two the sum of one thousand guineas. The Accidental Death Assurance Company have also obtained the last page but one, at the price of £600; and Messrs. Chappell and Co., of Bond street, get a page at back of title in each catalogue, having also paid £600.—Athenœum.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Bap-tist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.
"WHEREAS—The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been

for years recognized as the Denominational Or-gan of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa-Resolved,—That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association."

Passed by a vote of 60 to 22.

The following is the amendment offered and supported by the Editor and proprietors of the Christian Watchman: Whereas, The Christian Visitor has ceased to

be the exponent of the sentiments and opinions of the Baptists (and) of the Churches in connection with this Association, therefore.— Resolved, That we leave this paper to stand on This amendment was supported by a smaller

minority than the preceding vote against the ONE DOLLAR remitted us by Mail will pay for this Paper until the 1st May, 1862. A few back numbers from 1st of Sept. can be furnished.

# Mew Brunswich Baytist

ST. JOHN, N.B., WEDNESDAY, NOV 6, 1861

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

### WORDS FITLY SPOKEN

Words are right and fitly spoken when they are adapted to the case in hand; when they are spoken in a right spirit; and when they aim to accomplish some good end. Mr. Newton was one of the most remarkable men of modern times, as a preacher of the gespel, and also as an instructor and comforter of the ignorant and tempted, in his private intercourse. A minister once went to him in great distress of mind, and after the good man had asked how he was, said. "Oh! sir, I am very much distressed, my mind is exceedingly low, my prospects respecting the ministry are very dead and cold, and I fear I shall never be an instructor such as I ought to be." "Ah!" said the good man with a promptitude peculiar to himself, " that reminds me of a dream I had last night. I dreamt I was in such seas as I never in all my life was in before; the waves ran mountains high; and the storm perpetually increased, and almost all hope that the vessel would ever be saved was given up by of renewed fellowship and brotherly love. the entire crew; but all at once we came to such delightful smooth water as I had hardly ever seen before, wearing such a glassy surface, andexhibiting such extreme beauties in the ex-'this is Comfort Harbour.' 'Comfort Harbour! a very appropriate name. And what place is that out yonder, those dreadful seas, me much anxiety and care.' 'Oh.' said he. ' but it is the law of the lord of these seas, that no man shall enter Comfort Harbour until he

has passed Care Bay.' " The afflicted minister saw the drift of the parable, and the relief which it afforded to his mind was delightful; had he given him ten thousand instructions in a prosaic form, they would not have told so much either upon his understanding or his memory, as that beauti-

ful model of a parable did." But there is no model, as a teacher, like him "who spake as never man spoke." They are said to be gracious words that proceeded out of his lips." Only notice the beautiful and just maxims he gave his disciples, to regulate their conduct in their intercourse with men: " As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Whenever he spoke, there was an authority which awed men into silence. The people said, "He speaks as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Even Nicodemus acknowledged that the general conviction was that he was a teacher come from God. When he reproved Martha, he spoke in tender but forcible words. "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; but Mary hath chosen the good part, which shall never be taken away." What divine consolation flowed from his lips when He said, Blessed are the pure in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. attention of the people was excited. He lifted

When he would produce conviction, he wrote with his finger on the ground; and when the up himself, and said, Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her. That was all .-And they went out one by one, beginning at the eldest even unto the last; being convicted in their consciences. The account he gives of the Deity is most sublime, yet comprehensive : God is a Spirit. Again, God is love. He teaches the relation of God to us in the provision He has made for our salvation. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotton Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." What a terrible disruption of the future world of woe, in a few words, "Where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." And what a contrast he drew of the future state of the blessed : "In my father's house are many mansions ; I go to prepare a place for you ; and I will come again and receive you to myself, that where I am there ye shall be also." All these were fit words, and words fitly spoken; as Sclomon says, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."
All preachers should endeavour to imitate the example of this great teacher. His aim was, in all cases, to lead men to repent and he reconciled to God. This is the grand work of into the world to preach the everlasting gos-pel; and it should never be lost sight of.

ace of this duty, we must be

out evil spirits, cometh not, says our Saviour, | seeing him more animated than on the occasion but by prayer and fasting. John Knox was such a mighty man in prayer, that it is reported that Queen Mary said, "she feared the prayers of John Knox more than as army of en thousand men."

