the country whence you shall never return, the conclusion. I leave my readers to do I hope you have made ample provisions the same. Emma was dead for the journey." "O," said the King, "I have made no provision at all." Then, on the previous evening, she was taken said Rochester, "take this staff, for you ill, and at seven o'clock on the folare a greater fool than 1. Long since I lowing morning, in accordance with her made provision for this great journey."- words, she had "gone to be with Reader, are we like the wise man, or the Jesus! foolish King?

RESURRECTION TO LIFE. Although death has been looking over the shoulder of life, life has been treading on the heels of death. Thousands who were dead in trespasses and sins, during the past year, have heard the voice of him who is the resurrection and the life, and they now live a life of faith on the Son of God. The Holy Spirit has been poured out in remarkable effusions upon the inhabitants of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Sweden. The Italian masses have heard from the lips of colporteurs, in their own language, the unsearchable riches of Christ. And in many districts they have exchanged the dim lantern of papal superstition, for the lamp of truth. In Spain, formerly so intolerant, the Gospel has made considerable progress. And now, on the mountains of Castile, as well as in the plains of Arragon, many are found, who, instead of worshipping the Virgin and chanting their Ave Marias and their Pater Nosters, offer their adoration to the Virgin's son, and the name of Jesus is the burden of their songs. Very many Jews of Tangier, in the North of Africa, and elsewhere, have been led to believe that Jesus whom their fathers crucified, is really the Christ, and they profess faith in him as their Saviour. In fact, all Africa is now more than any previous time open for the Gospel. She is stretching out her hands unto God, and begging for the bread of life. From the eastern and western coasts is borne on the winds the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." In India, and in all Southern Asia, caste is losing power; ignorance, error, and superstition are warming before the light of the Gospel. Missionaries never had so many inquirers as now. In China, truth and error seem largely commingled. This leads us to rejoice with fear. We rejoice that truth has been disseminated—we fear lest it be overcome by error. Even the stalwart, degraded bushmen of Australia, whom some naturalists felt loth to class with the human species, have heard the tidings of salvation, and felt the power of the Gospel. One of their number is proclaiming to them the story of their Saviour's love, and thus he proves that he is not only a man, but by being a christian, he is the "highest style of man." In va-

Childrens' Column.

rious parts of the world, scores of seamen

have been brought to a knowledge of the

truth. The fulness of the sea is being

converted to God. The past year, then,

has been one of great events A few

more such years, and the Gospel will

trembles under the footsteps of her ad-

vancing Lord. But yet there are many

dark places, and there is much work to be

done. Hence we should labour, and wait

that when the Master comes he may ap-

prove of our conduct, and say, "friends,

WISHING.

BY WM. ALLINGHAM.

come up higher."

A CHILD'S SONG. Ring-ting! I wish I were a Primrose, A bright yellow Primrose blowing in the Spring. The stooping boughs above me,
The wandering bee to love me,
The fern and moss to creep across,
And the Elm-tree for our king!

Nay stay! I wish I were an Elm-tree,
A great lofty Elm-tree with green leaves gay!
The winds would set them dancing, The sun and moonshine glance in, The birds would house among the boughs, And sweetly sing

O—no!! wish I were a Robin,
A Robin or a little Wren, everywhere to go;
Through forest, field, or garden,
And ask no leave or pardon,
Till Winter comes with icy thumbs

Well—tell! Where should I fly to, Where go to sleep in the dark wood or dell? Before a day was over, Home comes the rover, For mother's kiss-sweeter this Than any other thing.

LITTLE EMMA.

It was a winter's evening in the year 1853: the wind was howling mournfully through the crevices of an old shattered house in the vicinity of St. Pauls's churchyard, and the rain was falling pitilessly on the stone pavements of the great city, as I was sitting cheerfully beside a blazing fire, with a happy group of young smiling faces around me. The house was blest with many comforts, though the inmates were in humble circumstances.

countenance above the rest which seemed to produce a lively animation in our small circle, and attracted the admiration of all present. The child's name was Emma. She had only that afternoon returned from a visit to the country, and her healthful appearance was peculiarly striking. More than once during the evening did I take her on my knee and talk to her about heaven and happiness. I remember saying at one time,

Among that happy group there was one

"Emma, suppose God was to call you away to-night, in the midst of your mirth, would you be afraid to die?"

A pause for about a moment followedthen she sweetly, and with a degree of holy assurance which I could not fail to remark, replied—

"I should go and be with Jesus."

The evening passed away in the inno-cence of childhood's mirth. It grew late, and I bade adieu to my youthful

Business compelled me to visit the in-mates of the same house on the next even-ing. I calculated upon an hour's happy society and innocent sport with the dear children. On my road I thought of dif-facent ways in which I could amuse them.

