

The Christian Visitor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: DEVOTED TO RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

REV. I. E. BILL,
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"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."
SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857.

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Correspondence

Missionary.

The Brussels Street Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society's monthly meeting was held on Tuesday evening, April 7th, instant, on which occasion the regular routine of business was attended to. From the minutes of the meeting we make a few extracts. The meeting was opened in the usual way, the minutes of the preceding meeting were approved, the city Missionary's (Rev. J. Ring) report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, which states that during the month of March he preached 16 sermons, visited 59 families, having prayed with the most of them, and attended 15 prayer meetings at different places. The Sabbath school at the bridge is in a very prosperous state. The Rev. J. King recommends the Society to see if something can be done to move the Sabbath school at the Bethel.

Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach his throne of glory
Who is mercy, truth and love.

The Rev. Mr. Guilford, and Rev. Samuel Robinson also addressed the meeting, Brussels St., April 16th.

PROTRACTED MEETING AND ORINATION.

Woodstock, April 9, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER,—Brethren from the Atcootook who attended our last quarterly meeting very earnestly desired that some of the ministers should make a visit to that place. A number agreed to do so immediately, and have a protracted meeting there. The place where it was to be held was at the thriving little village called "Number Eleven," where we found many kind friends, and quite a company who loved the Lord. The meeting commenced on Friday evening the 27th inst. The congregations and the religious feeling continued to increase during the three days we remained there. The Lord's people seemed to be greatly revived, and I trust many deep impressions made on the minds of the unconverted, never to be lost in time or eternity.

The Nomination of Candidates FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

In order that our readers throughout the Province may have an idea of the sentiments advocated by the leaders of the two political parties in the City, we furnish a report of their speeches on Nomination day, as reported in the *Leader* and *Morning News*:—

Saturday being the day fixed for the Nomination of Candidates, to serve in the General Assembly of this Province for the City and County of St. John, a multitude assembled in front of the Court House at an early hour, and notwithstanding a drizzling rain, continued increasing till the whole proceedings were terminated.

The Candidates were nominated as follows:—

FOR THE CITY.

James A. Harding, Esquire—nominated by Robert Reed, Esq., seconded by George E. Snider, Esq.

J. W. Lawrence, Esquire—nominated by Jos. Fairweather and W. H. Scovil, Esqs., seconded by Thomas Fairweather and Joseph Beatty, Esqs.

S. L. Tilley, Esquire—nominated by William Olive, Esq., seconded by Robert Reed and T. W. Daniel, Esqs.

L. H. Deveber, Esquire—nominated by Joseph Fairweather and Walker Tisdale, Esqs., seconded by H. Gilbert, Thomas McAvity, and Joseph Beatty, Esquires.

FOR THE COUNTY.

Hon. Charles Simonds—nominated by Walker Tisdale, Esq., seconded by Joseph Beatty, Esq.

Hon. R. D. Wilnot—nominated by John Wishart, Esq., seconded by Joseph Fairweather, Esq.

Hon. John H. Gray—nominated by Walker Tisdale and L. H. Deveber, Esquires, seconded by R. Keltie and Joseph Fairweather, Esquires.

John F. Godard, Esq.—nominated by Charles Ketchum, Esq., seconded by R. S. Deveber, Esq.

Richard Wright, Esq.—nominated by R. W. Crookshank, Esq., seconded by John Owens, Esq.

John W. Cudlip, Esq.—nominated by Robert Bowes, Esq., seconded by Charles A. Everett, Esq.

