compel obedience to orders like Stanley for the sale of wild land, tives, he will do more towards the permanent re-tention of the Indian Empire than the greatest conqueror who ever set foot upon its shores.

Hew Brnuswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

THE FIELD for CHRISTIAN CU LTURE

NO. V. In a former issue we referred to the rise and progress of the Mahometan power. It is a melancholy fact for the Christian mind to contemplate that a system of religion that rejects the only salvation which a God of love has provided for sinners should have such an extended sway. Few as were the followers of the false prophet, in the commencement of his course, he gradually pushed forward his conquests Southward over the large peninsula of Arabia, Egypt, and a considerable portion of Central Africa-Eastward over Persia, Bokhars, and Hindostan, and Northward over Palestine, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Greeceand Tartary, the countries still forming the Turkish Empire. How painful the thought that the land of Judah, the very seat of divine manifestation, the country consecrated by the ministry, miracles, labors, sufferings and triumphs of the Son of God, should be to the present hour under the dominion temporally and spiritually, of a power that rejects the very truth which he came from Heaven to establish. Yes, the crescent of Mahomet waves in triumph over the very spot where a pure christianity had been eradled under the fostering care of Christ and his apostles. The spiritual church which the Redeemer inaugurated apostasized from its original faith, and hence God gave her up to a strong delusion to believe a lie .--We regard Mahomet as the rod of God's anger, to scourge his backsliding and incontinent

The Arabian imposter taught, that Jesus, like Moses, wag a prophet in his day, but that he (Mahomet) was a greater prophet than Christ, and, therefore, the Gospel even, must wane before the superior light of the Koran, Hence, as Gibbon, the historian informs us, upon the taking of Jerusalem, by the command of Omar, the very ground on which the Temple of Solomon stood, was proposed to be the foundation of a Mahometan Mosque. In fact wherever this delusion spread, its mosques took the place of christian sanctuaries, and its priesthood was substituted for the ministry appointed by Christ Jesus.

History, sacred and profane, assures us, that when Mahomet commenced his career, the christian church had arrived at the climax of those of sin." It is reasonable, therefore, to nclude, that the amazing success of this gigantic falsehood was permitted by God as a chastisement upon his professed people for their apostacy from the true faith. Jehovah could justly say to Mahomet as he said in the olden time to Pharach, "For this same purpose have I raised thee up, to shew my power in thee, and that my name might be disclosed throughout all the earth "

The mighty Empire founded by the "false prophet" long centuries ago, has firmly withstood the revolutions of ages, and, in some respects, is as powerful as ever. Its numerical strength was probably never greater than at the present time. The last census that we have seen gives to Mahometan rule ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MIL. LIONS OF SOULS. All these millions are despisers of the Lord of life. An English traveller says, "the Turks' inherent hostility to christianity is the first principle of his law." This hatred to Gospel truth must place them in a condition of utter hopelessness so long as they continue to cherish it.

Surely this mighty Empire of falsehood and delusion presents a vast field for christian labor. These beauteous provinces, now overspread with the corrupting influences of the Koran, are even now preparing for the reception of the good seed points to a time, not far distant, when this prodigious system of error shall be destroyed, and give place to the triumphant reign of truth

That glorious day is hastening on. Already to throw open her gates to let the King of glory in. Who will go up in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and possess the land? The christian states of America are freely contributing millions of money and millions of men to naintain the honor of the stars and stripes. What christian nation will contribute money and men in sufficient plentitude to maintain the honor of the Prince of Peace, by giving his lestitute of the knowledge of its saving power? O, for the awakening power of the Eternal

Who will write the Chapter?

It is a new one, and it is as bloody as is new. Thirty millions of people, enjoying the highest and proudest forms of civilization, suddenly seized with an unconquerable thirst for war. A nation more highly favored than any other under heaven's blue arch, with schools and colleges and ministers and churches and bibles and all that is good and holy,op and from every green vale, from every pulpit and every printing press, from every church and from every missionary circle, from every raver meeting, from every domestic altar,dal blood. The interests of commerce, of the bloody strine of the God of War. What he Bible, until they have grown grey with we hope good was done.

Think of Christian churches sending forth eir regenerated members by scores and hun-What to do? To feed the hungry and clothe the naked, to instruct the ignorant and save souls? Nav. but to plunge the war dagger in the hearts of their brothers, and hurry their spirits, it may be, to the judgment, inregenerate and unsaved. We frankly confess that the exhibition of this war spirit in our religious exchanges fills our hearts with unutterable sadness. We furnish a few illustrations, and at the same time call upon our Christian readers to importune the God of Peace to appear for the defence of his insulted honor, and restore peace to the people now rying aloud for war.

