares, or perplexed with financial inability to meet his necessities. What so harassing to a minister's mind as to feel that he is the victim of debts which he cannot discharge.

A Christian church acts in a manner utterly unworthy of its principles and professions when, if by sheer covetousness, it suffers its minister to remain under such a crushing weight. We are aware that it sometimes happens that ministers are too lavish in their expenditure, and thereby involve themselves and others unnecessarily in trouble, but such cases are rare and form the exception, not the general rule. Dire necessity in most instances compels them to habits of rigid economy. So far as our observation goes this is emphatically true in relation to the Baptist ministry, but however economical, they have wants which must be supplied, and such of them as have families find their wants greatly multiplied. If therefore they find themselves associated with a people that is either unable or unwilling to make a suitable provision for them, who can blame them if they seek that provision elsewhere?

God has raised up ministers in New Brunswick in connexion with our Churches, who would be an ornament to any denomination in any country, and never were their services more needed than at the present time. When we hear of their leaving their posts, our hearts sink with discomfiture. If the object of our life was simply to secure a competency for ourselves, or if we did not feel ourselves identified in sympathy, in affection, in prayer, and in labour with our brethren generally, we should feel very differently from what we do, when report says that A. B. and C., &c., are thinking seriously of going to the Western States to find a home for themselves and their families. There is evidently a wrong somewhere. Will brethren examine this matter, find out where the evil is, and try to remove it?

Anniversary Meetings in New York.

We noticed last week the Anniversaries of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and of the American Home Missionary Society, we now call attention to other Anniversary Meetings commencing with the meeting of the BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From statements made in the progress of discussion, it appears that several causes have contributed to diminish the income of the Society during the past year, and consequently to reduce the number of its missionaries, and to seriously embarrass its operations.

The following summary of labors and results appeared in the Report read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. B. M. Hill, D. D.:

The number of missionaries employed by the Society for a part or whole of the year, is 113. Of this number, 100 were under appointment on the 1st of April, 1856. A few new appointments were made in the course of the year, but four only became permanent arrangements, and only 52 missionaries remained in commission at the close of the year. Nine collecting agents, also, have been employed during the whole or portion of the year.

The missionaries were distributed as follows:—In Canada (East), 7; Canada (West), 1; New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 4; Ohio, 8; Michigan, 5; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 17; Wisconsin, 25; Iowa, 12; Minnesota, 7; Oregon, 3; California, 4; New Mexico, 5; Kansas, 2; and New Granada, 1; making the number of States and Territories occupied 15.

Of the number of missionaries employed, 19 have preached the Gospel in foreign languages, viz:—German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, French, Spanish, Pueblo, and Navajo Indian. Nearly all of the 19 are themselves of foreign nationality.

From the reports received from missionaries it appears that 196 stations and out-stations have been supplied, and the aggregate of time bestowed upon the field is equal to that of one man for 27 years.

The missionaries report, also, the baptism of 542 persons—the hopeful conversion of 198 others—the organization of 21 churches—the ordination of 15 ministers—the completion of 19 church edifices, and progress in building 4 others.

Sermons preached, 11,269

Lectures and addresses, 848

Pastoral visits, 24,000

Prayer and other meetings attended, 6,403

Signatures to the temperance pledge, 171

Miles traveled in the discharge of duty, 137,220

Schools visited, 311

Sabbath schools in the churches, 145

Bible classes, 80

Number of teachers, 929

Number of scholars, 6,817

Volumes of S. B. libraries, 20,000

Students where M. C. of prayer is observed, 56

Preparings for the ministry, 16

The churches, aided by the Society, contributed, during the year, to the usual objects of Christian benevolence, \$3,361.87, besides about \$14,000 for the support of the cause of Christ among themselves.

Eighteen churches, recently aided by the Society, have determined to sustain their pastors hereafter, without further drafts upon our treasury.

The *Examiner* says, that the Rev. J. R. Stowe in moving the acceptance of the Report, made the following remarks:—

"All were aware of the immense importance of the enterprise, and all must feel the responsibility of sustaining it. Its work was the work of the Lord. During the Society's operations, they had employed 1,200 men, and the amount of service rendered was equal to the time of one man for 1800 years. These missionaries had baptized more than 24,500 persons, organized more than 980 churches, ordained more than 600 ministers, and built more than 200 meeting-houses. All this has been accomplished at an expense of less than \$540,000. Compare this with any of the grand worldly enterprises, and see how infinitely the advantage rested with this enterprise."

