NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

which rendered an attack by an overwhelmng European army almost impossible. e defect to which a confederation of this kind was especially liable. Formed from motives of common interest, and held together by the precarious band of mutual consent, divergent interests might at any time dissolve it. Against the contingency of a formidable secession no provision was intrusted to the chief magistrate. External pressure on the arch of the constitution ld only unite it more firmly, but a blow from within would loosen the entire fabric. Accordingly, we have seen that, for a time, the nation went on expanding-respectable in the eyes of the world, and admirable in the eyes of itself. No convulsions shook it, no danger from without menaced it ; its nmerce increased enormously, its territrory grew to vastness, and in proportion, its voice was raised in bluster, aggression, self-glorification. But a shrewd glance might perceive that the Constitution, fram-ed with a view to common interests and to existing necessities, no longer fulfilled its purpose. The interests of the original parties had ceased to be common-had even become hostile; and the ities which the Union had been inended to provide for, had long ceased to be felt. New States, with different climates and different products, had been oined to the original framework; but, while dominion increased, and with it the difficulty of reconciling contending interests, the power of the Government remained as before. It was clear that the Confederated States had outgrown the institutions which mited them ; and, out of the territory sufficient for, half-a-dozen kingdoms, it was now sought to form a separate dominion,

In so natural a desire it is impossible for any but an enthusiastic admirer of the Union to find any thing to condemn. It is not difficult for a true friend of the American people to find in it much to approve.

The grudge between North and South is of old standing. Nearly thirty years ago, South Carolina sought to secede, but was foreibly retained in the Union. Amid the mutual bitter feeling that has constantly increased. North and South vied with each other in lauding the star spangled banner that typified that fraternity. Their praises of it had become so habitual, the truth of them were so unquestioned, that to consider the Union as the perfection of human wisdom was the first article of the national creed ; and the strange spectacle was exhibited of the two great territorial divisions of the Republic expressing for each other the most bitter hatred, yet exalted to the skies the constitution that united them. And now we behold the still stranger spectacle of the North exchanging with the South virulent defiance, yet pre paring by force to retain it in the bonds of erhood. Jonathan entertains the worst possible opinion of the recusant David, yet in the most opprobrious and exasperating terms, persists, sword in had, in recalling him to his embrace. This position of affairs has something puzzling to a disinterested spectator. We can all understand why frowning Austria should wish to retain her hold on scowling Venetiawhy Naples should have desired to coerce revolted Sicily ; but it is by no means so self evident why the North should press this thorn so fervently to her bosom. There was indeed a time when it might be thought a duty of the Government to take immediate steps to stop secession. It was when South Carolina stood alone-when it was believed that the revolt had originated in a faction that could not claim to represent the real opinion of the South, or of the single state, and that the majority of the South Carolinians, surprised into temporary acquiescence, were only awaiting deli verance to declare for the Union. It was believed, too, that the real cause for secession was the intolerable assumption by the South, that unless an advocate of Southern views should always be elected to the Presidency, she would withdraw and de-clare herself independent. But it is evi-dent that the election of Mr. Lincoln only precipitated a long concerted plan, and that the South is at least as unanimous for seression as the North is for coercion. We said that no attempt has been made to prove that secession menaces in any way the true interests of the American people. Let us suppose that a separation has been peaceably effected, and a rival independent government established. It cannot be pretended that the commerce of either will be on a worse footing than at present .-Cultivation, manufactures, exchange of commodities, will go on as before,-the traffic with foreigners will continue to increase. Each will be formidable for defence against a foreign enemy ; and though the Union will certainly be vitiated by secession whether violent or peaceable, yet a new confederation may be formed not less binding than the former, of extent comnensurate with the federal power, and with better promise of stability. The influence of the States thus partitioned will certainly be diminished. They will no more retain their former importance than halves of a split diamond will iginal value. But in the lament of ederalists for their lost prestige we oin. We shall feel as we do toin. We shall be importance is be affeight influim a real min in the be ich it exerts on his character, and we may congratulate on exchanging actions elevation for a more safe and The main source of the oint of American character nted supremacy on t the great powers of Europe ce have become ess of their constant intershhors has armed a to assert law and ores. The web o mployment to the

most ready blindly to do its will. No one Pope has been for many years an immense inwho knows America can be ignorant that nt assurances. But there was her upper classes contain as large a proportion of excellent, high-prin nformed, sagacious men as are to be found in any country; but neither can any one who knows America be ignorant that these have but an inadequate and insignificant share in the direction of her affairs. Men who will'not stoop to cajole a mob, or to scuffle for a place naturally stand aloof from an arena, where Ulysses counts for no more than Thersites-where Achilles sprung from the gods, is lost in the crowd of the Myrmidons.

