mination is the most numerous. In conclusion, I must express it as my candid opinion, that we in New Brunswick are a favored people, in every sense of the word. We have many faults, it is true; but when comparing "My native land" with other countries, I am constrained to say " with all thy faults I love thee still." A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

LETTER FROM REV. D. NUTTER.

DEAR EDITORS :- I have just received your kind letter, and the package of CHRISTIAN VISITORS you were so good as to forward me ; for which please accept my grateful acknow-ledgment. Having received but little in-formation from New Brunswick, since I visited your City last summer, these papers are to me a treasure. Here again I see the names of many of our beloved brethren, the ministers and pastors of your churches, who, although some have changed their position in the field, are still working in the good old cause, and marching on, well armed and equipped, to a glorious triumph. Some, I find, have fallen in your ranks; but thank God, they have fallen in the field of battle, with their armour on, maintaining their fealty to their ever victorious King. Our Brothers, Fitch and Masters, have, in their day, warred a good warfare; and I doubt not, have gone to receive their crown of glory from the hands of Him whom they so faithfully served. How true it is that not only the fathers, but even the prophets live not forever.

UNION MEETINGS.

I see with great satisfaction, that your church and brother Robinsons's have again commenced your services of Union prayermeetings. This is well. "Prayer makes the larkest cloud withdraw, and climbs the ladder Jacob saw." Prayer is the most effectual weapon in the Christian's armory; and especially the united prayer of Christian churches. Of this you have had abundant evidence in Saint John. How many precious souls in your churches will remember these Union meetings, while they live and through eternity, as the means of their awakening and the beginning of their new life. O! what a glorious time you would have the present year, would you only enlist every church member in Germain and Brussels Street, and induce them to enter into this enterprise with heart and hand, and feel to pray fervently and in faith for the peace and prosperity of Zion, and give God no rest until He made her a praise in the earth. Let me say in the language of the Prophet, to all our brethren in your churches, "Awake, awake; put on thy strength O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem; for henceforth there shall not come unto thee the uncircumcised or the un-

SECESSION.

So I see you have, staid Englishmen as you are, a speck of war, in New Brunswick, even confined solely to the United States. But it seems that the Yankee spirit of restlessness and a love of independence, has been imported from our land of " notions" to Her Majesty's Province. The new craft which has been lately launched, called the Watchman, I have not seen ; but I will not doubt but that she is well provided, in good trim, well manned, and has a loval pennant flying at her mast head. If battles, and is, I believe, yet sound and seaworthy. If she will only fight the armies of the Prince of Darkness, she may do some good service in the small creeks and shallow inlets. where a seventy-four man-of-war could not enter. If so, our great Master has said "For bid her not, for no one can do a miracle in my name and speak lightly of me." No doubt this new enterprise will work good in the end, and when she has lived out her day, and done her work, she will come and lay too under the lee of the old frigate, and ask the old Admiral to take her crew on board. Receive, then, the advice, "In patience possess ye your souls."
But this cloud on the horizon of the Baptist Church in New Brunswick, annoying as it may be, is but of the size of a man's hand in com parison to the portentous tempest which is ready to burst upon this Nation, and threatens to sweep all before it. The world stands amazed and breathless; and well it may; for who could be so bold a prophet as to predict. six months ago, that so great and boastful a Nation as we are, could have exhibited so much weakness and pusillanimity in the presence of a few cowardly traitors, contending not for the rights and liberties of man, but in support of the worst system of oppression the world ever saw. But, though on a casual view of the exterior circumstances of the United States, one may wonder at the desolation and ruin of the government; yet he who has examined the component elements of the Consti-tution, and the dissimilar principles embodied in this Confederation, could not fail to discover that it stood on a burning volcano, which must burst out and scatter the fragments of its fair fabric to the four winds.

The origin of the present revolution was inaugurated in the formation of the government; and wise as were its founders, they had not wisdom enough to see that they were taking into their bosom a fiend which would sooner or later devour the vitals and destroy the very Slavery has been the curse of this Nation

from the beginning; and if this deadly wound should be now healed by compromise, which I very much doubt, it cannot be lasting, but must break out again with greater virulence to the utter destruction of the body politic. By what principle of philosophy or rule of logic, can we weld together liberty and oppression, ocracy and slavery, justice and robbery They are as antagonistic as light and darkness fire and water, right and wrong, heaven and hell: and this "irrepressible conflict," as Mr. Seward called it, must go on till slavery or liberty is annihilated.

But as sure as there is a Supreme Ruler in heaven, He will hold this nation to an accountability for the injustice it has done to the African race; and a terrible day of reckoning must sooner or later come !