President Anderson in seconding the reception of the Report, according to the *Examiner*, made a speech which applies, with admirable adaptiveness to our Home Missionary operations in New Brunswick. Here it is, read it and profit by it:—

"President M. B. Anderson seconded the adoption of the Report. The common saying that charity began at home, he said, was in a great measure true. Our responsibilities to do good to our fellows, were greater as they were nearer to us. He would not say that benevolence was like light and heat—that it varied in proportion to the square of the distances, but real Christian love, as it went out of the heart of a man, extended first to his family, then to his neighborhood, then to his church, and then to his country. That could hardly be a real benevolence, which manifested itself only with regard to people who were a great way off. The Bible itself said, 'Beginning at Jerusalem,' and afterwards, 'to the Gentiles.' There was a warrant in religion for an enlightened patriotism. Patriotism was denied in no quarter. People talked about the solidarity of the race, and said that families should be merged in Palæstine and Phœnixia. But such people were generally Pantheists, and denied entirely the individual responsibility of man. In doing his duty to his family and his neighborhood, he did his duty to his country, and to the remotest dweller on the face of the globe. Home evangelization is the basis of all foreign evangelization. There could be no foreign work done, except the home work was done, and done well. The stream could not rise higher than the fountain. We could not give out to others what we had not in our own hearts. There was not a revival of religion in America which was not felt all over the world. It was from churches that we sent forth missionaries. The man who worked for Home Missions was working for Foreign Missions, and the only true Christian spirit was the true missionary spirit."

He was particularly interested in founding churches. The organization of the churches had been given us by God for a specific purpose. Churches must be organized for the purposes of evangelization, and of Christian education. And he must be allowed here to make an incidental remark. When they sent out a young man to preach, they ought not to send him away and have no care of him afterwards. When they sent a young man to a Theological Seminary, they should follow him up, and see whether he continued his religious exercises. He believed that no man was fit to preach, who had not been called of God to take upon him the work of a minister, with all its sacrifices, and all its responsibilities. The call which ministers received from God, was not merely the command that every man had received to spread the gospel. The church must be organized, with a ministry and a deaconship. They might rest assured that that institution was intended to be the conservative power of the world."

He also believed in the necessity of a central directing agency. Napoleon wrote a letter to his brother Joseph, on the art of war, in which he said, "Be not superior at the actual point of contact; it is not necessary to be actually superior. So it was in religion. He remembered a church that was built in the midst of a barren plain, so as to be in a central position. He said that church not long ago, and it had gone completely to ruin. Had it been built in the village near by, it would have prospered, and would now be wielding a general and beneficent influence. There must be a central agency, to seize on the centers of influence. Christ sent out the Apostles into the cities. We had a vast mass of foreign elements, which by the force of Christian influence, was to be melted down into the Cornithian brass of a noble people. The battle of religious liberty was as yet but half won; that doctrine was identified with our Society. The only consistent Calvinism, too, was dependent on it; for the doctrine of Pædo-baptism was utterly inconsistent with genuine Calvinism. Our church organization was the guaranty of all freedom; the pattern of all civil liberty. True we were democratic—intensely democratic—but still we were conservative of all the while. An Episcopalian clergyman said to him not long ago, 'You Baptists are strange people; you all understand all your doctrines.' He answered that that was owing to the clearness of the doctrine, and not to the ability of its believers. We were conservatives against Romanism on the one hand, and against Rationalism on the other. He was a Baptist, his father and mother were Baptists. When he was a little boy, his mother took him by several large churches to a little Baptist chapel where an old deacon used to read a sermon in a very dull way. But he always read a good sermon, and the prayers were excellent. And his convictions had grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength. He hoped they would go on and spread Baptist churches and a ministry called of God, over the West and South, and if 'manifest destiny' led the banner of our country to the isthmus of Darien, he trusted that Baptist missionaries would go with our merchants and adventurers."