I have no doubt but a preacher filled with a spirit of earnest, unfeigned love for souls, and fervent spirit of prayer to God, would find himself better prepared for the duties of his office, and vastly more successful than by any other qualification or preparation. When did the servant of Christ feel better, or have more liberty, or more success than when, like Christ. he would weep over sinners; or as Paul, willing to suffer, yea, to spend and be spent for their salvation? Then will he be eloquent. and his words will come from the heart, and go to the heart, like oil from vessel to vessel

Explanatory and Pacific.

It is too generally known that for sometime past differences of a serious nature have exerted a disturbing influence upon the peace and harmony of our City Churches. The pastors and other brethren immediately concerned in these matters have felt for long months that something ought to be done to produce a more desirable state of feeling, and to restore Christian concord amongst us.

By the kindly assistance of disinterested brethren a meeting was held last week in the city which occupied some four days. The Council was mutually chosen and was composed of judicious brethren from different sections of the Province, five of whom were magistrates and thoroughly acquainted with business life. They entered upon their work in the fear of God, and we believe, with a sincere desire to do justice to all concerned.

Without going into detail it is sufficient to say that in all cases where financial integrity had been impugned the explanations and vindication were such as to secure a verdict in favor of the parties accused. And on a full examination it was ascertained that any misrepresentations which had been made through the press or otherwise had been the result of misunderstanding rather than of a wilful intention to detract from the good name of a Chris-

These things being fairly understood and conceded the brethren who had been estranged felt very great pleasure in resolving, as far as possible, to bury in the grave of oblivion all past differences and alienations, and in extending to each other the hand of fergiveness and

In relation to the two papers it was felt, on all hands, exceedingly desirable that there should be but one Baptist Denominational paper in the field, and a committee was aptended landscape. 'Dear me,' said I, 'what pointed by the Council composed of the Edia beautiful place is this.' A person on shore tors and Proprietors of the Visitor and Watchexclaimed, 'Oh, sir, do you not know what man to see if arrangements can be made in place this is ? I said, No. 'Sir,' said he, harmony with the interests of all concerned to secure this important object.

We tender to the members of the Council our most cordial thanks for the fidelity and where I have come from.' 'Oh, sir, that is Christian love with which they performed the Care Bay.' 'Care Bay, indeed; it has given duties of the important trust committed to their care, and we trust that henceforth we shall all be careful to maintain the "unity of the Spirit. and the bonds of peace " and that we shall be found as Pastors, as Editors, and as Churches, " striving together for the faith of the gospel."

> Any brethren who may wish to see the decision of the Council for their own satisfaction can do so by calling upon the Editors of the

> REVIVAL AT CANAAN .-- We rejoice to hear that the Spirit of religious revival has descended upon the people of the Canaan district. Backsliders have been reclaimed and sinners converted The Pastor Rev. J. A. Smith, has baptized 18 since the good work commenced, and is greatly encouraged in his efforts to win souls to Jesus. He has our best wishes for the continued success of his ministry, and for the extension of the gracious revival that God has given him in answer. to many prayers.

> Brethren Trimble and Burnham are also en oying the refreshing influence of the Spirit in their respective fields of labor. These indications for good should stimulate all to re-double their diligence in the work of the Lord.

> PROTRACTED MEETING .- A deeply interesting meeting was recently held at Studholm, attended by several Baptist ministers. The services continued for several days, and were attended with encouraging indications of divine favor. Several have professed conversion, and have been baptized in accordance with the divine command. Will some brother report to us the progress of

MISSIONARY BOARD .- An adjourned meeting of the Domestic Missionary Board, will take place in Brassells-St.. on Monday evening next, at half-past 7 P. M. Matters of special importance are to come before the Board, and we would therefore wish a full attendance of the members

We have received \$1 50 for the "Visitor" from NANCY THURBER, who informs us that she has changed her name. But as she has not in formed us what her previous name was, or where she resides, we are at a loss to know how to comply with her wishes. Please give us the nately as the former or the latter gained the desired information.

# Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Vlsitor. Donation Meeting.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I should ere this have in ormed you that my beloved people have again manifested their affection toward myself and mily in a tangible form, and substantial way; it being hurried in preparation to make a visit West Isles, I postponed a notification until I

In the latter part of the evening I was called upon to make a speech, after which Deacon O. B. Rideout presented me with a purse, containing gold, silver, and paper money. There was also other useful articles for protection from the cold: one pair of mittens for myself that would have taken the premium at the Sussex fair.

I feel somehow as though I might be pardoned, if I should say, I think myself one of the favored among my brethren. I now reside in the parish, and but seven miles from where I was born, having now moved my family. I have officiated as religious leader near thirty years, twanty-seven and a half of it as an ordained min-Occasional visits abroad, with some missionary tours, and agencies for our institutions of learning, have comprised the amount of the bsence I have been from home. I am deeply conscious of my short-comings,

and I know it cannot be said of me, that "He hath done what he could," yet in reviewing the past, and taking a survey of the field that I have assed over for these years, I humbly hope ave not lived in vain. From acts, which speak louder than words, it does appear, that for the most part, my people are not given to change. I have had numerous calls to take the over sight of other churches; at one time, three in one month, one from Yarmouth, N. S., one from Sackville, and one from St. Martins; after this lid attempt to move to Canada, but Providence overruled, and frustrated my plan, and I therefore gave it up. About 32 years ago, I was giving Father Ansley some account of God's dealings with me, and when I had finished, he raised his hands and turned his face towards heaven, and expressed this sentence in manner and language peculiar to himself alone, "Bro-ther, the Lord has raised you up to watch over the people." Whether prophetic or otherwise, the results have thus far borne out the statements. If for good to God be all the praise, if otherwise, may he pardon and forgive

Yours in Gospel bonds, A. D. Thomson.

For the Baptist and Visitor, A Ramble in Nova Scotia.

Early next morning we set out for Digby The country is quite thickly settled throughout this distance, and also adorned with several thriving villages. The raising of farm and dairy products appears to be the leading business of the people. They have not the same facilities for exporting their commodities that those possess who live either to the East, on the basin of the Mines, or to the West, at the Mouth of the Annapolis River, for the North Mountain presents an unsurmountable barrier to a communication with the Bay of Funday consequently the cost of transit to a port where they may export their produce, materially diminishes their otherwise lucrative trade,-The fields and roadside are covered with large boulders, heaved from their native beds and precipitated from the Mountain side into the valley beneath. These rocks are principally of that class designated by Geologists as trap or overlying rocks. This part of the valley appears to be better adapted to the culture of fruit than any other section of King's or Annapolis County. The first village through which we pass on our route is Lawrencetown, consis ting of a few stores and several houses .-Paradise, a fine farming country, a few miles beyond is really a beautiful place, and we think ts name not at all inappropriate. The mountain, the valley, the stream, the orchard the thrifty farm and the cheerful dwelling house present a scene, that we think can hardly be surpassed on this continent. We frequently wonder how it is, young men would voluntarily within the narrow limits of the city, with its unhealthy atmosphere, its dull monotony of unsightly buildings and its unvarying routine of duties. It may be the denizen of th city looks only on the bright side of country life and forgets that it is not without its cases and anxieties. We are frequently deceived by appearances. The unsophisticated youth during his first visit to the city regards every thing around him with fixed admiration, vainly imagining that all must be happiness and con tent within its precints. These false views are dissipated by a more extended experience, and such might be the case with the citizen if he should make the country his permanent abode. It is a principle of our nature to become dissatisfied with objects with which we are familiar, such however is not always the case, and we require something novel to satisfy the innate love of change. It may be then a wise conclusion to rest satisfied with our position. knowing that al conditions of life have their share of trouble and sorrow. Such seems to be the lot of man all the wide world over .-But in our moralizing we have lost sight of the beautiful country through which we were passing. At noon we reached Bridgetown at the head of navigation on the Annopolis River A small steamer formerly plied on the river between this place and Digby, but for some cause it is not on the route this season .-Bridgetown is a place of considerable activity being the port where much of the pro-

