Hew Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

ASSOCIATION AT ST. MARTINS.

Persons who have never visited St. Martins have no just conceptions of the original beauty and glory of the place. Nature has accomplished some of her wildest freaks here, and has bestowed her charms in no stinted measure.-Mounds and hills are thrown up on the background in the wildest confusion, and yet in perfect harmony, in front you have rich meadow lands, and a beautiful curved heach of three miles in extent. Then there are majestic cliffs on either hand, which for long centuries have resisted successfully the lashing of the sea billows. Old Fundy is passing by, rolling his waves in stately grandeur, and beyond in one direction there rises in the distance the coast of Nova Scotia, and in another the Isle of Holt and Cape Spencer. All this is the more impressive because embraced in the range of vision at the same instant. Persons wishing to cultivate a poetic genius, should not fail to visit St. Martins. If one has a single spark of this celestial fire in his intellectual constitution, a visit to those majestic hills back of Mr. Simon Vaughan's, just as the Sun is going down in the west, cannot full to kindle the spark to a bright burning flame, One wonders how a man can live amid such charms, and not be a poet equal to Pollok

Ship building is the great business of St, Martins, and a great deal of money has been made by it. The Vaughans, Morans, and others, have made themselves independently rich by the building and sailing of ships combined, and as a natural consequence the whole place has been largely benefitted. The people have built for themselves commodious dwellings, and have supplied them with every comfort that heart could desire. The most elegant house in the place has been erected recently by James H. Moran, Esq. Its internal finish surpasses anything we have seen in a country village, and its arrangements for comfort are quite equal to any house in this City. May he and his amiable companion long live to enjoy it!

There are three places of worship in the village is neat Episcopal church, a small Methodist chapel, and a Baptist Chapel. The largest proportion of the people are Baptists, and the principal men of wealth are connected with the Baptist Church. There probably is not a Baptist community in the Province outside of the City of St. John, equal to the church in St. Martins in regard to financial strength, and they have been greatly blessed in the past, with repeated showers of reving grace. The ministry of Rev. J. A. Smith was greatly blessed during his pastoral connection with this people.

meria is doing its work upon the children of our Brother. May God be his support in this trying hour, and stay the progress of this fatal

THE ASSOCIATIONAL SESSION. Pursuant to appointment opened on Thursday the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. There was a large number of delegates in attendance, and an unusual number of visiting brethren, especially from the City of St. John. After singing and prayer the Association was organized by the choice of Rev. T. Todd, Moderator, and J. S. Trites, Esq., Secretary.

Instead of the usual religious Conference the meeting proceeded at once to business. We regretted this omission for the reason that there seemed a lack of that spiritual element, generally produced by the preparatory Conference. The afternoon was consumed in the appointment of committees until it was time to adjourn. The evening was devoted to the reading of letters. These exhibited fewer reviber added to the churches. In the absence of this more anon. revivals Baptist Churches in this country do

On Friday morning the introductory sermon Shediac. His theme was the greatness of the divine administration. It extends over all worlds, and all things as the great presiding spirit of the universe, wise powerful, beneficient. As such we are under the most imperative obligations to obey its requisitions. Our service should be sincere, earnest and conti-

The preacher informed us that he was not aware that he would be expected to preach until a few minutes before the service comnced. Notwithstanding this disadvantage he gave us an excellent discourse, orthodox in iment, and highly practical in its applicaion. It was listened to with fixed attention,

r of any Baptist Church in the

He has now formed denominational connec-A young female, trained to the idea that tion with Mr. Bunting and his party. It may she has a position of activity to fill, and be that Mr. Bunting will exert an influence tion with Mr. Bunting and his party. It may work to do, is regarded by the other sex, over him for good. We sincerely pray that such may be the case.

On the motion to appoint the usual com mittee on periodicals, there arose a good deal of discussion. The proprietors and patrons of the Watchman were anxious, for some reason, to avoid all discussion, and there was therefore no effort on their part to obtain an expresssion in its favor. The Editors and proprietors of the Visitor, on the other hand, were there, and challenged the fullest enquiry, and the mest thorough investigation of all charges which had been preferred against the course which they had pursued in relation to the Christian Visitor as the organ of the Associated Churches. But the motion to prevent discussion prevailed, and therefore so far as the action of the Association is concerned, the Baptist and Visitor stands perfectly acquitted. No effort was made to introduce the Watchnan to the patronage and support of the On motion of Rev. S. Robinson a Committee

