3. Resolved, That we acknowledge with defavor with which, up to this time, He has blessed our arms and our policy: and that the Baptist Churches of the State be requested to observe the first and solvent rve the first and second days of June next as days of fasting and prayer, that God will deliver us from all the power of our enemies,

and restore peace to our country.

4. Resolved. That the Confederate Government be requested to invite the Churches of all denominations within the Confederacy to unite in observing said days of fasting and prayer.

5. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions
be sent to President Davis, the Confederate Congress and the Governor of Georgia.

## Ach Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The following communication from Rev. Nutter, on the causes, progress and issues of the present terrible conflict between the free and ave States of America, will be read with interest. Judging from the tone of the English press Mr. Nutter fears that the British Government will give tangible sympathy to the South. On this subject the North, we perceive, is exceedingly ensitive; but there is no just cause of alarm We have believed from the first that England would remain perfectly neutral unless forced by some interference on the part of the North or South with British interests to do otherwise. The following most important proclamation brought by the Steamship Etna, which left Liverpool on the 15th inst., puts this question of erference at rest forever. It reads thus :

"The British Government has issued a proclamation declaring its intention to maintain the strictest and most impartial neutrality between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. It warns British subjects States of America. It warns British subjects that if they enter military service on either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or endeavor to break any blockades lawfully or actually established, or to carry soldiers' dispatches, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties, and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain protection from Government."

If we had anything to say in regard to the settlement of the present difficulties of the great Republic, we should very respectfully suggest that both North and South stop this fratricidal conflict, and for the sake of the nation's honor for the sake of the freedom of humanity, and above all for the sake of our common christianity, enter into solemn league and covenant to expend the hundreds of millions now being devoted to each other's destruction, in purchasing the freedom of four millions of immortal beings now held in abject slavery. Would it not be better to follow the example of old England, and pay down the price of these million slaves to their masters, and set them free, than to spend the

I perceive that you keep the readers of the airs of the United States, and the progress of the war which has commenced amongst us. As I have not troubled you with any opinions of my own on this subject, and as I have attached myself to no party in this country, or taken but little active interest in years past in American politics, I may be permitted, as "a looker-on in Ve-" to express to your readers,—who, I am take an interest in the present troubles, which are upon us,—my views of the disput going on between the North and the South.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Certainly it would puzzle the most sagacious observer to decipher the cause of this Southern rebellion. Nothing can be found in the legislation of Congress, or the administration of the general government, to stir up this general reve-lution in the South. Both have been controlled and administered by the Slave power, and in the Slave interest, for many years. The feeling at the North has been overwhelmingly in favor af taining the Southern institutions, and interfering to emancipate the slaves. There is, therefore, no just pretence for the present traitorous war against the United States Government. To my mind, it is clear that the finger of God isin it. It is his judgment on the nation, North and South, on account of the horrid and inexorable sin of Slavery. Our cup, like the cup of the Amonites, is full of this wickedness, and I fear God is about to make the nation drink it to the dregs! When I have seen and heard the determination of all parties to hind heard the determination of all parties to bind this galling yoke on the necks of the colored race; to rob, and plunder, and oppress them, I have trembled for the nation; and never doubted but that a just God would sooner or later visit

The South is her own and worst enemy, and Her great object has been from the beginning to regreat object has been from the beginning to engthen and perpetuate Slavery; and for its purpose has shut her eyes to all wholesome ith. The great principles and maxims of ilosophy, sanctioned by ages, and written on ery man's conscience, have been ignored and tallowed to be spoken or written in the Slave ates. The teachings of the Bible, the received de of social ethics in the civilized world, the ims of civil law, are esteemed the most per-sus heresies, to be accred only at the peril man's life. But, how infatuated to imagine

ration, and not a conso ment. But this is a great mistake. Is England, Ireland and Scotland a mere Confederation? and may it be dissolved at the pleasure of either party? Daniel O'Connell and his revolutionary associates thought so, and sought the repeal of the Union. But the British Government and the nation did not so view the subject, and at once put down the attempt as a rebellion. It is perfectly surprising that such a respectable journal as the London Herald, in the Tory interest, should advance such an idea! It is utterly preposterous to suppose that any civilized nation should organize a Government on such loose principles -a mere rope of sand.