The New York Examiner thus speaks .--"The question which is now to be submitted to the dread ordeal of battle, is perfectly well understood by those who have thus taken up. Everybody sees that it is a question of national life or death, on which there can be no middle-ground. Conciliation and comomise have ceased to be possible. Neutrality, whether armed or unarmed, is regarded as but another name for hostility, and armistice and arbitration are held to be but miserable expedients for temporising and delay. The Government has declared its purpose to repossess the places which rebellion has ruthlessly seized, and the people have risen in their might to carry this purpose into execution, however great the sacrifice of treasure and of blood which it may cost. What political results are to follow, no one now stops to consider. The universal and only demand is, that the authority of the Government be again enthroned in its rightful seats, and that this hated rebellion for the sake of slavery-this accursed crusade of insult and outrage, of reason, perfidy and plunder against the rights and liberties of the American people, be now rushed and exterminated forever.

The Christian Times says :--"In his proclamation calling for volunteers. the President gave the rebels twenty days within which to "lay down their arms and disperse." The twenty days expired last Sunday night. As the period of probation drew to a close the attitude of the Administration has become every day more warlike and threatening. It is authoritatively announced that its whole power will now be used to put down this absurd attempt at revolution. Secession will be treated as rebellion; and the just authority of the Government vindicated. We think that all reflecting people must see that this is right. Secession, from the first, has exhibited all the worst features of rebellion. It has defied, insulted, endangered and plundered the constituted Government in every way possible. There is not a solitary case in history where suppression with the strong arm was more demanded. To fail of this would be to utterly demoralize the Government and bury it alive. t is a painful necessity, and yet a plain one." The New York Independent uses the fol-

owing strong language :-" If the South persists in its hostile attiaide, we shall then look for the Federal Government to abandon the attitude of mere defence, and to take prompt, vigorous and decisive measures for crushing the rebellion whereever it exists. It is for this that the people of corruptions in doctrine, and abominations in the North have poured forth their treasure. practice, which had been so distinctly noted by and are ready to pour forth their blood. They the apostle in his predictions concerning the will not be satisfied with a policy of defence after the day of grace allowed by the dent's proclamation shall have expired.

" The doctrine of the New York Tribune is and it is the doctrine of sound sens and true patriotism everywhere throughout the North-' The American People will NEVER recognize nor submit to the disintegration of the Republic. Secession is to be crushed out in blood and fire if necessary, The United States are still to remain a Continental Power,

The Southern press boils over with indignation. The following ebullition from the Mississippi Baptist is a specimen :-

"We feel that we owe it to ourselves, as well as to our children, and to future generations, to settle this question now, once and forever. Vassals we cannot be, vassals we would not have our children to be, and yet vassals we would be, were we longer to submit to a Black Republican domination, or to entertain the question for a moment of a longer political connection with a Black Republican government. The tie that once united is now severed, and severed forever. There is now no possibility of reconstruction. Even were the United States to overpower us .- which is a contingency not to be for a moment entertained, we would stand in the relation to them as conquered provinces, not as constituent members of the same government.

"Besides, it would be the subjugation of our of the Kingdom. The pen of inspired prophesy consciences, as well as our political independence: and we had better be annihilated-exterminated root and branch—than to yield the rights of conscience to the domination or dictation fanaticism.

We say, then, let every freeman of the South who values the rights of conscience as sacred against the infringement of any power on earth, a spirit of anxious enquiry is waking up in buckle on his armor, and prepare to maintain the Mahomedan mind, and Turkey is beginning and defend this right. Ours is a holy cause; a struggle for moral liberty; a struggle for which we have many precedents in the history of the world; a struggle, too, in which it is a simple duty, to offer our bodies as well as our worldly substance, willing sacrifices on the altar of our country's good.'

Visit to Nictaux and Wilmot.

In the Providence of God we were recently called to Nictaux, and as we had not been there for several years, we resolved to spend pure gospel to the perishing millions so long a Sabbath with old friends. The day was favorable, and they came from all directions, and filled the spacious house, where we had Spirit to arouse the slumbering energies of so often held communion in the privileges of the church of God to a full consciousness of redeeming love. It was exceedingly pleasant the extent and solemnity of her fearful respon- to greet once more so many familiar faces, and to renew an acquaintance cemented by the strong ties of christian affection. The house, the grave-yard, the evergreens, as well as the people, were all vocal with the reminiscences of by-gone days. The Saviour drew near, smiled upon us, and many felt that it was none other than the house of God, and the gate of heaven.

But, notwithstanding the crowd, some were missing. Only one of the three old Deacons. Bro. Caleb Shafner, was there. The other two, ading the tocsin of war from every hill- Deacon Taylor and Deacon T. Bishop, had gone up higher. They were true and faithful men in their day, and were always ready, like Aaron and Hur, to hold up the hands of their ninister in the time of conflict. The obligations of the christian faith to them were paramount, and nobly did they fulfil them. May the junior deacons be stimulated by the example of these good men who have gone before.