The Missionary Union.

The Board commenced on the 13th inst. The following summary of the Report exhibit the proceedings of the year:—

During the past year no missionary has been removed by death, and only one female assistant, Mrs. E. D. Meeker, of the Shawanoe Mission.

Two missionaries, Rev. Francis Barker, of the Shawanoe Mission, and Mr. T. S. Ranney, of the Maunlain Mission, and their wives, have retired from their connection with the Union. Of the members of the Board, two have died, Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., of New York City, and Rev. Dora D. Pratt, of Nashua, N. H.

MISSIONARY ROOMS.—Rev. Wm. H. Shailer, D. D., having declined the office of Home Secretary, to which he was appointed by the Board at the annual meeting, the Executive Committee proceeded to fill the vacancy by the election of Rev. Jonah G. Warren, of Troy, N. Y., who accepted the office, and entered upon its duties in August. The Assistant Treasurer has given the prescribed bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of the treasury department, as assigned to him by the Treasurer and the Executive Committee.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The receipts into the Treasury during the year, from all sources, were \$140,493.81; the expenditures \$106,698.42. Of the receipts, \$3,000 were from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and \$3,000 from the United States Government. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in expenditures of \$3,629.89, and an increase in the receipts of \$18,586.23. The indebtedness of the Union was reduced by the sum of \$22,595.39, and now amounts to \$38,737.85.

RECAPITULATION.—The number of missions sustained by the Union is 21, of Stations 98, and of outstations 631. Of the outstations, 441 are connected with the German mission. The number of laborers sent from this country, including 57 female assistants, is 112; and of native labor, 35; total, 147. There are 298 churches. The number of baptisms reported from the missions the past year, is 3,506. Aggregate membership in the churches, 21,104.

The differences which have arisen between the Executive at Boston and the missionaries in the foreign field led to prolonged and animated discussions which will, we trust, lead to a better state of feeling and to more harmony of action. In the course of the proceedings Dr. Bright submitted the following deeply interesting statement, written by a gentleman who was present at the meeting in 1826.

1826 and 1856.

In the spring of 1826, the Baptist General Convention held its triennial session in the Oliver street church, New-York. The President was Rev. Robert B. Semple, D. D. of Virginia. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Jesse Mercer, D. D., of Georgia. The number of delegates present was seventy-two, of whom 22 were from New-England, 31 from the Middle, and 19 from the Southern States. Not one was present from the Western or North Western States. Of the 72, more than half had finished their earthly course; such as William Staughton, Luther Rice, Daniel B. Semple, Jesse Mercer, Lucius Bolles, Robert Sharp, Stephen Gann, Spencer H. Cone, William T. Brantley, James D. Knowles, Jonathan Gung, Nathaniel Kendrick, Daniel Hascall, William Gammon, Gustavus F. Davis, John Stafford, Noah Davis, Thomas Parer, Joshua Gilbert, James Loring, and others of honored memory. "There were giants in those days."

Shall we ever look upon their like again?

The session was protracted, extending through two weeks, from Wednesday, April 26, to Tuesday, May 10. It was a time of deep solemnity and fervor. Many subjects were discussed with great earnestness and no small amount of feeling. But in all the debates there was the dignity and the courtesy becoming Christians. No personal wounds were inflicted, and the meetings closed

in fraternal harmony. The seat of the Board, which had been, first at Philadelphia, and then at Washington, was removed to Boston, and the determination was unanimous to prosecute the missionary enterprise with new vigor. Dr. Bolles was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Hon. Heman Lincoln, Treasurer. The receipts of the previous three years amounted to about \$23,000; of the year 1825-6, to about \$9,000.

How many the changes in thirty years! We now meet, not in the same house, but in a far better. Probably not a dozen who then attended as delegates, will this week be present. How little will a large proportion of the members, now in attendance, remember of the worthy men who commenced the great work, carried it through its early stages of difficulty and trial, and then left it to their successors! Larger numbers now direct the affairs of the institution; but, on whom have fallen the mantles of the strong, godly, discreet pioneers? Where, thirty years hence, will be the greater half of the present members of the Union? Who will then be the leading spirits of this noble enterprise? What missionaries will then be toiling in the heathen field? What amount of receipts will the treasury show at the anniversary in 1886? What have advanced in thirty years from \$9,000 to \$126,000. Will the advance be in the same ratio, amounting in thirty years to 1400 per cent.?

