# Rew Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1861.

The Still Small Voice.

The great and strong wind, the earthquake, and the fire which passed before the prophet, were undoubtedly regarded by him with proper emotions, suited to so solemn and sublime an occasion; but they were only the natural agents, the constituted ministers of his will. But it was the "small still voice" that awakened his attention, and signified that God was there. In this he realized a Being distinct from nature, and speaking with the composure of irresistable power, amidst the confusion and havoc of the elements. It was then that he felt the peculiar emotions of religious awe; and wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out, and stood in the entering in of the cave. To look for hidden meanings in every phenomenon recorded in the Scriptures, would indeed be both idle and injudicious; and we should be cautious not to fasten upon them the wandering reveries of an enthusiastic imagination. Nevertheless, in some passages, more may be meant than meets the eve. A still small voice may be whispering to us some great and important truth.

Does not this " still small voice " contain beautiful intimation of the character of true religion, as opposed to superstition on the one hand, and infidelity on the other? The worshippers of Baal, in the days of Elijah, were strongly agitated. They danced about their idol; they cut and tortured themselves; they cried with frantic vociferation, "O! Baal hear us!" O! Baal hear us!" The unenlightened savage feels the dread and apprehension of the exertions of unusual and terrible power, far more than that of gratitude and love for familiar and accustomed blessings; and is more disposed to tremble before the destructive agents of nature, than to confide in the harmony and gentleness of its ordinary administrations. Hence he is more inclined to fix his attention on the gloomy and horrible, than on the amiable and conciliating views of religion. But it is true religion and philosophy which traces through the mechanism of nature, and in all the course of events, silent marks of the Divine hand, leads him to listen with composure to this "still small voice," which speaks to him from the harmony and order of the universe.

So infidelity, not being able to find God in the wind, the earthquake and the fire, suddenly jumps to the conclusion, that God is not to be found anywhere; and thus philosophers have run in the same delusion as that which misleads the meanest and most ignorant bar barian. Thus both conclude that if God can not be seen and touched. He is nowhere.

But there is nevertheless a voice, and a voice which may at all times be heard. unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge; there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. But it is a still small voice. Nature operates according to established and unerring laws, by a plan, or system; but this, by the very force of the term, implies an author or designer. But these laws of nature are so unvarying and constant that they are not heeded and the voice of Him who speaks is so small and gentle, that it does not affect the ear, and God is not recognized.

But this is only a speculative view of religion, and is utterly useless, nav, dangerous without experience and practice. But religion in its experimental and practical influence, is operated by the still small voice, speaking to the inward-man. It has to contend with the internal convulsions of the man; the furious passions, the worldly principles, and innumerable corruptions. It must contend with the seductions of the present, and point to the beauty and riches of the future. This is most obvious when it speaks even to the unsanctified conscience, as in the case of Felix and King Agrippa, when it mildly reasoned with the former, and only proposed a question to the latter. A remarkable instance of this "still small voice," is noted in the case of the Scribes and Pharisees, who would have our Saviour condemn the woman brought into the temple. "The law says, such should be stoned; but what sayest thou?" "Let him that is without sin, cast the first stone at her," was the reply. Is not this the voice of God on the conscience of man? And is it not most powerful? And how often, in our day, is this voice heard; yea, and felt under the gentle voice of the ministry of the gospel; and even the unconverted sinner, leaves the temple of God, like these Scribes and Pharisees. convicted in his conscience.

But, when the Spirit speaks to the heart, the life-giving word, is it not like the dew distilling on the grass and the tender herb? Yes. "the wind bloweth where it listeth-and so is every one that is born of the Spirit." In this way the Lord opened the heart of Lydia, that she attended unto the word spoken by Paul.

How often has this still small voice spoke words of peace to the lonely widow, in her humble cot; amidst poverty and affliction; and stilled the rising spirit of impatience and complaint, and proved a constant source of

or critical investigators of the sacred oracles of God, and if they be all taken for moral men, they are overprized, for an eye-witness hath characterized African Christians quite otherlove and complacency, and cheer them with His presence in six troubles and in seven; and as they advance in life, He will make them to h in the courts of the Lord's house; and like old Simeon, with the infant Saviour in his arms, joyfully say, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy

hall pass away with a great noise, and ng of the elements and

History of Baptists, and of Baptist Prin-CENTURY THIRD.

