

Even many of the members of our owa churches muy thus hastily conclude, as they read this avowal of the work in which we are about to engage. If, however, they can be induced to give us their attention, while we advert to the successful labours of the Baptist Fathers in these Provinces, we hope to convince them that the field which we are about to explor , is fertile in such thrilling fac's as afford ample scope for interesting historical detail.

Perhaps nine:y years ago there was not a Baptist in either Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Elward Is'and; and, therefore, our history is without that charm with which hoary an iquity invests the chronicles of even's that transpired " a long time ago." Benedict, Orcl ard and others have traced the existence, the struggles, the piety, the suffer ings, the fidelity, the steadfastness, and the martyr spirit of our persecuted denomination through the "lights and shadows" of many departed centuries. Through all that gloomy epoch, his orically known as the "dark ages," when Europe had sunk into a deplorable state of mental, moral and religious degeneracy, the evangelical doctrines of the New Testa-ment, and the practices which it enjoins, were maintained and observed by the Baptists.— Long before Martin Luther and his fellowreformers repudiated the abominations of Popery, and struggled for emancipation from its crushing thraldom, our decomination from corrupted by surrounding and predominating afluences, faithfully promulgated " the truth as it is in Jesus," and strictly adhered to church ordinances, as they were understood and practised in the days of primitive chris-While Europe like Egypt in the days o Moses for a time, was enveloped in darkness Baptists, like the Israelites in Goshen, " had light in their dwellings." Then the Church was in the wilderness. Faithful men in that trying pericd, " were stoned ; they were nawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the swo d," All these sufferings were prior to the more modern events which were iden tified with the rise of Protestantism. Baptists did not, like other evangelical denominations come out of Papal Rome at the time of the Reformation. Long antecedently they had been " a peculiar people," who were emphatically " zea'ous of good works." Before any of the existing protes ant secis were known, Baptists had denounced the errors and withetuod the usurped authority of the Vatican. Politically they were powerless, ad physically, had they been so inclined, they were too eble to contend with their persecutors .-Numbers of them, at that remote period, suf fered martyrdom. They " were stain for the word of God, and for the testim ny which they held." These well-authenticated facts are her mentioned, because several writers, who are either ignorant of a thorough knowledge of ancient ecclesiastical history, or are wilfully intent upon misleading their readers, have dared to affirm that the Baptists are a sect which has risen up since the days of the Reformation. As a denomination, we have not only been subjected to the most fie y persecutions, when faith triumphed over the faggot and the time; but even since those days of hierarchical violence, when Baptists exhibited the steadfastness and purity of their piety by heroic mariyrdom, they have been misrepresented and maligned with no small amount of asperity. They have indeed been "a sect every where spoken against." Not very long ago, an individual, of who.n better things might have been expected, had the hardihood to assert that "the Bapists are inferior to most other christian denominations in mental attainments" achmana wieva Our readers will bear with us, while we, in no bean ful or vain-glorious spirit, adduce a few facts to show that there is no foundation for the assertion which we have just quoted ; and that Bapusts have given some of the choicest contributions to English Literature. Who, among earth's "mighty men" of ex-alted mind, occupies a loftier position than JOHN MILTON? His fame is transcended by shining constellation of illustrious spirits, who brightened the literature of the seventeenth of first-class excellence, but his prose writ-ings, chiefly devoted to the elucidation of the inciples of sivil and religious liberty, are inciples of sivil and religious liberty, are inciples of great mental vigour; and in largely tended to produce that uncon-trable spirit of national freedom which re-ted in the glorious Revolution in 1689.

its legitimate claim to everlasting repute .-- their gigantic labours are already matters of While the most erudite doctor, in the privacy history, as well as sources of gratitude to of his study, appreciates its transcendant Gol. The labours, too, of DOCTOR JUDSON merit, it inspires the illitera'e peasant in his and his co-wo kers in Burmah, exhibit one humb'e cottage with a desire to make a pil-grimage to Mount Zion, and it imparts to him a knowledge of experimental godiness in the disputed or denied that the pious zeal and souls of all true believers.

Another Baptist of literary distinction, was to the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the REVEREND DOCTOR GILL, who was a the oriental languages and dialects than have learned oriental student, a voluminous and all other Christian denominations. able theological writer, and the author of an In the work before us, we shall have fre-