was appointed to investigate certain statements made in the fifth number of the Christian Watchman reflecting upon the original transfer of the VISITOR, and the obligations of its Senior Editor. This Committee was composed of a large number of judicious brethren, who devoted the whole of Saturday to a most thorough investigation of the case. Witnesses on both sides were examined, and the conditions of the original transfer, and the mode and extent of fulfilment, all passed in review. Had the case been in the hands of a legal tribunal it could not have been more thoroughly sifted. The result was an unanimous verdict in favour of the Senior Editor of the VISITOR, and a emplete vindication of his financial integrity in regard to the conditions of transfer. The decision of the Committee was reported by them to a full house, who were waiting for it in anxious suspense. It was read by Rev. E. Cady, one of the Committee, and was adopted unanimously without further discussion. As the report of the Committee of Investigation ecognized the regrets of the Rev. E. B. De-Mill, that these statements had been made in the Watchman, Rev. I. E. Bill extended to him his hand, which was cordially received. But little was said, but all hearts were stirred to their inner depths. There was a general prostration of spirit before God, and tears flowed freely from many eyes. It seemed like a fresh commingling of religious sympathy, and a new baptism from the Mercy Seat. The Moderator proposed that the two Editors should give vent to the devotional feeling of the weeping assembly in words of prayer before the Mercy Seat-They did so. It was an awfully solemn moment, and as the Saviour passed by in love He seemed to whisper, " Forgive one another in love as God for Christ's sake has forgiven you." The report of the Committee appears

that for further particulars. MISSIONARY MEETING. The Anniversary of the N. B. B. H. Mis-

in another column. We refer our readers to

sionary Society was held on Friday evening. year, far in advance of anything accomplished in any preceding year, We shall publishit in full next week. The reading of the report was followed by short, spirited addresses from Brethren Spurden, Hixon, Edwards, Herritt, McInnis, Francis, Spragg, D. Bleakney, Pulcifer, Coleman and Hurd. It will be seen that nearly all the speakers on this occasion are missionaries of the Board. The house was crowded, the speeches excellent, and the collection good. A new impetus was evidently given to the Home Mission work.

On Saturday morning a stirring practical discourse was preached by Brother Cady of Portland, after which the Educational report of the Fredericton Seminary was read by Dr. Spurden, the Principal. We could not be present at that meeting, and therefore cannot report particulars. The report will be given in due time. In the course of the day a Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of removing the Seminary to some place more vals than usual and consequently a less num- favorable to its increase, and progress. Of

Saturday evening was devoted to the con sideration of Temperance and other important matters. Able speeches were delivered by was preached by Rev. William Coleman of Brethren Miles, Hurd and others, and the hearts of the people seemed stirred with a new impulse to embark in this blessed cause.

THE SABBATH.

Devotional services commenced at six o'clock A. M., when an impressive sermon was preached by Rev. W. A. Corey. Preaching at half past ten by Rev. I. E. Bill; at 2 P. M. by Rev. S. Robinson; and at 6 P. M., by Rev. A. D. Thomson. The sermons followed each other in unbroken harmony of sentiment, and presenting a wide range for theological thought and discussion. They were accompanied by powerful exhortations from ministering brethren, who, in considerable numbers, addressed their messages with much solemnity and earnestness. The evening's discourse was one of Brother Thomson's happiest efforts, especially ed the chair, and the rest of the day was in its application to the heart and conscient Verily the services of that holy Sabbath day will be remembered in eternity.

The change of commencement from Saturday to Thursday works admirably. The business is all done up by Saturday evening, so that the labors of the Sabbath are performed and enjoyed in a state of freedom from business care; and then this closing up in a high state of religious enjoyment, instead of separating on the conclu-sion of mere business detail, is so much more nducive to permanent religious in We go in heart and soul for all our Ass and Conventions to commence on Thursday in-tead of Saturday, having it always understood, nowever, that the Sabbath is to be included as ital part of the holy convocations.

Never was a vote of thanks more richly me than the one given on Saturday evening to the

ng of the Pastern A

ford's celebrated coach, drawn by a span of noble reys. Monday's rain had just commenced, and it continued for nearly four hours to pour down in torrents. Those outside were thoroughly drenched, and there was no help for it, for there was no place to stop short of fifteen miles. But amidst rain and slop, up hill and down, those magnificent and faithful horses pressed on until we arrived in safety to the place of rest.