(From the Primgive Church Magazine. The simplicity of gospel truth began to suffer a mournful decline in this century. If the atmosphere was not that of total darkness, it wore a deep and heavy gloom, and thick clouds hovered around the horizon, casting frequent shadows across the path of the Christian church. A storm was evidently collecting in the distance, and it required but little penetration to discover, that, whenever it arrived, the conflict of opposing elements would be severe. Error, in various forms, began to be colerated, if not caressed; and the church itself grew sadly too familiar with views and practices that deformed or polluted the sacred

nstitution of the Son of God. But on no known subject were the innova ions upon gospel truth so marked and pernicious as upon baptism; and though in succeeding ages these innovations became more apparent and complete, yet in this century chiefly the seeds were sown that in after times roduced them all. Errors, like weeds in the oil. increased and spread with amazing rapidity unless " plucked up by the roots;" but this equires a vigilance in the busbandman that ou look for in vain when once a given priestood have become corrupt. One of the highest graces of the Christian character is the love of pure truth. Wherever this grace is allowed to live and act, it looks out for, that t may resist, the first approaches of error; but when it is once impaired it degenerates by degrees into total indifference, or a blind acquiescence in falsehood, even to the believing of a lie; (2 Thess. ii. 10-12.)

Not all at once or suddenly is this awful erisis reached, yet the first step is as directly in its favour, as the last one that plunges the reckless adventurer into the black abyss below. In the progress of error, the last step into ruin is but the first step frequently repeated. It was so with baptism in the third century .-Its spiritual purport and intention were evidently on the wand and as a consequence i was not rigidly regarded as believers' baptism. The pre-requisite of faith was but imperfectly apprehended, and as a natural result, infants who could not believe, became the subject of debate as fitting candidates for baptism.

Two direct causes, according to the clearminded Bochmer, were already at work in producing this degeneracy; the one, that of incorporating Jewish and Pagan ceremonies with the simple yet solemn institutions of the Saviour; and the other, the corruption of Christian morals on a large scale.

Infant baptism in this early stage aimed to conciliate both Jews and Pagans by engrafting on the Christian institute a carnal ordinance of the Jew, and an idolatrous practice of the Gentile. The Jew and Gentile equally pleaded for the infant, since circumcision had applied to the male child of the one (but not to the female): and a gross idolatrous ceremony of the other made them quite as superstitious in favour of their babes, on professing to become Christians themselves. Robinson gives the following account of this infant purification among the Pagans :-- "In Greece infants were lustrated [by water] on the fifth day after their birth, and received their names on the seventh. The Romans performed the ceremony on female children on the eighth day, and on males on the ninth. The lustration was performed at home, the name was given at the same time, accompanied with various solemnities, and the infant was then carried to the temples of the gods, and was held initiated. A feast was made, relations and friends were invited, the mother received the compliments of the company, and presents were made both to her and

In the degree that the church lost faith i words, in the proportion that the church became unfaithful to Christ, in that degree it appeared expedient to conciliate both Jews and Pagans by doing something for the infants of each within her own pale. What was it to be Indeed what could it be but to baptize them Hence infant baptism had its origin in a feeble expediency which the church would have scorned had she not, like Sampson, lost her strength by parleying with the world. Yet even then the innovation was slow and hesitating through a long period, and as no Scripture baptism, resort was had to an invention which will represent the harvest of seed sown in Popery has not failed to employ for various ourposes ever since.

It was pleaded that though there was no Scripture authority for infant baptism, yet till so late a period as (at least certainly not refreshing and encouraging. earlier than) Ireanæus, a trace of infant bantism appears : and that it first became recognized as an apostolic tradition in the course of the third century, is evidence rather against than for the admission of of its apostolic ori-The learned historian is perfectly correct in his conclusion : for had there been Scripture authority for this practice, they need not have resorted to tradition for its support. The employment of the lower, is proof direct that they had not the higher sanction in favor infant bantism, and the attempt to devolve upon apostolic tradition, is an indirect conession that they had no Scripture whatever for its support. Besides this, is it not remarkable and an evidence of the poverty of the whole plea, that even this apostolic tradition lay buried in oblivion, and was utterly unknown until the third century? How came it to pass that the two former centuries knew nothing about it; that it sprang up suddenly after a total silence respecting it for some two hundred years; and that even then it was discovered not in Judea, not in Ephesus, or any other of the seven churches, not in Corinth Thessalonica, or Rome, where the apostles had laboured in person, but in Africa, the most degenerate part of the then existing church To say the least of this "tradition," it looks suspicious upon the face of it, and carries much more of the likeness of an invention than of an honest, Christian troph Men resort to tradition as a last resource, and not until all other authorities have failed. When, therefore, it is affirmed by a distinguished historian, whose statement hitherto stands unchallenged, that "tradition" was the first plea urged favour of infant baptism, we have convincing proof in that very plea, that the practice had no Scriptural origin at all. It is of African birth exclusively, and owes its existence alone to the fertile invention that abounded in that comfort? When the christian, like the des- land of error and confusion. "The baptism comfort? When the christian, like the desciples in the storm, has been terrified and sore afraid, has not Jesus whispered, "It is I, be not afraid." And hope, joy, and confidence has this sweet voice imparted.

