

The Christian Visitor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: DEVOTED TO RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

REV. I. E. BILL, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men." EDIOPRAND PROTRIETOR
C. R. BILL, PUBLISHER. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858. VOL. XI.—NO.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF CONVENTION.

[Foreign Missionary Report continued.]
The name of the Donabon assistant is Mong The Nau. What makes it peculiarly fitting that this assistant should be supported by the Baptists of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is the fact that he first heard the gospel from the lips of their Missionary, Bro. Burpe, and was undoubtedly converted through his instrumentality. Brethren, your sacrifice and labour of love was not in vain. Your Missionary, though dead, yet speaketh.

Mong-The-Nau comes to me with excellent recommendation. He has spent a number of days with me here; and I am quite delighted with his apt and forcible illustrations of the truth, and with prominence which he gives to the cross at all times.

"I have in view two more men, whom I hope to be able to engage. I should then have five assistants at work; and supported by your fund. Were it not for this fund, the probability is, that I should now be labouring single-handed."

While these cheering facts furnish abundant cause for thanksgiving, and afford ample ground of encouragement, it is to be regretted, that the contributions received during the year fall far below the amount expended. Your Board, however, observe with pleasure, that the Treasurer's account presents an instance in which a valued brother, who had not deemed it necessary to continue paying his annual subscription of one pound, while we had no Missionary in the foreign field, now that we have Missionaries raised up in Burmah, labouring faithfully there, has nobly paid the arrears for the three years past, with the interest. It may be hoped that many in both Provinces, who formerly contributed to this highly important object, will now readily respond to the urgent call which the present encouraging state of the Mission presents, and imitate this worthy example; and that the number of liberal contributions will be greatly augmented.

In addition to the amount that will be requisite to sustain the excellent native preachers now employed by Brother Crawley, your Board deem it exceedingly desirable to have funds raised sufficient to enable sister Crawley to establish a female school. Her heart is much set on this fondly cherished object. Beholding many native girls around her growing up in the gross ignorance of heathenism, and in circumstances of peculiar exposure to a state of the lowest degradation, she earnestly desires to have them educated under truly Christian influence. By this means it may be reasonably hoped, that numbers of them will, through the blessing of God, become valuable members of society, and real Christians. The benefits resulting therefrom must be inconceivably great.

With an outlay at first of 50 dollars for buildings, and subsequently a monthly expenditure of 10 dollars for a teacher, and 15 dollars for board, it is thought that 50 or 60 of these children may be sustained and taught.

It is presumed the sisters will take a deep interest in this matter, and with their usual liberality and energy, labour successfully for its furtherance.

In conclusion, Your Board respectfully commend this object, as also the continued support of native teachers in Burmah, to the favourable consideration of the Convention, and to the hearty sympathies, earnest prayers, and generous contributions of all the members of our churches in both these Provinces, and in Prince Edward Island, and to the benevolence of the whole community.

N. S. AND N. B. FOREIGN MISSIONARY BOARD IN ACCOUNT WITH SAMUEL WHELOCK, TREASURER.

1858.		
March 19th.	To remitted American Baptist Missionary Union per order of Board £100 at 4 per cent.	104 0 0
	To paid Mrs. Burpe one year allowance to Sept. 22nd, 1858.	50 0 0
	To paid Rev. Dr. Tupper postage.	7 0 0
August 21st.	Balance in hand carried down.	263 15 4
		£418 2 4
1857.		
August 25th.	By Mr. Henry Saunders of Yarmouth, 8 years subscription with interest.	£3 3 7
" 26th.	Collection at convention per William Churchill, Esq.	7 7 9
October 16th.	Received from J. W. Bars, Esq. former Treasurer.	219 2 9
1858.		
April 4th.	Do. Do. Do. Do.	100 0 0
	Do. Interest.	2 0 0
June 22nd.	Central Association.	24 15 4
August 6th.	Western Do.	44 2 10
" " Eastern Do. 1857.		10 0 0
" " Do. Do. 1858.		7 10 0
		£418 2 4
August 21st.	Balance brought down.	263 15 4
Note of G. W. Nutting, Esq., paid £12 for Printing Minutes, 1857.		£23 2 11
Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.		72 0 0

Voted, That the Report now read be received and printed in the Minutes.