The rain was exceedingly refreshing to the earth, already groaning under an immense crop f grass, the growth of which is so large that t was quite impossible for it to stand up under the pressure of such a pelting rain. The result was that broad acres of it were crushed to the earth. Some of these newly cultivated fields, within six and eight miles of the city, on the Loch Lomond road, which a few years ago were considered worthless for farming operations, will this year yield at least three tons of excellent hav per acre. What a shame that so much of this fertile land, within a short distance of the city is allowed to remain in its wilderness state. Why do not those men of strong bone and muscle, who are day by day lounging about the corners of our streets, sally out and cultivate this land so capable of rewarding the faithful husbandman with an abundant harvest? When will people learn that New Brunswick is one of the finest countries for agricultural pursuits that there is in the world?

HANTSPORT SEMINARY.

A Seminary for young ladies was opened, some months ago, in Hantsport, near Windsor, N. S., by Mr. C. D. Randal, A. M. It has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends.

Hansport is a most pleasant and healthful ocation, and is easy of access to New Brunswick, as well as from different sections of Nova Scotia. Mr. Randal has been engaged in teaching for many years, and is known to excel

A recent exhibition appears to have afforded very general satisfaction. It appears from the following communication to the Messenger that arrangements are in progress to increase the efficiency of the school. Mr. Randal says:-As regards the future, I hope for more than the past has realized. Besides other circumstances which seem to warrant this expecta tion, I may mention the addition of C. R. Bill to the staff of Teachers—a gentle man so fa yourably known in connexion with the department to which he is appointed, that it would be superfluous to make any remarks. His late success in the Sackville Institutions is a pledge. among others, that the department of Music in the Seminary will henceforth hold a commanding rank. Miss Fawcette also, his associate brings with her the highest testimonials, not only as regards music, but the other depart

ment entrusted to her keeping. In regard to my other Associates, I will sa nothing further than that they have my entire confidence, both as respects their knowledge of the branches of which they have charge, and the other important qualifications indispensable to teachers. With such assistance I enter upon the duties of a new Term with great sa tisfaction, and with the parnest hope that the blessing of Heaven may attend the effort made to advance the educational interests of Hantsport and the Province at large."

Yours, in the good cause, EXTRACTED FROM A PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

The following case, recorded by a Minister Christ, it is hoped will not be unacceptable t the readers of the BAPTIST AND VISITOR, and may be useful to some gay and worldly professo of religion :--

"I was called to a lady of rank, who was also member of our Church. She was entirely de voted to vanity. The days of her life she gave to the world. She was either in the theatre, or engaged in giving or receiving visits; and when ever she was an hour alone, she filled it up either by reading a comedy or some other work of fancy. Before her sickness, I had frequent con-versations with her on the vanity of the world, but they made no impression on her whatever as her heart and her house were filled with the world. She became dangerously sick. I was called. When I stepped into her chamber she wept aloud, and seemed to be almost overwhelmwith despair. As soon as she saw me she cried: "Is there no grace for me? will God have mercy on such a one as I am?" How came you to entertain such thoughts, my friend? can you find no more comfort in the world? why do you not invite your gay companions to cheer your drooping spirits? can you derive no peace of mind from reading lively comedies, and fine moral essays? Ah, do not increase my uneasiness; I now, alas! see how guilty I am. When I remember how many hours I have spent in lecorating my person, while, alas! I thought of the true ornament of the soul! Almy mind, yet I made every effort immediately to banish it: When I remember how much time I have spent in the theatre, so much in reading books that can afford me no comfort, so much in company and at the card-table; when I remem-ber that I have not had the Bible in my hand for so many years, conscious that I should have blushed had any one found me reading this holy Book; when I remember that I have educated my daughters with all diligence, that they might shine in the world and all its vanities; when remember that God has received so short a por-tion of my life, I am ashamed of myself and tremble. Ah! away with my vanity! O, that I could recall the precious hours of my past life, I would devote them all to my glorious Creator. Oh, now I am convinced of the truth, which you Oh, now I am convinced of the truth, which you so often commended; feligion, above all things in this world, is the most important. Oh, that I had followed your advice! Will God have mercy on me? I replied. My dear friend, I scarcely know what to say; I fear you are not sincere. A lady possessing a cultivated mind, and refined taste, has become alarmed. She searches the Bible, which she neither read herself, nor suffered her family or children to read. Proceed, she said; humble me deeply, for I deserve it. I am pleased with some said; and said; humble me deeply, for I deserve it.