Those who hear and obey the call of God

Those who hear and obey the call of God

I and of error and confusion. "The paptism of babes first appeared in the most ignorant and impure part of the Catholic [Christian] world, Africa. It was not the offspring of critical learning or sound philosophy, for it sprang up among men destitute of both, nor did one ever take the African fathers for philosophers, are critical investigators of the sacred oracles of

This innovation assumed something like a systematic form in the year two hundred and fifty-seven, in an African council called by Cyprian, bishop or pastor of the church at Carthage, which was attended by about sixty or seventy other pastors from the surrounding districts. Tidus, a country pastor and a humane man, appears to have been desirous of checking as far as he could, the inhuman practice of sacrificing infants in the rites of Pagar idolatry, which prevailed in the remote province where he laboured. Could he but go

African divines added error to error, and not content with converting the circumcision of the Jew into infant baptism, they confound the outward rite with the inward grace in the senseless doctrine of baptismal regeneration. "It is a fact," says Robinson (page 199) "that dedicating children to God by baptism was first heard of in Africa. It is certain the notion of dedication is found all over the empire within one hundred years after the time it appeared in Africa." How forcible does this rapid spread of error illustrate the solemn words of the apostle : " For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; and they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned into fables," (2 Tim. iv. 3, 4.) Too soon, alas! both for the church and the world, this affecting prediction came

The lustration and cruelty of the Pagan, combined with a baseless tradition and the Jewish prejudice in favour of circumcision, to urge upon a vacillating and now rapidly degenerating church, an innovation which eventually changed the whole aspect of Christianity in most important particular. When that divine system was bequeathed to the world by the Saviour and his apostles, it was the religion of faith in enlightened and sanctified hearts. Where that faith existed, baptism was ap pointed to follow; and in this arrangement there are manifest the highest wisdom, and the noblest meaning. That a significant outward rite should follow the inward grace, is an evidence of high and sacred wisdom and that the rite when performed should ex- his family and abundance of work. press the voluntary and intelligent concurrence of the subject, in the Divine arrangement to which he or she submits, is full of sound meaning and weighty reason. The believing man or woman yields a voluntary and enlightened consent to a Divine ordinance which represents their identity with Christ as the sole ground of their salvation. Here is no vagueness, no mystery, no obscurity; but everything comports with the dignity of religion, and the enlightened reason of man. The parties know what they are about, and they avow that intelligence to the world. They believe in Christ, and they are not ashamed to declare to all around. We repeat it, that such an act is equally honourable to the religion professed and to the party who has been called to this distinguished profes-

But when the unconscious infant was introduced instead of the believing adult ;-when the profession was transferred from the party with whom faith in Christ was the indispen sable condition, to one with whom that faith was a sheer impossibility ;-when, in a word, the gospel profession passed away from faithful men and women, to helpless babes, the religion of Christ parted with its noblest recommendation as the religion of converted saints, and by admitting a class whose conversion it would be a solemn mockery to expect. it tacitly made baptism and not faith, the condition of salvation. And such was the meaning, and such the result of the disastrous change from believers' to the unbelievers' infant baptism of the THE THIRD CENTURY

## Missionary Intelligence.

[From the Macedonian.] OUR OWN MISSIONS. Burmah.

MAULMAIN.

Mr. Hibbard writes, under date of May steadfast, and a few new converts are added to them from time to time. I have the great principles of Divine truth; in other eleven select pupils studying with me during the rains, most of whom. I hope, will, after suitable preparation, enter the Theological Seminary under Dr. Binney.

Mr. Crawley, of the Henthada Mission, writes, May 13, that he had been sent for again to baptise several candidates, the fruits of the labors of Mrs. Ingalls.

tears and prayers." Mr. Stevens, May 13, writes that there is still encouragement at Rangoon. Two Dawson of Burmah. apostolic tradition could be adduced in its more natives of the Madras coast are canavour. On this subject Neander writes, didates for baptism, and two Burmans ex-Planting, &c., book 3, chap. 5):—"That not cite hope. The meetings for prayer are

> In alluding to the religious interest in the field of Mrs. Ingalls' labors, Mr. Stevens quotes the words of Mr. Crawley-"I never saw such manifest evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit as I see here.' Dr. Binney, May 10, had commenced a new term with forty-six pupils.

> > HENTHADA.

Mr. Crawley reports, May 13, "on all sides a readiness to listen," and that "many inquirers have rejected the superstitions of their fathers."