The Treasurer's account was presented and accepted.

Resolved, That brethren Toib, C. R. Bill and M. Beckwith be appointed to audit the Treasurer's account.

The committee reported that they had examined the account and found it correct.

The receipt of the sum of \$400 from the Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick Foreign Missionary Society, to be applied to the support of native preachers under the direction of Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, at Henthada, Burmah, per Rev. Dr. Tupper, was acknowledged by the Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, F. A. Smith, under date of the 20th April last.

Resolved, That the sum of \$600 be appropriated from the Foreign Mission Fund, towards the support of Bro. A. R. R. Crawley's Mission.

Resolved, That sister Burpe receive the sum of \$200 for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the question with reference to the support to be rendered to sister Crawley, for the establishment of a Female School in Burmah, be referred to the Foreign Missionary Board.

Resolved, That the board of Foreign Missions be re-appointed for the ensuing year, and that it be located at Tremont, Aylesford.

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the churches of these Provinces, through the columns of the "Christian Visitor" and "Christian Messenger" by Bro. George Armstrong, of Bridgetown, on the subject of Foreign Missions, and that a sermon be preached by each of our Ministers, on the subject, and a collection taken up for the same, some Sabbath during the month of October next.

Resolved, That whereas the Australian mission has been for the present abandoned, in view of the measures which are being adopted in England, the money which has been received towards that fund, be handed over to the Foreign Missionary Board, to be applied in assisting sister Crawley in the establishment of a Female School.

Also Resolved, That the resolution just passed be published in the "Christian Visitor" and "Christian Messenger" before the appropriation of the funds to the purpose above-mentioned takes place, so that if any donor be dissatisfied with such an appropriation, he or she may signify the same to the Board, and the donation be returned to the donor.

Whereas certain information with respect to the insanity of brother W. Jackson having been made to this body—

Resolved, That brother I. E. Bill be appointed Treasurer for the purpose of receiving any moneys that may be subscribed towards the support of brother Jackson and his family.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the several Boards for the support of Infant Ministers the propriety of appropriating some portion of their funds towards the same benevolent object.

Also resolved, that the several churches be requested to take up collections, and that Bro. Bill be requested to make an appeal to the people through the columns of the Christian Visitor with reference to the same object.

BAPTIST HISTORY

OF THESE LOWER PROVINCES.

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Long Island was never visited by a preacher of the Gospel till 1799, when F. Her Tower went thither to tell its inhabitants that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. Through his instrumentality some were awakened and converted to God. In after years, Father Peter Crandall laboured there with great success. At that period, the converts were baptized and received into the Westport Church. Though these servants of the Most High, and others, among whom was Father Harris Harding, often laboured there in the cause of their Divine Master, a Church was not organized till the 17th of May 1834. Its original members consisted of brethren and sisters, who were dismissed from the Church at Westport. Elder Ebenezer Stronach was labouring there at the time, and, under God, was the means of bringing many new converts into Zion.

Many years before however, Deacon Joseph Crocker had removed thither from Yarmouth, and united in church fellowship with the brethren of Westport. This lay brother, through all the vicissitudes of more than a quarter of a century, and in the midst of discouraging trials and difficulties, continued to maintain the public worship of God on Long Island. A sermon might not be preached there for months—perhaps for years—but every Sabbath the house of prayer was opened, and his solemn voice in addressing the mercy seat or in exhortation, was heard. Others in times of religious declension, might fall into a state of spiritual stupor and forsake the house of God; but Deacon Crocker never deserted his post. His piety, like a stream flowing from a living fountain, was unimpeded, and his zeal, in the darkest hour, knew no abatement. If Zion was in prosperity, he rejoiced with trembling; and when the cause of religion was languishing, he did not yield to the spirit of despondency, and lay down the weapons of his spiritual warfare. In light and in darkness, his fidelity and activity were the same. Among his less faithful brethren, he seemed like a pyramid, surrounded by the shifting sands of a desert. While other religious professors might become cold in their affections, and in the hour of temptation, be lured into forbidden paths, and verify the truth of the wise man's remark, that "the way of transgressors is hard," he did not forsake the straight-forward course of christian duty. Onward ever onward in the ways of piety has been his christian career. For thirty three years have his prayers—his spiritual energies—and his exemplary deportment, been exerting a salutary influence upon the community around him. In the divine life he has had many a conflict; but he has been the victor and hero of a thousand spiritual battles. If, at times, he has struggled with groans and tears, he on earth, like the angels in heaven, has had seasons of joy over sinners, who were led to repentance. As a frail man he has been weak; but grace has made him strong in faith.

