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The New Brunswick Baptist and Christian Visitor-For 1861, Will be enriched by regular contributions from th

Will be enriched by regular contributions from the pens of
REV. S. ROBINSON, Pastor of Brussells-st.,
" E. CADY, Pastor of Portland,
" I. WALLACE, A. M., Pastor of Carleton,
" J. C. HURD, Pastor of Fredericton,
" C. SPURDEN, A. M., Principal of the Baptist Seminary,
" T. TODD, Missionary,—Financial Agent of the Union Society ; and
" D. NUTTER, of Livermore, Me.
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Will receive the Baptist and Visitor as follows

Club of 5 to Sept. 1, 1861, \$5,00; to May 1, 1862, \$9.00 10 to Sept. 1, 1861, 10,00; to May 1, 1862, 17.50 30 to Sept. 1, 1861, 30.00; to May 1, 1862, 50.00 50 to Sept. 1, 1861, 40.00; to May 1, 1862, 70.00 100 to Sept. 1, 1861, 75.00; to May 1, 1862, 125.00 We struct this statement is charge and definite

We trust this statement is clear and definite, and will be considered satisfactory, Many poor persons who value the *Visitor*, and Many poor persons who value the Visitor, and have been receiving it for years at One Dollar per annum, will still continue to receive it by giving us notice through our local agents, or through their minister, and remitting us that or any other sum they may be able to pay. Our ministering brethren, who interest them-

selves in behalt of the Baptist and Visitor will receive it free. Any who do not receive it, will

please send us their address. Our Agents will oblige us by at once making up and sending us their clubs. General Agents will and sending us their clubs. General Agents and Post of him. This is the moth that corruption is treasure; the thief that breaks through and steals all his nopes, all his pleasures: and sending us their clubs. General Agents will also oblige us by sending the names and Post Office address of local Agents, so that we can pub-

world is his only home to God, the source from whence they flow. Worldlyman knows nothing but through The Heavenly man considers his present abode but as a state of probation, leading the medium of his senses, therefore, there is nothing to raise him above this state ; to one of endless duration. He considers and too often this natural bias is nourished the blessings we enjoy here, are but lent and strengthened, instead of being coun- us for a time-things in which we have no teracted, both by education and example ; abiding interest-which are hardly to be and thus he is encumbered continually by called our own, for they may be taken from new fetters, and enchained under the us in an instant; nor can it be long before dominion of a worldly m.nd. Thus he we are taken from them. But this is no lives on, like the doomed slave, without subject for regret or disappointment with any guide to direct him, or means to con- the Heavenly man. To him it is a privivince him of the real state of being in lege to be enabled to realize this truth, which he is placed; nor does even the and to look forward to that glorious state word of God eulighten his dark path, or of immortality, in which he will be renew-his darker soul!

Mr. Worldlyman knows nothing of the the Divine presence. The Heavenly man privileges of the christian. The Sabbath, therefore, lives in the world "as not of the the sanctuary, the word of truth and salworld," but as a stranger and pilgrim, vation are utterly disregarded. The holy passing through it to a better country, day is spent in paying visits, or transacting business with men of kindred spirits, or even a heavenly one. His "faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." reviewing his worldly gains and posting ac-

counts; or devising plans for future ac-As the Heavenly man has chosen the quisitions of earthly wealth. He has no better part, he has no occasion to be over longing for the bread of life, no thirst for anxious about the inferior: the things of the waters of salvation; no aspirations for time and sense. He is confident that, the glory that is to be revealed. He has having obtained an interest in the kingno soft spot in his adamantine heart, which dom of God and his righteousness, all these the dying love of a Savioar might touch; temporal things, as far as necessary for no tear drops from his lustful eye; no word him, will be added. By faith, his soul is of confession from his parched lips; no nourished and strengthened by heavenly prayer or hymn of praise ascends to heafood, the declarations and promises of God ven from his dark abode or darker soul ! his Heavenly Father. His affections are set on things above; for he has rested his Thus he lives without religion, without Christ, without God, and without hope in soul on the rock of ages, Christ Jesus .--The events of life do not disturb him, "" Like brutes they live, like brutes they die."