We intended to preach but once, but by the irgent request of the pastor and friends, we sented to address the public in the afteroon, at the Salem Chapel, in the neighborhood of the Springs. The house was full, and

Bible, until they have grown grey with an and godly ministers, who have been disining the Gospel of Peace for half a may, seize hold of the war-trumpet, and most the people to the battle-field. What are green greet acids for angels to look upon; and the greet green green the dedication sermon. The Pastor Rev. W. G. Parker, Rev. Dr. Tupper, and Bro. Slawson were present to aid in the exercises of the day. We addressed the people from Colossiant the people from Colossiant that the greet green gr

man in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." The house is chaste and commodious in style and will ac commodate nearly 400 people. When we first visited that settlement as a preacher of the gospel it was a perfect wilderness; but now

emporally and spiritually it is a fruitful field Probably there are not many spots on the wide earth more signally blessed than that whole region of country, including mountain and valley. In 1828 we first formed an acquaintance with that people. Father Chip man was then the Pastor of Nictaux church His diocese extended east to Upper Aylesford, South to Albany, Springfield and Dal housie, West to Lawrencetown and North to the Bay Shore. The church embraced in that wide range of country some 130 members. There were three Baptist Chapels and Father Chipman the only Baptist minister. But the gospel has been faithfully preached. Oft repeated revival showers have descended, and nark the result. Since our ordination to the pastorate of the Nictaux church, March 1829, the Baptist chapels of that district of country of which we speak, has increased from 3 to 16 the Baptist membership from 130 to between 1500 and 1600, and twenty ministers have been raised up to preach the gospel of Christ some of whom have fallen asleep in Jesus, but others continue to this day faithful witnesses of the cross of Christ. Surely it is a field which the Lord hath blessed. But besides those living members how many have died in the triumphs of a glorious faith and have entered into rest.

This remarkable progress in religion has been attended with the most blessed results In an equal ratio the people have improved morally and socially. Schools of a high order have been established at different points for the cultivation of Intellect; Temperance Societies, and Sons of Temperance, have come into existence to aid the cause of righteousness and industry, economy, and virtue, have placed a very large portion of the people in circumstances of permanent independence and real comfort. What a blessing to a community is the heart felt religion of the cross, even in things pertaining to the present life.

Two excellent schools are now in progress on the Wilmot side, one taught by Mr. Elder at Middleton, and another by a young man by the name of McDonald, in the Dodge District. In addition to these Mr. Charles Chesley is building a spacious female seminary near the Wilmot Church, which he expects to open early in August.

The Nictaux Church has enjoyed several revival seasons under the ministry of their resent Pastor, Bro. Parker, and Brother Dr. Supper, Read, Stronach, and others, have been greatly blessed in Upper Wilmot and Aylesford. Father Ring and Brothers Morton and Moore rendered valuable service to the cause at Port George. May the good Spirit continue to descend and multiply converts highly favored section of the Province!

On our return we met Bro. Vedito, and were pleased to learn that his health is much improved. At Bridgetown we spent a short time with Brothers Armstrong and Murray. They are both encouraged in their several spheres of labor. The former has baptized several this spring as the result of a series of meetings held in the Messenger Settlement.

On Thursday we left Annapolis about half past 2 P.M.. in the favorite Steamer Emperor, and was in St. John in time to attend evening

LITERATURE. HISTORY OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

OF THE WORLD .- Comprising accounts of the Doctrines and Practices of the various Sects of Christians, Jews, Mahommedans, and Pagans, in all parts of the World, with notices of the Founders of Sects, and the leading Theologians in Ancient and Modern Times. By VINCENT L. MILNER. This work embodies a condensed sketch of

the principal creeds of the world. The author has simply given a summary of the peculiar tenets of each sect, without any attempt to justify or condemn. Having compiled the work from the leading writers of the several sects, it is believed to be generally correct as far as it goes, and therefore as a book of reference, it is exceedingly valuable. The generai Agent is now in the City, and intends to offer the work to the people generally throughout the Province. We cordially commend it

The following notices from eminent Divines

go to confirm what we have stated :-From LEMUEL PORTER, D. D.

Here is a history of the human mind as unfolded on the great subject of religion. A careful study of this compilation will tend to destroy a bigoted attachment to our own ons, simply because they are our own, and to enlarge and liberalize our minds towards other Christians, and at the same time to lead us directly to the Word of God, which is the foundation and standard of religious truth. I trust this work will have an exten-

From JOHN TODD, D. D. It is candid and faithfully written. It will give the reader a fair, clear and intelligent account of the religions of the earth.

From I. W. D. GRAY, D. D. Religious Denominations of the World. For general reference, it is a useful book.