Three hours after I had left the house

Scarce ten hours had elapsed from the time that happy, healthful, blooming child had uttered these words than she saw them realized! What a realization! Young reader, this is a solemn lesson!

Emma was young, and so are you—but she was not too young to die; neither are you. If God should think fit to call you away in as short a time, and give you so short a notice-" are you prepared to die?" Die you must. Are you prepared? Let me remind you, God is prepared to meet you; are you prepared to meet him?

"I do not fear to die!" Is this your testimony? Happy, happy child! Happier, ten thousand times than the monarch with a glittering crown, lined with the choicest velvet, who is destitute of such a

FAITHFUL IN THE LEAST.—We have often admired the fidelity of that noble boy who stood "amid the battle wreck, when all but him had fled;" who, while the flames leaped wildly from shroud to shroud, waited his father's permission to go. This was fidelity—which, though it cost the boy his life, won for him a noble name. Our fidelity may never be called to a test so severe; yet there are tests every day of our lives, by which we may prove ourselves and know whether we have the principle of fidelity or not. The Scriptures say, "He that is faithful in the least is faithful also in much;" and whenever we see a little boy or girl faithfully doing the work appointed them, no matter how small that work, we have great confidence that when called to more difficult duties they will not shrink, but do with noble fidelity even unto death.

I once heard a father say of his little son, When I left anything for Samuel to do I was always sure to find it well done. He said this while Samuel was laying in his coffin. The hands which had done so faithfully what they had found to do were now folded cold and pale over the bosom where a heart of true fidelity once beat. Their earthly work was done. Yet when the father said this we did not feel so sad. We trusted that he had been as faithful to his Father in Heaven as to his father on earth, and hoped that his happy spirit was able to say to its Father, God, "I have finished the work thou hast given me to do."

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

universally prevail. Even now the earth ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY FEB. 13, 1861.

ANOTHER VETERAN FALLEN.

"The Fathers; where are they?" Passing wherever the post of duty is assigned, so one after another from the conflicts of the militant warfare, to the true triumphs of celestial life and glory. As will be seen in another column. Father Eastabrooks, as he was familiarly called, has recently gone to his rest. In his earlier days he was the companion of the Mannings, Hardings, Crandals, and others of like precious faith: and when stricken with years he seemed to constitute a sort of connecting link between the witnessers of the past and the present ; but the link is now broken by death's shivering power, and he too has gone to participate in the enjoyments of the upper sanctuary.

In the year 1829 we first had the pleasure of meeting our departed Brother. It was at an Association held in Canning. He was then more than 60 years of age, but he seemed like one in the full vigor of manhood. We were deeply impressed with the power of his piety. To our mind it was all pervading, giving unction and religious force to all he said and did. Whenever we have met him since, he appeared to us like one ripening fast for the Heavenly world. His constant theme was Christ, and him crucified. and happy are we to know that the great theme of his protracted life constituted his unfailing source of happiness, as he crossed the Jordan of Death. His bodily sufferings, we are informed, were extreme, but he was strong in faith, giving glory to God.

"Triumphant in thy closing eye, The hope of glory shone;
Joy breathed in thy expiring sigh,
To think the race was run."

Home Missionary Intelligence-Nor-

Rev. David Blakeney, in a letter of a recent date, thus speaks of his mission field :--

In New Bandon where I labour one fourth of my time a gracious revival is now in progress chiefly through the instrumentality of the Methodist friends. I have just returned from a short visit there, and might here state, that, although at present there is but one per-son professing Baptist sentiments in that region. I have reasons to hope that very soon a Baptist church will be organized.

At Armstrong Brake the cause is not as encouraging as I could wish, but in the region beyond that, at Jacket River, and River Charlo the prospect is very cheering, the congregations are increasingly large, attentive and solemn. There are at present two meeting houses in course of erection, chiefly through Presbyterian liberality designed to be free for all evangelical denominations. We expect to be permitted the privilege of occupying them statedly when completed. I need hardly remind my brethren that we hope to be remembered by them at a throne of grace.

Hoping the great head of the church will abundantly bless the missionary enterprise.

DAVID BLAKNEY

Rev. G. Hixon writing from Mewcastle, Mi-

amichi, on the 29th ult., says :-"I can lay before you, at this time, little more than a statement of the manner in which I spend my time. I had hoped that when the hurry of autumn was over, and the long evenings of winter, so conducive to reflection, had come religion would have received due attention, but however deeply the current of salvation may be flowing slight are its manifest ef-

However the attendance on religious mee ings is generally very good, and no eviden hostility to the truth. Brother David Blakne visited us the last of December. He labored with us for a week. The weather, however,

The first of this month, by request of Brother Edwards, I visited Blessfield, and remained there for two weeks. I found the work of

The Story of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, on our lest age, will not in future occupy more than a clumn or a column and a half of each issue.