nor can even death itself appal him; because he can say, "This God is my God As the man of our story is altogether swallowed up with woridly affairs and for ever and ever ; He will be my guide worldly gain, he must, of necessity, one even unto death;" and after death, "my would suppose, find a corresponding degree | exceeding great reward." He whose re of happiness, or we will say pleasure, in ligion is not thus operative; who is not a these acquisitions. "He has pulled down Heavenly man, has no part or lot in the his barns and built greater, and there he matter. His religion differs from that has bestowed his fruits and his goods;" which is saving, just as the picture or stabut he knows that he must die; that any, tue differs from the original, there is no even "this night his soul may be required life in it. It may look well at a distance, of him." This is the moth that corrupteth and have all the reality, but it is dumb and

THE CONCLUSION

acter, the pursuits, and the condition of

these two men, the Worldly man and the

Heavenly man, I hope the reader of this

brief Biography, will be lead to serious

reflection, and to draw the comparison he tween himself and these two men. They

are both alike in some respects. They

you bear a great resemblance, in character,

in pursuits, in your forure prospects, to

one or the other of these characters. God

knows you: and He knows that you are a

Worldly man or a Heavenly man; that

your heart is occupied with heavenly or

earthly things ; that if you have not been

quickened into spiritual life, you are still dead in trespasses and sins. If you have

not been born again, born of the Spirit,

you are not fit for the kingdom of Heaven :

and remaining in this condition, you can

But another one says, "I am a profess-

or of religion, a believer in Christ, and

have a hope of salvation." In this you do well. You have made a good profes-sion before many witnesses. But, I hope

this is not all that you have done or are

doing for God, for his cause, and for your

own soul. You have made a covenant, a

solemn contract with God, to be his ser-

vant ; but do you serve Him ? Are your

loins girded about ? and are you acting

like unto men waiting for the coming of

their Lord?. Or, after entering into this

solemn engagement, have you forgot the

vows of God which are upon you? Have you turned back to the beggarly elements

of the world? Then you are compared, in

God's inspired word, to " the dog return-

ed from his vomit, and the sow to her wal-lowing in the mire !" What! be the ser-vant of God in name, and serve the world

these images do I bear ? Am I a world'

man, or a heavenly man? and the conclu

never enter into that kingdom.

pied in obtaining a portion of it. This worldly-minded, they serve to lead him up THE DISEUPTION OF THE AMERI-CAN UNION.

(From Blackwood for July.)

[Conclusion. While we believe, then, that a rival dominion on the continent would be thus wholesome for America without diminishing her material prosperi'y, we are no less confident that her relations with foreign states will be infinitely more agreeable than before. The salutary check of a neighbor who may become an enemy, will produce there, as in Europe, a courteous and considerate diplomacy. We shall no more have forced on us the unpleasant alternative of admitting arrogant pretentions or of engaging in a senseless quarrel. Urged by the dominant class, which cannot be expected to appreciate or to practice courtesy or moderation, American statesmen are generally ready to enforce their diplomacy with the threat of war. It is to no purpose to remember that we have nothing to fear in a war with a nation whose warlike powers are so insignificant compared with our own. Though we should never doubt the issue of such a contest, yet victory would bring us no be-nefit, not even glory, and the loss of commerce and expenditure would be incurred for a barren result. Thus America is always secure of the forbearance which prudent strength must accord to recklessness in matters not of vital importance. But these relations are not good for either nation; and diplomacy will gain immensely by a change which promises to reduce such statesmen, as Seward, and such officers as Harney, to their proper level.

Seeing then, in secession, no menace to the best interes's of America, and to ourselves only advantage, we have only to consider whether it contravenes any great principle of right. A great principle was involved on each side of the question whether Italy or Austria should hold Venetia. But the only element in general interest in the present quarrel is the question, Slavevoice in acceding to the Constitution, so ry. It has been insincated that in not they have no title to withdraw from it. On siding with the North we are false to our the other hand it is said that secession is