several stores, some fine private dwellings and two neat churches. The drive from Bridgetown to Annapolis Town is through a highly cultivated country. The river gradually widens, and along its banks dikes have been constructed enclosing on either shore wide strips of marsh land of the most excellent quality. There cannot be a more attractive prospect than sailing up this meandering stream in early spring, when all nature is robed in blushing beauties, or when Autumn frosts have tinged the forest trees and spread a mantle of sombre beauty over all the ace of nature. Annapolis, the county town, is reached at the close of the day. It is not so large a place as we expected to find. Its associations and past history render it an object of interest rather than its size, beauty of location, or commercial importance. The fact of it being the oldest settlement in Nova Scotia is sufficient to lend it a prestige and gather around it an importance greater than that of any other place its superior in every respect beside. Under the French regime it was known by the name of Port Royal. That enterprising race founded it in 1605. Port Royal was destroyed by an expedition from the old Brit-ish Colony of Virginia, in 1613. However it was soon afterwards rebuilt, and passed into the hands of the English and French alterascendancy in the wars for the supremacy over this portion of North America. At the peace of 1713, just a century after its destruction by the British Colony of Virginia, it, with the rest of Nova Scotia, was ceded to Great Britain, and its name changed to Annapolis. For a time it continued to be, under British rule, the Capital of Nova Scotia as it had also been un-der the French. In the year 1755 the French colonists were expelled by the British Gov-ernment, and their lands occupied by emi-grants from the British Colonies There ap-pears to be a harshness in this treatment hard-Britatn's fair character with one foul blot .-

duce of the 'valley is shipped. It consists of

to the Bay of Fundy. The country through which we passed was hilly and quite different from that which we had just left. At Digby we took passage on board the "Emperor," in a few hours passed across the Bay, and once more set foot on New Brunswick soil. We cannot speak in too commendatory terms of the country and people over the Bay. " Truly their lines have falten to them in pleasant places, yea they have a goodly heritage." Under good and wholesome laws, inheriting liberty as a birthright, with a fertile soil and a healthy climate, it can vie with any part of the world in any of the requirements that go to consti-tute rural happiness and national greatness. When this extensive valley shall be under complete cultivation, when its population shall have increased tenfold, and when its ravines shall be awakened to echo the shriek of the locomotive, it will be a place of which the Colony may greatly feel proud, and a most desirable place for one to spend his days. To those who would exchange the City for the Country, for a few weeks, we know of no tour that would be more agreeable than the one we have feebly attempted to describe.

NEW CANAAN, Queen's Co., Nov 2nd 1861. A sad accident occurred here not long since. Francis Clarke son of our esteemed brother Charles Clarke shot himself in the abdomen whilst out hunting patridges. He got home by the help of Amos Belyes who was with him, but died the day after the accident. Francis was an active member in the young peoples pray er meetings, among whom his death was bitterly lamented. Whilst dying he exhorted his young companions to meet him in heaven, A revival of religion followed immediately. The meetings are the most deeply interesting I ever attended. Rev. J. A. Smith is baptizing every Sabbath.— Thirteen have been immersed and the word seems to be increasing. I hope that many churches may be blessed with revivals is my

Yours truly A. F. McDonald.

# Religious Intelligence.

UNITED STATES. A Correspondent of the Christian Chron-

icle says "In the general business depression, our benevolent Societies continue to suffer diminution of receipts. The falling off of rents in the mercantile part of the city has seriously affected the income from the Bible House, in Nassau street, Property owners have been forced to diminish their rents or allow their premises to be idle. many cases large buildings are without a tenant, while in others, rooms are occupied in rents merely nominal. Last year, the Bible House gave promise of yielding a steady surplus for the benevolent fund of the Society. There were few that did not rejoice in the prospect. This year, the Bible House will not pay its own expenses. No portion of the receipts for Bible purposes can be devoted to the Building fund Most of the men who have ever been ready to advance all needed funds, are themselves too severely pressed, to be able to render the usual service now. The Bible House is under its heaviest cloud,—not from any fault of those who have had its interests in charge, but from the great business necessity that will cause millions of property to change hands. The Home Mission Society and American and Foreign Bible Society may lose their comfortable and gra-

ment of their friends. "The Madison Avenue church is struggling against a fearful pressure. The enerprise and self-denial that projected this magnificent edifice, deserve something better than failure. An investment of \$110,-000 should be saved if possible. It is said there are parties who will not permit this beautiful temple to go out of the denomi-

tuitous rooms in the bible House, but no

disaster like that will be permitted to jeo-

pard their efficiency or diminish the attach-

NEW HAMPSHIRE BAPTIST CONVENTION. -We find in the Watchman and Reflector an account of the annual meeting of this Convention at Lake Village, Oct. 16 and

During the year the receipts of the Convention were in excess of those reported at the former anniversary, and amounted in the aggregate to \$1,400. Sixteen churches have been aided.