May the Holy Spirit descend upon all our ministers and churches, and imbue them more deeply with love to Christ, love to one another, and love to universal man. May we remain united, and by a spirit of mutual conciliation, so adjust our policy as to secure the confidence and cooperation of a growing host of liberal contributors, and a large increase of earnest, self-sacrificing laborers.

At the last thirty years, a generation of heathen—at least 600,000,000—have gone to the retributions of eternity! In the next thirty years, a larger number will have gone to a pagan's grave and a pagan's tomb! In view of such facts, what should be our feelings, our purposes, our endeavors? We are going fast, many every year, to meet these perishing millions to whom the gospel has never yet been communicated. To us and to them the judgment-seat of Christ will be a solemn place!

UNION.

Baptist Publication Society.

The following abstract from the report read at the anniversary meeting by the Rev. Dr. Shadrach, gives a birds-eye view of the labours of this useful Society:

The Report opens with a brief review of the fifteen years of the Society's operations, from 1840 to 1855, preparatory to a statement of the work of last year.

In 1840, the year of reorganization, the entire property of the Society, in Stock, funds, and Cash, was \$4,121.70. In 1850, after deducting all liabilities, it was \$63,667.03. Being a gain in fifteen years of \$59,545.33.

As a Tract Society, in the sixteen years from 1824 to 1840, it issued 54,000,000 of pages.

As a Publication Society, in sixteen years from 1840 to 1855, in books and tracts of all sizes, it issued about "one hundred and forty-six millions of pages; together, making a total of "two hundred millions of pages."

The stages of progress will be more distinctly seen, if we divide the period from 1840 to 1855 into three portions of five years each, thus: in the first half decade, from 1840 to 1845, were issued 4,230,255 pages; in the second, from 1845 to 1850, 18,151,863; in the third, from 1850 to 1855, 107,587,800.

The total number of pages printed the past year, is 16,376,293; equal to 18,478,293 pages in 1850.

The number of "new" publications now embraced in the Society's Catalogue is 501, of which 273 are bound volumes; of the Tracts, 233 are in English, 6 in French, 15 in German, and 11 in Swedish.

The number of new stereotype plates is 1908; making our total stock 35,142 pages. In 1850 it was 12,770.

The number of volumes donated by Colporteurs during the year, is 2782. Twenty one \$10 libraries have been sent to needy ministers; and \$170.55 worth of books to the poor and destitute Sabbath Schools. Grants of books and tracts to the amount of \$394.55, have been sent to foreign countries.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The sales of books and tracts during the year, amount to \$35,554.15; of which \$14,396.70 are from sales by our Colporteurs.

The receipts from all sources during the year, including balance in hand of \$45.32, have been \$54,501.63, being an excess over the previous year of \$1,733.89. Disbursements for the year \$54,407.51, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$94.12.

Of these receipts, \$32,368.20 were from sales of publications, \$13,279.07 for various objects of benevolence, such as colportage, general and specific grants of books and tracts to needy ministers and Sabbath Schools; and \$5,068.60 to the capital of the society for Publishing and Building Funds.

The assets of the Society, including Bills receivable, Invested Fund, Real Estate, Book Stock and materials, such as paper, plates, woodcut engravings, &c., foot up the sum of \$78,432.76 against which there is a debt of \$9,339.26, being less than the debt of last year by \$6,044.46, leaving a balance after discharging all liabilities, of \$69,093.50.

COLPORTERS DEPARTMENT.—The number of Colporteurs in Commission during the year ending March last, 1856, was 109.