aboution, we suppose that no infelligent | ings, her manners, her interests, her aspi-Englishman, nor any intelligent Northern rations, all are at variance with those of American, would seriously wish to see the the North. She would plead her discontour million of negroes in the Slave States | tent with the operation of the Union-her confidence in the advantages she would deat once emancipated. We know by exrive from independence-her power of perience that the result to the slave themse'ves would not be an advantage-we launching herself, by the mere act of seknow that a vast number of proprietors cession, fully organized on her desired career. And, admitting that formerly a would be ruined, that the cotton trade number of single States might have expewould be destroyed, and a large part of our own population plunged into misery. Remembering the condition of the African tribes in their own country, as described be quoted against the independence of by so many recent travellers, we beproposed to form. lieve rhat even slavery is a bad ex-Nor would the North be without a

change for such a life of unmitigated savagery. We side neither with those who consider slavery as a paternal and benethe seceding States would withdraw from the Federation not merely themselves, but fical institution, nor with those who describe it as ane succession of horrors. That the white man cannot labour on the southern plantations-that the negro will not unless compelled-that the powers rial interests of the North were inextrinecessary for compulsion are often' when committed to coarse unfeeling men, used questions difficult of solution, and would for barbarous purposes-that many great moral evils inevitably attend the institumoral evils inevitably attend the institu-tion-are so many incontrovertible facts which we must lament without knowing which we must lament without knowing how to remedy. Until time shall render still desire to adhere to the Union, destroy their coherence, and falsify their most chepossible some anelioration in the condition rished creed. And it is one of those interof the negro, we believe most men who woven and balanced cases where appeals have examined the subject in another than sentimental spirit would be satisfied with to precedents are vain, where neither paran amount of legislation which would secure him from the exercise of capricious or mercenary barbarity. Meanwhile, we and at first sight, the readiest and most shall consider slavery as a matter to be left out of the question of Secession. There has been a good deal of argu ment between the advocates of Union and cession, or the North for attempting to Secession respecting the spirit of the arretain its privileges. The hostile attitude ticles of the Constitution of 1787. On the one hand it is asserted that the Conthe dictates of natural feeling aside, and stitution made the States not a confederspeaking only of policy, the attitude of acy but a commonwealth ; that its framthe North is judicious only in one of two ers were delegated, not by the States, but cases. She may justly prefer to be armed by the people; that as the States had no

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TURKEY.