Mr. Kincaid, writing from Prome, April 18, reports that he had just returned from a tour of 250 miles in a northeast direction, visiting a large number of villages, and many he had never seen before. He left two Karen assistants in the mountains. with a Karen chief, who desires a Christian school. The chief ordered a zavat to be built the morning after Mr. Kincaid's arrival. Mr. K. also visited in Kyen villages fifty miles north of Prome, and preached to the people till late in the evening, and again in the morning. They urged him to send teachers to them, to instruct them to write, and to read the Divine book. Mr. K. also writes that " the telegraph line is now open from Prome to Ceylon, via Calcutta and Madras. A telegram came this morning just thirty days from England."

Mr. Kincaid writes, May 18, that he had recently made two somewhat extensive tours, preaching the gospel in many places where it had never been preached before.

He was generally treated civily, and asked to come again, and in some places "whole villages are turning from heathenism." "In one village, where there are two Christian families, the kyoung or monastery has been abandoned by the priests, as the people refused to support them any longer, and the building is now given to the Christians for a Christian school." "In another village about two miles off, Buddhism is entirely given up."

Dr. Mason, April 13, sends the statistics of the Toungoo Association, as follows: ordained preachers, 3; unordained preach ers and teachers, 139; stations, 145; village schools, 135; pupils, 2,253. Baptised in 1860, ; received by letter, 98; dismissed, 103; excluded, 8; suspended,

tians in truth." "In the absence of a did such a song come from Mohammedan Burman missionary, both the assistants lips!" left there by bro. Douglass have drifted away to another place, where they can enjoy the superintendence of a missionary.

Mr. Bronson writes, under date of May 3, deploring the necessity of Mr. Tolman's return to the United States, and earnestly setting forth his need of an associate. The mission is not without trials, but there are some cases of conviction and hopeful con-

version. Mr. B says, "I expect to baptize soon several persons. Mr. Ward writes, May 9, that on the preceding Sabbath, he baptized another convert, from the girls' school. Others are desirous of receiving the ordinance. Eleven

since January last. The church at Sibsa-

gor supports a native preacher, who goes out and preaches among the people, some days to twenty, or forty hearers, and dis-

tributes many tracts. Mr. Bronson also writes, under date of May 23, that the Sabbath services are well attended. A Mikir woman is at the station, learning to read. The Mikirs express great desire for the return of Mr. Tolman. Mr. Ward reports the health of

Mr. Telford, of Bangkok, reports the formation, April 8, of a Chinese church in Bangkok, distinct from the Siamese church, with the election of pastor, deacons, clerk, and treasurer. The church embraces, besides the Chinese missionary and his wife, eleven members of Chinese nationalty .-He also reports "two very hopeful inquirers, both young men, one of them an applicant for baptism.

Under date of April 19, Mr. Smith describes the first anniversary of the Siam Missionary Society. The forenoon of the day was devoted to a missionary discourse, and the afternoon to the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. The Society, which has been in existence nine months, numbers about thirty members, and has in its employ a native colporteur. The subscriptions for the nine months amounted to \$90.82; expenditures, \$31.20. Balance on hand, \$59.62, "The prospects of the Siamese department of the Mission were never more encouraging. Several young men, of reliable piety, have the ministry

TELOOGOOS.

Mr. Douglass writes, April 22, that the cholera is raging at Nellore, and about twenty-five die daily. The small pox is also prevalent, so that it is not a little hazardous to mingle freely with the people. Mr. Douglass also says,—"You will learn through bro. Jewett of their great affliction in the loss of their second and only son.-As a mission, we are quite well.

Mr. Douglass, May 20, remarks, 'Our work, or rather, the work of the Lord, is the mind. increasing on our hands. We are all in time of life from fourteen to about twenty is the enjoyment of very good health, and as that the members "in general are mission, have not had, for five years, so ties, the acquisition of knowledge, and general many native helpers to aid us.

# Religions Intelligence.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES

A scene of unusual interest, in connection with the departure of missionaries for India occurred at Devan's wharf. Charlestown, on Saturday morning, 17th inst. says, "The whole community for miles The ship Compeer was about to sail with and miles is awakened, and probably be- a large company of laborers for the foreign authority could be produced in favour of infant fore close of the year one hundred, at least, field, Rev. J. B. Vinton, son of the veteran Karen missionary, and his wife, daughter of Mr. Haswell, of Maulmain, Mrs. Haswell and Miss Dawson, danghter of Dr.

Accompanying these missionaries of our own Board, were others under appointment of the Methodist Board, Rev. Messrs. J. D. Brown, W. W. Hicks, D. W. Thomas, with their wives. The latter expect to labor in the North-western part of India. not far from Lucknow, the scene of Havelock's noble achievements, and of his lamented death.