The following notice of Mr. A. Munro's work on these Lower Provinces, is thus noticed in *Bell's Weekly Messenger*:

"*A. Munro, with a Brief Outline of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island.* By Alexander Munro, Esq.—In this goodly volume, extending to nearly 400 pages and which we have received from Halifax, (N. S.) the reader is presented with a copious account of the history, civil divisions, geography, and productions of the above named portions of British North America. The work is evidently the production of one who has had a passion for his object, and who, by an almost incredible amount of industry, has collected together, and arranged in a lucid manner, a large mass of facts on every subject calculated to throw light upon the past history, the present condition, and the future prospects of one of the most important and valuable portions of our immense colonial empire. The space at our command will not allow us to enter into a detailed account of the contents of this volume; but we can honestly assure those of our readers who wish to become acquainted with the resources of the Provinces, and which, though comparatively speaking, close to our very doors, are terra incognita to Englishmen generally, that they cannot consult any book, so full of information, and so thoroughly trust-worthy, as the one now before us. Had the nature of the climate of these Provinces, their agricultural capabilities, their inexhaustible forests, their mineral wealth, and their unparalleled coast and river fisheries, been better known, we should not, year after year, have seen the tide of emigration flowing almost exclusively towards Australia, or even the Far West; but multitudes of our countrymen, who have either perished at the gold diggings, or are wandering their way home from the so-called land of freedom, shattered in health, and ruined in pocket, would have been living in comfort and contentment, had they been in our North American Colonies, helping to lay deep and solid foundations of civilization, the foundation of an empire that would perpetuate to the remotest ages the greatness and glory of England, without its faults and weaknesses."

Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Cone.

This new and deeply interesting work recently published by Livermore & Rudd, New York, has been kindly forwarded to our address. It contains condensed and life-like sketches of his child and boyhood, his youth and its connexion with the revolutionary war; his conversion and call to the ministry; his early labors in Alexandria, and in other sections of Virginia; his removal to New York, and the success which attended his administrations in that great commercial emporium of America; his connexion with Home and Foreign Missions; with the American Bible Society; the American and Foreign Bible Society; the American Bible Union, &c. His conduct to young preachers—views of Christian character, faith and practice, and concluding with some account of his last hours on earth, and the tranquil state of his mind in the prospect of an exchange of worlds. Altogether this is a most valuable production, and one that will be extensively read, and as extensively useful. Young preachers will find it a priceless treasure.

The Rev. J. H. Hughes, Pastor of the Church in Hillsborough preached on Sabbath afternoon in the Marine Hall, and in Germain-street in the evening. He left in the Admiral on Monday morning to make a short visit to Wisconsin. We trust the Divine hand will guide him in safety, and make his visit not only useful to himself, but beneficial to many precious souls.

We understand that the Rev. James White is to be ordained to day as Pastor of the 2nd Church in Lubec, Me. We trust the arrangement is in accordance with the Divine will, and that the occasions will be one of interest and profit to all concerned. The Ministers of the City regret that they are not able to be present; but our young Brother may rest assured that he has their confidence and their prayers.

A GREAT MAN FALLEN.—The *Halifax Wesleyan* of Thursday appears in mourning in consequence of the death of the distinguished Dr. Beecham, senior Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. This melancholy event occurred in London on the 22nd of April. He was a great and good man, and his death is deeply deplored by the denomination of which he was an illustrious ornament.

GURNEY DIVISION.—This large and popular Division of the Sons held its Anniversary in the Temperance Hall last evening, W. H. A. Keas, Esq., in the Chair. Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, by the Rev. Messrs. Sterling and Bill, and by Lawyers Skinner and Wedderburn. Alderman Foster added much to the interest of the occasion by singing several Temperance songs, and crowning the whole with God save the Queen. There was a large number of gentlemen and ladies present, all of whom appeared much delighted with the services of the evening.

THE COLONIAL HERALD.—This is the name of a new paper just started in Halifax, N. S., by L. J. Evans, Esq., the first issues of which have been received. The Prospectus takes independent ground, and speaks of "discussing the great questions of the day irrespective of political or denominational differences, and of seeking to unite the interests, whose ultimate designs are the same." This is a good object and in proportion as the *Herald* contributes to its accomplishment, it will be rendering good service to Society.

NEW STEAMER.—We learn by the *Western News* that the Steamer *Experiment* (late James Porter), arrived at Bridgetown on the evening of Monday the 12th inst. Her arrival occasioned much excitement amongst a crowd of people, who had assembled to give her a cordial greeting. The *News* says: "She appears to be just what is wanted for the river." She is expected to meet the *Maid of Erin* on Mondays, and the *Creole* on Thursdays, at Digby, and to return to Bridgetown the same evening.