CORONATION CEREMONIAL OF ABBUL ASIZ .---The imposing ceremony of the Turkish corona-tion came off with a degree of *eclat* rare even in Constantinople. The Golden-Horn presented a gay and brilliant appearance. From an early bour a countless number of caloues of all dimensions were wending their way to Eyoub, where the Mosque of the Propher's standard bearer has been erected, and which is the sacred spot where the Sultans are invested. About such a powerful confederation as she now what occurs has been made known. The Sultan, after prayer in the Mosque, entered the Mauso leum, and there, in the presence of the Minisstrong rejoinder. She would argue that ters and chief Ulerias, was invested with the sword of Omar, one of the four Caliphs, the Sheik-ul-Islam, on this occasion, acting for the the Federation not merely themselves, but important public works constructed with Federal treasure, for the benefit not of a State but of the Union; that great mate-rial interests of the North were inextririal interests of the North were inextri-cably bound up in the South ; that the set-tlement of a frontier would involve many questions difficult of solution, and would be always a fertile subject of dispute; that two-and-a-half hours' ride. The whole route whole tableau, and gave a coup d'ail not to be met with in any other quarter of the world. The cortege was formed in the following manner: — The Commandant of the Imperial Gendarmerie; eight led Arabian horses, with magnificent housings set in pearls and diamonds; colonels ty can assert a positive and unqualified right, and which arbitrament. of some kind, with mutual concessions, must settle; muftis and ulemas of various degrees, in strawcoloured, green, and violet robes (according to natural arbitrament would appear to be class) and turbans; the Nakoub Echref; the that of arms. It is impossible to blame the South for preparing to maintain its se-the North for attempting to Vizier; six led horses, with diamond-mounted housings ; a double file on foot of field and staff of the South is a necessity ; but, setting officers ; halberdiers in their state costume, immediately preceding the Sultan, who wore the Imperial mantle, his fez being mounted with an aigrette in diamonds, and his sword set in preci-ous stones. Immediately behind his Majesty rode the chief eunuch. This important functionwhile she treats for the rights which she ary occupied a very prominent position in the procession. After him came a host of chamberwill stipulate for, in case she concedes secession ; or she may believe that secession is the work of an organized faction. conamong the crowd, causing no slight degree of scrambling. The Sultan entered the mausoleums of Mahomet I. and Mahmoud II., praying for a cess, she may set free to return to the few minutes at each, and sacrificing sheep. Th whole route along which he procession passed was lined with the troops of the Imperial Guard in their state (scarlet) uniform, rifles, and artillery. Near Eyoub two large marquees were erected for the diplematic corps, and refresh-ments noerany supplied—Kiamil Bey, the in-troducer of ambassadors, being in attendance to explain the ceremonial to the corps, the whole ody of which, with the exception of Sir Henry Bulwer (who was absent from indisposition) was present. After entering the Seraglio Palace, the Sultan dismissed the cortege, and, entering the Harem, received the congratulations of his mother, the female relatives of the late Sultan, and the ladies of the latter's Harem. The Hanums (chief wives) of the chief functionaries were introduced to his Majesty by the Hasundar Usta (chief woman or comptrolier of the Harem) After finishing this part of the day's proceed ings, the Sultan once more emburked in his caique, and at five o'clock returned to his Palace at Dolma Baktche, the men of war in port bring a Royal salute, which was repeated by the batteries along Bosphorus. THE SULTAN'S DETERMINATION TO HAVE ONLY ONE WIFE .- In reference to the Sultan's determination to have but one wife, the Levant Herald says :-- "Auspicionsly novel and singular as is this resolution of his Majesty, an incident of his late domestic life was brought to light on the day of his accession which adds to it the interest of a small Imperial romance. Oriental policy and usage have, as is well known, long compell-ed the practice of male infanticide in the families of heirs-apparent to the throne ; daughters are permitted to live, but sons are sacrificed to the sovereign jealousy at the moment of their birth. Four years ago, however, a son was born to Abdul Aziz, and, by the aid of a devoted nurse, was spirited away to Eyoub, where he lived unknown till last week. On Tuesday his Majesty pro-duced this child, who bears the name of Youssuf-Selah-eddin Effendi, and presented him to the Grand Vizier and other Ministers as his first-When to this relative incident we add born. that his Majesty is personally a rigid teetotaller smokes neither pipe nor narghille, is a capital pianist, an excellent shot, as good an angler, and farmer enough to take a degree in the Lothians, we have said sufficient to state the difference be we have said sufficient to state the difference be-tween himself and his predecessor. Her High-ness the Valide Sultana has declined the usual allowance of 500,000 piastres a month, long pre-scriptively received by the Sovereign's mother, and has, almost on compulsion by the Govern-ment, consented to draw 50,000 instead. Be-sides the immense reduction in the human per-sonnel of the Palace establishment, his Majesty has sent no fewer than 400 horses from the Imhas sent no fewer than 400 horses from the 1m perial stables to be employed in the artillery." PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE NEW SULTAN -Sultan Abdul Aziz's countenance is not so handsome as the enthusiasm of his numberless admirers would have it. A pair of dark and steadfast eyes are surmounted by a forchead of steadfast eyes are surmounted by a forchead of fair height and capacity. The nose is slightly aquiline, and the mouth and chin are expressive <u>statesable</u> datermination. The mouth, how-ever, is larger, and the lips are thicker than might be. Two deep verth al lines at the point where the nose and forchead ajoin give more of thought to the head than it would otherwise pos-sess. At present bis Majesty wears no hair on his face except a fine black moustache ; though, according to custom, his teard will doubless be permitted to grow now that he has ascended the throat. He is not much above the middle height. throat. He is not much above the middle height, and is strongly built. He leaves the impression of a man with whom it would be dangerous t trifle.

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Poetry.

Forward, Brethren, Let Us Go. Philip. iii. 13, 14. Forward, Brethren, lei us forward, And forget all things behind— Toward the prize of our high calling, Pressing on with single mind; Let our eyes be fixed on Jesus, Not on evil here below— But with hearts and hopes in heaven, Forward, Brethren, let us go !

In the light of resurrection, Let us look on all things here ; Counting all as loss and worthless, Till our glorious Lord appear ; Seeking fellowship with His sufferings, Following Him through weal or woe— We are citizens of heaven !— Forward, Brethren, let us go !