Their opinions respecting the institutions of America would scarcely be more indulgent than our own, because it is the working of these institutions which has robbed the men of whom we speak of their just influence in the State ; and we should lament no change that brought these men into their proper position, and rescued American politics and statesmanship from the tumultuous controul of the populace. And, with a rival government on the frontier, with vital interests to be guarded. with great principles to be not vapoured about but put to the proof, we should prohably see the natural aristocracy rise from the dead level of the Republic, raising the national character with its own elevation; and the great men that America still owes to the world would appear in number and degree commensurate with her natural advantages, and with the reputation of the race from whom her people sprung.

(To be concluded.)

Rew Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR. ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1861.

PRAYING ALWAYS.

Yes always. Why pray always? Because we must always be Christian in spirit and in life, and prayer is the very soul of pure Christianity, imparting energy and vigor to whatever is holy in human thought or character. It has been fitly described as the golden chain. which binds the destiny of man to the throne of the eternal, and the most powerful instrument in promoting the peace, happiness, and improvement of the world.

Praver is addressed to an invisible and superior power. In the rudest conditions of humanity there is this recognition of a superintending agency. Amid the tempests of the mighty ocean the mariner is heard to send up his ery to the presiding Spirit of the storm. The untaught Indian is not forgetful of the invisible hand which alone, in his estimation, can secure to him a successful chase, or give him victory in the day of battle. The history of the barbarous nations of antiquity furnishes the most conclusive testimony that they prospervading the people. Services both out trated themselves before their altars of devodoor and in door are well attended ; the la-

jury to his spiritual influence. The condition of the States of the Church and the natrimony of St. Peter has been a scandal and disgrace. The energies of the ecclesiastical functionaries at Rome have been absorbed and exhansted by the task of keeping down an ignorant, turbulent, and disaffected people. The revenues of the kingdom have been swallowed up by a host of harpies, who have fattened upon the plunder of the people. The head of the Church has been elected, not for his fitness for the work of ruling that Church and administering its affairs, but by the considerations of

a purely mundane and political character. Suppose all this to be changed-the Cardinals no longer Princes of the Roman State, but Bishops of the Church, with no functions or duties save those of an ecclesiastical character -the scandal of Papal misgovernment terminated, and the whole energies of the Pope and his Bishops devoted to the aggrandisement of the Church. Would such a change as this be likely to enfeeble the Man of Sin, or to render the Mystery of Iniquity less potent for evil? We can understand an Anglican clergy, with their Erastian theories of Church Government, rush to the conclusion that a separation of Church and State must be ininrious to the energies of the Church. But such a doctrine is contrary alike to reason and experience. The Pusevite section of the establishment have perceived the error of this, and are beginning to argue for independence. Chains of gold are galling to wear, and fetter the limbs as truly as do chains of iron. We have a strong persuasion that the 'temporal power of the Pope is just such a chain, and that, if it were struck off, Protestantism would

find in it an enemy more terrible and energetic than ever. We are sure that there can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the spiritual power of the Papacy is in any measure dependent upon the retention of the secular authority. It has been for many generations a source of weakness, not of strength. If we desire and pray for the emancipation of Rome from that oppressive tyranny, we do so not in the interests of Protestantism but in those of justice and humanity."

The Cause in Liverpool, England. From a private letter just received from

highly esteemed Baptist Brother in Liverpool England, we furnish the following extract : I have been in the County of Restigouche,

and know something of the District. I am truly glad to find that distant part of New Brunswick participating in the Heavenly showers. Truly the wind bloweth where it listeth. So does the spirit work his sovereign will, and how glorious the thought that not here and there, but everywhere, in his own appointed time will the blessing be felt. Surely revivals of religion are an indication of the spirit's power and working; may they greatly extend; may the time soon come when they shall come from the East and the West. and the North and the South, yea, when the Daughter of Tyre shall be there with a gift. Liverpool does not appear to have greatly participated in what may be called a strictly Religious Revival, but there is a deep feeling

are extensive and

ing, which they regard as a hardship and deignate a task.

After the age of twelve or fourteen, how-ever, a change occurs. This is the critical period in the life of every youth, the faculties of the mind begin then to unfold more rapidly than before, the germ of intellectual power shoots up, the youth becomes conscious alike of deficiencies on the one hand and capacities on the other, new desires are awakened. the inward expansion bursts the childish bands which bound the mind before, study becomes more pleasant, application more easy. difficulties cease to dishearten, and only stimulate to fresh exertion.