ANOTHER AND BETTER WARFARE.

But while you have a little dispute, and we a terrible conflict, it is refreshing to know that a holier war is being carried on in our world—the war of Mansoul. The war against popery in Italy, and even Rome; in Turkey and Germany; and in the heathen nations, where the soldiers of the Cross are engaged successfully against the kingdom of Satan and the powers of darkness. And how cheer-

over the land. Sure England, " with all her North-West, in which the present condition Nations, she will be free, strong and prosper-ous while she places herself under the shadow of His wings. Who would not be proud to be born in such a land, or to own himself a citizens of such a Nation?

By-the-by if our government should be dissolved, what will you and the people of New Brunswick say to receiving Maine, and perhaps New England, into your body politic?-Are you afraid we shall be too sharp and play the Yankee with you? I assure you that we are not the swaggering, boasting, blustering braggarts, we were in the days of the Aroostook war, nor as we were twelve months ago. We are now tamed and humbled pretty thoroughly, and feel that it is time to cast about us for a home and protection somewhere. A great change has come over many people here as to the policy of their fathers in acting the prodigal son, and leaving the protection of King George the Third; and if we cannot go back to him, many of us would be willing to make humble confession to his grand-daughter. and be glad to have protection in her happy home. There is, by-the-by, a serious question which the people of England and its government will have to solve in connection with the rebellion in the Southern States. The politi cians of that section boast that, as " Cotton is King," they have England in their hands and under their control as sure as they have the Northern States. England, they say, cannot live without the cotton raised in the Gulf States, and must therefore acknowledge their independence and nationality, and force the United States to leave their ports open to England's commerce with the South. Now this is a pretty state of things. England, the most anti-slavery Nation on earth, hating slavery with a bitter hatred, yet fighting for it and protecting it against the blockade of the U. S. Government! We wish that South Carolina could be floated out into the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and if England wants her and her cotton, let her take her-for to the States she has been as troublesome as one of her rattlesnakes in a man's bed!

But, in all these commotions and contentions in which you and we are involved, we have a resting place for the soul in the wisdom and power of Him who rules all things, great and small, and will carry out His purposes in spite of the devices and machinations of earth and hell. There is no work or device that can succeed against the Lord. If the African hosts encamp around the city of Dothan, the Lord's hosts are mustered for the protection of His prophet; and chariots of fire, and horses of re are seen all round about Elijah! It is the same with Nations. The Nation and kingdom that will not serve Him shall perish; yea, that Nation shall be utterly wasted. But, on the other hand, it is said, Happy is that Nation whose God is the Lord. Here, then, let us amongst our generally peace-loving Baptists. leave passing scenes, and say, even if the Earth I was in hopes that secession and rebellion were should be removed, "I will rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my salvation."

As I have not the privilege of immediate intercourse with you and the many kind friends in your Province, to whom I feel greatly indebted. I thank you most sincerely for the privilege of communicating through your newnamed paper, the N. B. BAPTIST AND C. VISITOR, with our christian friends in the Provinces. The denomination is greatly indebted so if she is true to the King of Kings, and to you and brother McHenry for the enlargemeans to fight in His cause—then give her a ment and great improvement you have made. good berth, and let her breast the storm and I trust they will show their appreciation of not to make battle on the old ship, which has of your subscription list; and that the BAP-weathered so many storms, fought so many TIST AND VISITOR will be instrumental of great good to the churches, and that you will be much blessed in your responsible and arduous labors in the cause of truth, is the desire and prayer of

Yours truly, D. NUTTER.

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. BLISSFIELD, Miramichi, Feb. 1st., 1861. MESSRS. EDITORS,-I hereby forward you report of my labours from the 1st. of Nov. to ate. During the three months I have attended 74 preaching and social meetings, 7 conference -travelled 489 miles, baptized 8, made 83 pastoral visits, and administered the Sacrament f the Lord's Supper twice. The members of my hurch are scattered over a large tract of country. The employment of the people is chiefly nbering, which calls the men away from home during the Winter. Notwithstanding our meetings have been well attended, some of the camps are within say from 6 to 12 miles, and the men drive home on Saturday, so that many have the privilege of attending meeting on the Sabbath. We have had to contend with bad roads and very stormy weather; the snow is quite deep and ometimes much drifted so that we have had to work hard in order to get along; yet I have been able to keep up our meetings regularly at the following places-Doak Town, Wasson School House, Blockhill and the Fowler Settlement, &c. I have only to add that I experience the fruitulness of the gracious promise. "He that goet forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him."