THE HON. J. H. GRAY, Attorney General, was the first candidate who appeared on the hustings. He was very favorably received. He said he appeared again before them to ask their confidence and votes, and a return to the position he had occupied for several years past. He had at several meetings explained the reason of the Dissolution. The question to be decided by the present election was—"Was there such an obstruction to the business of the country as required an appeal to the people?" He believed there had been such an obstruction, and on that ground he had recommended a dissolution. The reason of this obstruction was that there was such a combination of members in the House that it was impossible for the Government to introduce its measures.—Did such a combination exist? Why, on almost every question and vote, a certain number of members voted against the Government. This combination was evident after six weeks it was announced that they could not possibly be induced to split, and a distinguished leader of the Opposition had declared that the Government would be opposed, even into June or July until they were compelled to dissolve the House. This remark first called the attention of the Government to the state of affairs and then it was determined to dissolve. As to the talk about resignation, were not one twenty as good as another? He then alluded to Mr. Harding in the usual way, and producing a copy of the *Leader*, commented on some observations of Mr. Harding at the Mechanic's Institute, in reference to steam communication. He accused Mr. Harding of being one of the committee which refused Messrs. Reed & Wright's offer to put on a line of steamers, between this Province and England. He assured the electors that the offer was not refused by the Government of the day, but that being as usual that committee on trade and commerce, recommending the Legislature not to accept Messrs. Reed & Wright's offer. Many charges had been made against their Railway management and it had been declared the works in the neighborhood would all run away as soon as the rain came, but heaven knew they had had an unusual quantity of rain within the last week or two, and the works were not running a very hot. Those works were in excellent order and very soon the trains would be running daily. He then alluded to the cost of the Engine House door, which two carpenters had informed him had been made at a very moderate price. The Government had been desirous of introducing important laws, and these had been overshadowed in the speech. The Election Law had disfranchised the whole city and county, and indeed, there were but three counties in the whole province, wherein an Election could be legally held. It was their duty therefore to bring in an Election Law, and they had other measures to bring down but they were opposed by a body of men, half the members of the House, who thwarted the Government, irrespective of the goodness or badness of their measures. Indeed, as regarded one law Mr. Fisher had said it was not worth talking about, and yet it took three days to discuss. The Hon. gentleman concluded a comparatively short speech by renewing his offer to serve them if they considered his past conduct deserved their confidence, and withdrew amid considerable cheering.

The Hon. Mr. Wilnot next came forward and was received with an average amount of cordiality. He asserted that he was not prepared to resign to a minority, and therefore he came again before the electors. He referred to the repeal of the Prohibitory Law as a great success of the Government, and reiterated the charges made against the late Government of the Treasury being empty. He found a great want of money and much embarrassment, orders being drawn and not paid. He denied that there had been any mismanagement on the part of the present Government, as to the non-appointment of Railway Commissioners, that he considered a matter of prudence, and stated that Nova Scotia had reduced her Railway Commissioners from six to three. This had been done after all their experience in the working ground of the Commission, and therefore that was no ground for a want of confidence in the Ministry. He then referred to the arrangement of Mr. Fisher with Messrs. Baring, declaring that that arrangement had not

been carried out by the Government; they had sent the debentures into the market, the cast quotations were five per cent premium, and the money market had been in a bad state; if it improved the debentures might yet realize 30 per cent premium. He defended the Railway works near the City, on the ground that it was well to spend the public money on the works where employment was wanted, deals low and money scarce, and the work he asserted was well done. One reason why these works were done better in winter than in summer was, that the grass, which was very valuable, would not be destroyed as it would in summer. In fact it was altogether a very proper arrangement, and it was well the money went into the hands of the baker and butcher. There was really nothing to found a vote of want of confidence on. It had been said he had opposed the late Government Railway scheme. He had done so because he considered it extravagant, and he still thought it so. But he had opposed them because they relieved Jackson & Co., of a contract which ought to have been enforced. Government had been supported by the Speaker, and the Opposition ought, after that, to have allowed of which they opposed everything. This was the reason why they could bring forward no measures. The hon. gentleman said he would come to the Emigration scheme, but he confined his observations to a defence of his conduct as Surveyor General. He descanted feelingly on the immense amount of work to do, owing to the Government's having to initiate money grants, carry on Railway works, &c. The conduct of the Opposition convinced him it was time for a union of the colonies, for, until there were more people in the Legislature, it would be corrupt. A mail or two ago a request had been received from Britain for the colony to send an agent to represent her interests in regard to a railway to Canada, and this showed that we were getting into importance. The hon. gentleman touched on protection and other topics, but so loosely that we do not care to risk a condensation of his opinions.

After Mr. Godard very briefly expressed his willingness to return again to the House as their representative, the Hon. Charles Simonds addressed the electors. He said the previous speakers had told them all about the Opposition and their account was substantially true. They threw every obstacle in the way of the Government and caused an entire loss of forty-three days to the Province. From beginning to end the Opposition was factious, their only desire being to turn out the Government and turn in themselves. There was not one of them who had any other thought than this. As for himself he had little to say, he had been in public life 36 years and was still the same man he ever was. He had always done his best for the benefit of the people. It was for the people that he had given his casting vote, for if the Government fell into the hands of the Opposition the country would be destroyed. He then referred to the assertion "To the victors belong the spoils," saying that he remembered this as General Jackson's (old Hickory) maxim and it was a very shameful one. All through the debate there had not been a word of patriotic issue from the Opposition, but merely a desire to turn out the Government and take their places. But the last day of the Session was the most disgraceful of all. It made every one disgusted with the Opposition and the newspapers had not made it half so bad as it really was. They might be willing to serve them if they wanted him.