The love of athletic sports is by no means uenched, but it is no longer all absorbing.

A positive pleasure is found in mental exercises, more subtile, less boisterous, vet quite as captivating as the pleasure arising from physical exercise. Studies once thought dry and profitless, become better understood and more highly prized. The mind is in fact emerging from the state of immaturity, and passing into the transition state which leads to the maturity of manhood. This is a critical time for the formation of character, but I am now only considering its influence upon the training of the mind.

It is obvious that under a skilful teache great progress may be made at this time of life, especially if the memory has been sedulously cultivated in boyhood. More may be learnt in six months between the age of fourteen and twenty-one, than in twice that time at an earlier age.

Subjects are mastered as things to be understood, and no longer as things to be learnt by heart and received on the authority of the teacher : the reason of the rule is apprehended, and the teacher feels that in labouring to expound the reason of the processes which require to be followed, he is not toiling in vain. When the mind has arrived at this state of development, a hint from the teacher will often accomplish more than the best directed efforts of religion.

If a young man is to receive an education this important time must not be neglected When the memory has acquired strength when the faculties are expanding, and the mind is maturing, then is the time to cultivate the understanding by the study of language, to furnish the philosophy as well as the details of History, to inure the mind to reasonings pertaining to quantity and dimension, to initiate it into the mysteries of science, to unravel the intricacies of metaphysics, and imprint upon it the teachings of philosophy, morality and religious truth. C. S.

What an old Baptist believes.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- If you will allow me short space in your valuable paper I should like to place upon record my views of Bible doctrine before I go hence to be no more.-They may be thus briefly stated :

1st. I believe in the doctrine of the entire alienation of the heart of man from God. so that by nature all the human family are chil-

buried with Christ in baptism, and united with the church. And we do believe that your with the church. And we do believe that your object and aim was, while labouring here, for the furtherance of the cause and the salvation of sinners. We deeply feel that this church is under great obligations to you, which we

fear we can never repay. In conclusion, we hope Dear Brother that the great head of the Church will continue to bless your labors and to order your lot in things temporal as well as spiritual, so you may be enabled to say with the ancient pro-phet "Hitherto the Lord hath helped me," and ultimately receive the plaudit, well done good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord. In behalf of the Church,

JOSEPH NOBLE. Brighton, June 28th, 1861.

REPLY

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the Bacagu nic Church,-I received yours through the Post Office, some time since, but having defayed an answer so long, you will conclude, probably, that I am indifferent in regard to he subject of your communication. Not so; and you will excuse me, that, by accident, I have been prevented from attending my appointments eight Sabbaths in successi

I thank you for the expression of kindne and assure you that, although my labours for your immediate benefit have ceased, I still cherish none other than the most kindly feelings to you as a Church, and to the communi

visited you, and the circumstances that induced me to do so, and the many precious seasons we have had in the meeting, the school, the private house, and at the baptismal water, I think probably it will not be my lot on earth again to see so much of the salvation of God. Yet the review produces sadness of heart, in a measure on account of some whom I have seen not far from the kingdom of God: their tears bespoke the feelings of their hearts, but, resisting convictions, came indifferent, and are yet in their sins. When I think of the judgment, and of meeting them there, who can but be sad? I most sincerely hope you will not remain destitute of the public administrations of the word of life; and when you again have one to administer to you in spiritual things, remember, first of all, he needs your faithful co-operation in order to Finally, farewell. Be faithful to the charge,

-the responsible position you occupy, and you can have results with Him who never disappoints any that trust in him.

In the fellowship of the Gospel, Yours, &c., DANIEL OUTHOUSE.

Hodgdon, Maine; Aug. 6, 1861

Religious Intelligence

CONTRIBUTION IN ENGLAND,-For Foreign Missions during the past year 1764. 000 Church of England members gave £119,000; 772,000 Wesleyans, £84,000; 607,000 Independents, \$54,000; 380,000 paper on the subject, the commencement of Baptists, £19,000.

This amounts to, for each Baptist, one shilling; for each Churchman, one shilling and three pence; for each Independent, one shilling and eleven pence; for each Methodist, two shillings and two pence.

GONE OVER TO ROME .- The Weekly

are compelled to contemplate the fearful spe cle of an idle and wholly impoverished tion, already in a state of destitution at t favourable season of the year, when food is cheap and household expenses are trifling, and looking forward to a coming Autumn and Win ter, when their means of liveliho od are to be stil more fearfully straightened, and the tithes which Government will demand at their hands shall be a thousand fold increased.