The frequent applications for a fair and impartial History of the Religious Denominations of the world, in a form convenient for reference, and at a price within the means of all, has induced the Publisher to offer the present volume to the Public as supplying a want not filled by any other work of the kind. and at the same time giving all the important facts of the various large works too expensive for the general reader. It will be observed from the preface that the work is strictly impartial, which gives it a value above other works written by some Divine of a particular

scription. It contains over 500 pages, octavo, is illustrated with fine Steel Portraits of distinguished Divines of the various sects, and ten up in every respect in a superior style, furnished to subscribers at the following

Price cloth bevelled boards

Christian Paradoxes. BY REV. D. NUTTER.

There are many things connected with the christian religion which appear to be, and in truth are mysterious. And many persons have taken occasion to disparage the orthodox system of divinity, because they find in it some thing enigmatical. But such persons strangely overlook the fact, that in thus objecting to the theology of the Bible, on account of its ap parent obscurity, or contradictions, they render themselves the greatest enigma or paradox in existence. There is not a law of nature or principle in the whole range of the sciences, that has not, within itself, some sub tle secret, and inexplicable element, which has eluded the penetration and sagacity of the most sagacious critic. While, therefore, wise philosophers admit the truth of astronomy, or any other branch of science, notwithstanding its obvious, but incomprehensible secrets, they may be truly charged with inconsistency, caprice and folly, in denying the truth of our religion, because they find something in it beond the reach of mere human reason. No hing is known until it is investigated, and the investigator initiated. For instance; cannot God reveal things unto babes and sucklings, which are hidden from the worldly-wise and prudent? And may there not be somethings which to them are contradictions, but which to the spiritually enlightened, are plain and obvi ous? How, for instance, can a sinner be said to be freely pardoned, when full satisfaction has been made to his offended Maker Or how is it possible that he who giveth yet ncreaseth; while he who withholdeth, finds that it tendeth to poverty? How, for insance, can a christian be the best husband, fa ther, and brother; while he hates father, mother, brother and sister? Yet, such are scrip ure facts; stated without ambiguity or re serve. And these enigmas are as well understood as the plainest axioms in life, by a true christian, whose understanding is matured to liscern the things of God.

It would be well if all christians would un lertake the task to classify these Bible paradoxes, and work out for themselves the solu tion to their own satisfaction. It would be not only a pleasant exercise, but would tend greatly to their edification, comfort and stabiliv. Could the editor of the Baptist and Visitor. levise a better method to call into exercise he faculties and energies of his readers, than to propose one of these christian or Bible enigmas, each week for examination and solution by them? As these spiritual monograms en ter into the christian's experience, he has main ly to consult the operations of his own mine under the influence of divine grace, for a satisfactory solution. Who that has experienced the saving grace of God does not know the import of our Saviour's declaration, when He says, "Whosoever believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die ?"

The christian is said to know what canno e known; or that which passeth understanding. Though crucified and dead, vet still be lives. Though he has nothing, yet he possesses all things. He is poor, still he can make many rich. He is always dying, yet never Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing! Rejoicing in tribulation. Counting it all joy when he falls into temptations, or afflictions. Not able to do anything, or even to think a good thought; and yet equal to any emergency; he can even do all things. While he knows he can do nothing himself, he works out his own salvation!

The christian's faith, as well as himself, is paradox. He owns an infant born in a stable to be his God; and while dying as a malefactor, with a world of sin, will procure his pardon, and give him eternal life. He believes one person to be three, and these three to be one! He believes one to be born in time, who existed from all eternity. He believes that one who was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, was the Creator of all things in neaven and earth, and under the earth! Such is the inexplicable character and con-

dition of a christian; who is a mystery to the world, but a greater mystery to himself! Take now one of these paradoxes, and de cipher it; which reads thus; When I am weak then am I strong. David was but a youth and unused to war; his weapons were insignificant, and inadequate to the emergency; but he said when he went forth to meet Goliah, "I come unto thee in the name of the God of Israel whom thou defiest." Was he not strong is his weakness? So with Paul in his conflic with the messenger of Satan, who buffeted him, "I glory," said he, "in my infirmity that the power of the Lord may rest upon me; for when I am weak, then am I strong." So every christian finds the grace of God to be sufficient for him; and God has promised that, as his day, so shall his strength be.

The christian is never weaker than when confident in his self-sufficiency. So Peter, when walking on the water, was self-confident, and began to sink. The same feeling prompted him to say, "Though all should forsake thee, yet will not L" But Christ, who knew his weakness, warned him of his danger; assuring him that he would turn out to be a coward, in the day of conflict. Where then is the christian's strength? In the Lord

It is in our sense of weakness that we look and pray for help from God. Jehosaphat, as recorded in 2d Chron. 20 chapter, when great strait, called upon God, and said, "We have no might against this great company that cometh against us; neither know we what to do; but our eyes are upon thee." And in this extremity God helped, and gave him a great

and glorious victory.