The Journal says. Rev. J. G. Warren, D. D., Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, opened the services by reading selections of Scripture. Praver was offered by Rev. David Terry, of New York, Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. church, and a brief parting address by Rev. Mr. Duer, of the B. B. of F. M. The company then united in singing a verse in Greenville. commencing

"Waft, waft, ye winds, His story," after which a benediction was pronounced

by Rev. Dr. Mason, of Chelsea. As the ship was towed out into the stream, a portion of the company on the wharf united in singing, and those on board the ship, including several immediate friends of the missionaries who went down the harbor and returned on the tug boat, joined in the chorus. Cheer follow ed cheer as the voyagers were borne away from their friends and native country.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THEATRES IN ENG-LAND .- The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a recent speech, said that it was a fact that not two per cent of the working men of London attended public worship. There is a difficulty of reaching these classes, but from recent experiences in the opening of theatres, it has been found that extraordinary results have flowed from the religious services held there. The Bishop of London, one of the most conservative of

the means, he would wish them God-speed with all his heart. As to the present preaching in the theatres, it was sanctioned by himself and his right reverend brethren, who, if they had had the power, had not the heart to put a stop to the work. The effort was sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the most spiritually minded men in the country. The Bishops had not personally taken part in any of the theatre services, but they had allowed the clergy to use their own discretion. They said, if you cannot get the people of the Gospel anywhere else, pray let them be gathered together in the theatres."

"I WANT TO BE AN ANGEL."-A mission

ary writes:

"But all your readers may not be aware that the Revival Melodies are now sung publicly in Aaintab by even the Moslem children. A native helper there gives a humorous ac-A native helper there gives a humorous account Cf a scene which he lately witnessed, where twelve or fourteen of the most ragged and dirty urchins of Aintab, who are employed as city scavengers, were seen one day returning from the place outside the town where they had been depositing their loads, mounted on their donkeys, with their now empty mathage slung across the back of the animals, and singing in Turkish at the top of their voices, in the presence of cadi, mufti, or whatever there is "a large number of inquirers at Bassein, and some who seem to be Chris
Moslem dignitary might be passing by, 'I want to be an Angel!' Surely never before

SECTS IN IRELAND.—Of the whole population of Ireland, 5,764,543, which is a decrease of 764,842 since 1851, 4,490,583, or nearly four-fifths, are Roman Catholics. Of the Protestants the Established Church has 678,651; the Protestant Dissenters, 586,562; all other persuasions, 8,414, Jews, 322.

A SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.—Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Gourt-Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, is in the habit each month of preaching to the Sabbath-School children of his charge. The experiment has been highly satisfactory to both children and adults. latter, in fact, have seemed quite as much interested and edified as the former.

Persecutions in Ireland .- A corresponin all, have been received into the church lent of the London Freeman says that " the Baptists in the North of Ireland have up-hill work : they are calumniated, resisted, and opposed on every hand. Were it not that they have truth and the God of truth with them, they would long ago have been crushed; but truth is great, is invincible, and, though opposed and resisted, must and shall prevail. It is not good that the Christians of England should remain longer ignorant of our posi-

VIOLATIONS OF THE SABBATH .- A letter from Fortress Monroe gives us an insight into the Sabbath desecration that is practised there. We have already heard of General Butler's Brandy and Water" dispatches, and if we add to these his Sabbath-breaking proclivities, we can gain some light on the causes which may yet lead to worse defeat than that of Great Bethel and Bull's Run:

"The increasing tide of Sunday visitors hitherto would seem to settle the point that Fortress Monroe has attractions that please Senators, Congressmen, Judges, and all sorts of people. They seem to expect to be shown all that is to be seen, and Gen. Butler, when people come so far and can stay so short a ime, does his best not to have them go away disappointed : consequently we are getting to be decidedly French in the matter of Sunday parades and military displays, to say nothing of shooting with rifled guns of extraordinary range. The weekly inspection and review of all the troops takes place on Sunday morning. and the troops are then kept under arms two and three hours, and barely get back to their tents for religious instruction from their chaplains, or to take a nap in the natural way, probably for the first time in many days, to be turned out again to please visitors for an hour or two. - Christian Chronicle.

### Correspondence.

Parental Obligation.

Viewing this subject only in reference to Edu cation, it is universally acknowledged that the parent is under obligation to give his child the best education at his command, and one that will fit him for the useful and honorable discharge of the duties of life.