The man who witnesses the Winter of 1861-62 in this and other Northern cities will have need for a heart of marble and a face of brass to resist the emotions of pity and horror which must crowd upon him in beholding the fearful scenes that will present themselves. A ruined scenes that will present themselves. A runned and begared people, struggling with destitution and exorbitant taxarion at home, and contending with expensive and bootless war abroad, has been described by history unhappily again and again; but the terrible spectacle is now apparently about to be reproduced here, with illustrations of un-word with endowed and effectives. usual poignancy and effectiveness.

"The inability to pay rents in Summer foresha-dows a terrible condition of affairs when cold weather shall be upon us. What must be the state of things in November or February if this is what we are to contemplate in August? It would be easy, doubtless, for landlords to evict tenants and re-let their premises, but would the next comers be likely to do better? The fact is, the war is ruining New York. It is the North, and not the South, that is suffering the effects of the present hostilities, as every clear-sighted financier and statesman predicted, from the beginning, would be the case. It is we who are blockaded—not the Cotton States. There is but little suffering, comparatively speaking, in Charleston, Savannah or New Orleans, but there ty in general. You speak of my labours, &c. I trust, un-der God, they have not been altogether in vain; and when I look back to the time I first and returns to dance before his cabin at sundown ; but our Northern mechanic, man, or laborer-how does the war affect him man, or laborer—how does the war affect him ? How does the capitalist of whom the New York Correspondent of a Philadelphia journal tells, whose August rental roll in this city has surunk from three thousand dollars and upward to a pi-tiful ninety-six dollars, like the effects of war ? We predict he will soon be a Peace man, if he be not already converted ; and that he will agree. as the whole community-contractors and epau-let wearers excepted-will, we long, with the Peace Organ, The New York Daily News, that this war ought to come to an end.'

The same journal, in its money article, speak-

ing of the issue of Treasury notes, says :---" If the Government circulation should remain out, it will only rival and drive in the State cir culations so much faster for redemption. The assets of the banks are composed mostly of the notes of merchants, of whom the greatest and best are failing by the hundred, wiping out the bank assets by the million daily. This course of events points to prompt and speedy insolvency, when the issues of the Government will over-whelm all others, and depreciated paper curren-cy be the only medium of exchange and the only revenue of the Government. It is the resort of those who dare not tax."

While troubles are thus brewing at home, the sympathies of Europe, are becoming decidedly hostile to the North. The leading English journals, of all parties and shades, utterly condemn the spirit and tone of Mr. Lincoln's Message, and advocate a peaceable separation. Blackwood's Magazine for July contains a very able which will be found on our first page. --The inefficiency of the blockade, the hostile attitude of the Government and Press of the Federal States towards England, and the military and naval preparations. which are assuming formidable proportions on our side, all

would not, by "narrow views" of

point to troubles ahead. What the issue will be no man can tell; but

THE NEWS. ENGLAND. The Mark Lane Express says :-- "The past

The Mark Lane Express says :--- The past week, although with a very threatening com-mencement, and much heavy rain in some locali-ties, being followed by brisk winds and drier weather, permitted a good gathering of the later crops of hay in better condition than was ex-pected. There is yet, however, some quantity to stack. Still many ricks too hastily made have become hot, and much hay has lost colour. The storms have also done some damage to the corn, especially in low situations, where the crops were thick, though the injury is not con-sidered extensive. The wheat is generally turn-ing colour, and now wants dry and hot weather to complete its maturity. Cutting has com-menced in some forward pieces with a satisfac-tory result, though some complaints are made of a serious blight, and the weather is now consida serious blight, and the weather is now consid-ered injurious. Potatoes have already had too much wet, and show the disease; but complaints are not general, and turnips everywhere con-tinue promising. The wheat trade in England has not varied, large arrivals from America having checked the upward tendency of prices, more especially as the last accounts from New York report a serious decline in prices, with a very promising aspect of the crops in north, west, and south, and the finest weather. In Northern Europe there have been fluctuations west, and south, and the finest weather. In Northern Europe there have been fluctuations in the market, which have slightly alternated between rain and sunshine, leaving prices rather firmer, but by no means established; while in the South, including Odessa, the Danubian Prin-cipalities, Italy, and Spain, there is evidently the expectation of lower rates. Much inferior wheat is still procurable, but there is a general scarcity of fine in Europe; and, till the growing crops are assured, there seems little probability of of nne in Europe; and, the the growing crops are assured, there seems little probability of much decline on first-rate qualities. The whole question hinges on the weather. The sales noted last week were 51,467 quarters wheat at 50s. against 63,098 quarters last season. The Lor don averages were 54s. 8d. on 1,258 quarters.