In the evening, reports were read from nearly all the District Associations of the State, exhibiting in general more proofs of external than of spiritual advance.

Rather a singular feature in this Convention was the presence of a messenger from the Methodist conference, and also of a representative of the Free Will Baptist yeary meeting. The last named quoted some one as having compared different denominations of Christians under the various departments of the civil military service, the Congregationalists thus representing the infantry, the Methodists the cavalry, and the Baptists the navy, since the last did business on "great waters."

THE LATE DR. CONE'S CHURCH,-The

New York Chronicle of last week says :-The First Baptist church of this city have by a unanimous vote called Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., of Roxbury, Mass., to be their pastor. Dr. Anderson is well settled where he is, having one of the most Providence of God, as well as the vote of the people, may direct him to a residence in our city. It is, indeed, understood that he will accept the call.

THE ANNUAL ISSUE OF BIBLES.—It has been computed that the whole number of copies of the Scriptures in existance in the world before the present century, did not exceed four millions. There is one Society—the British and Foreign Bible Society-of which the annual issue for 1831 was 470,929 Bibles and Testaments, and ly compatible with the genius of the British Constitution and the forbearing spirit of that generous nation. Justice would say that they should have been left to the enjoyment of their property and lands, subject to British rule; solicy dietated another covers as many as existed in the whole would be constituted another covers. fore the present century.

CONSECRATION OF THREE BISHOPS .- The consecration of three Bishops of the Church of England—one English, one Colonial, and one Missionary, is expected to take place in Westminister Abbey, on Friday, November 1st, being the Festival of All desired this what every teacher of religion needs. And be assured that, whatever going placed against the outer wall of the value of the piscopal beach and the assured that, whatever and the piscopal beach and the piscopal beach

Cripplegate, who has been most energetic in promoting the establishment of the new Missionary See.

TRACTARIAN DEVELOPMENT.-A " religious house" is to be opened for young men who are members of the Church of England, and in which they are to commence a life under a fixed religious rule, having for its foundation the three-fold promise of obedience, poverty and celibacy. One of the young who is about to enter has, it is said, given what he can to fit up an oratory, and will, when in residence, give up all he has for the support of the Society A gentleman who styles himself "Brother Ignatius" is inviting communications from young men on the subject.

'The Roman question is still uppermost in France, but the popular sentiment appears to be opposed to the prolongation of the temporal rule of the Pope. Of the Paris press only four journals are found to plead on behalf of the Roman Government. The clergy meanwhile are unceasing in their endeavors to maintain their influence. They are multiplying under the most different forms the associations of St. Vincent de Paul, the brotherhoods of workmen, schools and convents and societies, to sustain the faith. A new institution has been established. "La Societe des Petis Domestiques du Pane."-These little domestics of the Pope are chosen at the age of twelve years; they must be orphans, deprived alike of both father and mother.

They will be devoted to the Catholic Church, founded by Jesus Christ, of which the Pope is, and always will be, the head, and the head the more venerated in proportion as he is outraged.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT HER-MANNSBURG.—Pastor Harms has received during the past year for his Missionary Society, more than 40,000 thalers, a larger amount than has been received by any other of the missionary societies. The expenses amount to 36,500 thalers. The last fitting out of the missionary ship cost from eight to nine thousand thalers. In Hermannsburg, a second missionary house is soon to be erected. Among the missionaries in Africa, some refuse to submit to the Superintendent sent out by the State Church of Hanover. Harms will dismiss every missionary who persists in the re-

### ITALY.

From Italy we are warned not to exagrerate the successes of the Gospel. In the first use of new opportunities there is always danger of mistake; but it must not be forgotten that the work of evangelization there has scarcely yet advanced beyond the preliminary stage; it has arrayed against it immense forces, which only the weapons 'mighty through God' can overinding employment in Protestaut service continues to increase.