hope that He ald have mercy on her soul; but afterwards shad a terrible conflict with the enemy, and fell that all was lost. But, in a very short tinshe recovered her hope, and experienced theorest evidence of her interest in the Saviour, athe love of God. The minister that on subsequent occasions be found. said, that on subsequent occasions he found her contente She recovered, and was instrumental in the presence of both her husband and childrenie also became an example as a vain lady was a va and childrenge also became an example the whole total many a vain lady where proved by he implant life. Whe was disbeheld the an of the world where a wortals would neditate the great end of their existence them of the world say, I have realized that the vanities of yorld passeth away, and the lasts them. njoyments of divine approlusts thereof. bation, the pur prospect of di happy death, shall be my chief concern his transitory world." M gay, worldly sthink also of this. D. N.

Of spondence.

LOND CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Namewick Baptist and Visitor. DEAR BROR BILL,—It has been some time since I ished any matter for the columns of you luable paper. But I can assure you it lot been from a want of interest, nor fronving forgotten New Bruns-wick and Neunswick friends. My studies have so full upied my time and attention, that I have cely had an hour to devote to any other pit. But as the hurry of the season is nover, and the recess is at hand, and I have a e time to myself, I take up my pen for purpose of speaking again to New Brunsy through the Visitor. And I must first of complement its Editors upon its improve adition. You have performed a work which am sure, deserves the admiration and go tele of all who are blessed with its repeated as from week to week. Though the Watchers in high places to hurl down on it their emomed darts, yet it must survive the fury he storm, and receive a cheering ing welcome hearty God-speed from its well pleased, and hg-tried patrons. When they have run thepposing round, and their con-sciences haveen stung to madness by their beasts, that lie still is a pleasing luxury. The Visitor hristian element is its vitality. All that bear he image of Christ must rise high and gril above the swelling billows.
while all thas without it must sink into the
depths, and lost in silence, and forgot.— That Gospe hich the Christian Visitor has ever so faithly defended, now, in its trying hour, sheds cheering ray upon the night which threats to shroud it, and assures its dg that the glowing morning Mr. Editor, your numerous anxious fri readers will expecting some English news from me, rater than a long essay on the Christian Visitor. So I proceed to a solution, and hope it may e gratifying. ATH OF COUNT CAYOUR.

The deat of this noble and talented states man has creted some considerable excitement in England The English people generally are deeply iterested in Italian affairs. All

eyes, for tw years past, have been intently fixed on Ita; and all hearts must thoroughl success and freedom. The death rejoice in he of Count Coour cast for a time a shadow of gloom over her brightest hopes, inspired by the victories of the past. All are deeply conscious of the loss the Italians have sustained. the House of Commons to express its sense of the deep loss all Europe had sustained by the the death of Count Cayour. This called forth a high eulogy on the deceased statesman from and an augushful genresenta-This excited general disgust, and even called forth hisses,—an unusual circumstance in Parliament. During the conversation which followed, Lord Palmerston pronounced an eloquent panegyric upon the deceased. Count Cavour's death is not only a great loss to his own country, but to the whole of Europe; and his memory will live embalmed in the grateful recollections of his countrymen, and in the admiration of mankind, so long as history records his deeds. He laid the foundation of improvements in the constitutional, legal, social, and, indeed, in all the internal affairs of Italy, which will long survive him, and confer inestimable benefits on those who live, and on those who are to come hereafter. It may be truly said of Count Cayour, that he has left a name "To point a moral and adorn a tale." The moral which is to be drawn from the life of Count Cavour is this, -that a man of transcendent talents, of indomitable energy, and of inextinguishable patriotism, may, by the impulses which his own single mind gives to his countrymen, aiding in a righteous cause, and seizing favourable opportunities, notwithstanding difficulties that appear at first sight insurmountable, confer on his country the greatest and most inestimable benefits. That is the moral to be drawn from the history of Count Cayour. The tale with which his memory will be associated is one of the most extraordinary, yea, the most romantic, ever recorded in the annals of the world. We have seen, under his influence and guidance, a people who were sup-posed to have become torpid in the enjoyment of luxury, to have been enervated by the pur-suits of pleasure, or to have had no knowledge or feeling on politics, except what may have been derived from the traditions of their history, and the jealousies of rival States,-we see that people, under his guidance and at his call, rising from the slumber of ages, with the power of a giant refreshed, breaking that spell by which they had so long been bound, and displaying on great occasions the courage of heroes, the sagacity of statesmen, the wisdom of philosophers, and obtaining for themselves that unity of political existence which for centuries had been denied them. These are great events in history, and the man whose n will go down to posterity connected with such a series of events, whatever may have been the period of his death, however premature it may have been for the hopes of his countrymen, cannot be said to have died too soon for