In the House of Lords, last night (19th July) In the House of Lords, last night (19th July), a long and interesting debate took place on the Polish question. Lord Harrowby, Lord Ellen-borough, Lord Wodehouse, and other peers took part in the discussion,—all expressing the warm-est sympathy with the Polish people. Lord El-lenborough was peculiarly emphatic in advocat-ing the cause of the unfortunate Poles, and urged that, in addition to the claims of justice in this matter, a radical reform in the institutions of Poland was necessary for the safety of Bussia Poland was necessary for the safety of Russia, and, therefore, for the maintenance of the ba-lance of power in Europe. The Appropriation of Seats Bill was read a second time, the discussion of its provisions being reserved for the commit-

The House of Commons held a morning sitting. which was chiefly occupied with a discussion of the clauses of the Inland Revenue Bill. At the

the clauses of the Inland Revenue Bill. At the evening sitting, Mr. Coningham again presented Mr. Irwin's petition, containing serious charges against Mr. Lever. By a considerable majority the document was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel, in elabo-rate speeches, discussed the Italian policy of the Emperor of the French,—more especially the al-leged design of his Majesty upon the island of Sardinia. Lord J. Russell stated that the Gov-summent had received assurances but from Paris ernment had received assurances both from Paris and Turin that there was no intention to nego-tiate such an annexation. French agents had been prowling through the island, but M. Thoubeen prowling through the island, but M. Thou-venal, on becoming aware of the fact, had order-ed a stop to be put to their proceedings. The noble lord believed that the Emperor was fully alive to the consequences that would result from an attempt to annex Sardinia. Among these would be the termination of the Anglo-French alliance. But, while he had faith in the desire of his Majestr to sance of his Majesty to avoid such a result, he was not absolutely certain that the French Government of the present day might not, like their prede-cessors, be forced into unwise measures by the ambition of the people and the passions of the army. The present was a moment for watchful-

tion, and offered prayer to what to them was hors of our Miss the supreme intelligence. What is this but the consciousness of humanity recognizing dependence upon a power beyond itself.

But the Christian's prayer is addressed to the God of the Bible,-the redeeming God. It is prayer offered under the influence of faith in him who is mighty to save. As Christians, we should pray always, because we are always in need of blessing. How dependent upon God for guidance. "It is not in man that walketh, to direct his steps." How dependent for life ! "In Him we live and move and have our being." How dependent for aid in the performance of duty ! "Without me." saith Jesus, "ye can do nothing." We hang helpless upon the providence of God for our daily bread, and upon the grace of God to save us, in Christ Jesus, from sin and hell. Surely if thus dependent, we should pray always.

Then our Heavenly Father is always present to hear and answer. His presence is not confined to magnificent temples made by hands, or to costly altars built by human skill. His true devotion, and the offering which he accents is the sacrifice of a contrite heart imbued with the humility of genuine penitence. Exsmall account to him who arched the heavens ing hooks, and Nations learn the art of war no more ?-May it be speedily." and built the universe. He only asks one thing, "Son, give me thine heart." Let that be given, and all is well. The place we occupy in prayer is a mere circumstance. It may be in the crowd of fellow worshippers, or in the solitude of the desert, in the gorgeous palace or the humble cottage, in the quietude of home, or a wanderer upon the deep-in the abodes of peace, or where the battle rages, and slaughtered thousands are baptized in blood, the gracious Being to whom we address

our supplication is present to accept the offering, and to bestow the good desired. "Pray always," for "Lo 1 am with you alway," in every place to hear and answer. If the ministers of Christ and the people of God would obey this injunction, then indeed should we have a revived church and a prosperous ministry. Let Christians pray always and then showers of redeeming grace would

The health of the Pope.

and save the world.