We in Christ are dead and risen, We in ' hrist are dean and risen,
'Tis His Spirit dwells within—
Then let us, His praises sounding, Hear the song of heaven begin;
In His lsve, which is unbounded, May we love each other now—
Watching for His bright appearing, Forward, Brethreu, let us go !

Hiscellancous.

Characteristics -The Contrast.

MR. WORLDLYMAN AND MR. HEAVENLYMAN

BY REV. D. NUTTER.

Daily observation convinces us that the Rible is correct in its division of the humay race into two classes. This distinct tion is set forth in various forms, and by marked contrast. One of these men serves God, the other serves mammon One is a believer, the other an unbeliever This one is in darkness ; that one lives in the light. One is a sinner, the other is : saint. One in the broad way; the other in the narrow way. One is born of the flesh, the other of the spirit. And, mdeed, as we have suggested above, one is Mr. Worldiyman, for he has set, as San: Paul says, his affections on things of the earth; while we may call the other Mr. lyman, for he has set his affection on things above : that is, on heaven The first of these men are " look

by the fact that it emanated from the peo gitive negro, once across the frontiers by the fact that it emanated from the peo-which formerly would not have protected pie. The French Emperor derives his Worldlyman, by his daily m leaves the impression of his p SHORT SHRIFT .- It makes one shudder him, is now lost to his ewner for ever. It is, therefore, not manifest that the evil of s'avery will be increased by secession; and chind him, drawn in living ciers, more indelible than the sun hrist Jesus, before the foundation of the orld. He will never leave him or forsake nothing but riot and debauchery

and makes all his possessions but vanity and vexation of spirit. So he is not the happy envied man his neighbors imagine him to be. Lazarus at his gate, full of sores, with all his coverty, is far far more happy in the enjoyment of his Saviour's love and the hope of eternal life, than he! Worldiyman as he is, he has an immortal soul; and that soul is starving, perisning for the bread that cometh down from heaven ; but he enjoyeth it not ; and that soul in Mr. Worldlyman's bosom, can-

the world !

are both flesh and blood; they have both an immortal soul; they both live on probationary ground; they are both accountable to God; they are both mortal dying not live and thrive on worldly aliment. creatures; they are both hastening to the "This world can never give the bliss for judgement of the "Great Day;" yea, to eternity ! And my friendly reader, this is But, if happiness is not to be had in also, all true of you. And be assured that

the accumulation of riches, and in the days of worldly prosperity, what is to be expected in the changing viciositudes of the future ? We know that whatever amount of worldly enjoyment, animal gratification, luxury, and sensual volumptuousness we

which we s ga."

may now receive and experience, it is quite uncertain as to its duration. The day of adversity is set over against the day of prosperity; for all in this life is fluctuating and unstable. Censequently the Worldlyman finds all his hopes and pleasures transitory and subject to interruptions. In a thousand ways he is subject every moment to be the victim of pain and trial and disappointment; and no possession of wealth or health, or anything below the sun can ward them off for a single day. And such was and is the case with the character we are describing. He can draw no confort from the source on which his expectations have been fixed, in such a crisis. All the consolation he can obtage is just this, and no more; it is inevitable, and I must bear it. But, alas ! what a miserable source of consolation to sustain the sinking spirits of a frail mortal, whose hearts and hopes were fixed upon the objects, of which he is now deprived ! It is, indeed, an aggravation of his misery, for it reminds him of his helplessness and of his complete dependance upon that

Almighty Being, whose word he has neglected, and upon whose laws he has pourd contempt. Bat, if we follow the Worldlyman a ster further, and see him stretched upon the

serve mammon, serve sin and self, in reality? This will not do, my brother! God has a claim on you, paramount to any bed of death, there is no state in which we the world has, or even self; for if, as you could conceive him so destitute of every hope, you have been saved by grace, " you comfort. Every pain is heightened by the are not your own, but have been bough remorse of conscience, and by the reflec-tion that it is only the prelude to eternal sorwith a price, and should glorify God with your body and spirit, which are his." Let, then, each reader look at this dou row. This he cannot put out of sight. Beyond the grave there is a certain future ble picture, these two men, and ask him -a deep gulph-which the most hardened unbelief cannot put out of sight! self, "Which am I related to? which of