But, does England acknowledge Cotton to be King? So it would appear, if we were to take the London Herald as the mouth-piece of the British people. The following sentence would indicate what the slaveholders have a thousand times declared, and now seem to expect, viz: that the English would never submit to lose the Cotton trade; but will effectually break up the blockade of the southern ports; its strong and bold language is,
"If cotton is not to be got by fair means we
must not scruple to use foul means, or the
daily bread of four or five millions of the working population will be at once stopped." We trust these papers do not speak the sentiments of the English people; and that ere long we shall hear a different story. It is said that some of Jeff. Davis' letters of Marque, or licenses to fit out privateers, have been received in Liverpool; but it cannot be possible that the English people, much less the govern-ment, will give their countenance to these aggressions on private property. These licenced piratical robberies on the high seas! It would be to the eternal disgrace of the Engish nation for privateers to be fitted out, and their prizes to be brought in to be adjudicated and sold in English ports! We will not be-lieve that England will ever lend either her material or even her moral aid to support rebellion in the interest of Slavery regards slavery with too deadly a hatred, to lend her assistance in such a disgraceful husiness

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR. In the commencement of the war, the enemy had all the advantage. They had been prepar-ing for a long time; traitors in the government had given them arms and placed the mints, ar-senals and other public property within their reach; of which treason, without scruple, they availed themselves. Hence, like other robbers, murderers, and traitors, they had this advant-age, and therefore could strike at once. But the onest citizen, both in Free and Slave States, had o submit to the forms of law. Thus the mutitineers here, like the mutineers in India, two years ago, made considerable progress before the government and peaceful citizens had the means to protect themselves. But since the Pre-sident proclaimed the treason and called for assistance to suppress it, good progress has been made towards checking and conquering the re-bellion. The railroads and bridges in the vicinity of Baltimore, torn up and burnt by the mob, have been rebuilt, and the troops have free way through that turbulent city to Washington. Maryland, Delaware. Missouri, and Kentucky are saved to the union, a counter-revolution has comnenced in Virginia; the rebel troops are surrounded in several places and know not how to act; a large number of soldiers have been alreamoney, and spill the blood, and after all have dy concentrated in Fortress Munro, Fort McHenand itself, the head quarters of the traioffered to the government that it is sadly perplexed to know which regiments to reject; and good deal of dissatisfaction has been created at the North and West by the President refusing regiments which had been organized.

Thus Washington is safe; the Cabinet is unit; the North is perfectly loyal and zealous money is offered to arry on the war, in abundthe Northern ports are all blockaded; so is the Mississippi and Ohio; and thus the rebel-lion is checked. Whatever temporary advantages the rebels may gain in separate localities, the government are bound, with the blessing of the Almighty, to succeed and ultimately to crush out this wicked rebellion, and vindicate her honor before the world. And this is my sincere desire and prayer. May we have the good wishes and prayers of every reader of this article, in the BAPTIST AND VISITOR. WHAT IS THE PROSPECT FOR THE FUTURE.

What God designs to accomplish none can tell; but He can bring good out of evil, and at all events He will accomplish His own pur-pose, and bring light out of darkness, and make this wrath of man to praise him, and restrain the remainder of the wrath. But to examine the subject in the light of human reason, there is no prospect of success on the part of the South. Without the Government scarcely striking a blow, the main object and expectation of the leaders has already been defeated. They were as confident of possessing Washington by the first of May, as they were of seeing the sun rise on that day! This they have now no expectation of possessing. They expected to turn all the European trade from the Northern ports to Mobile, Charleston, New Orleans, and other Southern ports. But their ports are now all blockaded, and their commerce and revenue annihilated. They expected to starve out all the cities of the North; and behold the great Mississippi and all other channels for supplies are closed, and the pros-pect is that they may be starved into submission or perish in their onward persistency.-The South has a great number of troops, and a large supply of munitions of war; and her soldiers are resolute, expectant, and desperate. But, on the other hand, there are an equal number, perhaps a greater number, at the North ready to meet them; and if not so fiery and boastful, they possess calm deliberation and inflexible determination; and if the former should gain some advantage in the early operations of the war, it will avail them but little, as the North can bear defeat far better then the South, and pour out a vast army and continue the war for years, while the South must become utterly exhausted within a year. There are now enlisted in the Northern States not less than 250,000 troops, and within two months that number can be oubled if wanted. It is truly astonis realize the interest which is felt throughout the land to sustain the Government of the Union, and put down this wicked rebellion. I thought two months ago that the whole American people were a set of cowards, and the present Government in danger of utter extermination. But I am glad to record my mistake. To me it appeared utterly impossible that such a spirit of patriotism and determination would per roused up in this or any other country, ex-ept England, in so short a time. Half a mil-ion of men and 300,000,000 of dollars are alady offered to the Government to put down he treason that is so rampant at the South Hence there is no doubt as to the ultimate result of the war. The Government will be sustained, and the rebellion crushed for ever.