be constantly descending to bless the Church

The health of the Pope of Rome has for some time past been in a most precarious state. Some journals assert that a vacancy must speedily occur in the Pontifical chain The accounts from Paris, Turin and Naples have all indicated that such is the nature of his disease, a fatal issue must be near. Re-

cent reports speak more favorably; but so

alarming have been the symptoms of His Ho-

iness that speculation has been upon the wing

n relation to his successor. It has been inti

nated that Cardinal Wiseman might be hon-

ored with the appointment. French Cardi-

als have also been spoken of; but it is sup-

nosed that the Italian people will not submit

to the dominion of a for

profitable, and we wait for showers of divine influence. Our services at Myrtle-St. were crowded. Mr. Brown's Ministry is very powerful, and he is as popular as ever, We have alarge Sunday School and Missionaries laboring in connection with the Church, and good I hope is doing. All we want are further tokens of our Heavenly Father's blessing. Many St. John friends are with us and I trust get good. Brother Seely and his son are here just now. The Old Chapel at Byron-St., is undergoing repair and alterations. When completed, ser-vices will be resumed in it, I hope with success. We have a new Seamen's Chapel, but really I quite agree with you, we ought to ask ourselves solemnly the question, are we really discharging our duty to the thousands and thousands who are living without God. It is a solemn thought, yet how delightful to be employed in the cause of him, whose service perfect freedom. What awful discoveries have lately been made in Africa of the cruelties practised in Dahomey. Truly if we knew all that was doing not only there, but in all other heathen lands, we might well say the dark places of the earth are full of the habitatrons of cruelty, and well would it be if this applied only to the dark places of the earth .----Is there not much of it in civilized countries What is to be the result of matters in the temple is the heart consecrated by the spirit of United States? I very much fear there will be great misery and distress. War is an awful scourge; the animosity between North and South appears dreadful. When will the time come when men shall beat their swords ternal pomp and splendor and show are of into ploughshares, and their spears into prun-

The Convention at Nictaux.

The Baptist Convention of N. S., N. B., and E. Island holds its next Anniversary at Nictaux, N. S. The Sessions will open in the Baptist Chapel of that place on Saturday, the 24th of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The 24th of August, at 2 oclock, P. M. The "Emperor" will kindly take passengers for the Convention via Annapolis or Windsor, and bring them back, for a single fare. Fare to Annapolis, 10s. If persons wishing to go, will let us know in time, we can secure their conveyance from Annapolis to Nictaux and back for 20s back for 20s. Tickets for the Convention must be taken

at the office of the Emperor, Dock street ; and persons getting them will be expected to have a line from us. They will be good for ten

Ton Don't fail to read the article from Black wood's Magazine on the "Disruption of the Ame rican Union" on our first page.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Visitor. The Critical period of Life. The natural disposition of lads before the

age of twelve or fourteen prompts them to dislike the restraints of school, to regard the exercise of the memory as an irksome task. and seldom pay much more than a forced at-tention to mental pursuits. At that stage of ife, the animal spirits are buoyant, activity in the element in which the child delights, game of play is the height of enjoyment, time spent at school is therefore, in the estimation of the young and thoughtless, so much enoachment on the hours of play. The lamentation of many a parent

It is confidently believed that on the boys are too fond of play. It would be eas of Pius IX there will be a separation of the scalar from the occlesiastical authority of the to show that this propensity when duly regu-lated by the authority of the parent and teach er is no cause for lamentation, but the reuniority of cl

dren of wrath, and justly exposed to eternal death; that total moral depravity consists in supreme selfishness, which is found to be the great ruling principle in every depraved crea-

2nd. I believe that all intelligent beings are free moral agents, so constituted by the decree of the Creator as that freedom of choice is absolutely necessary in order that what we do should be either virtuous or vicious, and deserving either praise or blame, otherwise Sutherland. our actions would be neither.

3rd. I believe in one living and true God. who has revealed himself in his word as consisting in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and that the fullness of the Godhead is contained in each of these persons, so that they must act in perfect union upon an immutable plan of his own most blessed purpose and will, by which he governs and controls all events in heaven, earth and hell, so that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice. 4the I believe the atonement made by Jesus

Christ is exactly commensurate with all the mercy and grace that God ever designed to exercise toward the fallen race, whether temporal or spiritual, general or particular, se Mr. Weaver leave. that all the purposes of divine grace will be

accomplished. 5th. I believe it is the duty of all men to believe the truth, repent of sin, and return to God; but they will not come to Christ that they might have life; hence the salvation of sinners depends entirely upon the sovereign choice of God carried into effect by the agency of the Holy Spirit, so that salvation is free gift, and evangelical faith and repentance are the fruits of renewing grace.