ON REVIVALS.

NO. III.

I promised in my last number to speak of the objections which have been made to revivals of religion. Two or three centuries ago a book was written by a master mind called " An Apology for the Bible:" At the present day one almost thinks such a title a desecration. Apologize to daring, impious, sinful man for God's own Revelation of Himself, and of all His wonderous mercies to these very men Apologize for the most precious gift, after the Unspeakable Gift" of His dear Son, which our Heavenly Father ever bestowed on His rebellious children! Yet such was the case. and it can only be accounted for from the general disregard of all religion in those times. almost feel as if I were about to fall into an error of the lke kind when I undertake to defend these gracious revivals of religion from the varied objections of man's depraved heart. But as I shall be told, I dare say, by those at least who read the Bible, that it is not the real Work of God to which the e objections are pointed, but the spurious arts of man in "getting up" revivals by means of protracted meetings, exciting preaching, prayer, exhortations, and singing, with sometimes a little unnecessary machinery; all which, it is urged, arouse the natural feelings, but are attended with very little if any, of the spirits work. And further, that the force of this objection is seen in the numbers who profess to have been converted, but afterward relapse into worldliness and many of the sirs from which they appeared to have escaped. There is much that is plausible in these ob-

ections. It must be admitted that many do draw back," become cold, and shun the paths of righteousness in which once they walked with free and happy steps; others do not their "first works," or return as the 1860 Scriptures so forcibly express it, "like the Feb. 3d. dog to his vomit." It must also be admitted that there is in the meetings referred to, in the arousing and heart stirring appeals, and the neavenly hymns of Zion, much that touches the imagination, and affects the natural feelings. But granting all this, still we assert that, whether a revival be begun by the spirit, inciting to the use of means, or whether by the use of means at first which God has afterwards blest, there is invariably a large measure of the Spirit's work in all these; for, there always have been, in either case, some who, showing at the outset the rejoicing and happy evidences of a renewed heart, have gone on with steady progress, increasing in the knowledge of God, and presenting year after year the fruits of a living faith. Such persons have convinced the most strenuous obiectors, that there is a change which can only be ascribed to the Work of God. Then, if some be saved by means of even "got up" revivals, so called, if the souls of even a few be redeemed from the terrible power of sinrescued from the grasp of the destroyer, and the doom of an endless death; if there be any weight in the thought conveyed in the Saviour's awful words, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul!" Then, I ask, how can you undertake the fearful responsibility of objecting to any mode of acting within the range of scripture and of reason, by which these souls of eternal value have thus been saved? With all reverence let me use the language of the Holy Volume—"What is the chaff to the wheat saith the Lord of Oh! brother of a sinful humanity, unhappy in yourself, and sadly complaining, you scarcely know why, because you are still bearing about with you the heavy burden of a lost soul: let not the delusion of an unhumbled heart cheat you of the same immortal prize! "The land of triumph lies before you!" "The sweet fields of Eden, where the tree of life is blooming" expand with all the brightness and blessedness of an eternal heaven over you!" "'Tis God's all animating voice" that calls you! Heed not bjections, regard not the doings of othersbut save, save yourself from waking up in a world after this brief existence is ever, where the word revival can never be heard, nor can any of its blessed results ever again be pressed on your regards; for there "the worm" of a rejected Saviour "dieth not," and there "the

fire" of spurned and abused mercies "shall never be quenched!" Shall not the saved of the Lord in the Corinthian Church be acknowledged because many even in that early period of the Christian Work. repaired to the heavenly feast of the Lord's Sup-per to eat with gluttony and drink to drunkenness? Shall the Irish revivals, which have rescued so many thousands from the paths of vice, be deemed spurious, or a source of dread, because of the prostrations, and strange sights and sounds which accompanied that "Wonderful Work of God?" Never has anything good been wrought among the Sons of Men in this fallen world, but its glad footsteps have been tracked by the stealthy and sullen shadow of the evil one; and "Get thee behind me Satan," was not said or written for Peter alone, but for all those who are tempted by high and proud thoughts. Man never puts forth his hand to reach the fruit of the "Tree of Knowledge," but clustering all over its thickly waving branches and bright Summer leaves, spring forth the sad memorials of the Fall, the mingled "Good and Evil!" The Divine Redeemer has taught us to expect such things in His beautiful parable of the "Sower." "Some." he says, "received the Word with joy, but in time of temptation fell away." Some had the good seed with which their hearts were awakened, choked by going back to the "cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches." none withstood the shock of this world's perils but those whose faith was fixed on "the stonethe tried stone—the precious corner stone—the sure foundation; and having the blessed hope