e aborate commentary on the Bible. - quent occasion to speak of living merit as Among persons celebrated for the practi- well as of departed worth; and here it may cal exercise of the spirit of christian philan- not be out of place to observe that two of the thropy, none have acquired a wider and more most conspicuous personages of the present enduring fame than "the benevolent JOHN day, are Bapiists. No prominent men on the HOWARD." All the energies of his active world's arena, occupy a broader space in the that those who emigrate to the land of "femind, and the humane sympathies of his sen-sitive heart, were religiously devoied to a mission of charity among the degraled and suffering outcasts of earth. To mitigate pain, relieve misery, and ameliorate the condition of manhood, is exhibiting pulpit powers which of his suffering fellow men, constituted the astonish Christendon. This youthful divine business of his life. No christian denomina- is the most popular preacher now living; and tion has ever been able to boast of a brighter living exempl fication of christian principle mination. All classes and sects-Churchin the heart, prompting to the constant and men and Dissenters, Patricians and Plebeians, that all through that section one meets with On Monday a ministerial meeting was held, laborious performance of charitable acts; the refined and the vulgar, are alike eager in a very strong and decided Baptist element; after which addressas were delivered on and it is no matter of marvel that Baptists are swelling the immense crowds that rush to and as a general thing the expectations and missions. A collection was then taken up, gratified that such a remarkable example of listen, while he utters those thrilling sermons, hope of the settlers for ministerial aid, is which, with former collections amounted to world wide benevolence, was, denomination-ally, one of themselves. which are producing stupendous results.— His burning words, as they fall, like coals of daughters are there who were reared in paid for a month's missionary labor at Little Conspicuous among the eminent men, who living fire from his lips, are caught up by the flourished in the early part of the present Press, and are being thus conveyed across to hear Daptist ministers preach the "gospet weaks at Maquanit Lake, where the new century, was ROBERT HALD. He stood upon seas and oceans to lands remote, and are of the blessed God." Fathers and mothers meeting house is to be dedicated next Sabflourished in the early part of the present Press, and are being thus conveyed across the highest mountain peak of intellectual affecting the religious sentiments and prac- are there who were formerly associated with bath, and Elder Merrit Keath, as Coals Island, elevation. As an orator, in brilliancy and tices of many in "the uttermost parts of the Baptist churches in other places where they power, he surpassed all his cotemporaries .- | earth." The stream of his eloquence was like that of Even in these Provinces, we could point to tion of the ordinances of the house of God ; Quarterly Meeting. The next Quarterly a mighty, ever flowing river, while the lofti. individuals among the Baptists, who, by the ness of his thoughts harmonized with the force of their talents and erudition, have risen evangelical themes upon which he delighted to positions of distinction, which they now to expatiate. Of one of his published ser. ably and usefully occupy. No Christian sect mons, the celebrated William Pitt thus in British America, has exhibited more zeal spoke : "The last ten pages are fully equal and perseverance in the cause of Education in genuine eloquence to any passage of the than our own. We need only instance Acasame length that can be selected from either dia College, which has been raised to its preancient or modern orators." This was the sent gratifying state of efficiency by the testimony of England's famous premier for labours, the struggles, the contributions, and the merits of a Baptist preacher, for whose the sacrifices of a people, who, amidst many religious sentiments the great statesmen in trying and dismiying adverse circumstances. quest on could not have entertained such an have evinced their appreciation of mental undue amount of partiality as to influence his culture. Our religious press, too, is significant of the same fact. For twenty-one years judgment. JOHN FOSTER was another Baptist, who is the Christian Messenger, which our denomigreatly celebrated as an Essayist. He was national aspirations and necessities called possessed of a most acute and comprehensive into existence, has disseminated an incalculintellect; and his analytical powers were able amount of religious, mo al and general unrivalled by those of any of the distinguish. intelligence among the masses of the people ed men, of which the present age has been in these Provinces. Its mission, so to speak, singularly fraitful. Few persons have ever has been effective of a vast amount of good ; thought more profoundly on a variety of and each succeeding year has added to its abs ruse subjects than did he ; and none have circulation and utility. The Christian Visibeen more lucid and energetic in their at- tor, which was started e'even years ago, is tempts to delineate the moral attributes of the acother Baptist periodical; and the increasing human mind. He was indeed a man of stu- patronage which it enjoys, is indicative of our desominational prosperity. pendous faculties. There was something In this preliminary chapter, we have enpeculiarly original and fascinating in his mode of thought, as well as in his vigorous style of deavoured to show, by an array of incontroexpression. He, undoubtedly, is entitled to vertible facts, that the Baptists, as has been a high rank among the splendid celebrities alleged to their prejudice, are not "an upstart of the most extraordinary period in the sect of modern growth ;" and that as regards world's literary his ory. intalligence, men of distinguished mind, and missionary enterprise and sucess, we are not No theological writer, since the days of inferior to any of the religious sects by which the Aposiles, has laboured more successfully we are surrounded. M.) in the elucidation and promotion of evangelical truth, than has ANDREW FULLER. With [For the Visitor. master'y skill, he vindicated some of the prominent doctrines of the Gospel from the Important and Promising Misreproach which had been thrown upon them sionary Ground. in consequence of the distorted light, in which they had been injudiciously exhibited by the In this paper 1 wish to call the attention of the friends of Domestic Missions in this Propolemics of a former day. No other man vince, to one of the most interesting and proever possessed a keener perception of the various errors and metaphysical absurdities, mising Ge'ds in which to place a competent which had been propounded by religious con- and efficient Missionary, that can be found troversialists at the period referred to; nor on the Saint John River. I refer to Andodid any ever expose them with more promptitude, clearness and ability. The volumes, ver, at the Tobique, and to the growing village at the Grand Falls. which he bequeathed to the Church and the world, will be a blessing to them both in al! The prospective value and importance of succeeding ages. these places to the cause of God through the The British and Foreign Bible S ciety ori- Baptist denomination cannot be computed by ginated with a Baptist. JOSEPH HUGHES was numbers. Already, many families of intelrichly imbued with the expansive spirit of ligence and enterprise have gone thither evangelical enterprise, which led him to dewith a view to a permanent settlement, while many others of the same character will soon vise a plan for sending the Holy Scriptures to "every nation, kindred, tongue and peo-ple;" and hence sprang into existence an few years, only, a large and increasingly ininstitution, which contemplates the proclama-tion of the Gospel to the whole world.— Through many long and toilsome years, he was the indefatigable secretary of the Society, and to his invaluable services much of its Through many long and toilsone years, he was the indefatigable secretary of the Society, and to his invaluable services much of its efficiency and success must be attributed.— Though Righ Reverend Prelates, coronatted to pass through an almost unbroken widerness, between the Tobique and the first symbol of Christian benevolence, it had its rise in the gratness, will which hat first symbol of Christian benevolence, it had its rise in the gratness, will which the travell. In place of the willterness, between the first symbol of Christian benevolence, it had its rise in the gratness, will which the travell. In place of the willterness, will which the travell. The definition of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its rise in the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at first symbol of a primitive christian benevolence, it had its relates the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the case which are the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took place at the section of a spanish bishop took plac