D. NUTTER. Standing up for the Truth.

We learn from the New York papers, tha the Bible Seciety of that city had a meeting ht for their country. Addresses were her citizens and among them, that fearless and

such name. There were hundreds and thousands in the Southern land praying for the power which should give them help. In Virginia, the scene of eighteen years of his ministry, there were tens of thousands, he believed who were anxiously waiting for that which is called the army of the north to deliver them from the tyranny that had been usurped over them. He would not meet pirates upon the deck, and call it warfare. He would hang them as quick as he would shoot a mad dog

There was one road to peace, and that was absolute and entire subjection of the South, but the mob which existed there had control of affairs. The sword of justice was the only pen that could write the final treaty. Referring to the troops that had been raised, the speaker asked who ever saw such an army as had been gathered in our land? He would not except the rare birds of Col. Wilson's regiment. He might venture to say that their salvation might lie in the very consecration they have made of themselves to their country. (Cheers.) Twenty-three thousand Bibles had been given to the troops who go to fight for their country; did anybody believe that there were five hundred copies in the army of the renegades who are meeting them in the con-It would scald and singe their polluted hands. We had every cause to be proud of our army. They are worthy of the bible. How their names will glisten in glory! One of the noblest results he looked for was a land without a slave upon it. (Cheers.) A nation in which no more shall God's image be sold upon the block by the auctioneer. Said a gentle-man, "The Bible authorizes human slavery; you must acknowledge that slavery is a divine institution." The old gentleman, to whom the remark was addressed, gathered himself up and replied, "Yes, sir, in the same sense in which hell is." (Cheers.)

This noble and manly declaration of free and righteous principles does great credit to the head and heart of this venerable and beloved servant of Christ. Would to God that all Ministers and laymen were equally consistent and clear as to the great guilt and sin of Slavery. The fear of man bringeth a snare," and it needs but little effort to discover the inconsistency of a church, (taking the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States for an example) whose Discipline declare Slavery to be the "sum of all villaries," but many of whose papers, and indeed religious papers of the principal denominations, especially in the Southern States, not only abstain from any expression that would displease a shareholder, but admit column after column of articles in defence of the vilest system of iniquity and licentiousness the sun ever shone upon. The question may well be asked, which is the greatest sin-for an editor of a religious paper to admit articles in favor of Intemperance. Sabbath breaking, and licentiousness, or those in defence of "a sin, which is the sum of all villanies," and which even now threatens to bring down upon the whole neighbouring Republic. the just vengeance of an angry God!

Let us hope an pray with the patriotic blessing their labors, the Lord of the harvest is speeches, that one of the noblest results of the raising up laborers, and some of them are now present difficulty, may be a land without a slave in it. So that religion may no more be injured, by the spectacle of a christian nation trafficking, in the liberty, the blood, and life of human beings. Then shall we, indeed, see the dawn of that long predicted and glorious period, when all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest, and man shall recognize in his fellow-man only a friend and a brother.

ACADIA COLLEGE.

The following notice we presume was intended for our last issue, but it did not come to hand in time. We now give it the most prominent place so that it will be readily seen.

The Institution is passing through a financial crisis, and therefore it is immensely important that its friends should rally for its support. Those who have stood by it in the time of need, will surely not forsake it now.