The solution of this paradox, when I am weak, then am I strong, is thus made clear and plain. And every christian would find that trials may be turned into joys; darkness light; doubts into assurance; pain into pleasure; and weakness into strength; if they would only seek God by prayer and faith— Such is the high privilege of those who love God. These things are hid from the wise and prudent; but they are revealed unto babes, in Christ; even because it seemeth good in the sight of God. But greater mysteries are yet in store for the faithful devoted followers of Christ. "It has not entered into the heart of man what God has laid up for them that

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We rejoice to hear that the spirit of revival has descended upon the little church at Hampton Ferry, under the Pastoral care of Rev. A. B. McDonald. The ten disciples there that were organized into a Baptist Church last year have been earnestly praying that God would visit them in mercy, and the pastor has been labouring with commendable zeal for the progress of the cause in that place, and he has not labored in vain. Sabbath before last he was permitted, in the presence of a very large and attentive congregation, to baptize five happy converts. After the baptism the assem-blage to hear preaching was larger than the chapel could accommodate. The good

work progresses.

Brother Washburn, the newly ordained pastor at Loch Lomond, baptized three persons on Sabbath last. Several persons were up from the City. We are informed deeply interesting.

Rev. S. Robinson baptized two candi-

dates Sabbath before last, Rev. Mr. Cady

three, and Rev. I. Wallace two in Carleton

and one at South Bay. The latter baptized one last Sabbath. A letter just received from Rev. W. Coleman, informs us that the cause is progressing in Shediac. He is engaged in administering the rite of baptism to believers nearly every Sabhath. During the

last three months, 12 have been added the church by baptism, and 5 by letter.

A good Sunday School is in progress. They have 12 teachers and 75 scholars, but greatly need an increase to their library Our valued brother is laboring with much

earnestness to build up the church at Shediac, and to save souls. He requests the prayers of the brotherhood, and we feel assured that he will have them. May he receive the Spirit in an abundant measure.

Rev. I. J. Skinner writing to the Chris tian Messenger from Chester says :-

"During the past winter many of the brethren and sisters have been led to "sigh and cry for the abominations done in the land" and to exclaim, " hath God forgotten to be gracious?" and "will he be favorable no more?" Many fervent prayers have been offered to the God of Zion that the time to favor her" might speedily come. Those prayers we trust have been

heard and answered. On Monday, 15th April, we commenced holding daily meetings for prayer, conference and preaching. It was soon evident that God was in the midst of his people to comfort the mourners in Zion-to heal the backslidings of the returning wanderer, and to give rest and peace to the heavy laden sinner. On Lord's day, 21st, seven young persons were baptized, and on the 28th welve more, of whom nine were heads of families, followed their Saviour in that holy ordinance. Several others have professed faith and are waiting the next opportunity to obey Christ. The work still goes on. There has been

no undue excitement, but a deep solemnity seems to rest on the minds of the commu nity generally. May the Lord carry on his own work.'

UNITED STATES.

The Christian Era, of Boston, says:-FAIRMOUNT .- Last Sabbath was another nteresting day for the Baptist church here Five persons, all heads of families, were baptized. The membership of this church

has more than doubled within a year past. BILLERICA.—A note from brother Russell informs us that he baptized seven persons last Sabbath week, and was expecting to baptize others the next (last) Sabbath Another correspondent writing to us, says. that eight more were baptized last Sabbath, a number of whom are heads of families Others are expected to receive baptism soon. Some fifty conversions have occur red in the Baptist and Congregational societies. The meetings are well attended. particularly in the west part of the town Rev. Mr. Peacock, who labored here some five weeks, is now laboring in Chelmsford, with favorable indications.

NASHUA, N. H.—A correspondent writes that there is a very gratifying increase of religious interest in the Baptist church and society, of which brother Eaton is pastor. NEW YORK STATE.—The Examiner

ville, the Baptist church have held a series of meetings, assisted by Rev. I. W. Emery. and twenty-five converts have been baptized. The Baptist church at Gloversville under the pastoral care of Rev. C. Sawyer, have been holding special meetings the last six weeks, and between fifty and sixty per-sons have been hopefully converted—about twenty-five of whom are now ready for the ordinance of baptism. Twenty converts have been lately baptized into the fellow ship of the Baptist church at De Ruyter, Rev. L. P. Day, pastor, and others will soon follow the example. The Baptist church in Waterford has been blessed with a continued outpouring of the Divine Spirit, and a large addition has been made to the church since Rev. J. E. Cheshire commenced to labor among them. Each month, this year, converts have been buried with Christ in baptism. Brother Maynard, of Cohoes, baptized three the first Sunday in

Correspondence.