WM. M. EDWARDS sheaves with him."

For the Baptist and Visitor. UNION AGENCY.

I propose D. V. being at the following places, riz: the first Sabbath in March, at the Hall near Aaron Fowler's, Esq., 11 A. M. And in the Tabor settlement, at 6½ P. M. Also at the Titus Settlement on Wednesday evening, the 6th March, and at Snow's Settlement, on the folowing evening 7th. Also at Norton and Hampton Ferry, on the second Sabbath in March. Collections will be taken at the above places on the Sabbath for Home Missions. The friends in those localities will please make the requisite arrangements for meetings.

THOMAS. TODD,

Moneton, 15th Feb. 1861.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January has just been laid on our table by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., through their local Agent. W. K. CRAWFORD, of this City. The papers in this number, so far as we may judge by a rapid reading, are all interesting and important. We have first a literary article on "Ancient Danish Ballads.', Then follows No. 2—"Alcohol: What becomes of Then follows No. 2—"Alcohol: What becomes of it in the Living Body," which will be eagerly read by all, but especially by all Temperance Advo cates, as it takes very different grounds from those held by this same Review on "The Phisological Errors of Teetotalism." The Editor very frankly states: "Since the date of our former "article, scientific research has brought to light "important facts which necessarily modifie the soi "important facts which necessarily modify the opi"nion we then expressed concerning the role of
"Alcohol in the animal body. Faithful to the reve"lations of science, rather than mindful of con"sistency, we hasten to lay before our readers
"the last results of a long and laborious series of
"experiments bearing on the subject in question." The whole paper is deeply interesting
and scientific. We next have an important article on "Canada," being a resume of its history,
and an account of the Great Victoria Bridge,
concluding with some brief suggestions as to the
future of British North America, "when her
"(England's) vast American Colonies as well
"others of her possessions, will transform them
"selves into sovereign states," No. 4 is "Bible
"Infallibility: Evangelical Defenders of the Faith,"
of which, in this paper, we need say little or nothing. No. 5, "The Neapolitan and Roman
Question," is a timely and well written article.
No. 6, "American Slavery: the Impending Crisis," mportant facts which necessarily modify the opi

ublished by L. Scorr & Co., 54 Gold B. Ster Noch., Price & per suman.

sults," has God on her side, and whatever and resources and future prospects of that magnificent colony are set forth in most encouraging terms, the reviewer concluding with the assurance that "the time must eventually come when the primeval forests, the praries and the banks of the lakes and streams of this all but unpeopled territory, will be the home of millions of British subjects." In the article The Welsh and their Literature, will be found many interesting extracts from Welsh authors, with appreciative and illustrative comments. Mr. Motey's History of the United Nether-lands is reviewed with marked commendation fortified by a variety of extracts. "Diligent and painstaking as the humblest chronicler, he has availed himself of many sources of information which have not been made use of by any previous historical writer. At the sam time, he is not oppressed by his materials, but has sagacity to estimate their real value, and he has combined and arranged with scholary power the facts which they contain." The fron Manufacture furnishes a brief and well ligested history of the rise and progress of hat branch of industry, from the insignificant beginnings about which there are no certain data to the enormous estimated product of the United Kingdom for the past year of 4,000,-000 tons. The paper on Italy is rather more sympathizing with the recent extraordinary eyents in that country than would naturally be expected from the usually conservative tone of this Review. The Dogs of History and Romance is intended to be the light article of the number; but the winter has hardly done justice to the subject, being probably oppres-sed by the ominous title which immediately succeeds-The Income Tax and its Rivals, with none of which is any eculiar satisfaction expressed. The "great gun" of the number is aimed at the well known work, "Essays and Reviews," which, peing compelled by several Oxford professors, has given rise to much discussion in England. I'his same volume has recently been noticed at considerable length and in favorable terms by he Westminister Review, and those who wish to see what can be urged on both sides of the many important religious questions which come into the discussion will find their time well bestowed in the perusal of these manifestoes of

the opposing parties. This number commences a volume. Price of one Review, \$3 a year. Price of ne four Reviews, \$8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, \$10.

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1861.