We have made arrangements with the good Steamer "Emperor" to supply persons going to the Anniversary from this Province with a go and return ticket for a single fare. The boat leaves this for Digby on Monday morn ng: she is there met by the "Experiment," which takes the passengers on to Bridgetown. On Tuesday evening she leaves for Windsor, and persons going to Wolfville can choose their own route. If they prefer they can go one way and return the other.

The Central Association will commence its annual session the day after the College exhibition. The following notice is explicit in regard to the arrangements for each day. Pleasant season of the year, a lovely place to visit, and a most important denominational gathering. Let the attendance be in proportion to the magnitude of the interest at stake, and if any thing be wrong let it be put right.

ACADIA COLLEGE. The Quarterly Examination of the classes will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 4th and 5th, commencing each day at

The Anniversary will be held in the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville, on Friday, June 7, when orations will be delivered, degrees conferred, and other business transacted. The Rev. Dr. Pryor and other gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings. commence at 11 A. M. J. M. CRAMP. President.

A meeting of the Governors will be held in the Library of the College on Friday, June 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. S. W. DEBLOIS, Secretary.

I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing ou on that occasion. The Central Assoc tion will meet the next day.

Infidel converting Infidel.

BY REV. D. NUTTER.

David Nelson, a physician in the Western tates, when a student in Kentucky, imbibed nfidel principles; and in course of time be-ame pretty well confirmed, more by the jeers t remarks on a passe he speaks of wine

that the Union is but a sort of partnership of States, which may be dissolved at the pleasure of any one of the partners; a sort of a such name. There were hundreds and thousands in the Southern land praying for the author said, "this captain was called a custom and not a consolidated Governands in the Southern land praying for the author." Voltaire then added witticisms concerning eunuchs, and the wife of this man whom he called such. He knew that eunuchs and officers were synonymous, and interchangable, so as to mean the same thing; and that Vo!taire, as a learned man, knew this, although he did not inform his reader of the fact. This appeared to him a piece of deception, designed to deceive, and lead the reader astray; and that many thoughtless people, by such arguments, had been led into infidelity. Mr. Nelson began to suspect that he was in bad company, but concluded to prosecute his inquiries. Every article he read was of the same description; built on false statements, which must have been known as such by the writer. But he read through the book; and says, there was not one solitary article which was not a kind of relicule, which proved nothing. The reader was astonished at the misrepresentations and falsehoods scattered through the volume. In one place Voltaire said, "Among the Jews a man might marry his sister." This is so far from being true that "Among the Jews a man was forbidden to marry his sister." Again hesaid, "In the book of Joshua it is said, the lews were circumcised in the wilderness; when the fact is, the book of Jeshua says, the Jews were not circumcised in the wildesness Mr. Nelson read on in these books, and in Volney's Ruins, and other Infidel works, until he became fully satisfied that inflelity was a delusion and falsehood and he mounced it, and wrote a book called "The cause and cure of Infidelity."

## Correspondence.

Letter from Rev. T. Todd.

For the Bantist and Visitor. Days Burrens, In accordance with the rishes of the Missionary Board, I have been spending a few weeks in Woodstock and vicinity The church in the above place made a request for me to do so. In this field of labor I feel eplt interested. Some five years ago I resigned my pastoral charge of the Woodstock church having preached for them eight years. It was this church which called me to ordina tion. It was with them I first administered the ordinance of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper and for them I feel an undying interest. They wisi me to remain with them as their pastor, but being pledged to the Union Agency, I cannot stop at present. We have commenced a Sabbath School, and Bible Class. The congre gation on the Sabbath is very good.

The Baptist Church in Northampton contains number of excellent members, and are holding on their way nobly. They also keep on their Sabbath School and Prayer Meetings. I had the privilege of baptising a large portion of this church. I attended its organisation,—it shares largely in my affections.