Mr. Wright next addressed the Electors and it was very evident from his reception that he was the popular candidate for the County, as Mr. Tilley was for the City. Mr. Wright said he would not detain them long as he had no past mis-conduct to justify. Most of them knew him pretty well and he had not changed since he stood there before. Some people said a good deal about the working men, he employed more men than all the Government members put together and having been a working man himself he knew as well as any of them what the working men want. He alluded to a report, spread by the Government, that he had compelled his men to vote. He denied this and declared that all who voted for him did it freely, and no attempt had been made by any body with his sanction or approval, to coerce any one. As to the spoils, the Speaker had talked about, he did not want them. If money were what he wanted, he need not go to the use of Assembly, to make it. There was nothing they could give him which would make it worth his while to leave his business; but he was desirous at the present crisis of serving the public interests. Mr. Wright retired amid three hearty cheers.

Mr. Harding next presented himself and he was received with mingled cheers and hisses. He however seemed determined upon obtaining a hearing, and at length prevailed. There was however considerable interruption throughout, and as we were above and at some distance from him, we were unable to catch his remarks. It was very evident however, he was denouncing the Government and that some of his remarks produced considerable applause. For instance, Mr. Wilnot had tried the administration of a little delicate gammon about the desire of the Government to encourage native industry. Mr. Harding wanted to know if they imported ready made, planned and tongued and grooved doors from Portland (U. S.) for the encouragement of native industry. Loud cheers and laughter followed this exposure. He defended his own conduct with great determination and vigor, and ended by creating a very favourable impression. When he retired, there were but few demonstrations of disapproval, while there was considerable cheering.

Mr. Deveber was quite inaudible to us. Mr. Lawrence is thus reported by the News. He said he knew it was a very unpleasant thing to speak when people would not hear him, for he had some experience in this way. Mr. Harding his late colleague was one of the gentlemen who had refused to hear him in the House. That gentleman he said had opposed the late Government and the present Government and perhaps he would not find any Government to suit him unless he were in the Executive Government himself. He had no desire to make a long speech. He denied that he was employed to speak against time the last day of the Session and he denied that the Governor had been sent for at an earlier hour than was anticipated. He preferred an appeal to the people rather than the reiss of power should be given up to the Opposition, whose leader, he said, had sneered at the Mechanics of St. John. He repeated the assertion that 400 freemen of St. John were disfranchised under the new Law

and quoted from the *Courier* to prove that he was correct. He asked if it was not his duty as the representative to pursue such a course as he had. He had fulfilled the pledges which he had made to them a year ago. A question was asked from the crowd as to the course he had pursued upon the Shanty Law. He replied that he had supported it and if he had not watched sharp the Bill to increase the salary of the Police Magistrate would have passed. He expressed a wish that the Electors would support him, and in retiring from the platform some one in the crowd shouted most lustily "every man who pays his taxes should have a vote."

Mr. Tilley now came forward and was received with enthusiasm. He said though he was an advocate for cold water, it was even possible to have too much of it, and he would not therefore detain them long in the rain. Last year the Attorney General had accused him (Mr. Tilley) of special pleading and had said if he could only get as much knowledge of the art by taking Tilley's pills, he would take a great many of them, (laughter). Now he did not know it the Attorney General had been taking pills, but he certainly never heard better special pleading. He had kept back every question of importance and had satisfied himself with a mere glance at the rest. Mr. Tilley then defended the arrangements made by the late Government with Messrs. Baring for obtaining money to carry on the Railway works. He explained (says the *News*, to which we are indebted for the remainder of the report) the features of the arrangements, and pointed wherein it was precisely the same as that upon which the present Government had obtained money. If there was any improvement, it was attributable to the improved state of the finances of the country. The Attorney General had told them a great deal about their Railway proceedings, but he did not tell them that the Province had lost £10,000 by the non-appointment of Commissioners and the rejection of Mr. Small's tender for the work between Shediac and the Bend. Then again, the Attorney General had very carefully passed over the Emigration scheme by saying nothing about it, and he had endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the labouring classes by telling them that the works on the Marsh had been commenced for their benefit, but there was evidence to show the duplicity of such a profession. Another excuse that had been given for the commencement of the works near the City was, that the grass on the Marsh would have been destroyed if they had commenced in summer, (laughter). This was all as amusing as Mr. Lawrence's attempt to prove that the Marsh Railway had been built for nothing, and saved an expenditure of £2,000.—(Renewed laughter.)