his glory and fame. II. A TREMENDOUS FIRE NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.—The metropolis, on Saturday even conflagration. The papers say it was the most tremendous that has occurred since 1666; the loss of life being considerable, and the loss of property estimated at three millions. The scene of this catastrophe was on the waterside portion of Tooley-street, nearest London Bridge—a locality which is said to have been arly unfortunate during the last 25 some of the largest fires having occur-

quay, comprising Chamberlain ach befel cent to St. Olive Church, barector of the valuable buildings. Ryno perished at an all was the deplor Mr. James B. Mr. London F. of the outbreak of this terrible London F. of the duarters of the Brigade early med the head quarters of the Brigade early med the head quarters of the Brigade

a few minutes before five o'clock, and all the available force and engines were at once despatched to the spot. In some warehouses large quantities of cotton were stored; others contained enormous quantities of tallow, oil, and saltpetre, which ignited and caused the flames made in the fifth number of the Christian to rise to an alarming height, and only to rage more furiously as water was scattered over them; and at intervals there were tremendous and almost deafening explosions of barrels of oil, saltpetre, &c., which filled the bystanders with great alarm, and then streams of melted tallow came pouring down through every loop-hole, and rolling in all directions, till (the papers say) "Looley-street was ankle deep. All the efforts of the Brigade were quite futile in checking the progress of the flames; they seemed to defy all exertions to conquer them, and by eight o clock, the entire range of wareouses over the wharf passing the Thames and more than 300 yards in length, and many inland buildings, was enveloped in one general body of fire, which rose into an immense altitude. It is searcely possible to describe the consternation which now prevailed. Explosion after explosion of saltpetre and oil now occurred. The concussions shook the neighbourhood, and scattered clouds of burning fragments over the panic-stricken district. Although the sun had not set, and the evening was bright and clear, the whole of th public buildings in the City and along the waterside were tinged by the lurid glare of the conflagration, and all the Eastern part of the metropolis was darkened by the huge clouds

of dark smoke which rose from the burning mass. By this period the news of the terrible magnitude of the fire had spread over all the metropolis, and the immense concourse or people which flocked to it was so great as to render London Bridge and the Borrough quite impassable, and the pressure in the immediate locality of the wharves was fearful to contemplate. The balustrades and outside coping of London Bridge were filled with thousands of spectators, and in some instances persons in their struggle to obtain standing places, fell over into the river and were drowned. the evening closed in the scene, as witnessed from the city side of the Thames, was one of awful grandeur. Its equal, probably, was never seen before. The repeated explosions ent up spiral columns of flame, of many hues, high into the air, while a torrent of liquid fire of oil and tallow poured over in a cataract from along the whole length of the quay of Cotton's Wharf into the river. It being low water, the fall was nearly 14 feet,

and the blazing liquid floated on the surface of the river into mid-channel, and was carried down by the tide amongst the tiers of shipping moored below. Many vessels are reported to be seriously damaged; several burning wreeks were seen, but there has not been time to ascertain the correct particulars. On the opposite side of the Thames, the Custom House-quay, Billingsgate Market, the various private quays, the Monu-ment, the roof of the Coal Exchange, and every available place from which a sight could be had, were filled with people, and the strong reflec-tion from the burning mass on their eager and upturned faces, presented a most singular appearance to the spectators at a distance. For niles around all the buildings of prominence stood out in bold relief by the strong light thrown upon them. The river Thames, however presented the most singular appearance of all as on its bosom the reflection of the flames and -now an inky black when the columns of smoke hung over it, then like a sheet of silver, when the moon, in combination with the flames from the sulphur and saltpetre explosions, threw its Thus throughout the whole night, the flames kept raging, buildings falling, and repeated explosions rending the very air, and startling the excited crowds. The flames went on raging Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and are still doing a fatal work, both under and above ground, occasionally leaping with terrible fury high into the air; and the men in the brigade affirm that they will not be entirely subdued in less than a fortnight. The terrific scene of Saturday nightesolation rapidly following grandeur of effect, -and the sad loss of life and property, were largely referred to during the services at the several places of worship on Sunday. Mr. Braidwood, the director of the Fire, Brigade, perished Saturday evening, while

bravely attempting to quench the fire. Mr.