BE NOT CONFORMED TO THE WORLD

This is an inspired injunction addressed with peculiar emphasis to every disciple of the Lord Jesus, and it cannot in any case, or under any circumstances, be violated with impunity. The Master says: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon," and yet in the face of this positive assertion from the lips of truth, professors of godliness are too frequently found striving to serve both. It is so difficult for the human heart, even after conversion to conform entirely to Bible precept, that it seeks occasionally at least to find some apology for indulgence in the stimulating amusements of the world. Hence it is no uncommon thing to hear from the lips of members of Christian churches such expressions as these: "Surely there is no harm in going occassonally to the Theatre, or in having a social dance, or in taking a game of whist even, if you do not play for money." And if you question the propriety of such worldly conformity, you are answered, "Oh, speaking evil of your neigh bors, or taking part in foolish plays in which the voung people indulge when they get together, is very much worse than dancing or going to the Theatre even." All this may be true, but it contains no argument. The truth is, if we follow the injunctions of Inspiration we shall not spend our time at Theatres, en gage in mixed dances, play cards, speak evil of our neighbours, join in foolish plays of any sort, or do any thing inconsistent with the pure example of Him who was holy, harmless, un defiled, and separate from sinners. If mingling in the amusements of which we speak is not a direct violation of this spotless example. we know not what is.

The Christian life is represented as a self denving, cross-bearing life, and as a life of marked separation from all " ungodliness and worldly lusts." As such it is set forth as the "light of the world" and as the "salt of the earth." Do Christians act worthy of these distinctive titles when they mix themselves up with the frivolities of the merry dance, or with the infidelity or obscenity of theatrical amusements? Do they not rather, by such a course, becloud the glory of christianity, open the Saviour's wounds afresh, bring reproach upon the name they bear, and disqualify themselves for communion with the God of holiness and for fellowship with His Church ? Bitter, painful experience has taught multitudes that this sort of wordly conformity is suicidal to all the elements of religious progress, and destructive to the enjoyments which flow from a life of genuine piety. Christians, young and old. should so live as to be able to admonish the unconverted, and invite them to the Saviour. Can they do this when they unite with them in the pursuits of a gay, frolicsome and worldly life? Do they not rather become by such inlife? Do they not rather become by such in-dulgence stumbling blocks in the way of poor sinners, over which too many, we fear, pass to and strayed who would gladly embrace any the gloomy realms of despair.

If Christians would obey the positive quirements of the inspired directory; if they would honor the Saviour who has redeemed them by his blood; if they would have their own graces strengthened, and be prepared to fulfil well their part in impressing the unconverted around them with the purity and value of the Christian faith, then must they eschew not only the grosser vices of depraved humantend to create an unhealthful excitement, and by so doing poison all the springs of spiritual life. Remember ye disciples of Christ, that " the friendship of the world is enmity with

AUSTRALIA APPEALING FOR HELP. to arouse our Churches to a just conception of the obligations resting upon Baptusts to supply that vast field with Missionaries imbued with their own sentiments, and prepared by God's grace to take a prominent part in planting Christian Churches there. The Colonics of Australia were urged not only upon the ground. of the individual salvation of the multitudes

who were hasting to the land of gold; but upon the principle that if Christian Churches were established in the midst of so much material wealth and enterprise, they would in all probability soon come to exert a powerful influence in the furtherance of Christianity in neighbouring Islands. It may seem not a little singular to some that the Rev. James Valler, going forward with deepening and widening of Sydney, Australia, in a recent appeal through the London Freeman to English Bap tists for help reproduces the very arguments that were employed at that time, and applies them by reference to the injuries that have resulted to Baptist influence, especially by a criminal neglect of the duty then urged. Mr. Voller occupies a most prominent and influential position and, therefore, his testimony

has the more weight. He speaks thus:-

As to religious interests here, and those o

our own denomination in particular, there is much cause for thankfulness. There is scarcely a religious denomination unrepresented, and can be had to occupy the prominent points in the colony as population increases, we have every prospect of holding the position which by our principles we are entitled to. and that is, second to none. There, however, lies our difficulty; we have no help from England for nourishing colonial interests. We have been left to ourselves, and the consequence is, others, who have received help in able men, have shot ahead of us and left us in comparative weakness. It is so with all the Australian colonies. The loss to the cause of truth for a long time to come, no one can estimate, but those acquainted with our state and prospects. It is pleasant to see the slightest sign of concern for Australia, and I cannot but thank the writer of a letter signed "G. H.," in The Freeman of the 29th August, for calling attention to the subject as he did. Baptists never showed such a fatal indifference to their own interests as they have displayed towards these colonies, especially since the gold discovery. The activity of every other body severely reproves them, and the issues of their conduct more severely still. To have spent a few hundreds annually for a few years on men capable of improving the golden opportunity presented in the providence of God to shed the light of truth throughout this half of the globe—for that is what help to Australia really idvolves-would have been worthy of accomplishment although the funds necessary were drawn from the sustenance given to the best mission they maintain. In a commercial point of view it would have paid well. The amount thus withdrawn might soon, if needed, have been refunded with more than colonial interest, besides, possibly, our being enabled to occupy new fields of purely missionary labour as important as any under heaven. Why. just now, from those magnificent islands-the Feejees-recently offered to the British Crown, a most imperious demand is made for ministers of the Cross. And so, from many other of the islands of the South Seas, yet unvisited by the missionary—places just at our door. We ought to go, but cannot: we are at a dead lock for men. Nay, even our own growing towns and districts in the colonies are unsupplied. The painful, melancholy inaction of the home churches towards us is only exceeded in painfulness by the sense of the loss which, from personal knowledge, we feel is incurred, standing many a resolve to say no more.