the moderator of the Vaudois Table, deserve to be recorded. 'I consider liberty of conscience,' he says, 'as the principle product of civilization, and I believe it is destined to restore unity to the Church. For my part, I am happy to live in a time when every one respecting the sanctuary of conscience lends a hand to everything

JEWS IN HIGH OFFICES .- At the late public prayers after the inundation, ordered by the government, we had the satisfaction of seeing in our synagogue the Minister of Justice, Herr Godefroi, It was he who opened the holy ark. By his side stood Herr C. D. Asher, President of the Synagogue, and a member of the Assize Court of the province of North Holland .- Jewish Paper.

POLAND.

PATRIOTISM OF THE BISHOPS .- The Polish Bishops in a body have demanded of government the rights enjoyed by the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. On the refusal of their demand, the Archbishop Warsaw addressed the assembled Bishops in these words :- "Let us always stand by the people, and defend the cause of the Fatherland, and not forget that we are Poles."

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH IN SOUTH ARRICA.—The South-African Advertiser contains an account of what the Dutch Reformed Church has done in South-Africa. It enumerates twenty five churches, and about as many parsonages, besides several schools that have been built. Besides the Advertiser says: "It has instituted a Theological Seminary, endowed with extensive buildings for residence of professors and accomodation of students, and a fund amounting already to at least £17,500. which continues to be swelled with additional liberal contributions. It has continued to spend at least £2500 per annum for the education of its theological students in flourishing churches in the vicinity of Bos- Europe. It has contributed for missions ton. Still, we trust that the Spirit and last year £900. It has raised a fund, already amounting to about £13,000, to provide for the widows of its clergy. It has lately contributed £1740 for deputing of one of its clergy, Dr. Robinson, to Europe to procure clergymen, missionaries, and schoolmasters, and already by that means, there have been engaged nine elergymen, two missionaries, and four schoolmasters. It July last, a Syrian employe or book

elling agent of the American Presbyterian naries was cruelly bastinadoed and otherwise ill-treated by the cadi and other high Mohammedan functionaries of Siout, Upper Egypt. As Siout is some hundred of miles up the Nile, toleration has gener-ally been thought to be out of the question here. Mr. Thayer, the counsul-gene the United States at Alexandria, saw no reason for this, however, in the nature of things, and accordingly took the case up and succeeded in having the cadi deposed and thirteen of the weathiest and mos

CHURCH IN THE HOUSE.—The nature and constitution of the Church of Christ authorise us to expect that its ministers and representatives | generally should go from house to house, as messengers of mercy, to convey good tidings and adminis-ter lovingly to the inmates; thus walking in the steps of the Divine Master, and teaching the precepts of His holy religion. This is the rue vocation of those who call themselves after His name—and any violation of the laws which inculcate the tenderness, the meekness, the self-denial, exhibited by the Founder of Christianity, must be a grevious breech of His injunctions, demanding the stern rebuke— "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" What then shall we say of the Church which employs the strong arm of the civil law to enter people's houses, and by force and violence take from them their goods? And yet this is what the Church of England is continually doing. We have this week to record more cases of Church extortion at Colchester. Some weeks ago, the churchwardness of Saint Mary-at-the-Walls, obtained warrants against certain of their brother parishioners who refused to pay Church-rates -being Non-conformists. The hope that was entertained in some quarters that these warrants would never be put in force was a few days since shown to be groundless, for or Thursday the town-serieant and the town-crier proceeded with a cart to the residence of Mr. Catchpool, on the Lexden road, where they took a large quantity of household goods, comprising chairs, tables, looking glass, mat-tress, tea-urn, fenders, fire-irons, and various kitchen requisites-so many, indeed, that next day some of the articles had to be restoredthe value of which was twice as much as the rate. Having performed the first part of their spiritual crusade, the officers next proceeded to the residence of Mr. Joseph Shewell, where they satisfied their demand out of the plate basket. It certainly adds to our astonishment, to find any attempt made to extort booty from so worthy and generous a neighbour as Joseph Shewell, who, as a Christian minister as well as a private gentleman, devotes his time and means in a large measure for the benefit of his fellow-men. We do not believe that the clerical strength of Colchester vields so much to the cause of philanthrophy as the benevolent acts of the unostentatious Quaker whose plate-basket has been ransacked for the support of the richest ecclesiastical body on the face of the earth. We have heard members of the Established Church declare themselves ashamed of acts like these. Why