Braidwood was a member of Dr. Cumming's Church, who, during the service on Sunday morning, referred to his death, and said that he (the Dr.) had lost no common ally, on account of his numerous efforts to do good, for these were the excellencies of his friend, Mr. Braidwood. The Rev. Dr. went on to say that, "He felt his sudden removal no ordinary calamity to his flock, his Scottish countrymen, and his labours as a Christian pastor," "but," said the preacher, "he died on the post of duty, and and whether it was the battle-field, or at the head of the Fire Brigade, the holiest place on earth on which to live or die, was not an encaustic soil or tesselated pavement, but at the post of duty. It was very little consequence what were the circumstances of death, whether the crashing shot, or the exploding shell, or the conflagration, if the soul were only resting on the cross and the passion of the Son of God. He was taken from out-door to in-door service. What sounds to us a sad funeral bell tolling the departure of a friend, ere its vibrations were spent, sounded a merry marriage peal, the realms of glory welcoming a new entrance to the festival of the Lamb.— He had passed through a terrible baptism to He had passed through a terrible baptism to the everlasting rest. That crushed frame had given up a glorious spirit. His was the gain—ours the irreparable loss. In aiding by personal exertions our schools and charities, we owe his memory a lasting gratitude."—Amongst the audience who listened to these remarks, and were very deeply affected were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marchioness of Abercorn, and a number of Scottish nobility and gentry, to all of whom the unostentatious and benevolent exertions of Mr. Braidwood, as a member of the Committees of the Ragged and Sunday Schools connected with the church, were well known. Thus a man of skill, of intelligence, up its charge that the spirit may go up higher, and those who are left—not he who has gone above—have reason to mourn. I am sorry to above—have reason to mourn. I am sorry to have taken up so much space in giving a description of this destructive fire. I have condensed it as much as possible. I hope you my find room for it in the VISITOR. Some of your readers may perhaps feel interested in it as they know the spot where the fire occurred. A word or two about myself and I have done for the present. I have now finished my studies at Regent's Park College, and just accepted an invitation to weach for a time at London. Will you kindly, Mr. Ed the Visiron to me at Harlington, Middlesex, near London, instead of Regent's Park Colege; and will all friends who write to me

I remain yours very troly,

As one of the Committee appointed by the Eastern Association to investigate the ground of certain statements which appeared in the fifth number of the Christian have much pleasure in laying before your read-

ers the following Report presented by said Committee, and unanimously adopted:— REPORT. Your Committee report that they invited Brethren Bill, McHenry, Robinson, E. B. DeMill, N. S. DeMill, and others, to give tes-

imony before them in reference to remarks

Watchman, and from said testimony have come to the following conclusions:1st. Rev. E. B. DeMill had reason to believe from statements made to him by brethren in whom the Denomination has confidence, that there was nearly £500 due the CHRISTIAN VISITOR at the time it was transferred into the hands of Rev. I. E. Bill and R. Thomson; but from testimony given before your Committee, it could not be proved that the amount was more than £300.

He also had reason to believe that Broth Lockey collected £90, £70 of which was VISI-TOR money. But from testimony brought before your Committee, it would seem that he collected only £67, what proportion of which was "VISITOR money" cannot now be ascer-

2d. Rev. I. E. Bill and R. Thomson were to ay into the hands of Hon. A. McL. Seely, Treasurer of "VISITOR Committee," all monies due the VISITOR after deducting such amount as was due to subscribers who had paid in ad-

vance of 17th June, 1852. It appears from some testimony that none was paid over according to said agreement; from others, that about £40 was paid. Still it appears that whatever monies were collected were used for paying the debts of the VISITOR to the amount of about £146, and so far as Brother Bill is concerned, we believe that the spirit of his engagement was complied

3d. It further appears that Brother E. B. DeMill sincerely regrets the publication of the whole controversy which called forth the said article, still he feels that remarks made in the VISITOR may strongly be urged in justification of the publication of said article.

Your Committee feel that they have done their duty impartially, and that they do not feel themselves called upon to express any further opinion in the matter, and respectfully beg to be discharged.