HOME FOR THE FALLEN.

"Whosoever converteth a sinner from the error

of his ways, shall save a soul from death and cover a multitude of sins." WITH much incredulity we noticed the ef forts of the Rev. Messrs. FERRIE, BENNETT and others, in connection with the redemption from "the error of their ways" of the unfortunates who have fallen from their once lovely estate to that position of social defilement and degradation which had outlawed them from all respectable society, and, we had almost concluded, from the sphere of charity and salvation. We rejoice to state that our incredulity is slowly vanishing, and our hopes for the restoration of the abandoned grow brighter.

The benevolence of other countries has provided ways and means for the accomplishment of so philanthropic a mission. Not without many pangs of apprehension did the founders and promoters of such institutions embark in their somewhat perilous undertaking; nor were there none to cast contumely and ridicule upon their proposals. Yet, with prayerful hearts and ready purses, they persevered in their good work, and despite the doubts of unbelievers and the jeers of infidelity, and often the lukewarmness, if not the open opposition, of those who should have fostered such an enterprise, the work grew and prospered. and Heaven smiled with approbation upon the scheme and vouchsafed it unexpected success.

Emulating such an example, and no doubt convinced that it is best to make the effort during the youth of our city so that this undertaking may "grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength," good men have determinedly entered upon this matter, and a good measure of promise already appears to encourage the movement. As was to be exnected, disbelief and ridicule, and incredulity and doubt and fear, were expressed, used and felt; but we are very glad to learn that some of our leading citizens are seconding the en-terprize and contributing pecuniarily towards

We believe that the promoters of the Home" are already considering the best localities preparatory to choosing a site, and that a Committee daily waits upon the members of this community for money donations towards this commendable object. We think, we do not over estimate the christianity and benevo-lence of our citizens, when we anticipate a

offer of reclamation, we have every reason to believe. Only a day or two ago, we heard of two females now in the Penitentiary, who were once respectable, who are now confined there for crimes committed after their fall, and who pass day and night in bitter weeping—render-ed bitterer because to them appeared hereto-fore little or no hope of a return to the haunts of innocency or the means of honourable live-

At the late Circuit, His Honor Mr. Justice RITCHIE sentenced a young girl who might have been really an ornament to society, to penal servitude in the Penitentiary, and while more inviting Missionary field to the Christian church then did Anstralia when the gold dis-

Religious Intelligence.

THE GREAT AWAKENING IN. JA-

MAIGA. The marvellous work of grace which commenced on this Island in the Autumn has been impressiveness extending its saving influences the London Freeman furnishes the following soul cheering intelligence regarding this mighty movement:

"Places of worship in different parts of the island are too small to accommodate the numbers who flock together to worship God. The ministers of the Gospel, always too few, are now completely overwhelmed with their muleach is prosecuting its efforts with some measure of success. If only the right sort of men direct the many thousands who are anxiously asking what they must do to be saved The latest communications show that unwards of 20,000 are deeply anxious respecting their salvation."

"The religious awakening is extending. There are now but few of the stations on the north side ot the island unaffected by it, whilst several of those on the south side and in the interior have been visited by the gracious influence. Bethepil, Hastings, and Falmouth are being greatly blessed. My brother, writing from the first-named place, says" Upwards of 150 were smitten down in two days. The people crowded into the chapel on Sabbath morning, and I could not get them away again until six o'clock on Tuesday evening. We have been up night and day. Oh, it is a glo-rious time, but I fear some of us will fall from overwork and excitement, though to work now indeed delightful." The following is from a letter from the Rev.