April, and brother T. N. Barlow, of Mid-

dletown, baptized ten a few Sabbaths ago.

For the Baptist and Visitor

MESSES. EDITORS,-For the last year and a half I have bee breaching, part of my time, in the village of Florenceville. During that time we have been visited with some mercy drops, and are praying for a more plentiful shower. I have received many expressions of kindness, from the friends

On last Tuesday evening, Mrs. H. and my self were invited to take tea, and spend th evening with some of our friends at the residence of Mr. Smith, in Florenceville. gladly accepted the invitation, and thither we drove, and were cordially received by a company of about eighty, mostly young, and all interesting, persons. In due time we surrounded the tea tables. They were loaded with good things, the preparation of which re-flected much credit upon the good sisters who were engaged in the enterprise. After tea several appropriate speeches were delivered, giving evidence that native talent was not wanting, and that it only required cultivation and encouragement to secure high stations, in honourable circles, for the rising generation. Other matters of interest having been duly attended to, sister Smith presented me a purse containing a handsome sum of money, the proceeds of the evening, with the complime all present. The company then separated all feeling satisfied with the evening's enjoy ment. And we returned to our home with grateful hearts, convinced that the season was one of profit to us.

May the Lord reward our good friends fo

their kindness. We hope other churches and communities will follow their example. J. G. HARVEY. Woodstock, April 26th, 1861.

For the Baptist and Visitor. -According to the request of Baptist Church, ministerin brethren and others met at Loch Lome Thursday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, n consider the propriety of ordaining Brothe Washburn to the christian ministry. Washburn to the christian ministry.

The Council was organized by choosing Rev. I
E. Bill as Chairman and Rev. Isaiah Wallace
Clerk, The following brethren composed the

the Church, Rev. E. C. Cady; Concluding Prayer, Bro. S. Smith, Lic.; Benediction, the Candidate. The services throughout were deeply impres-

field, and it is hoped that he may be abundantly ISAIAH WALLACE, Clerk of Council.

For the Christian Visitor.

Melancholy Intelligence. Died by drowning, on Tuesday, 7th May, 11 o'clock, in the Hanford Brook, parish of Martins, our esteemed brother, Samuel Tabou the second son of Deacon Jesse Tabor, of Upham aged 45 years, leaving an affectionate wife and nine children to mourn their irreparable loss. Dear Editor: We feel stricken down suddenly by this sad providence. Our brother was a man of noble, generous sympathies, and truly devoted religious character.

He was driving logs in company with his second son, his brother Jesse, and a nephew. They broke a jam, which they attempted to pass from a little rocky island to the mainland, but he was precipitated into the stream, and passed over a terrible falls, before he could reach the shore, or receive human aid, since which he has been seen more.

Yesterday, the inhabitants from all the surrounding settlements were engaged in searchin for his remains, which will be resumed to-day. The widow's heart is sad indeed, but blessed influence of religion sustains her mind We all feel the blow as a heavy privation. Zeal and talent is buried beneath the wat

or transferred rather to the fair immortal field. I am, dear Editor, most sincerely, JAMES V. TABOR

HOPEWELL, May 10th, 1861. MESSRS, EDITORS,-Please publish for the in formation of my friends and correspondents that I have been recalled to the Pasterate of the Baptist Church at Hopewell, and after careful and prayerful deliberation, have decided to remain with said Church, hoping that the thing is is there new ?" mean, not in prices of merchan-of the Lord, and that He will mercifully bless the dise or stocks, but from Washington. But of the Lord, and that He will mercifully bless the arrangement for the good of his people, and His own glory. Brethren, pray for us, that the Lord may pour his spirit upon us from on high, and that we may all live and labor for his glory, and the good of the perishing around us.

Yours respectfully. LEVI H. MARSHALL.

Secular Department.

The New York Albion, after discussing the unfortunate state of affairs in the States, says that humanity appears to gain by the postpone ment of a collision; but on the other hand, many persons who are humane, and patriotic, and phi osophical, are of opinion, that if it must come to fighting, the sooner blows are struck, the surer and speedier will be the peaceful issue. The Albion then says :--

"But where is the first battle to be fought? It is certain that Fort Pickens has been reinforced; and there is, therefore, the greater probability that no blood will be shed in that quarter Virginia, on the other hand, having formally, or informally, fallen into the Southern Confe cy, her soil is spoken of as likely to be invaded Indeed the blockade, not commenced elsewhere is now established along her borders in Chesa peake Bay. In recording this, however, we give no pinion as to the probability of this, or that plan being adopted. What course of operations, what policy, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have determined upon, has been kept profoundly secret—a wise resolve in warfare, but very irritating to in ignorance of Government designs, eke out their Extras with columns of uninteresting detail. As for exaggerations, and calling hard names. common to the press just now in both sections of the country—it is highly undignified, and equal-ly unedifying; but it is the natural consequence of inflamed enmity. Without doubt, our own columns during the Russian war, were open to this same objection."