W. A. COLEMAN, Chairman. Any remarks from me respecting the subject of the above Report would be quite unneces-sary, further than to express the high satisfaction we all felt in witnessing the truly kind and christian spirit manifested by those most intimately concerned, throughout the entire investigation, the result of which cannot but be matter of gratification and delight to the whole

Truly yours, J. C. HURD.

For the Baptist and Visitor. High School, St. John.

Msss. Editor. - The attention of your readers naving been from time to time called to the above Seminary, it may not be improper to give some account of its success during the past year—the first of its existence.

Operations were commenced on the 25th o last with an encouraging number of pupils of both sexes. Speedily the increase was very rapid, so that before the close of the Fall Term, on Dec. 20th there had been admitted in all se; which number, owing to limited can at present be received.

For the information of our friends in other parts of the Province, I beg to say that the Building in which the School is conducted is well and moral improvement, and the cultivation of refined tastes and genteel habits, have been care-

fully made, and will be scrupulously carried out.

Thorough instruction in Common and Higher
English Studies, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Music, and Drawing, is duly provided for. For the illustration of subjects connected with the department of Natural History, this school enjoys the advantage of a very large collection of minerals, fossils, shells, &c.

The aim of the Instructors through the past year has been to lay a broad and substantial oundation in elementary English instruction. Large classes, in Latin, French Natural Philoso-phy, Music, Drawing, &c., have, however, been taught through the greater part of the year.

The Public Exhibition in the Mechanics' Ins-

titute in March, and the Annual Examinations on the 5th and 6th of June, appeared to be considered creditable to the Pupils and Teachers of the School. In concluding, I beg to intimate that special

attention will be given to those pupils who may be desirous of qualifying themselves for the business of Teaching. J. W. HARTT. St. John, July 15th, 1861.

ADDRESS.

For the Baptist and Visitor. To the Worthy Patriarch, officers and brothers

We the lady Visitors of this Division cordially unite in expressing on the present occasion our united appreciation of your successful efforts in establishing Elgin Division, and your subsequent zeal and harmonious discussions which have elevated the Division so high amongst the flourishing Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. We desire to testify our deep regard for and approval of the labours of the Sons of Temperar in general, and of this Division in particular by presenting you with this copy of the Holy Scriptures, with which we sincerely hope you will make yourselves thoroughly acquainted, that you may be governed by its precepts and blessed by its admonitions; upon its sacred pages you will find sufficient encouragement to labour hard and long in the cause of Temperance, the cause of God, and of all mankind. Oh, brethren, labour to save the drunkard and bless his family; advise him with kind entreaties to enter the circle of our Order, where he will be safe from the all prevading destroyer. Brethren go on in your good work, and may the great Patriarch above tion of hundreds of your opponents.

Signed on behalf of the Lady Visitors of Elgin

PAMELIA A. KILLAM. EUNICE M. COLPITTS, MARY A. COLPITTS.

To the Lady Visitors of Elgin Division.

We, the officers and members of this Divi si n receiving this unlooked for and unmerited de nation and the accompanying congratulatory address, are pleased to think that our efforts, n receiving from you a copy of the Sacred Seri ures, the intrinsic value of which is inc

Rigia, July 12th, 1861

Religious Jutelligence. MARTYRDOM OF A FRENCH MISSIONARY IN CHINA.—A glorious piece of news, says the Monde, which will make all the Church rejoice, has arrived from Tong-king. At Sontay, the capital of the province of that name, at the

end of 1860, M. Neron, a French commissioner had his head cut off for having preached the Christian religion. This new martyr was arrested in August, and was kept for several months heavily chained in a cage. On his first interrogatory, he was subjected to the torture, but not a complaint escaped his lips. He walked to the place of execution with his eyes downcast, praying fervently; the executioner, not being accustomed to such execu-tions, got nervous, and felt his arm tremble just as he was about to raise the sword. He offered money to different persons to replace him, but no one had the courage to accept.—
He struck twice, and at the second blow the head fell. Immediately the spectators, and even the executioner and his assistants, hurried round the body, and, tearing the bloodstained garments into shreds, carried off the pieces as relics. Shortly after, another French missionary (M. Venard) fell into the hands of the mandarins, was put in chains, confined in a cage, and condemned to death. He is now waiting with joy the moment of sacrifice; perhaps even he has already been executed, the Church of France possesses a martyr the

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES .- In China about ninety missionaries are labouring at fourteen stations. Throughout the whole missionary field there are nearly 3,000 European and American missionaries and assistants, and more than 6,000 native helpers, through whom about 5,000,000 have been brought under the influence of truth.