6th. I believe that all regenerate souls will arrive at heaven upon the immutability of the new covenant, and all that die in their sins

will be forever miserable. 7th. I believe that to sanctify is to set apart There are different classes of sanctification revealed in the bible. 1st. God sanctified hi Son and sent him into the world to be the new covenant head of his church, and in that relation to be their wisdom, righteousness relation to be their wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption. 2nd. That God sanctified and set apart the bride, the lambs wife, to be the spiritual purchase of his pain, together with everything necessary for the accomplishment of his promise, that his Son should see his seed, the travail of his soul and be satisfied. 3rd. The Son sanctified himself to the work he undertook. 4th. The Holy Spirit sanctifies or sate apart apart apart

himself to the work he undertook. 4th. The Holy Spirit sanctifies or sets apart every one that believeth by renewing their hearts, by which they obtain evidence of their adoption. 5th. The believer upon finding his heart re-newed, and knowing that it is the work of the spirit is led by the same spirit to sanctify himself to God for time and eternity, and also to sanctify the Lord God in his heart that he

may be ready to every good work. The christian thus sanctified by God the Fathe in body and Spirit feels it to be his duty to canotify bimself to God sanctify himself to God every moment. In practical sanctification the christian purifies himself from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit that he may perfect holiness in the fear of God.

AN OLD BAPTIST. Grand Manan, July 16th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- The within was warded to me with a request that I would re oly through the Visitor, which with this D. OUTHOUSE. From the Baptist Church at the Bacage

TO THE REY. DANIEL OUTHOUSE.

Pastoral charge of this Church, although re aware that your attendance here caused you much personal inconvenience of the great distance, you tenide fr

For nearly six years you h

Register says: "J. T. White, B. Magdalene College, Cambridge, and late editor of the Union newspaper, has been received into the Church at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street,

Berkeley-square." A correspondent of the Kerry Star (Ireland) announces the reception into the Roman Church of the Dowager Duchess of

icle says :--

RICHARD WEAVER .- Mr. Richard Weaver, the celebrated lay preacher, has been addressing immense audiences in the Queen's park, Edinburgh, where, during the past week, the conductors of the Carubber's Close Mission have organized a series of open-air services. It is estimated that there were 15,000 persons in the park on Sunday evening, and that from 7000 to 8000 people were listening at the same time to Richard Weaver. His addresses were most impressive, and great excitement prevailed. They would scarcely let

A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN.-Rev'd. Daniel Waldo, of Onondaga county, delivered a highly impressive sermon yesterday afternoon, before a large congregation in St. Peter's Church. Mr. Waldo is the oldest living graduate of Yale College. He is in the ninety-ninth year of his age, and in the seventy-second of his ministry, and, although retaining in a remarkable degree his physical and intellectual powers, his utterances fail to display the fiery enthusiasm which is said to have characterized his youthful vigor. His voice, though somewhat broken, is clear and very intelligible, and his introductory prayer and discourse were listened to with profound attention.

BAPTIST MISSION IN ASSAM .- Revd. Wm. Ward, the American Baptist Missionary to Assam, writes under date of Sibragor, April 24th :--- "We have had some good tokens here, as you probably have seen in the Macedonian. I have baptized six." Mr. Bronson, at Nowgong, also writes encouragingly. He has the pros-pect of baptizing soon. He says :-- "We thank God and take courage. I have the work of two men on my hands, and am on the stretch all the time. I am in excellent health, and feel satisfied that my coming is

Secular Department.

UNITED STATES AFFAIRS.

Congress has adjourned. It has given the utive Government the most ample power for carrying on an extensive and prolonged War and has passed a bill endorsing all the Presi-dent's unconstitutional acts. In short it has made the Government defacto a military des-

sed the Peace party and just before the ad mment " Mr. May offered resolutions declarsfortunes, that it is impos rate the South by ar

The New York Daily News thus pictures the nt state and future prospects of Nor

with owerful incentives to interference and ample ability to enforce their views, how can it upon any policy which would have the effect of cripping the naval and military strength of the nation. Several other members addressed the House on the subject; and Mr. Kinglake's mo-tion for copies of official correspondence bearing upon the question was negatived without a divibe possible that foreign nations can remain idle spectators of this fratricidal and ruinous con-

THE TIMBER TRADE OF CANADA. Under this heading the Quebec Morning Chro

"The value of the total exports of the Pro vince for the year 1860, as taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, is as follows

Produce of the mine. \$558,306 do of the Fisheries. 832.646 .11.012,253 do of the Forests Animals and their products4,221,257 Agricultural products Manufactures..... .502.037 Coin and bullior. Other articles

\$31,612,192 Value of ships built at Quebec Estimated amount of exports, short returned at Inland .1.270,480 ports.....