I purpose leaving on my agency the first week in June, (who will come to Woodstock and Northampton for three months?) I will visit. the churches of the Eastern Association first. I tope the Pastors of the Churches, and the offiers of the Societies formed, will do all they can o raise funds for the Union. Our missionaries are at work; and God is

eceiving mental training for the imp work upon which they are about to enter, bath Schools are being formed in destitute localitie. Libraries will be required. All this must hav money to carry it on, and the Union is the denominational channel through which it must come; experience of the past tells me that through that channel it will come. Other de-nominations, to their praise be it spoken, are exer)ing every influence to extend their religious views; shall Baptists step back from the grous views; shall Baptists step back from the front position which they have taken in these matters of benevolence? nay, verily. Then onward, onward in every good word and work, and od will crown the effort. I think this Unionwork in our churches next year, might be carried on without the aid of this Union Agency, therely saving time and money. Now it is for our durches and their pastors to say whether

this will be so or not.

Wil the Collectors in each of the Eastern Churches please engage in their work at once? July Association will be here very soon, we want themto make our Annual return, to be printed n'th Minutes.

Yours as eyer, THOMAS TODD. Wodstock, May 25, 1861.

> For the Baptist and Visitor PORTLAND, ME., May 27, 1861.

DER BROTHER BILL,-Last week I planted ny fimily in this beautiful City, as from birth and indred associations they are too New Englandsed to be happy and at home in our beloved

However inviting the field is here, I am pledg-(the Lord willing) labor in the Gospel for a seaon it Bridgewater. I have just opened several lette's from my late residence, and presume my friends in New Brunswick would be pleased to see, at least one of them in your excellent sheet. Hence I forward the enclosed for insertion. Intending now to redeem my pledge, and send an E. N. HARRIS. in Christian affection.

FROM THE CHURCH AT HEBRON, YARMOUTH. TO THE REV. EDWARD N. HARRIS.

pect to leave in a few days for Portland, Me., we deem it proper to tender you with an expression of the high esteem in which you are held, and the very deep regret we feel that you are so soon to leave us; but it becomes us to submit with a christian spirit, though we hoped when you first settled among us, as our Pastor, from your own suggestions, which accorded with our wishes, that the union then formed withus, as pastor and people was only formed with us, as pastor and people, was only to terminate with your natural life.

When we think of the attachment of near-

ly every member of the church to your person and ministry, we are almost led to think that possibly you may have made a mistake in deciding to leave us, but no doubt you have made it a matter of prayerful consideration, and have fully come to the conclusion, that it

Your faithful labours among us have be blessed in large accessions to the caurch and in the restoration of many who had wandered from Zion; sinners we trust have been awa-kened and converted, saints edifyed and com-forted, and full union and harmony has pre-

ested in the Temperance cause, the Sabbaschool, and other institutions which have their object the moral and spiritual elevat kind, we can assure you we

CALES COOK, JOSEPH ROGERS, CHESS. STRICKLAN, NATHAN PATTEN, Hebron, Yarmouth, May 11th, 1861.

Religious Jutelligenc.

The Macedonian publishes interesting extracts from the last Report of the "Bantist Missionary Union," from which we glean the following :-

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. At the end of March the figures stood thus: Total expenditures, \$95,511,97 Total resources. \$84,510.30: showing deficiency, as compared with expenses, of \$11,001,67, as compared with appropriations. \$18,008.59. About \$8,000, designed for out-fit and passage of mission aries not being used, were deducted from the original \$110.000. As compared with the previous year the expenditures are about the same-while the receipts fell off \$12,156,42.

REVIVAL AT RANGOON.

On Saturday, the 29th of September last, the ship R. B. Forbes, bearing its recious freight, anchored in the harbor of Rangoon. Before leaving the wharf in Boston, an earnest desire had been expressed for the conversion of the officers and men, and as she dropped down the harbor and sailed out on her voyage, prayer to God on their behalf was offered without ceasing. That prayer was accompanied on the part of the missionaries, with public and social worship, and an earnest use of all those means which faith in God prompts and which have ever been blessed in bringing men to a knowledge of the truth. An unusual solemnity soon became apparent followed at length by earnest inquiry on the part of the captain and other officers. which rapidly spread through the ship, till scarcely a man remained unmoved; and, before the end of the vovage was reached out of some twenty, representing seven different nations, all but two or three gave cheering evidence of having passed from