REMOVAL.—It will be seen by the following notice that the Rev. A. W. Bars, has accepted the pastorate of the Church at Caledonia. The labors of our valued brother have been much blessed in the field he is about to leave; and we trust that his connexion with the Church at Caledonia will tend to the promotion of the cause of truth and holiness in that section of his master's vineyard.

DEAR BROTHER BILL.—I have received and accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of the Caledonia Church; all papers and letters addressed to me after the 28th of May, please direct to Caledonia, Q. C.; is there no dear brother who will come here and labour among this people; some parts of the field appears to be white and ready to the harvest.

A. W. BARRS.

Northwest Lunenburg, May 13, 1856.

HOPKINS, May 13, 1856.

Dear Brother Bill.—Last week, I received a letter from a stranger, informing me of my brother's death. I enclose you an extract, which you will please publish in the *Visitor*.

Yours, in Christ, E. F. FOSHAY.

WISCONSIN, Minnesota, April 25. My dear Sir,—A man by the name of W. S. Foshay, M. D., of St. Stevens, Brang, formerly of Salisbury, N. B., was taken ill at my house and died, April 19th, of congestion of the brain. He called himself a Baptist and died very happy. He instructed me to write to you and requested his death to be put in the *Christian Visitor*. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BERANEK.

WOODSTOCK, May 6, 1856.

Dear Bro. Bill.—I ought to have written you some time since, regarding our last Quarterly Meeting in Nashua, and the reason I did not is that in a letter which appeared in the *Visitor* from Brother Gough referred to, I supposed that would be sufficient. But that is not doing my duty, as I was appointed to write. Our meeting was very interesting, a goodly number of Ministers were present, viz: Elders J. Magee (pastor) I. Teer, T. W. Saunders, G. Rigby, G. Seely, B. Tweedy (Wesleyan Missionary) T. Todd and Brother Gough, licentiate, all the Ministering Brethren engaged with their whole hearts in the work. The Methodist Brethren kindly opened their chapel to us. On the Sabbath the writer having

been invited to preach there did so at three o'clock p.m. deep and intense feeling characterized the services all through, the church was blessed, sinners felt and wept, and the interest of the occasion was heightened by the strong and Scriptural addresses delivered by Brethren Hon. A. McL. Seely, A. Gilmour M. P. P., A. A. Coy, Esq., and others whose souls are evidently in the work of God, we held a good Missionary Meeting and respectable collections were taken. The next Quarterly Meeting is to be held with Brother Rigby's Church Tobique, on the 2nd Friday in June at six o'clock, p.m.

T. Todd, Secretary.

Revival Intelligence.

WOODSTOCK, May 5, 1856.

My dear Brother Bill.—The prosperity of God's cause is to me cheering intelligence. The Chief Shepherd has again visited his church in this locality. The winter is gone, and the spring has come. The angel has descended, and the waters are troubled. Three successive Sabbaths we have baptized willing converts; the greater number of whom are parents, and of good promise, one brother especially has been a field marshal in the enemies' service, but he has deserted their camp; has taken the sword of God, and put on the armour of righteousness. A few years ago, in connection with another denomination, he was sent to put Saul's armour on, but he could not fight with it, therefore, he got the worst of the battle. He still feels that God has called him to the work of the ministry, and is disposed to engage in it. I believe, from his position in society, that under God, he will be a great blessing to us in this place. The harvest is plenteous, labours few,—Lord send by whom thou wilt.

Pray for us dear brother, for the Lord is righting up Zion. Very faithfully yours,

T. Todd.

Bro. William Chipman in writing to the *Christian Messenger* under date of the 6th inst., says, "Seventeen willing converts were immersed last Sabbath upon a satisfactory profession of their faith in Christ, and received the right hand of fellowship, in the presence of a very numerous and solemn assembly. Many more have obtained hope in Christ, and others are under serious impressions." We rejoice that our esteemed brother is thus permitted to witness the fruits of many years of anxious and prayerful toil in his master's vineyard! Our prayer is that his brightest anticipations may be more than realized.

General Intelligence.