W. Dendy, received by last mail -- "On Sunday our chapels at Salter's-hill and Maldon are crowded, and the class houses are full at the appointed times for prayer; our Sunday-schools are full of scholars, and really there is a great work in progress. I have two hundred and twenty-two more enquirers on the roll than at the commencement of the years, although upwards of fifty have been taken off for the fellowship of the Church, and are now members. I now find that the labours bestowed on the young in our day and Sundayschools are producing fruit. It is pleasant to find so large a portion among the awakened can read the Scriptures and religious tracts. They are thus in a position the better to understand the preaching of the Word, and to make the greater progress in religious knowledge. There was a large meeting held at the Baptist chapel, Montego Bay, not long since, when laymen and ministers ad dressed the thousands congregated. The streets round about the chapel were blocked up with people. Since that time all the places of worhip have been open night and day, except the Episcopal church, and this at last opened The 'barber's shop,' as it is called, where so much wickedness prevailed, is become a house of prayer. The principal man has burnt his drum and two fiddles. Prayer-meetings are being held in almost every house alternately. for a long time previous. There is a general earnestness in religion. At my own stations in one week I have seen more tears shed on account of sin than during the many years l have been in Jamaica. Convictions are deep and numerous, and I pray to our heavenly Father that conversions may be equally so, and that we may have rising up in our churches persons of deep tone, who in their day and generation will be ornaments to their Christian profession. I do not often hear from the brethren. Their hands in many places are full like my own, and they have but little time to spare to write. The movement has, I hear, extended to Clarksonville, Bethany, and Brown's Town, to Greenside in Trelawney. and I suppose that Falmouth will soon be fa voured with showers of divine grace. I hardly know whether I shall be able to go to the Union Meeting, as this revival requires that I should be amongst the people of my charge, to watch over, gather in, and seek to direct hem. Such a visitation may not return again, and hence all the labourers need be at

their posts, to feed, encourage, and strengthen

The Rev. G. Millener writes :- "Never have

witnessed anything like what I have been

privileged to witness during the last two weeks.

their faith.'

am almost worn out with my labors at Bethsalem and Wallingford. Nothing but prayer and hearing the Word will satisfy the people. I am engaged in two or more public services every day, with large and attentive congregations. The work assumes many of the characteristics of the Irish revival. There are similar physical prostrations, loud and piercing cries for mercy, confessions of sin, and, as far as I can learn, a total abandonment of iniquity. An overseer, who sees nothing but superstition in the movement, frankly admitted that he has heard no swearing or bad language since the revival commenced on that estate about six weeks ago. A beershop-keeper in the neighborhood of Wallingford tells me he does not sell one fifteenth part of what he did before men began to pray, indeed, he could not prevail on any one to take it even for nothing, and the fiddler would not be prevailed on to play as formerly in the market on Saturdays. One man has burnt his drum, and destroye everything he bought for the 'John Canceing at Christmas time. Bibles and hymn-books are sought after, and there is a general desire to seek God in the ordinances of His house. All this, and much more, fully satisfies me that it is a genuine work of grace. I am out almost every day, indeed I sometimes do not return home for days only for a few hours, and then am sent for by a messenger again. I have had intimation that a large number of anxious ones are coming to me to-day from a distance. We have not now quite so much excitement as at first, but I have reason to hope that the good work is still progressing in our midst. There is an urgent demand for religious services, and we always have large and attentive congregations. Several of our members are indefatigable in their exertions to do good. I have reason to believe that there is not only a general awakening among the ungodly, but also a real revival in the Church. This is seen in their spirituality of aind, devotedness to God's service, and fer-

GERMANY. A NEW TRIBE SEEKING THE LORD.

Mr. Niemetz, of Memel, writes-"On Sabbath, Sept. 2, the church in Memel were visited by about twenty persons from Russia, eleven of whom were baptized. Most of the others were members, who in past years have become witnesses for the truth. Most of the eleven who were bapover the whole land. The correspondence of the London Freeman furnishes the following dialect prevails in Kurland, and particudialect prevails in Kurland, and particularly in the plain country. We were able to communicate with them through some of our brethren, who acted as interpreters.