The announcement of these facts gave fresh impulse to the Christian portion of the community, missionaries and others, resident at Rangoon; and, at once, joining their efforts with the new comers, they opened the mission chapel, and for weeks n succession, night after night, waited on God. They prayed, preached, exhorted, examined converts, directed inquirers to the Saviour, in a word, enjoyed a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord Indeed, a revival had before been in pro gress, if earnest prayer, faithful labor, and the Spirit's power in the conversion of men. are the signs of a revival. On Sunday September 30th, the day after the arrival of the Forbes, we learn that six Burmans were baptized in the river at Mrs. Ingalls station, and one hour later seven Karens in the mission premises at Kemendine: a part of the ship's crew being present, and with tearful joy witnessing, for the first time, the administration of the ordinance. Of the course of events from this time,

et brother Stevens speak. "I have no doubt, other pens have communicated the particulars of the interesting things which we have been experiencing in connection with the R. B. Forbes. The very name of the ship has a fragrance. In the community generally, it brought immediate joy with its cargo of ice; but to us it brought co-laborers, and, most of all, it brought our Master Himself. We heard and we saw that He was on board, and we earnestly solicited that He would come among us on shore; and our hearts have been poured forth in gratitude that He was entreated of us and has greatly refreshed our spirits. Meetings were held every evening in the chapel for prayer, and exhortation, and preaching, and there was evidence of the blessed Spirit's power, awakening and converting souls, and quick ening others who had long been backward Four Sabbaths in succession we have been permitted to visit the beautiful waters of the large royal tank, to bury in baptism joyful converts. On the first Sabbath, four military officers and one young married woman were baptized by brother Rose. Then followed Ko En, our native pastor, with six Burmese candidates; and lastly, brother Bronson led down into the liquid ed to return to my native province, where I shall grave the captain, two mates, and eleven (the Lord willing) labor in the Gospel for a seaso seen before in Rangoon, and deep impressions were made on the beholders The next Sabbath I had the privilege of leading into the water thirteen more candidates, male and female, seven from the military force, and the rest from the people ecasional article for the Visitor, Iremain, yours of the town. The Sabbath following, brotwo more men from the army. I am happy to add that others still show evidence of Diar Brother,—As you have resigned the Pastorate of the Church at this place, and expect to leave in a few days for Portland, Me., this number others have since been added.

EFFORTS CRWNED WITH SUCCESS .-In a review of the last year, Mr. Thomas, of the Keren department of the Henthada Mission, writes the following cheering

There has been no year in which our efforts have been crowned with greater success. Karen preachers have been established in nine different places, in five of which new places we have been permitted to plant churches of the living God. In to plant churches of the living God. In other places "the pillar and ground of the truth" will ere long be established. But our prospects in this department were never before so cheering. We hear of many new places still, where the people are ready to receive the gospel.

Our want is "good ministers of Jesus

Christ." God has raised up for us some, and raised up friends in America who come forward with their money to aid in supporting these messengers of grace to the heathen. But we want more men and

four out-stations, forty-five churches, one One hundred and fifty have been hantize this year. There are sixty native preachers of whom four are ordained.

We earnestly wish that our dear brethren might look upon these two provinces; rather upon the multitudes thronging the road to death in these provinces. But this our brethren in America cannot do. Hence we write them in these few words. Here are multitudes of Sgau and Pwo Karens. They are not beyond the reach of God's grace. This fact is proved, if proof be necessary, from the past history of this mission. Help us, brethren, by your earnest prayers. O, when you can draw near to God in prayer, then, then, remember

the Henthada and Tharrawadi districts. The COLONIAL EMPIRE continues its synop-We confidently believe there are no two sis of the speeches of the Opposition Candi provinces more important or more numer-dates, at the General Meeting in Smith's ously inhabited. Let Zion travail in birth Building, last Wednesday evening, commenfor souls here, and they will be born cing with that of the Hon. John Hamilton

HOW TO ENDURE TRIAL.