But this obligation, like many others, while readily acknowledged, is not unfrequently under one pretence or another, evaded. There is required, therefore, line upon line, and reasoning upon reasoning, in order to bring conviction to It has been shown in a former paper, that the

most favorable for the cultivation of the facu mental progress. It follows, therefore, that if a youth is to receive a liberal education, these years must be either wholly or in part devoted to study. The circumstances of the majority of residents in this Province are such, that they cannot spare their sons from the labors of the field during the busy summer months, but this renders the obligation the more imperative to secure for them the best means of instruction during the leisure of the winter. If youths grow up with only that amount of instruction which they have received at the primary school. and when their minds are expanding they are kept at hard labor; if their desire for improvement has been repressed, and the favorable breeze of youthful enthusiasm has been allowed to die away, the chances are strongly in favor of their continuing as they are. Habits have been formed which it is difficult to break. When a young man, thus trained, becomes his own master, he usually betakes himself to the lumbe camp, very rarely to the Seminary. Should he apply his mind to study, his health perhaps fails, sendentary pursuits are uncongenial to one whose growing frame has always been ac customed to bodily exertions; or he finds study more irksome than he anticipated; the labor of committing a task to memory is disheartening. his faculties have become rigid through disuse they have grown with his growth, but have re ceived no cultivation, no habit of mental exer-tion has been formed; and he finds the same difficulty in using his mental powers, that he could find in using his limbs supposing he had been confined in a dungeon all the time his body was growing to manhood. Finding it hard to learn, and harder still to remember, what wonder is it that the young man abandons his purpose. But where does the fault properly lie At the parent's door, undoubtedly, if he has denied his child the advantages of an education which his wealth could easily have procured .-Nor is it enough to say that the son was content to remain as he was, and the daughter did not care for further mental improvement, for it is the duty of the parent to watch over the interests of the child, and to advise them for their welfare, to afford every facility for improvement, and to propose plans for their future advancement.— And in this, as well as in every other course pertaining to our state of probation here, it is well to remember, that the past cannot be re called that a mistake cannot be rectified by re gret, and that no one either for himself or his child, can live over again the years which brought with them most precious opportunities while they were passing, but which now are gone and

August 24th. For the Baptist and Visitor. Union Agency. DEAR EDITOR,-I intend visiting the following

places before the Western Association, viz.:— Charlotte County, first week in September; St. John, Carleten and Portland, the second week Gagetten, Canning, Maugerville, Nashwauk, Rushagomish, Fredericton, Lower Kingsclear, and Keswick, the third week in the month. Now it is obvious by the above arrangements that my stay in each place must be very short. There-fore the collecting of funds for the Union Cause depends almost exclusively upon the *local* 

Will the treasurer and the collectors do all in Will the treasurer and the collectors do all in ther power to raise the needful to meet the pressing necessities of the Missionary Board at our annual gathering at Keswick. I would have spent longer time in each place mentioned above, but "time is money," and I wish to be economical. Our Annual Report will be published in the minutes, with the amount paid by each church. I hope that one simultaneous e ort will be made in this financial department,

From the Reformer and Telegraph. EDITOR,-Knowing you have ever

few moments past 10 o'clock, A. M., and found the School House (which is a new and convenient one) almost crowded, with the parents and guardians of the pupils, a number of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, (invited on the o casion) and last, but not least, Mr. Morrison, Inspector of Schools, together with several prominent Teachers of the County.— The examination was conducted by Mr. Morrison, assisted by some of the Teachers present,

and I was much pleased and instructed by the course and method pursued by the above named gentleman, his easy address, and gentlemanly, yet searching, manner in which the questions were put, and the whole examina-tion conducted, evidently showed he was at home in his vocation, and stamped him at once the gentleman and scholar. And I was deeply impressed with the conviction, that the course pursued by him, if carried out through the Province, would give an impulse to the effort made by our Legislature, in the present School Law (as it is yet only an effort) which in a short time would be felt and seen throughout the length and breadth of the country. The classes were examined in the following

course of studies, viz :- Reading, Writing, History, English Grammar, Geography, Geography and History of New Brunswick. netic, Dictation, Mathematical Definitions, Mensuration, Algebra, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Composition and Latin Grammar. At intervals between the exercises of the classes, a choir composed of the pupils of the School, discoursed us some sweet vocal strains adapted to the occasion. The whole examination was very creditable to both the Teacher and the taught, and frequently drew from Mr. Morrison expressions of his satisfaction, at the apt and ready answers of the pupils, as well as his approbation of the system which had been pursued by the Teacher, in conducting the School and bringing it to its present state of efficiency. At the close of the examination, we all (numbering over one hundred persons.) repaired to a delightful eminence near the edge of the woods, (the landscape from which would delight the most fastidious in the picturesque) where a sumptuons repast prepared by the proprietors of the School was temptingly awaiting us; after doing ample justice to the many delicacies and luxuries before us, and enjoying some time in pleasant conversation, while the juveniles were engaged in field sports, we returned to the School House. A meeting was organized with Mr. Morrison in the chair; after a short speech from the Chairman, Messrs. McDonald, Peters, Mullin and Vradenburgh, addressed the meeting in brief stirring speeches, expressing their entire satisfaction with the days proceedings, as well as congratulating the people of the District on being possessed of such a Teacher, and the Teacher on having such a School. The Teacher himself remarked that the height of his ambition was to have a good School, and this should be the aim of every teacher. Since the organization of the Teachers' Institute in Queen's County those annual examinations or anniversaries (which are in addition to the Legal Inspections) have become quite common in several districts of the County, and I know nothing better calculated to increase the interest in Education in rural districts. They create unanimity of purpose amongst the proprietors of a School, foster a spirit of emuation in the scholars, draw forth from the Teacher all the natural and acquired abilities of which he may be in possession, and in a great measure, makes teaching what it ought to be, "a delightful task to rear the tender thought, and teach the young idea how to