ASTA. BAPTIST MISSIONS IN INDIA .- At the end of the missionary tour, which filled nearly the entire month of January, Mr. Thomas, of the Henthada station, made this record:—"We have administered the ordinances in ten different places, established three new churches, and baptized one in each of three other places, where we hope soon to see churches of the living God. We have found new worshippers in five other places, where, as yet, none have been baptized. We have baptized fifty-seven converts during this one tour, and written down in my memorandum six other places where there is a willingness to receive the teachers. . . . Never were there so many and clear outward indications of God's presence among us as at this time. Oh! that we may keep low at the Saviour's feet, and trust

HENTHADA MISSION. Missionaries, Rev. Messrs. B. C. Thomas, Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, and their wives. Native assistants, sixty-four, including four

Fifty-four outstations in the Karen department, and four in the Burmese. Mrs. Crawley left Boston, on her return to Burmah, May 18. Mr. Thomas and the na-

tive preachers have traversed thoroughly the Henthada and Tharrawadi districts. Preachers have been established in nine different places, in five of which new churches have been organized. The normal school has been carried on during the rains. Primary schools are taught in every Christian village. Churches, 45; members, 1500; baptized, 150. Of the sixty native preachers, four are ordained.

A fire in December last destroyed hundreds of houses in Henthada, including the missiondepartment. All the church members, ne exception, lost their houses and nearly all one exception, lost their houses and their their property. Mr. Crawley says, "I have been strengthened in my conviction that evapheen strengthened in my conviction that wain, and that God has much people among them." Baptized, 4; excluded, 1; present number Instruction has been given to a class of assistants during the hot season. There are six native preachers, of whom five are sup-ported by the Baptist churches in Nova Sco-

tia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edwards BRITISH MISSION, GERMANY.

MISSION TO GERMANY .- Missionaries, five

inisters and colporteurs, about one hundred and thirty-seven. Stations and outstations, eight hundred and fifty-five. The work continues to enjoy tokens of divine approval .-During the year, the number baptized is 1,337; added by letter, 318; restored, 101; dismissed, 324; excluded, 308; died, 97. Present number, 8,935. Additions were made by baptism during the year, to sixty out of the sixty-five churches. Increase af outstations, 99. The persons baptized are distributed as follows: in Germany, 1,025; in Switzerland, 41; in Denmark, 271. The largest church is that at Hamburgh, which numbers 637 members .-The work is vigorously carried forward in Poland, and is favourably commenced in Russia. land, and is favourably commenced in Russia. In the latter empire, persecution has been aroused against the brethren, and some of them have suffered imprisonment. The gospel is beginning to triumph among the Lettish people in Courland. Many of the stations feel the need of larger chapel accommodations, and Mr. Oncken is about to visit England again to make collections for this chiect. again to make collections for this object.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NAPLES .-The correspondent of the Daily News says:—
The British residents have been gratified by the formal confirmation of the decree of Gari-baldi, by which a piece of land was presented to them for the building of a Protestant Church. Many difficulties have been created in Naples, which, to the honour of the Central Government, were removed immediately that they were explained in Turin. On Wednessay, the 29th of May, an officer of engineers and an officer of artillery, together with the lawyer who drew up the deeds, met the churchwardens on the ground, and made it over to them for the objects above stated. This is the first instance of any public act in this country in favour of religious freedom, and it must never be forgotten that, though finally settled in the most handsome manner by the Central Government, it originated with Garibaldi, and was granted at the request of the subjects of a country which states in the van of all nations as the supporter of religious as well as givil in Naples, which, to the honour of the Central as the supporter of religious as well as civ considerable sum will be needed, as it is pro-osed to build school-houses and one for the dergyman. A communication has been reeived from Lord John Russell to the effect on the condition that the Church be put under the Consular Act. A meeting of the residents is to be held on Mondoy to decide the ques-tion. The offer of the British Government is most liberal, as now that the tegation has

e Royal Halifax Yacht Club's race for the at August. The Champion Race will very

HARD Tropes -Owing to the cessation of there are thousands of workmen in Philadelphis without employment. They have called
upon the civic authorities to furnish them
with the means of supporting life. In a few
mouths, in all probability, the greater part of
the industrial population of the Free States
will be in the same position.