\$34,631,890

Apart from the value of ships built at Quebec, the produce of the forest thus forms more than one third of our total exports. We are convinc ed, however, that the total value of forest pro duce exported is considerably under the mark. We do not deem it necessary to establish how much more it should be, as that is not our resent object.

"On referring to the report of the Commis sioner of Crown Lands for the year named--(1860) we find, under the heading "woods and forests," that the actual collections of revenue from ground rents, timber dues, and slide char-ges, were \$385,355,58. The actual collections ges, were \$380,355,58. The actual collections from imports during the same period were \$4, 756,724,18. Thus the revenue from woods and forests forms about one-twelfth of the Customs Revenue. Certainly a trade which forms more than one-third of our total exports, and which paid into the public chest in 1860 nearly as large a sum as the total revenue of the Province o New Brunswick was, ten years ago, deserve all the attention which the Government can b stow on it. It moreover requires, on the part of those engaged in it, much enterprise, shrewd calculation, and an acquaintance with the re-quirments of Foreign markets."

After speaking of the action taken by the Com nissioner of Crown Lands, the and Governmen in sending Mr. Quinn to obtain information a to the peculiar wants of the trade at the prin ciple ports of Europe where our Import trade in Lumber is carried on. The Chronicle continues "As illustrative of what the combined acti-f the Government and the trade may accor lish towards opening up new markets for or nmense lumber production, we are glad to in a position to state that one firm alone has the ld seven cargoes of saw ell four times that number if i

lers for cargoes t arn also that a cargo of oal on shipped for Bergen in Nor g up of new markets is the r, as our cousin

It might not be so had, after all, if New Br ek was in Canada, and could share in the erprise and benefit by the exertions. rking Government.

A new writ was issued yesterday for the City of London, in the room of Lord John Russell, who has been summoned to the House of Peers. The *Times* says, in a leader :--- "This day a Cabinet Council will be held at Osborne, and the changes in the Government which we announced on Mon-

day last will, with one exception, be accomplish-ed. In the first place, Lord Herbert's resigna-tion, which has already been sent in, will take formal effect; his health is not improved. His retirement is the only cause of any changes. Sir G. C. Lewis will be War Secretary, Sir G. Sir G. C. Lewis will be War Secretary, Sir G. Grey, Home Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet ; and Sir Robert Peel, Secretary for Ire-land, without a seat in the Cabinet. It has been found that the Cabinet is at present rather more numerous than is convenient, and the precedents are in favour of the secretaryship for Ireland not being a Cabinet office. These are the chan-res at present rather more of the secretaryship for Ireland not being a Cabinet once. These are the chan-ges at present resolved upon. The etiquette of official life requires that some new arrangements shall be made for the offices of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Under-Secretary for War ; but these stand over for the present, and await future discussion and opportunity

A volunteer review on a grand scale took place at Warwick, yesterday, (24th) the Duke of Cam-bridge was reviewing officer, a circumstance which seems to have drawn together an unusually large number of the aristocracy. The vol-unteers mustered about 8,000 strong; and in this force was represented not only the midland counties, but also Bristol, and even Middle-sex. The weather, which was gloomy in the morning, cleared up as the day advanced.

One of the most eminent men of the Polish na tion died in Paris. This was Prince Adam Czar-toryski. The prince was born in 1770, and he was appointed resident of the national Govern-ment in 1831, and the failure of the revolution cost him an immense fortune. He has lived in Paris since that period on the produce of his

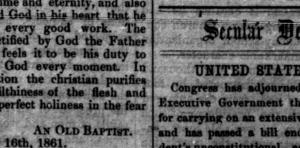
Yesterday evening, at a "parliament" held after many adjournments, Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., was disbarred by the Benchers of the Inner Temple, and that fact was ordered to be commu-nicated to all the judges of law and equity, and the other three Inns of Court.

The preliminary trial trip of the iron-plated The preliminary trial trip of the iron-plated Black Prince took place on the Clyde on Tuesday. The monster frigate made at least fourteen knots an hour; it is confidently anticipated that this result will be greatly exceeded when the ship is in proper working order, and when a higher pressure is applied to the engines. She steered with great ease, and altogether the trial was considered highly satisfactory.

to of Louis Tala 10 1 ion to the inconve ays occurred at ion to Canada. The Duke of New de to the Home Govern

s the Intention of her Majesty to create the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Fitzher ge Berkeley a peer, by there a peer, by the series of Berkeley Castle.

The Insurance Offices in London have decided



DEAR BROTHER, -- We learn with dee ret that you have decided to relinquis

of the Lord."