They were full of zeal towards the Lord their duties to themselves and to their race—Stretching from the Great Lakes Superior and Michigan to the Atlantic and into the Atlantic, embracing the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur, the Straits of Northumber and Chaleur, They were full of zeal towards the Lord Jesus. Our hearts swelled and our eyes filled with tears, when the converts joyfully testified of the love of Christ. It was a glorious day, but still better are in store tiplied and multiplying labours. No means at for us. These converts said that, instead present exist in this country for sending forth of eleven, perhaps fifty more would come additional labourers into that interesting field. to us to be baptized, who had already believed in the same Lord, but who were obliged for the present to delay. Hund-reds more of this tribe are seeking the Lord. Truly it may be said, "The field is white to the harvest; pray ye the Lord of

> have mercy upon Russia. It is an interesting circumstance that on the Sabbath above mentioned, prayer was offered in the chapel in four different languages, German, English, Lithuanian and Lettish. Soon may all tongues confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father."

borers into his harvest." O for the break-

ing of the iron sceptre of worldly power,

which now hinders the gospel! May God

HOPEFUL STATE AT HONGKONG. Mr. Sawtelle announces an encouraging

state of things in the mission at Hong-

Our present state is hopeful. "The things that remain" do not seem "ready to die," but on the whole appear to be strength-ened. God has been pleased to incline the hearts of the few here to increased prayerfulness and diligence, and the minds of others to come to the house of the true God. At the very time when we were feeling well nigh disheartened, and were pining with our longing for God to give us some token of his gracious power, some witness that He was with us and not with this reign of idolatry, He was in the midst of us and we knew it not. His spirit was settling down upon us as gently as the dew upon Hermon, and drawing an interesting young man in our congregation to the feet of Jesus. This young man joins in our devotions, and, by his relish for the gospel truth, by his eagerness to understand the doctrine of God, by his simple, penitential prayers, by his general modest and retiring bearing, and by the unspeakable affinity for the children of God which he seems to have, commends himself to us as one of of Commissioners from every Colony north of the Potomac, to devise a scheme of Union which, had Christ's own flock. The hearts of the brethren and sisters are gladdened, and one or two more, hitherto careless, are seriously impressed.

To A-Chuan, for that is the name of the young man spoken of, I am endeavoring the United States between the acknowledgment daily to impart instruction in the New Testament, in which study he discovers much aptness. In a month or two, if he continues to give us confidence, the desire he expresses for baptism shall be gratified: and may the Lord call him into the ministry of his Son, among his countrymen, in

the darkness of China!

Secular Department.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

There are those who oppose the discussion of the Union of the British North American Colo nies, until, as they say, a necessity shall arise until events enforce the measure. This view plausibly sustained by reference to the history of English Institutions; these, we are told, have not grown out of the discussion of theories, or the adoption of carefully prepared constitutions, but, moulded under the pressure of circumstances, they have expanded to meet the varying exigencies of the times. While there is truth in allusions of this nature, yet in the progress of the Parent State, abundant examples are afforded of changes that have had their origin in a sagacity and foresight that did not think it prudent to wait for the fully developed necessity. Some questions require to pass through stages of preparation before they can be mature for ultimate decision. Of this nature is that which we aim to press upon public attention; and much as we desire the Union of the British North American desire the Union of the British North American Colonies, we should look with apprehension were the measure enforced by sudden emergency, before its nature and consequences had been thoroughly considered, and the people had been prepared for its adoption. To bring different communities together in close amalgamation of interests, by obligations that can only be rationally assumed in contemplation of their permanence demands from all the parties an assent any assumed in contemplation of their permanency, demands from all the parties an assent, cheerfully and understandingly accorded, and which can only grow out of a timely and thorough investigation, and just appreciation of the subject in all its relations and influences. When LORD DURHAM gave to the sentiment

more or less eager to realize the visions of Self-Government presented in his celebrated report, and each found engagements at home, growing out of a transition state, sufficiently engrossing to repress the disposition to look abroad.

The work of the pioneer has been commenced. Some years since, a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature provoked, in that body, the first systematic discussion which, we believe, has occurred on the subject in any of the Colonial Legislatures by propounding, in resolutions, the

nient confederation and each enjoying some advantage in which the others are deficient. Yet we behold them utterly disassociated, each in its own weakness pursuing its own course, unaided and unaiding, without name or distinction to give it position or respectability in times of quietness, or power to earn respect, and security in hours of trial. Change the picture. Let the disjointed ele-

ments be united; make them one in name, in interest, and in government; and there lies pre-sented to the mind a fitting theatre, whereon a free, intelligent, and christian people may fulfil their duties to themselves and to their race berland, Canso and Bellisle, with the Majestic St. Lawrence rolling its tides to the sea on the one side, and the noble St. John on the other, is a territory with which ambition might be satisfied. Its people united by the surest bond of permanency, reciprocal advantages. The Canadas in their vast extent and great resources giving strength and expansion to the Lower Colonies, and these, in return, bringing to the common stock, lands affluent of timber within reach of expert as ships or word, large densits of miexport, as ships or wood; large deposits of mineral wealth; agricultural capabilities; teeming fisheries; a mercantile marine of no mean extent, manned by hardy native seamen, and a seaboard abounding in commodious harbors.