THE CONTRAST-HEAVENLY MAN.

sion will lead us to the determination as to The counterpart of this character is the our prospects for another and eternal world. "To be carnally minded is death true christian, the Heavenly minded., As we have borne the image of the earthly, so we shall bear the image of the heavenly. The christian is born from above; he is but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.

own principles, and area in fact, suppor ing that institution which we have profess-Having thus briefly sketched the char-

ed ourselves so anxious to abolish. But. to make this charge good, it must be shown that slavery is the actual ground of quarrel, that the continued existence of the Union would have suppressed or discouraged it, and that Secession will foster and extend it. Not only is all this without proof, but it is contrary to evidence. We will quote on this point the testimony of the New York Times, which calls the southern men conspirators, and their secession "a great crime against humanity." Enlarging on the absence of provocation for the separation, and on the benefits which the Union has conferred on the

been infringed, their liberties abridged, or their interests invaded by the Government of the United States. On the contrary, they have known that Government only by the blessings which it has conferred on them. It has fought their battles. enlarged their area, paid for their postal service, augmented their power and consideration abroad, and shielded their p culiar institution from the hatred and hostility of the civilized world. But for the Union, and the protection which it has afforded them, they would long since have sunk under the weight of their own evils, or been crushed by the enmity of the hostile powers. During the whole period of their connection with the Union they cannot point to a single instance of hostile or unfriendly action on the part of the United States. Not a single law has ever been passed interfering with slavery in the slightest degree, while scores have been passed and enforced for its protection. Their fugitive slaves have been remanded in almost every instance where they have been claimed, and more than once the army and navy of the Federal Government have been ised for that purpose. But the States which have commenced this horrid rebelhon have lost scarcely any fugitive slaves, while those States which have a right to com lain of losses on this score are still loval to the Union and the Constitution. The John Brown invasion, the only invision, the only instance of aggressive action from the North upon slavery during the whole history of the Government, was t e act of a band of fanatics, for which no onsiderable portion of the community was in the least responsible, and was suppress ed by the Government of the United States itself. In no solitary instance have the rebel States had the slightest reason to complain of oppression or injustice at the hands of the Federal Government."

It is true that at the time of the estabishment of the Constitution slevery was regarded as an evil to be abolished, if posbe. But the constant tandency of legislation has been in favour of the institution. The Slaves States have ever since con trolled the Federal Government ; and even

we should have witnessed another com retain her in allegiance? A constitution oked upon that camp as one of the greatlooked upon that camp as one of the great-est sinks of corruption and iniquity. It was quite melancholy to think of it. He spoke from an experience of twelve months in that camp, where he said that it was perfectly horrible to witness the scenes which went on owing to so many troops being quartered in the camp, and to their having mething but virt and labor the neritance, which is incorruptible, undefiled, and fadeth not away. He whom we now introduce in contrast with the worldly man ing at the things which are seen, whi are temporal; the last at those thin which are not seen, and are eternal. promise to slavery. On the other hand. is to be appealed to, net to enforce, but to define, the functions of government, a.d. all it with as much ground pepper as will sion, far from securing property in rest on a five cent piece, gather it into a ball, and tie it up. Dip the ball into sweet oil, and insert into the ear, covering the its power of seif-assortion is not increased slaves, directly endangers it; for a fuwe shall call the Heavenly man. Heaven s his home; earth as but his state of pil-granage. And 'as God has chosen him in

not forbidden in any article of the Con stitution : that therefore it may be pre sumed to be in certain cases legal and consistent with the Constitution ; that the States could not be deprived of their inaerent sovereignty, howsoever they might consent to surrender some of their privigoe so all Pederal dovernment for the

common convenience.