JEFFERSON DAVIS .- The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, in speaking of the military tastes and attainments of Jefferson Davis, says:

We never shall forget the first time we called on him, merely to pay our respects, while Secre-tary of War under Pierce. Although a total stranger, he took us to a map hanging on the wall, representing the Crimean country, and on which he had traced in red lines the encampments, works, ditchings and other operations of the allied armies at Sebastopol. His countenance glowed when he described the feats of general ship there displayed, and we learned from hin in that short interview all the peculiarities of the English, French and Russian modes of warfare their military discipline and military men. He evidently sighed then to be a Napoleon. This estimate of Jefferson Davis is probab

not far from the truth. We have heard through private sources that those who know him best say that the achievement of a great military ame is the darling object of his ambition. H believes he is bound to attain that honor. But "man proposes"—and that's all he can do. This aspiration, however, is to be taken into account in all speculations upon the prospects of the present crisis. Davis will fight if there is any chance, in his opinion, of winning personal glor by it, although the result might promise no ad vantage to the Southern Confederacy. He will have to be overruled by his confederates, or vanquished, as he surely will be, in the war.

GOVERNMENT TONICS. The New York Times of the 7th has the

following:—
"The United States stocks went up two cent. yesterday. This was the effect mainly Mr. Seward's instructions to Mr. Dayton, and he evidence afforded by current events the Government is determined to meet this rebellion with vigour and resolution. Mr. Seward gives the world to understand that this Union shall not be broken up,—that all the power of the Government will be used to crush the rebellion which threatens it with destry c-tion. In the face of this declaration, and of the vigorous preparations of the Administra-tion to prosecute the war with relentle as vigour, Government stocks advance. Could there be better proof of the spirit and resolu-tion which pervades the great mass of our people?
"The reason of this is very plain. The

iness community demand that the war sha be short; and the more vigorously it is procuted the more speedily will it be closed. siness men can stand a temporary revers They can easily make arrangements for six months or a year. But they cannot endure a long, uncertain, and tedious contest. When becomes clear, as we trust it will, that th Government intends to pour out the whole power of the country upon this rebellion, the people will rush to its support with an eagerness, of which the enthusiasm of the past fortnight affords some example. If the President ald call for 250,000 men, at once, his ca would call for 250,000 men, at once, his call would be instantly answered, and he could have 150 hundred millions of dollars to put them into the field. Capital has confidence in vigor and energy: it dreads and shuns vascillation and inactivity.

"The present movement establishes the solid strength and unity of the Government.

and thus vindicates its credit, whatever more the result of this rebellion. Even if the Union should be divided, it will not be should be divided, it will not be should be divided. tered into fragments. The doctrine of the right of secession finds no lodgment in the loyal States. And whether the South returns

"Fut the people demand a vigorous war, and speedy and decisive results. The more promptly the Government moves, the more zealously will it be sustained."

The New York Times has the following from it correspondent at the Federal Capital:

Washington, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

"The telegraph is "open" again between thicity and the North—that is to say, the wires are up.—but between the Censorship of the Government here, and of the Secosionists at Baltimorit is utterly impossible to get over the line any full, just and true statement of affairs here. You

corps of Washington correspondents were prompt ly on hand last night, soon as the line was reported "open" and filed with the operators, very full and interesting reports of the state of affairs here, together with some reflections upon the policy of the Administration in connection with the war question. The Censor, in fulfillment of his instructions, struck out and refused to send nearly one-third of these dispatches, and Marshall Kane, representing the authorities of Baltimore, stoped nearly all of the remaining two-thirds. As a consequence, your dispatches for this morning's Times must be accepted, not as the reports of your correspondents, but rather as the motley jumble effected by agreement between the Government on one hand, and the Baltimore rebels on the other. From another source, you will be informed specifically, as to the erasures made from your correspondence, by order of the Government in one case—and you will also be shown, what were the facts and truths which Marshall KANE would not, or dared not, let go to the people of the North,—and which, consequently he suppressed. Of course, this espionage and Censorship of the Press can only delay but cannot prevent the ultimate publication of your correspondendence from this point.
"The Government, in striking out from dis

patches anything relating to contemplated movements of troops, perhaps exercises a proper caution, called out by a military necessity. It is a sort of "appropriation of private property to the public use," when the *Times*' dispatches are suppressed and destroyed; but it will not contri-bute in the least towards calming the public mind of the North, or tend to make your people any more patient under the evils inflicted upon the country, by those who are attempting to prove the Republican Government a failure, and to substitute military despotism therefor."