Were a well adjusted union effected, our child-ren would maintain a position as citizens of the the harvest that He would send forth laworld, and within their own communities, very world, and within the superior to that occupied by their fathers. They would go abroad without the badge of inferiority, which it is alleged now attaches to the title of Colonist. Not as members of the body politic, then

Colonist. Not as members of the body politic, then would the aspirings of the more energetic, able and ambitious among them, be cramped and abridged at home, within limits too narrow to stimulate, or reward the energies of genius.

The close division of small political communities on merely party considerations, would not then exist to stifle public opinion, gradually to lower the tone of public morals, and deteriorate the administration of justice. Local interests, all powerful within narrow bounds, would be counterbalanced and checked on a wider field; and a wholesome public sentiment, gathered from wholesome public sentiment, gathered from broadly spread and diversified elements, would arise to permeate the whole body, above and in-dependent of, local or partial influences.

The connexion with the parent state would, we believe, be confirmed, not endangered; sustained by mutual respect, and reciprocal benefits, the ripened character and developed strength of the Colonial offspring would add dignity to the nation, and give firmness to the foundation which it rested. The Colonial intercourse with the neighboring

Republic must improve with the increased soli-dity and effective strength of the Colonies, in whatever aspect that intercourse may be regard-In their relations among themselves the mate-

rial prosperity of the several provinces could not fail to be advanced by a common interest, the same commercial and fiscal regulations and a common field of action. It is not, however, our purpose to go into these details just now; they will furnish abundant

materials for future contemplation.

British Statesmen acknowledged the necessity of Union to attain strength when Scotland and Ireland were successively incorporated with England; the Colonies on this Continent early found Union necessary for their common security. So soon as 1639, and 1643, the New England provinces formed a confederacy which made the United Colonies of New England "all as one." In 1617, Wm. Penn proposed an annual Congress of all the provinces on the Continent of America, with

power to regulate commerce. In 1754, was assembled at Albany, a Congress have averted the revolutionary war by giving the colonies in their Union, an influence to arrest ression which, singly they did not possess .-No instance in history can be more pregnant with illustration on this point, than the condition of of their independence, and the establish their present constitution,—a period of several years—during which their imbeeility is describd by Marshall in his Life of Washington, as deplorable, owing to the want of close union and

confederative power, the more striking from the contrast that followed when the defects were remedied.

We find as early as 1814, the subject of Union of the Colonies broached in a correspondence be-tween Chief Justice Sewell, of Canada, and His tween Unior Justice Sewell, of Canada, and His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, from which it appears that the Prince, well acquainted with these provinces, viewed the measure with favor. LORD DURHAM in 1839, took within his comprehensive range the whole question; and his report stands, at the end of twenty years. a memorial to reprove our tardy movements. The population of these Colonies is more than was that of the American provinces, when they gave such efficient aid in the French wars, that we are startled at the magnitude of their contributions. when contrasted with the scantiness of their re-

sources; and it is not much below that with which the United States of America started in the race of nations. Yes! the people of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland, have the power to occupy the place to which the Providence of God calls them if they have the sagacity to perceive, and the manhood to achieve, their destiny. We would call them to their duty, we feel, however, that argument is little needed or a point so plain as the benefit of Union; and we

close our article with sentiments that already have been before the public, but which may not be out of place repeated here. out of place repeated here.

"The measure needs little aid of argument or eloquence. Its principle is so simple, so truthful, so practical, so acknowledged, that argument and eloquence may seem as uncalled for as props to uphold the pyramids or artificial garlands to set off the Venus de Medici. That union is strength; reason, philosophy and experience declare. Religion and Civilization demand the aid of Union in their great work of reclaiming mankind; and it is Union that upholds the government which God gave to man over the inferior creatures and forms gave to man over the inferior creatures, and forms the basis on which rest all agencies for fulfilling the Creator's design for the ameloration of our

THE NEWS.

We continue to give extracts from our English exchanges shewing the state of feeling in Europe, with reference to Secession and the Cotton supply. We had set up a few extracts from French papers, which are crowded out of this number. but will appear in our next. Our telegraphic column reports the arrival at New York, on Monday and Tuesday, of the steamships "Jura" and "Fulton," with advices from England to the 5th and 6th instant, respectively. The News is important and unhappily warlike.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON FOR ENGLAND.—It is high time that this cotton question should be thoroughly discussed, if we intend to avoid a banic as dangerous and as expensive