He then commented upon the charge made by the Government against the Opposition, that they had for their settlement to the victors belong the spoils. How, he would ask, did this accord with the declaration of a member of the Government (Mr. Wilnot) that every office holder should be dismissed if they dared to vote against the Government? Was this going to the people for an independent expression of opinion, or was it not that they recognized the principle themselves that to the victors belong the spoils, and had by their profession nailed it to the mast. This was fully confirmed by their appointments since they had been in office. He next alluded to the speech made by the late Speaker on a former occasion about members of both sides of the House, wasting time and not being actuated by feelings of patriotism, but to day it seemed, singularly enough, that he had only seen fit to make such a charge against the Opposition. He hoped that by the time he had been in the House for 36 years he would improve and not be like the Speaker who according to his own declaration had neither changed for better or worse during the whole of that time. They had been told by the Provincial Secretary that 20 men in the House were banded against the Government, that these 20 were the minority, but still the Government were afraid to bring in their measures. He would suppose that there were 2,400 electors in the City and 1,201 of these voted for him would he not be elected by a majority of—"No!"—then replied Mr. Tilley you're just like the Government. (great laughter.)

The next subject commented upon was the Election Law, and the course pursued by the Government therewith. It had been used as a canvass against him that 400 Freemen of the City of St. John were disfranchised under the new Law. This he denied and at the same time he defied any man to prove that the new Law deprived one single individual of voting who had not the right to do so before. (Loud cheering.) Under the new Law provision was made for the extension of the franchise, and by the new qualification the privilege was extended to thousands of intelligent men whose rights had been taken from them in consequence of the re-enactment of the old law by the Government. He referred to the Bill as it passed the Legislature and he said he was not surprised at the assertion of the Speaker that the Attorney General did not know his own law. He denied that the opposition to the Government was factious. What did Mr. Lewis say in the discussion of one of the Bills before the House? He said he was willing to support the Government in any good measure they would introduce, and he did support their Railway Bill because it was one that he conceived the interests of the country required. What did Mr. Johnson or Mr. Smith say in reference to the Education question? That they were willing to discuss it irrespective of party considerations, and if the Government introduced a good measure and such a one as would be conducive to the intellectual welfare of the country, they would give it their support. No member of the Opposition would dare oppose a measure that he considered good, simply because it was a Government measure. If the Government found themselves thus opposed they had a noble example set for them in the mother country, and had they gone to the country upon any such measure, they would have stood in a better position, but the whole went to prove that the opposition of the Government was not factious. If there was any man among them that would abandon his principles for the sake of sustaining a Government, he occupied a pitiable condition, and was undervaluing of the confidence of the people.—Mr. Tilley next commented at some length upon the want of unanimity in the Government as displayed in their Railway policy. The Hon. Surveyor General had declared himself opposed to the construction of the line by the valley of the St. John. The Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works expressed himself favourable to a line to the Grand Falls, to be built through the woods as straight as a crow could fly.—(Laughter.) They were scarcely united upon