If the case were being temperately argued in Congress, subject to the decision of a controlling power open to conviction, and able to enforce its decrees, those arguments might be important; but with the lisputants separated, armed, and ready to rush together, there is something ludicrous n this grave reference to the terms of a ocument. It is as if some well-meaning Cockney justice of the peace, on a tour in the Tyrol, had descended from the hills wo years ago to read the Riot Act on the plain of Soliermo. And independent of present circumstances, there is something nighty inconsistent in the idea of the leaders of a successful rebellion against a parent state meeting to frame a constitution which was to be binding on all posterity Only a few years had elapsed since some of these very men had, in a still more celebrated document, commenced by asserting the right of revolution; and in the interval, they had framed another confedera tion, which they had decreed should b perpetual. It is plain that all governments must finally rest on one of two basis-on moral influence, or on material power. A government that is both weak and bad may continue to exist, because the people may, like the French under Louis AV., be too supine, too docile from habit, or too incapable of organization to combine to overthrow it. Or a government that is both weak and bad may continue to exist oy appealing to the imagination of the people, either through the personal qualities of the ruler, the associations connected with his dynasty, or in some other way that draws the multitude from the concomplation of their strength and their wrongs. But where the continuance of authority is not thus precarious and accidental, it rests on one of two facts-either that the people see no. prospective advantages in revolution sufficient to compensate for its evus, or that the governing powersis strong enough to suppress revolt. To base the power of a government on the terms of a document would in any case be absurd, but especially so in the case of the United States, where each State possesses already the machinery for seperate existence in tull operation, and can superadd in a moment the powers necessary for the full exercise of sovereignty, and has thus a temptation to resort to revolution on far slighter than ordinary provocation .----Imagine Hungary in tul possession of her diet, her judicature, and her internal goyernment, and the Austrian army reduced to a few brigades; can it be supposed that the fact of the Emperor of Austria being also King of Hungary would for a moment

s the work of an organized faction, contrary to the desire of the general population of the South, whom, by military suc-Union. But though this has been frequently and confidently asserted, yet the evidence thus far is in favour of the unanimity of the Courts But if, setting these cases aside, the

Federalists purpese to enter upon a career of absolcte conquest, there is a consideration which ought to present itself to them, beyond the expectation of the most complete success. The contest cannot be settled at once. Neither the generals nor the troops on either side have the experience necessary to perform great operations of war-swift and continued marches of great masses of men, ready to engage in full force on the point of collision. A decisive advantage by land ean only be the result of a protracted contest, during which armies will be disciplined, and generals will emerge from the crowd. And even when the conflict terminates, an army of occupation will be necessary to retain the disaffected States in submission. The troops thus accustomed to arms will exchange the habits and feelings of the citizens for those of the soldier. They will have new interests and new ambitions. They will be unwilling to hide the glory they may have won in the obscurity of private life at the command of the State. It is not difficult to predict the fate of a republic whose principles is equality, and whose executive is weak, in the presence of such an army, led by an ambitious, able, and popular chief. The sagacious and philosophical De Tocqueville writing of their constitution, says :--- "When 'the citizens are all nearly on an equality it becomes difficult for them te defend their independence against the aggressions of power. None of them being powerful enough to resist alone, it is only a combination of the strength of all that can secure liberty. But such a combination never takes place." Such, then, are the dangers which war brings to America. The Union may ultimately triumph, but it may be with the sacrifice of its liberty. It is true that the military power which is so likely to become dominant may rest in the hands of another Washington-of a man popular, wise, and just, one who would maintain liberty while suppressing license, and would give the nation institutions more suitable to the de reloonient of its better qualities : but such a contingency cannot be calculated on. It is equally likely that a Harney, a Twiggs, or a Walker might control absolutely the destinies of the nation. We hope, then, that the North, remaining armed to give weight to her demands, will concede so cession. In return she will probably demand the free navigation of the southern rivers, and compensation for the public property in the South, to which no offset may exist in public property in the North to which the Southern States have contri-

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE EAR born of God. And as sure as God has benow, but for the absolute refusal of the buted. This the South ought in honesty ACHE.—Take a small pièce of cotton bat-ting, or cotton wool, making a depression in the centre with the end of a finger, and gotten him again to a lively hope, so sure he will guide and protect him to the into agree to. But, however the dispute may be settled, we trust sincerely that the career of both may be so prosperous as to leave them no reason to regret the disrup-tion of the Union. South to return on any terms to the Union ALDERSHOTT. - As to Aldershott, he stamps the features on the daguerreotype plate, so that he is known and read of all men. The objects of sense around him form the porton which he most around him form the porton which he most around him sense in the men is enlightened from shove. He can set a true estimate on things on earth; and instead of their alienating his stat. The discuss are all occu-