Public worship on Long Island for many years, was only held in private dwellings or in incommodiously small school-houses. In these places a congregation would resort and listen while Deacon Crocker, on the Sabbath, read the Bible, engaged in prayer, and addressed them in the pious language of earnest exhortation. Sometimes some of his less faithful brethren would be aroused from spiritual lethargy, and reclaimed from their backslidings; and then they would rejoice his heart by assisting him to sustain the public worship of God. As the population of the Island increased, the Deacon saw the necessity for a meeting-house, and he was determined to persevere in his efforts till a suitable building for that purpose was erected and completed. This object was accomplished many years ago; but the edifice which was then erected, and which at that time amply accommodated the inhabitants, has become too small, and the frame of a much larger and more tasteful structure has been reared and enclosed. When it shall have been finished as it is designed, it will be one of the most respectable Baptist meeting-houses in the western part of Nova Scotia.

From the time of this Church's organization, its history is like that of most other sections of Zion. Revivals and declensions have alternately thrown upon it their lights and shadows. Elders E. Stronach, W. Jackson, E. Masters, O. Parker and others, at various times, laboured there with success. In 1841, there was quite a season of spiritual refreshing, when numbers were baptized and brought into the Church. About this time, Elder Jackson organized, perhaps injudiciously, a second Church on the Island, located near the Petite Passage. It soon lost its visibility, however, and its members again merged into the body from which most of them had formerly been dismissed.

In the Winter of 1851, there was a wonderful day of God's power, and saving grace on Long Island. Bro. Harris H. Chute a Licentiate from the Upper Granville Church, was there, and was the means of awakening a religious interest in the minds of the people. At that period, the Church invited Elder Morse of Digby Neck to visit the Island. His first sermon was produc-

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 1858-59.

The successful laying of the trans-Atlantic Telegraphic Cable marks a new era in the history of Human progress. Henceforth, Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa lie within an hour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom, the capture of a Vienna or Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to royalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Buxins, the Black Sea or the German Ocean, will be published in New-York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment, as it were, we have been thrown into the immediate intellectual neighborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world. The rise and fall of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our seaboard cities. The boldest operators in Wall-street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business on the Royal Exchange and at the Bourse, whose transactions will have closed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliament, an insurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discussed around the breakfast-table of New-York a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the coast of Ireland to that of British America, and one inevitable result of this must be an unexampled community of feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and consequent desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each other's doings through the medium of the Newspaper press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own journals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while many who have hitherto been content with a Weekly issue will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short Intelligence, always a vital element of growth in wisdom, success in business, or enjoyment in life has now become indispensable to all.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the new patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to deserve. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS—of those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best—of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery—but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National Progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extension—all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba—all who would retrench radically on present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of benevolence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that "RIGHTEOUSNESS" exalteth a nation, and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from death of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seeks to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves—must command our earnest sympathy and co-operation.

Within the present year, THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of \$30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post offices at which we have no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

The Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet, folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers on the following TERMS:

DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum.	\$6
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.	
One Copy, one year.	\$3
Five Copies, one year.	\$11 25
Two Copies, one year.	5
Ten Copies, to one address.	20
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.	
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Twenty Copies, to one address, at the rate of \$1 per annum.	\$20
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HORACE GREELY & Co., Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st New-York.	

New-York, Sept. 1858.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, August 27th 1858.

MR. EDITOR.—Half an hour before I left St. John you exacted from me the promise of a letter for the "Visitor." Well, I suppose I must fulfill the promise, but the difficulty is to know how to do it. Now if I were writing a love letter I might get along pretty well, for Jean Jacques Rousseau has told us the way is, "to commence not knowing what one has to say, and end not knowing what one has said." But I suspect that a letter which has to be submitted to your numerous readers, ought to be more definitely arranged; should the result, however, seem to indicate that I have adhered to the old man's plan, you and they will please attribute it to my utter inability to write any kind of letter save that of which he speaks. This much by way of a start.