and potatoes, and bread. And contrasting the appearance of the children in the two sections, west and north, any person can see that good meat and potatoes make more robust constitutions at the north than even "genuine Quinine," not withstanding their the West. Still, those who are unreconciled to the idea of remaining long in the present state of being, will perhaps be able to facilireadily by settling out west, than here at the cold North. For the human probabilities are, destitute region.

I have said that the prospective value and

the "g'orious west," allow me to say, there He was assisted in his lebours by his son and are no "shakes" there; and instead of feed ding on "* quinine" in that section, the people cat the substantials, such as good meat been labouring they have kept up prayer meetings on the Sabbath, and during the week, but they are particulated and during the and many were anxious to know when he week, but they arc acxious to hear the Gospel. I am naturally interested in the spiritual Hills." welfare of the people at the south-west, having milder and shorter winters, can produce in lived among them more than two years. I hope the churches of New Brunswick will remember their wants, and enlarge their subtate their removal to another world more Home Missionary Society, so that a missionscriptions to the New Brunswick Baptist ary may be kept constantly labouring in that

Yours, &c., ALEXE. ESTABROOKS.

CANNING, Jan. 8th, 1858.

DEAR EDITOR :--- I write to inform you importance of Andover and the Grand Falls of the doings of the Sunbury and Queen's to the cause of God, through the Baptist de. Quarterly Meeting, held at Jemseg, on the nomination, is very great, as a Missionary 1st of January. About twenty ministers atfield. One reason of this remark is the fact tended, and the meetings were profitable. Baptist families, and were long accustomed River. Brother Rees expects to labor four Washademoak, both under the direction of were accustomed to the regular administra- the Missionary Society in connection with the Meeting will be held with the church at Wickham.

1777, from the French, Verd mont (the green mountain).

MASSACHUSETTS was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts ribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Bos-Massachusetts were so called from the Blue

RHODE ISLAND was so called, in 1665, in reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

CONNECTICUT was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connnecticut is a Mocheakanneew word, signifying long river.

New York was so called in 1664 in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

NEW JERSEY was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir Geo. Carteret, to whom the torritory was granted.

PENNSYLVANIA was so called 1681, after Wi liam Penn.

DELAWARE was so called in 1703, from Deleware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died in this bay.

MARYLAND was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in his paten. to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632. VIRGINIA was so called in 1584, after Eliza-CAROLINA was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX, of France.

and they long, and sigh, and pray that they and their children may be favored with similar privileges again. And they ask, " Cannot the Home Missionary Society aid us by sending us such a minister as our increasing wants demand? If so, we will do all that

we can towards sustaining him, and make the burden of the Missionary Society, in our case, as light as possible."

more available means with which to labour successfully than is often met wih in a combrother Hammond has opened a very convenient hall for divine worship, beside which. through his thoughtfulness and love of the valuable.

very nearly able already to support the right

vote himself wholly to the work of the chris can give me nothing to send to the Mission-tian ministry, and in a few years such will ary Society, and I have only a farthing of my be the increase of population and means, own. Still I want to give something, so and such the local wints of each place, that send this farthing to you. G. B. s." each will need and support a pas.or.

pulation of only about two hundred souls, pounds.

thousands.