MELANCHOLY EVENT .- We are pained to learn that Mr. George McDonald of Hampton, was drowned, by falling from a raft near his mill at the mouth of the Washedomoic on Tuesday week. Full particulars may be expected in our next issue. Deeply do we sympathize with the friends of the departed in this afflictive Providence, and pray God that divine support may be imparted.

then do they not bodly protest against such heartless injustice, and endeavour to save the

body they belong to from degradation and ruin?—Essex Telegraph.

## Secular Department.

Democracy and Immorality in the States. Public opinion in England is becoming aroused to the baleful influence of democracy come. The number of priests desirous of in America, and to the immoral influences of which it is the primary cause. Of course, much surprise has been expressed at the sudden break-down in the States; but those who were accustomed to look beneath the surface. were in no wise astonished at the turn of af-

> The people of the United States, to use current phrase, were viewed as " people of the future." For the moment, they might have rivals; but they fancied they saw the time at hand, when all rivalry would cease, and their supremacy over the whole world would be acknowledged, with despair, by other nations. They claimed to be more than thirty millions of souls, and their country was only "beginning" to be peopled. The whole American continent, South of the United States, was their country; and they looked forward, with confidence and certainty, to the time when they should occupy and rule over it.

The London Times remarking on this state

"Now all is changed. The blow has fallen on them so suddenly, that they possibly do not yet feel the wound it has made; but we, spectators from a distance, can see that it is one not likely to be soon healed. When France had half-a-dozen foreign armies on her soil she still preserved all the principles of national life. The misfortune was in its nature temporary. She might lose the dominion over her neighbors; she might even be deprived of provinces, which she had learnt to look upon as part of her own proper territory; but still, when all was done, France remained, and every Frenchman bore allegiance to his country, and gave it the first place in his affections.

We, in this island, might say the same. No invader could ever make Englishmen other than what they are, or destroy the nationality of the people living between our four seas .-But the reward of national immorality has not been meted out to America by foreign armies. That Great, powerful, unscrapulous Government, which inspired uneasiness among politicians, and anger among philanthropists over the world, has not come to an end by means of those whom it had injured. A more unhappy fate has awaited it. The class to which it has truckled for so many years, and whom it now accuses of those acts which made the American designs suspected in Europe, has destroyed the Union. Every day makes it more and more difficult for a compromise to take place, or even an amicable separation to be agreed upon. Bloody skirmishes, the shooting of sentries, the plundering of home-steads, the violent and bitter language used by the two sections towards each other, show how fierce is the animosity which has been aroused. The Union has burst asunder by explosive forces generated within itself, and now, the two Republics stand like cliffs, which of old were the same rock, but which can never again be united. It is a bitter thing for the patriot to see his country fall ; but it is worse to know, that the cause was in its own demoralization. The violence and the unrestrained passions which threatened to endanger the world, have found a vent in America itself, and the result is, the disruption over which the Northern half of the old Republic lately lamented on the

RELIGION AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED .- THE three, if not four, Confederacies on the American continent, will yet be an era of better and more orderly government in the Northern States

In these views every sensible person in these Colonies will fully concur; and whatever may be the final result of the unnatural war in which the people of the United States are now engaged. it may be reasonably expected, that a better state of moral feeling will arise, and that a form of government more suited to men and christians. will spring from the present state of utter demoralization and recklessness, and raise the country to a state of greater equality with the other civilized nations of the earth.

Among the passengers which left Halifax last Thursday night in the steamer "Arabia" for Liverpool were the Hon, Mr. Manners-Sutton, Mrs. and Miss Manners-Sutton, the Hon. Neville Parker, the Rev. J. B. Medley, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Hon. Joseph Howe and lady, A. L. Light, Esq., F. N. Gisborne, Esq., Capt. Bowles, and Capt. Moore, 63rd Regiment, Mr. Waring and Mr. Pagan of the

The Halifax Express says it is informed that the Hon. Mr. Howe took with him in the steamer to England all the Gold collected by the Government for the Great Exhibition in England; this, too, it is said, without the knowledge of the Commissioners. It is also reported that Andrew M. Uniacke, Esq., has been appointed commissioner to represent this province at the Great Exhibition in London.