ooked forward to as a general Holiday by old and young in the District, and as the Ladies are generally co-workers in every good work, all praise is due to the Ladies who on the above occasion took so much pains to provide so liberally for the wants of those who attended the examina tion, in return for what they have received of

the intellectual. I have thus, Mr. Editor, very imperfectly endeavoured to describe the examination, as it is out of my power, and quite beyond my abilities to cloth with language, or express the pleasura-ble sensations enjoyed by myself and others on the occasion; and my only motive in troubling you with the above hasty scrawl is, that it may be the means of inducing other Teachers and proprietors to "go and do likewise;" if so, my whole object is attained. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION. Cambridge, Q. C. July 20th, 1861.

#### Secular Department.

To Our Subscribers. Many thanks to those who have renewed their

ubscriptions, and for their kind words of sympathy and approval. As previously announced, a large number of

subscriptions will terminate with the issue of this number of the N. B. BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN Visitor, and all that are not renewed will be struck off the list. We cannot make any distinction. All must be treated alike. Those who receive the paper next week will consider it a receipt for their remittances.

\$1.00 will pay to May 1, 1862.

On our first page will be found the proceed ings of the Grand Division in the case of the Hon. S. J. Tilley vs. the Reformer and Telegraph, and the defence of the Editor and proprietor of that journal to the charge of having maligned the Temperance, people of New Brunswick. Deeply interested as are the Baptists of New Brunswick in the cause of Temperance and Prohibition, we deem no apology necessary for having taken up so much of this week's issue with the subject referred to. All we ask is that Baptists shall exercise their judgment and their conscience, and not suffer their principles to be stifled or their interests to be disregarded by designing politicians, who, while professing most liberal sentiments to catch their votes and their support, are really as bigoted enemies as they ever had to deal with, in this Province. Judge them by their acts - not by their professions .- " A good tree bringeth forth good fruit." But what good fruit, to the cause of Temperance or Prohibition, has been produced from political soil during the past five years? Or what obligations are Baptists under to their present political rulers that they should suffer themselves to be divided by men who would, if they could. ignore their very existence?

MR. RUSSELL OF THE LONDON TIMES .- A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Evening Post says that it is reported that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, will not be permitted to cross the Potomac again, on the ground that his letters do not fairly represent the condition of affairs here, and have a tendency to create Despatches since received state that M

Russell has been flatly refused a pass!

A Baptist meeting house near Loch Lon was burned on Saturday evening last. supposed to have been the act of an ince

A letter to Messrs. C. McLauchlan & Co., A letter to Messrs. C. McLauchlan & Co., of this city, states that "Capt. DeWolfe, of the brigt. Anne Lovett, was boarded by two boats' crews, from the Privateer Jeff. Davis, lat. 39°. She is a fine looking brig, mounting 6 guns, and 1 long pivot gun amidships; were very civil. They said they troubled none but Yankees; that they had taken 11 prizes, four of them valued at \$200,000. Capt. De-Wolfe was from Demarara."—Freeman.

By the "Bohemia," at Quebec, and the 'Canada," at Halifax, advices from England are received to the 11th inst. :-

ENGLAND.

The news of the battle of Bull Run was received in England on Sunday the 4th, and caused profound sensation. It is the all absorbing topic of conversation, and has drawn out bitter sarcasm from the English press, particularly the Times. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. the Queen's Speech being read by commission American Securities had declined. Consols firm and tending upwards. The Canada has 134 passengers, and \$100,000 in specie for Halifax, and \$114,900 for Boston. Aug. 13th, 1.30 P. M., lat. 51 29, lon. 19 03, passed steamship Great Eastern; 14th, 7.40 P. M., lat. 51 22, lon. 26 10, passed steamer Arabia; 17th, 5 A. M., lat. 55 05, lon. 38 20, passed a large screw steamer,

Steamship Saxonia arrived out on the 5th, and the Asia at Queenstown on the 10th.