ALEXR. ESTABROOKS.

The Farthing Foundation.

A little boy once attended a missionary meeting, and was much interested with the speeches. When he got home he tried to Another reason why I speak of this ground think what he could do to help the missions, as full of promise to the Baptist denomina- and could think of nothing that seemed of tion, is because in these localities there are much importance. He was very young, and he felt he must live many years before he paritively new field of missionary effort .- As would be able to speak much for this great first, at Andover, there is already a neat and cause. He was very poor, and all he had convenient meeting house, and at the Falls seemed worth nothing, as he thought of the pounds and shillings of others. His whole wealth consisted of a solitary farthing which cause, in connection with two other brethren. somebody had given him. It was a beautia lot of land embracing two acres, has been ful farthing, but it was only a farthing, and secured as a donation from the Government of what use could it be? At last he resolved to the Baptist denomination. These two to send it to the minister that had most inacres are beautifully and conveniently loca- terested him by his speech at the meeting. ted for a meeting house and parsonage, and The minister had come from London, and in process of time they must become very the little boy thought he had better put the farthing in a letter, and send it to him by Again, each of the fields referred to, if post. He folded it up nicely in a piece of attended to soon, give promise of being self-sustaining locations. The two together are thing like this :--

"DEAR SIR :--- I am but a very little boy, kind of a man who would be willing to de- and am very poor. My father and mother

Away went the letter, and great was the The Railroad which is now in process of delight of the gentleman on getting it. He building to Woodstock, will doubtless proceed was then going to visit Scotland to hold mison up the river to the Falls, and will continue sionary meetings, so he took the farthing and to x end i self, opening up new and rich the letter with him, Wherever he held a sections of the country on the way, until meeting, there he showed the farthing and finally it reaches Canada, and there connects read the letter. Everybody was pleased. by its irou rails the two Provinces. And The little people especially were stirred up some certain knowledge of it?" said a skeptic when all this takes place-or only so much by it to try to raise some money, and ere the to a clergyman. "Why didn't you have of this work as shall build the road to the gentleman got back to London, the little boy's Falls-that little place now embracing a po- solitary fa thing had gained above forty

vill become a large town, a great mart of Now I have called this the farthing founda-trade, and its people will be numbered by tion, because it was the foundation of so much good, and ! want to make it the foundation of But to some this may appear to be so far some efforts by you.

off that they feel but little interest in desiring The little boy sent a farthing ;-what a the Baptists to occupy the ground at present. feeble effort ! It won forty pounds. What But my good brother, though you and I may great good did it produce ! You have thrown pass away before that stirring day will come, a stone into the pond. What circles did it yet some of our children and the children of make! Circle widened on circle, till all the others, will see it, and as I hope, rejoice in pond was moved, and the siles only bounded it. And for their sakes, if not for our own, the effect. A Roman garrison was once for the sake of the glad future now so full of Nobody heard their approach, and for all the promise, let ns, as we have freely received, guard, the castle would have been taken .-

GEORGIA was so called in 1732, in honor of King Gearge II.

ALABAMA was so called in 1814, from its principal river, it being an Indian name, signifying here we rest.

MISSISSIPPI was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, i. e., the river formed by the union of many.

LOUISIANA was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France.

TENNESSEE was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten-asse is said to signify a curved spoon.

KENTUCKY was so called in 1792; the word is of native origin, and signifies the dark and bloody ground.

ILLINOIS was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

INDIANA was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

OHIO was so called in 1802, from its sonthrn boundary.

MISSOURI was so called in 1821, from its rincipal river.

MICHIGAN was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

ARKANSAS was so callod in 1812, from its rincipal river.

FLORIDA was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, Pascua Florida.

COLUMBIA was so called in reference to Columbus.

WISCONSIN was so called from its principal iver.

Iowa was so called from its principal river.

OREGON was so called from its principal river.

MINNESOTA; or, the Wandering Water.

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE SKEPTIC .--- " If we are to live after death, why don't we have some knowledge of the world before you came into it ?" was the caustic reply.

BISHOP BURNET, once preaching before Charles II., was much warmed by his subject, and, uttoring a religious truth in a very earnest manner, with great vehemence struck his clenched hand upon the desk and cried out---

"Who dares deny this?"

"Faith," observed the king, in a key not quite so loud as the preacher. " nobody. I hould think, that is within reach of that great fist of yours."

EXECUTION OF A BISHOP BY THE CHINESE. -A letter from Hong Kong states that the execution of a Spanish bishop took place at Ram Ting on the 20th of July. His head