We arrived in Liverpool by the good ship "Gertrude," after a fine passage of about twenty-five days. The weather at first was very foggy, yet the air was hot and sultry, but after the first ten days, we had a clear sky nearly the whole time. Only twice did old Neptune try to show us his power by getting up a "sea," and if the watery god did it with the intention of frightening us, he both times miserably failed, for the scene he produced for us was one of inexpressible grandeur. Black heavy, clouds, like a pall of night, stretched from the zenith to the horizon and seemed about to settle down, bodily upon us; the great barren waste of waters upheaved as by some internal convulsion, rolled and throbbed and boiled, till its surface was chequered with tossing foam; while the wind, as it rushed along, seemed to utter a hollow roaring requiem for the doomed or dead!

With these exceptions, we were blessed with splendid weather although the sun was hot and scorching, and on our arrival, some of us looked more like red Indians than anything else.

One thing I have always noticed at sea, is the want of change. No matter how magnificent, or grand the scene upon which the eye looks, it soon tires, and though at first even the infinitude of monotony creates a feeling within the mind, of sublimity, yet it soon becomes irksome and the slightest undertaking appears of considerable magnitude to him who is striving with ennui.

I remained in Liverpool just long enough to visit St. George's Hall. It is the finest in England. The building contains offices and halls, which are used as Courts of Justice, and a monster concert room. The walls are of carved work, beautifully painted and gilded, with some fine statues placed at intervals. In an embrasure gallery at the farther end is a fine and powerful organ, second only to the great organ in the Crystal Palace. Partially under this gallery and extending forward somewhat towards the centre of the hall is a raised platform or dais, for the vocalists or instrument players. When brilliantly illuminated and crowded with youth and beauty the visual effect must be one of the most splendid elegance. Add to this the charms of music of the highest order, and you get a faint idea of the treat which the people of Liverpool have frequent opportunities of enjoying. After looking about for a very short time, I started by train for London, where I arrived about 9 o'clock P. M. "Home again" was a song that I could have sung with a good deal of pathos and fervour, but unfortunately I was too hoarse, and consequently had to content myself with a heartful of joy at being with my dear friends once more.

My time has been chiefly occupied since my arrival in looking after old familiar faces and in seeing "the sights of London." I could give you an account of some of the buildings and amusements but I fear I should be infringing on the rights of my friend "T. P. D." who has not yet completed his strolls about London.—If he leaves anything for me to write about perhaps at a future time I may avail myself of the opportunity.

But it is time I had dropped the "I" and "me," and commenced to give you the "news," if anything can be said to be "new" to a people who are in a position to get, an account of what transpires here up to noon, at least 2 hours before that time arrives with them. England and America need us no longer shake hands with each other in their hearts; as the Frenchman expressed it, for they can now give each other a palpable and most unmistakable shake—perhaps *shock* would be the better word. I am confident however the universal desire on this side is that these "shocks" may do no more than stir up the warmest sympathies and call out the best feelings of the now united people.

Rev. Mr. Guinness and C. H. Spurgeon have been taking a tour through Ireland. I learned yesterday from one of Mr. Spurgeon's deacons that at one place his audience numbered 2000 persons each of whom had paid two shillings admission. The Committee immediately paid into his hands £50 for his chapel building fund. The sum realised after deducting this amount was appropriated toward the building up of the cause in the place where he preached. The following which I have clipped from the Irish "Northern Whig" will give an idea of his reception in Belfast.

MR. SPURGEON IN BELFAST.

On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Spurgeon delivered his concluding address to the people of Belfast in the Botanic Garden, at two o'clock. Never, on the occasion of any floral festival or other show that has been held in this garden, was there witnessed such a driving of cars and carriages as might have been seen, from every corner of Belfast towards the gardens at the hour of meeting drew near. By the time that Mr. Spurgeon commenced his address, the numbers present could not have been fewer than from four to five thousand. Mr. Spurgeon addressed this miscellaneous congregation from the pavilion, which was crowded. The scene was beautiful and brilliant in the ex-