any question, and this was the reason why the country suffered. The Speaker had told them that in giving his casting vote he had decided in favour of the people. This was an extraordinary declaration. In England the rights of the people and the rights of the Crown were generally regarded as being in an antagonistic position; and he maintained that if the Speaker had voted for the people he should have voted with the Opposition. Besides this the Government possessed an immense influence on the floors of the Assembly, no less than six of them with three or four of their late supporters, holding offices of emolument. This also seemed to have been disregarded by the Speaker when he gave his casting vote. They appealed to the country, but where, he would ask, were the measures on which they appealed? They talked about their School Bill, and told the people that the Opposition resisted everything; but in reality there was nothing for them to resist. The course they had pursued seemed to be in accordance with Mr. Lawrence's ideas of progressive Conservatism. They had denounced the Railway Scheme at the late Election, after having previously given it their determined opposition on the floors of the House, notwithstanding the Scheme was intended to give employment to the labouring classes. They had come into office and made no effort to amend it, but had adopted its provisions, and sought to take the credit to themselves for now having a Railway in the Province. But it was well known that the country would have been without a mile of Railway up to this day if it had not been for the efforts of the late Government. (Loud cheers.) It was never contemplated by the Scheme that the Government should possess any additional power; but the present Government had sought to add to their power by taking the expenditure of the money into their own hands, and this in itself was sufficient to condemn them, irrespective of the other charges against them. All this was sufficient to show that the Opposition to the Government was not given through factious motives. Alluding again to their Railway policy, he spoke of the incomplete and indefinite arrangement respecting the site of the Railway termini showing that the temporary work had been performed for a certain purpose. The Government would have deserved credit if the work had been performed with a due regard to its permanence, but this had not been done. The works had been so carried on as to cause a great loss to the Province, and now the Government sought to mislead the people by raising the cry of "factious Opposition." He ridiculed the assertion of Mr. Lawrence that he had been sneered at on account of his being a mechanic. Mr. Johnson only referred to the word "Cabinet" as a play upon words, and if Mr. Lawrence was so jealous of the mechanical interests he would have an opportunity of displaying his zeal by voting for Wright. He reiterated his views upon the question of Prohibition, and under the present state of public feeling he stated that he was not prepared to vote for the re-enactment of a Prohibitory Law. While he had been sacrificed for the stand he had taken in reference to the Law, Mr. Lawrence had rode into power upon the strength of his sudden conversion. The Speaker on one occasion petitioned for the enactment of such a Law and when questioned in the House, stated that he did so as "a Justice of the Peace." (Laughter.) Then Mr. Wilnot too had voted for Prohibition and Mr. Goddard did so on one occasion to embarrass the Government of the day. If any member of the Opposition had done the like at the late Session then there would have been grounds for calling them factious. Mr. Gray had voted against a Bill introduced by Mr. Watters, generally known as the "Beer Bill," and Mr. Deveber too he believed was once an advocate of Prohibition, so that the six Government Candidates had all sailed in the same boat on this question, and therefore it was unfair to make it a canvass against him when he proved that they were all once advocates of the same question, and in respect to Mr. Harding he would give him credit for having acted consistently on this question by always taking the same side.—He regarded the course pursued by the Opposition as perfectly justifiable, and he believed the country, now that it was appealed to, would condemn the Government for their misdeeds, by causing a majority to be returned that would remove them from power. The only guarantee that he could give for his future actions if elected, would be his past conduct. He was pleased to learn that the people of England were beginning to recognize the importance of an inter-colonial Railway. It showed that extensive works must eventually be proceeded with, and he defended the course pursued by the late Government on this question. Some comment was offered upon the course pursued by the Attorney General, who, in charging the Opposition to the present Government with being factious, forgot to state that he had voted a Want of Confidence in the late Government when three of its members who had vacated their seats by the acceptance of office, were sitting in the lobby of the House, and could not vote on the question. Was that fair-play, he would ask. But now they are in power all their cry is "factious opposition." The late Government threw up their offices before they went to the Country, but this the present Government had shrunk from doing. He believed that when Mr. Wilnot was in Opposition to the late Government, the best bill with him was the one which would drive them from power.

Several other points were referred to by Mr. Tilley, which we have scarcely glanced at. His speech was forcible and conclusive, and his remarks were received with almost universal applause.

Mr. Wilnot then attempted to reply to some of the statements made by Mr. Tilley. He believed he had acted correctly on the Prohibitory question and also on his Railway policy. In respect to the present dissolution he said that some members of the late House wanted him not to make an appeal to the people. Being asked to name them, he gave the names of Mr. McNaughton and we believe some other members whose names we did not distinctly hear. He gave them to understand that it elected he as one member of the Government WOULD NOT BE AFRAID TO MAKE SOME OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. Tilley replied, pointing out the awkward position in which Mr. Wilnot was placed on the Prohibitory question after having voted for the Bill and at the same time believing it was not a good one. Both he and Mr. Gray had charged the late Government with inconsistency in recommending the Governor's assent to this measure, but they forgot that the Government of which they were members unanimously recommended Sir Edmund Head's assent to a similar measure, (having been divided in the House on