A. L. Light, Esq., late Engineer in Chief of the E. & N: A. Railway, accompanies the delegation to Downing Street, and will no doubt be able, from his ability and experience, to lend valuable aid in promoting the objects they have in view. In reference to this matter the Halifax Chronicle says :-

"Mr. Light, the engineer of the E. & N. A. Railway in New Brunswick, embarked for England in the "Arabia," on Friday morning. We are informed that he has spent three months of last summer in examining the country through which the New Brunswick portion of the Halifax and Quebec Railway is to pass. We also learn that Mr. Wightman has traversed a large portion of the route, in his various surveying expeditions during the last twenty years. Messrs. Light and Wightman have been busy, during the last fortnight, in arranging their information into a form for use. This will be a great advantage to the parties concerned in the selection of route, and in the estimate of cost.

### MEXICO.

The telegram from Cape Race having informed us that England, France, and Spain has etermined to interfere in the affairs of Mexico, the following extract of a letter dated Paris, Oct. 15, from the special correspondent of the London Times becomes important:-

" As I have informed you, common action by the three Powers in the Mexican affair has been resolved upon. Some time ago the only question was about the nature of the intervenion-namely, whether France should, like England, confine her action to a purely maridition, and towns on the coast, or whether she should cooperate in the expedition into the interior, on which Spain seems to have been bent. The latter view has gained the upper hand, for orders have been given to increase the squadron, which, as you will remember, was to have consisted, like the English squadron, of five vessels. Besides this, Rear-Admiral Jurien de Lagraviere is to have the local rank of Vice-Admiral, and take the supreme command both

of the West Indian and Pacific squadrons. The "Moude" contains some details about the nature of the expedition by land, which l

1. In the naval expedition all Powers are to co-operate. 2. An expeditionary force of 6,000 men, composed of French and Spaniards, is to penetrate into the heart of the country. 3. Maritime Custom-houses are to be regulated, and the proceeds of them divided among the claimants whose claims have been liquidated, and an appeal made to the people to govern the country under the joint protectorate. 4. A mixed commission is to be established in Mexico itself, to regulate the indemnities due to Europeans."

## Our American Neighbours.

The Halifax Journal of last Friday has a long editorial on International Smypathy. from which we give the following extracts:-"The Americans crave for our sympathy, and in a reasonable measure they get it. They have done their utmost to disgust and repel us. They have flourished in our faces manifestoes of buccaneering aggression. The statesmen and diplomatists by whom they have allowed themselves to be represented have exceeded in insolence, in ruffianism, in profligate dishonesty, all other statesmen and diplomatists with whom we have had to deal: and some natural exultation could not fail to be felt at the total break-down in the face of real difficulties, of a set of low-bred swaggerers who had been "chawing up creation" with their lies and their bluster, with their forged Oregon maps and their Monroe doctrines. Something has been added to the cup of bit-

terness by demagogues on this side of the water, who have poked American institutions into our faces till we are sick of the very sound. "The enormously overgrown territory is cleft in two, by a disruption between two dif-ferent social systems. The Slave States have parted from the Free. If the Northerners had been trained to political moderation and self-command, they would quietly accept the judge-ment of Nature. But they have been trained in the opposite school of extravagence and self-conceit; they have been taught to think that the only power on earth is their petulant will; and they have at their head, statesmen —if we may so abuse the name—whose trade it has been to aggravate and flatter, instead of moderating, the passions of the people. The same unchastened violence which has purged their elections of every respectable element, and made their congress a prize-ring of corrupt and swaggering demagogues, has now precipitated them into an aimless and bottomless war. They have gone over the precipice like a herd of cattle with the stampede; and it was just as hopeless to reason with them as it would be to reason with the maddened herd."

THE HON. JAMES BROWN.-The Arbroat. Review of Oct. 4, contains a notice of a lecture on New Brunswick delivered at that place by the Hon. James Brown, from which we make

"Mr. Brown gave a most elaborate and practical description of the Province, its productions, and healthy plimate. He stated that