BUSINESS AND FINANCE. Immediately after our last article under this nead, the trump of war was sounded, and now for a month the thought of business has almost been banished from men's minds. Every man has been absorbed in preparing for the coming conflict, and the gravest of our mer-chants, when they inquire of each other "What business resembles water—if crowded out of one place, it runs to another; if it finds no outlet South, it seeks for it in the West, at home, abroad, everywhere. This sudden cvilmination to the war point in political affairs has a disastrous effect in many quarters throwing many persons out of employ, closing up some branches of manufactures, and producing for a time general derangement, distrust, and something like stagnation. On the other hand, it produces a large demand for men for the public service, and prevents any of that distress arising from surplus labor which inevitably follows a great depression inbusiness from ordinary causes.

There is no reason, therefore, to apprehend

any decline in the price of labor, for there will be quite a sufficient demand for all that may be left after the wants of government are supplied. The losses to arise from this sharp turn will fall mainly upon merchants who are largely extended, and more especially upon the dry goods interest in New York, who hold heavy stocks of foreign merchandise, and for the reason that a large portion of those stocks come under the head of luxuries and superfluities, and that the money which has generally been so freely invested in them is now turned to other and more unselfish uses.

The Davis proclamation, ordaining piracy as a lawful pursuit, has caused a great deal of excitement, of which the underwriters have taken advantage by adding one per cent. on West India premiums—showing evidently by their moderation that they think the risk from that source very small; and they are quite right It may be that there are greater fools in the cotton States than Davis himself, and if there are, it is possible that some of them may venture to sea under his commission; but we shall not believe it till we know it. To engage in the slave trade is perfect security in comparison.

Supposing such a pickeroon should get to sea and make a prize, what would she do with it The chance of getting it into a Southern port will not be one in a thousand; all other ports in the world are closed to it—recapture and a pirate's end to the prize crew almost certain, while the pickeroon has no port of refuge unless she can run a close blockade and get back to cottn-o-dom. Mercantile and nautical men ridicule the idea of such a desperate game being attempted.
One thing is certain, however, if it should be, and a few desperadoes get to sea and make some captures, the whole civilized world will thereby be united against the suurpers in the South who

pretend to be a Government.

Meantime, the first excitement is wearing off. and men begin to turn one eye at least to business, to consider what articles of merchandise will be likely to rise or to fall, and to act on their impressions. Under this influence the purchases impressions. Under this influence the purchases and sales of the past week have been quite large, especially in the limited list of Southern preductions of which we are likely to be deprived of the usual supply by the blockade—such as naval stores, rice, &c., and lucky holders have realized handsome profits. Trade with the promises better things than have been realized of late; as the surplus product ions of the West-ern States find their way to market, exchanges will become equalized, remit tances as easily made, and orders sent forward.

Our foreign trade is fatill in the most favorable Our foreign trade is fittll in the most favorable condition—large exprirts against small imports—an increasing he hance in our favor, and the gold current still running to our shores, giving us daily additional strength in the real raw material—MONET, while the cotton States—having nothing to export or to sell—are daily growing weaker. Men enough may be had anywhere, but they cannot long be kept together unless they are fed and paid.

A bull summer—duller than usual—may be

A dull summer—duller than usual—may be antis pated, but before the fall trade comes on, it will be found that the predicted transfer of commerce to Southern ports, which was to build them up at our expense, has nothing to rest upon that the grass crop will be in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, instead of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.—Boston

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF, DAVIS. A letter dated at Montgomery on the 18th inst., and published in the Savannah Republican "Vice President STEPHENS has returned to the

"Vice President STEPHENS has returned to the city, and will fill the Presidential chair in the temporary absence of His Excellency, who is reported to be making arrangements for establishing his head-quarters at Richmond. This is of itself a significant fact. His army of fifty thousand men will be equipped and ready for the field in thirty days' time, and will be joined by as many more, if necessary, before he reaches head-quarters. DANGER AT WASHINGTON.

The New York Times of last Friday, has the following somewhat startling article upon the clanger to which Washington is exposed:-

"We confess, that, with all our confidence in the Administration and Gen. Scott, we are not satisfied that the Capital is out of danger. 'The journals have been filled with notices of the arrival of troops at Washington from day to day; and yet we are informed, from a perfeetly reliable source, that two days ago there were less than 13,000 troops in that city. There are about 2,500 at the Relay House, and perhaps 5,000 at Annapolis and along the road. ton, is estimated at 15,000; but it will proba stand now, we do not see how it would be pos ble, within three or four days, to marsha

Capital.
"Our accounts from Virginia lead us to believe that not less than 40,000 troops are at various points within that State; but all within three days of Washington, if put in motion by an energetic and vigorous commander. From persons whom we believe to be entirely trustworthy, we learn that these troops are all good ighting men; that there is an entire absence frowdyism and dissipation in the ranks; and c frowdy ism and dissipation in the ranks; and that they are all, apparently, thoroughly zealous