Mr. Crowley, of the Henthada Mission Burman department, alluding to the recent disastrous fire by which the mission house and chapel were destroyed, says:—
We are still in the shade of the disaster

year. The great fire of December, swept away the fine, commodious mission house and chapel buildings, which, after many months of time, given almost exclusively to their erection, had been made all that could be desired; and it was hoped would continue for a score of years or more, the substantial and comfortable head quarters of the mission. It has pleased God in his inscrutable wisdom to destroy these hopes, and to make it necessary, so far as materi- his situation at their pleasure, and whenever al is concerned, to begin once more the they chose to set him aside and send a better mission anew. The members of the church shared in the ruin of the wide spread conflagration. All but one, a poor widow, lost their houses and nearly all their property. But without a single exception, they have bowed to the rod without a murmur, It is most gratifying to visit them in their little, temporary sheds, thrown together in the midst of the ruins, and to see their happy faces, and hear them encourage one another with those words of peace and comfort which have been the source of civil and religious liberty would be curtailed. consolation to Christians similarly cumstanced in every age of the world " we have here no continuing city" &c "He chasteneth every son whom He receiveth." It is impossible not to feel that their "Work" has been "proved," and that we have a glad assurance "of what

PROME.

We have an account, under date of Feb 8th, from Dr. Kincaid, of a very interest ing state of religious inquiry in the districts of Enma, Poungdan, and Shwayd oung, where he had recently travelled and preached in many villages. Six persons nad recently been baptized at Prome, and two others in a village twenty-seven miles distant, who " give promise of being helpers in evangelizing their countrymen. They are men of superior attainments and commanding influence; their views of divine truth are remarbably clear for young converts; the adaptation of the gospel system to man's lost condition is so clearly perceived, that one can not doubt the pre sence and power of the Holy Spirit. When I look over this field, East, West, North and South of Prome, for only six miles distant, and recollect that in more than two preach Christ to these perishing thou-

Our American exchanges present to the religious aspect of the war camp :-KNIFE AND A BIBLE,-A clergyman from Philadelphia related in an up-town daily prayer meeting an affecting incident, which was repeated in the Fulton-street meeting in regard to the Pennsylvania troops that first march through Baltimore.

When the company of Pennsylvania soldiers was attacked by the Baltimore mob, a fearful onset was made upon one man in the ranks, by the rioters. He was three times wounded by the thrusts of bowie knives, though not mortally. A fourth thrust was made by a powerful arm -driving a huge knife directly at his heart. Over that heart lav a Bible, which the pious soldier had stowed away in his breast-coat-pocket, on leaving home, determined to carry there through the campaign, when not in use for reading. The point of the knife was driven two-thirds over him like a cloud to prevent his ever again through the Bible.

Before another blow could be struck, he how. Thus, the Bible, which he was determined to make the "man of his counsel." proved his shield and salvation in the day

A regimental prayer meeting was advertised for last Sabbath at 3 1-2 P. M., to be held at the head-quarters of the Imperial Zouaves. Col. Merritt is the commander of this regiment. He, with his staff officers, are for the most part pious men .-They are anxious to give such a character should be appointed to consider this matter to the regiment, that it shall be a congether Van Meter baptized two other men of nial place for men of piety and principle to the ship, and last Sabbath, brother Rose enrol themselves for the service of God and their country. In all the regiments there are more or less pious men. This is true even of Wilson's Zouaves, made up as it is of the rough men of the city. Rangoon, in five weeks, fifty-five persons young German spoke in a very affecting were buried with Christ in baptism, and to manner of the devotion which he felt to the cause of his Master, which brought the was turned out because they introduced no tears into many eyes by reason of its simplicity, earnestness and honesty. He was the same rule, will be found still more capable apparently not more than twenty years of and should, if even-handed justice is dealt out to age. He entreated prayer in his behalf, as he was going in the midst of abounding temptation. When inquired of in what regiment he was going, he said, Wilson's

A gentlemen said: As the Massach setts regiment halted a moment in Broad way, going on their way to Baltimore, I said to a soldier.—Have you any pious men? He answered, a great many. We hope that christians all over the land will pray for these soldiers, that they soldiers, and be useful as soldiers of the

## Secular Department.

THE SHOE FITS .- The remarks of the Col nial Empire upon the degraded character of a portion of the press in this Province, appear to have aroused the Christian Watchman, which has discovered that "the shoe fits" admirably. We congratulate the Christian Watchman on having at length ascertained its own true position.—Colonial Empire.