The collections &c. having been taken up, Committees appointed, and resolutions adopted, and the general business of the meeting having been attended to, the President of the Society, Mr. Frederick Estey, delivered an excellent address, the particulars of which are as follows:—The addresses which have been delivered before this society have had reference to the subject of Missionary operations at home and abroad. God will bless those who are actively engaged in the cause of Missions, that while they give and collect means to send the gospel to the destitute their own souls will be filled with peace, feeling an assurance that they are doing only what their heavenly Father requires of them. The blessing that follows the labours of such men as Carey, Judson, Ward, Williams, Edwards, and many others, were referred to, who went forth weeping bearing precious seed, sowing the seed in the morning and in the evening not knowing which will prosper, this or that. Those were men of faith and prayer and holy zeal in the cause of their master, which was the great secret of their success. My mind has been directed to the subject of prayer in connection with the scriptural use of means, upon which I will offer a few thoughts this evening. The Psalmist tells us the Lord is nigh to all that call upon him, here is encouragement for us to pray to God, and there is a sweet promise that God will hear, viz, the Lord is nigh unto all that call upon him in truth. To pray to God in an acceptable manner we must have a new heart. The scriptures afford abundant proofs of the power of prayer, a few we will mention. While Moses was receiving the law from God on Mount Sinai, Israel sinned and made a God in the likeness of a calf and worshipped it, Moses was sent down from the Mount in haste, and when he discovered their sin he was much displeased. God was also incensed against them, and told Moses that he would destroy them, but Moses pleaded with God in their behalf and he was pleased to intimate to his servant that he had heard his prayer, and pardoned the sins of the people and that he would again take them under his protection. We may here mention Elijah who was a man of like passions with ourselves, he prayed and there was no rain for three years and six months, and he prayed again and the rain descended. Some will not permit me to speak of Daniel, David, and a host of new saints whose prayers were manifestly answered to the Glory of God's name. Prayer is beautifully expressed by the Poet:—

"The burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear,
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near."

It is as much our privilege to pray as it was for the saints under the old dispensation; we have the same kind Father, the same loving Saviour and the same holy Spirit, and we have as much need of divine aid as the saints had who have gone before us. O, may we pray without ceasing and in everything give thanks. Let us not be discouraged, or dismayed if we do not see and realize immediate answers to our supplications, but fully rely upon the promise of Jehovah, which are yea and Amen in Christ Jesus our Lord, for a spirit of prayer such as our Saviour possessed, lonely mountains and secluded dells in Palestine testified to the private devotions of our Lord and master. If he whose devout nature linked him directly to heaven, thus sought in prayer to strengthen himself by conversing long and earnestly with his Father, surely we of meaner mould and fallen nature far more need the sanctifying grace that comes full and free in answer to faith's prevailing prayer.

Go when the morning shineth,
Go when the moon is high,
Go when the eve descends,
Go in the hush of night,
Go with pure mind and feeling
Fling carethy care away,
And in thy chamber kneeling
Do thou in secret pray.

Remember those who love you
All who are loved by thee,
Pray for those who hate thee,
If any such there be;
Then for thyself in meekness
A blessing humbly claim
And link with each petition
"Thy Great Redeemer's name."

Oh if this e'er ended thee
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee
When friends are round thy way,
When then the silent breathing

DEAR BROTHER:—On the 18th ult. a council met in the Baptist Chapel, Howard Settlement, according to the request of the Church in that place, to deliberate on the expediency of ordaining Bro. G. R. Campbell. The following Elders were present, viz:—W. Harris, D. Outhouse, Isaac Wallace, G. W. Springer, and Thos. Todd; Brethren J. L. Read and J. G. Harvey; also, a number of Deacons from neighboring Churches.

The council having organized, the leading preliminaries to a Scriptural ordination having been investigated, all were satisfactory and harmonious, with the exception of two of the Ministers, who urged most faithfully the necessity of the candidate spending at least one year at the Seminary before entering fully upon Ministerial duties. The urgency, however, of many of the brethren for an immediate ordination, and the cause of God there appearing to demand it; the brother was therefore set apart in the following manner, viz:—Reading the Scriptures and Prayer; Ordination by Rev. J. L. Read; Sermon by Rev. W. Harris from 2 Timothy 4th and first clause of the 2nd verse:—"Preach the Word." The discourse requires no comment; it was just what ought to be. It is pleasing to see the aged servant of God progressing with the times; may it produce a holy emulation in our hearts, who are much younger. Questions by Thos. Todd; Ordinating prayer, D. Outhouse; Charge to Candidate, W. Harris; Hand of Fellowship, T. Todd; Charge to the Church, Isaac Wallace; Address to Sinners, G. W. Springer; Closing prayer, J. G. Harvey; Benediction by Candidate; Bro. Campbell and his Church have our prayers and best wishes for their prosperity.
Yours fraternally,
THOMAS TODD,
Clerk of the Council.
Woodstock, April 10, 1857.

A MARTYR'S LOVE.—A martyr was asked whether he did not love his wife and children, who stood weeping by him. "Love them!" said he; "yes; if all the world were gold, and at my disposal, I would give it all for the satisfaction of living with them, though it were in prison; yes, in comparison with Christ, I love them not."