The African mail had arrived. The slave

trade was very brisk. Oils abundant.
The London Times, in an editorial, takes the recent speech of Mr. Vallandigham as the evi-dence of the charge that will be brought against Mr. Lincoln if the South is successful. It says: -" Only a victory by which the stain of Manassas may be effaced, and the South induced to come to terms, can secure President Lincoln from the consequences of having begun the civil war." The London Globe observes, with regard to

the blockade question, "that a blockade is a right of war, but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower the Executive to desist from blockade, and substitute the levying of fixed duties on goods about to be landed on territories where that Executive can afford no protection to them from further exaction or speculation in any shape ?" The Shipping Gazette complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America

appears determined to interrupt marine com-merce in defiance of the best understood maxims of international law, and at whatever risk of a collision with the forces of a maratime power. The London Post, in an editorial on the blockade question, says—If, unfortunately, England should be compelled to participate in the quarrel, the blame will not rest with England, but

the ruin of an innocent commerce, to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain. The Times of the 10th remarks that Americans of the North even take pleasure in the sen-

with a Government which has endeavored, to

sation caused by their recent and unparalleled Another letter from Mr. Russell is published

relative to the battle. He says that having acquired further information respecting the fight, has come to the conclusion that there was not a bayonet charge made by the Federal infantry during the day, and that there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until the latter broke their ranks and run away; there was not a hand to hand encounter between any regiments; there was not a single battery charged or taken by the Federalists; there was no annihilation of rebel horse by the Zouaves or other troops. A volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed this execution then retired. He says there were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away. He then alludes to the approach of the Confederates towards Washington, and says the Unionist troops were complaining of not being paid, and that about 80,000 three months' men had left,

or were about leaving.

The mammoth iron plated war ship Warrior ias made Thames.

The Bishop of Durham died on the 9th.

The Emperor Napoleon, on the 8th, officially eceived the Ambassador of the new kingdom of Italy.
The Southerners have succeeded in powerfully

perating on Parisian opinion in favor of the It is reported that Napoleon, on receipt of the news of the defeat of the Northern army had

lecided to recognise the Confederacy.

It is reported that an interview between Naleon and the King of Prussia will take place at Stratsburg on the 6th of October.

The Paris Moniteur confirms the report which

has been current, but not credited, that the French Government has sent dispatches to Rome asking satisfaction within twenty four hours. The monthly returns of the Bank of France

The Emperor has bestowed the military medal on the King of Sweden and Prince Oscar.

The Paris Bourse was flat and drooping

The Italian Government has cancelled the or-

ler for the withdrawal from Naples of the Swiss soldiers formerly in the service of the King. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet an

Address from the Diet to the Emperor has been proposed by Mr. Deak, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. The demands made in this address do not differ from those in the first one. It refutes the Imperial rescript, and declares that further negotiations are broken off. A Pesth telegram of the 9th says deputations from the Magistrates and Electors had congratu lated M. Deak on his late conduct.

M. Deak has refused a serenade The reply of the Diet to the Imperial rescript would be dispatched to Vienna on the 12th. dissolution of the Diet is anticipated.

Omer Pasha, whose army numbered 30,000,

The Bombay mail of July 12th reached Malta LONDON MONEY MARKET .- The Funds on the 9th opened stéadily but closed dull and lower, the market being prejudiced by sales. Money was in rather more demand, but good bills were readily taken at 43. There was a limited in-

The American house in Liverpool reported to have suspended by the last steamer, is that of Whittemore & Co. Liabilities not stated. Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day were 8000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing

London, Saturday, P. M.—Consols closing a 904 a 903 for money and account.

UNITED AND CONFEDERATE STATES. MOB LAW .- The "Post," speaking of the

uppression of newspapers by mob-law, says:

These transactions are disgraceful and alarming,—they trample under foot every civil right, and destrey the purposes for which government is instituted,—namely, the protection of person and property, and hence lead to the abrogation of all government.

"Again we appeal to the men who have any regard for their own security, to use their influence to put a stop to mob outrage, unless they are willing to surrender the advantages and protection of civilization, and to see society retrogade into the horrors of barbarism."

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—It is unthat the money found on Serril, the resenger, aboard the Persia, is worth

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Bark Joseph Maxwell, from Philadelphia for Laguira, was captured by the privateor Sumter on the 27th of July, off Porto Cabello. Lieut. Hawkes and five men were put on board as a prize crew, and the captain of the bark and part of the crew taken on board the Sumter. The Maxwell was taken into Cienfuegos, but was ordered out within 24 hours. In the meantime