Grav :-

RESPONSIBLE AND DEPARTMENTAL GOVERN MENT, FULLY ESTABLISHED IN 1854. Mr. Gray commenced by saying that the duty of a representative was similar to that of

a steward, or trustee, who was called upon to render an account to his principal when his which marked the closing month of the term of office expired; and he, as one of the representatives, was prepared to give an

account of his doings.

The Government of 1854, by its resignation consummated the principle, that the people had a right to select men to administer the Government. It established clearly the fact of the existence of responsible and departmental government; that the representative must an swer to the constituency for his acts, and hold man, it was his duty not to complain, but be satisfied with the decision of his fellow citizens. In 1854, then, those principles were clearly established, and he (Mr. Gray) made those remarks, to correct impressions which might have been created by young and active partizans of the Government, who had stated that if the present Government was turned out of power, the days of oppression and superstitious bigotry were to be revived again, the constitution subverted, and a reign of tyranny inaugurated! He only deemed a passing notice necessary to contradict such

Mr. Gray said that for himself and his late colleague, Mr. Wilmot, he would say-"We clearly and unequivocally admit the principles of Responsible Government, and

that you, Gentlemen, have a perfect and undeniable right to call us to account for any trust or power, which you have placed, or may place, in our hands. THE ABSENCE OF AN ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Gray next alluded to the formation of the present Government in 1857, which had lately been shorn of one of its leading members. The Attorney General had been removed from his position as head of the Government, and Mr. G. said it was the first time he had ever heard, or known, of a Government remaining for a length of time, and on the eve of a general election, without the first Law officer and constitutional adviser of the Crown.

THE WANT OF MEASURES. THE PRESENT GOV-ERNMENT NEVER HAD ANY.

In 1857, the Government was expelled for not bringing in measures. In vain they askhundred villages the gospel has never yet ed for time to introduce them; and Mr. Gray been preached, my prayers is, O Lord, now asked, that the same justice should be raise up laborers, men fitted by grace to measured out to them, and that they might During the last four years what measure of any real importance has the Government introduced? Mr. Gray said it was true that in 1857, PRAYER MEETINGS AND WAR,—A BOWIE

Book the present School Act, which was simply a revised copy of a similar Bill prepared by Mr. J.

> then defeated by a factious opposition! Mr. Gray said he knew of no other measure but this in four years, as the Decimal Currency Bill was scarcely of sufficient importance to constitute a exception. THE WANT OF A BANKRUPT LAW. An important measure which ought to have

A. Street some three or four yours before, and

received the consideration of the Government was that of a Bankrupt Law, a matter of great importance. In a country like this, where trade is liable to fluctuation, and capital is scarce, no wiser provision can be made than that which enables poor but unfortunate and honest debtor, to relieve himself of the incubus of liabilities which he has no hope of liquidating for years, hanging

regaining the position of a useful member of Society. He, Mr. G., did not intend to advocate was able to make his escape, he knows not any measure encouraging idleness or extrava gance, or justifying any man in witholding from his creditor what was due, but he belived in the necessity of a judicious and carefully guarded ankrupt law.

Mr. Gray next alluded to the extraordinary Bankrupt law introduced by Mr. Chandler o Charlotte, and its speedy repeal at the next Ses sion of the Legislature. In consequence, a resolution was passed by the House, in the Session of 1859, asking that a Commission Commissioners were appointed, and a Bill wa prepared by them, which cost the Province some £300 or £400. The Bill recommended by the Commissioners was brought into the House by the Attorney General, in his private capacity, was never even debated, and was allowed to pass out of sight—this was the result of all the trouble and expense incurred. Mr. Gray saidhe made these remarks to show that as the Government of 1857 measures, the present Government if judged by all parties, be made to go out THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT DIVIDED

On all the great questions of the day, Mr. Gray aid, the present Government were found divid ed, man against man. On the College question they were to be found voting on all sides, as wel as on all other important questions brought be-fore the House. There were united in nothing —except in their determination to hold on to of-

GOOD MEASURES INTRODUCED BY THE OPPOS

On the other hand, good measures were brought in by members of the Opposition, and many of them are now standing on the Statute Book. One of these was, the Disqualification Bill, which established the principle that no person holding office under the Government should have a seat in the House. The experience of the last four years has shown that this Act is absolutely necessary, as there is no use in saying that a Government official will not support the Government, when an adverse