springing from such faith, with all uprightness and earnestness of soul, are constantly endeavor-ing to "purify themselves even as He is pure." And you, my christian brother, whose soul has long since been disentangled from the meshes of sin; whose footsteps no longer wander on the "dark mountains;" whose bright path is now in the calm sunshine of that peaceful vale which has its end in the everlasting hills of God,—that Home above, where all is love;"-Oh! never from you let there come a voice of doubt-a look of distrust-to throw over the heavenly brightness of some Work of God a saddening cloud but remembering the imperfection which hangs like a pall over the best and present of earthly things, be glad and thankful that the "signs of the times" shew the "moon is breaking"—the mountain tops are bathing in the bursting sunlight-soon the depths of the vallies shall b covered with light, and all the earth become ra-diant with those beams of the "Son of Righteousness" which shall dispel the reign of sin, chain the powers of darkness, and bring in the long rest of the Millennial glory.

Peace.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

We called attention to this subject in our last ssue. The religious statistics of thirty-nine colleges as given in the Watchman and Reflecto of the 7th inst, indicate the immense importance of devout supplication to the God of grace in

Out of the 5771 students in these institutions, 2274 are members of churches, and 1204 are preparing for the ministry. All except one hold class or other prayer meetings, of which five are daily meetings. From several institutions no returns have been received, and among these are some such large ones as Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Virginia. Of the 1193 students in the 21 theological seminaries reported, 75 are intending to be missionaries. Several important institutions, among them the Hamilton, are not included in this statement. It appears from these figures, that considerably less ed there for two weeks. I found the work of the Lord prospering in a good degree, an account of which you will doubtless have received ere this.

During this month I have travelled 233 miles; visited 30 families; attended 6 conference meetings, and preached 15 sermons."

Enwarp Hickson.

and Rochester, the missionary spirit is characterized as deep and active; in several other colleges, as healthy though moderate; in six others, as almost wholly wanting. The reports from the greater part of the theological seminaries speak of an elevated and earnest tone of piety In about half of them the missionary spirit is de cribed as decided and increasing.

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Jan. 10. By bal. on hand brou't down, £150 11 92 SOLOMON HERSEY. Per Jas. W. HERSEY. St. John, Feb. 1st, 1861.

Memorandum of various amounts of Money for each object.

To Cash paid A. McL. Seely, on account Home Missions, ON ACCOUNT FOREIGN MISSIONS. Aug. 10. Paid F. A. Cosgrove's order per Chas. Spurden, \$52.00
Paid proportion due general
Education per F. A. Cosgrove's order, - \$114.75 Paid F.A. Cosgrove's order on account Ministerai Educa-tion, per Rev. I. Wallace, 66.40 Paid do. do. Sab. Schools, \$4.00

Paid to do. do., on superanu-ated fund, - \$60.00 Amount for Home Missions, Foreign Missions, General Education, " Ministerial do.,
" Sabbath Schools,

" Infirm Minister Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visitor. ORDINATION.

An Ecclesiastical Council convened with the Baptist Church, in Caledonia, Albert County, on Thursday, the 7th inst., to consider the propriety of Ordaining Bro. Thomas Blakeney to the work of the Gospel ministry. The council organized by choosing Rev. J. Chase, Moderator, and Bro. James E. Wells, Clerk. The candidate gave a full, explicit, and satisfactory statement of his christian experience, call to the ministry, views of doctrines and ordinances of the Church The Ordination services took place in the following order: Rev. James Irvin, appointed to read the Scriptures: Brother S. Smith to lead in prayer Sermon by Rev. James Trimble; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. James Goldrup; Charge and Hand of Fellowship, by the Moderator: Charge to the Church, by the Rev. Patrick Duffy: Closing Prayer, by the candidate. The services were deeply interesting.

JAMES E. WELLS, Clerk. Harvey, February 8, 1861.

For the Baptist and Visitor.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- I was very much pleased to see in the Minutes the series of Resolutions on Ministerial Education, moved by the Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Miles, and Cady, at the last meeting of the Western Association. It has long been my opinion that the great error of the Baptist churches in this Province, lies in ordaining and sending forth men to be the exponents of the denomination, who are not qualified by Education, solid ability, or intellectual status, for so grave a responsibility.

The Baptist body in this Province has become a large and respectable portion of its inhabitants; yet it cannot be denied, that their ministers, as a class, fail to come up to the requirements of the denomination and of the day. Of course there are many honourable exceptions.

If the lay members of the body have risen in respectability and intelligence, surely the clergy should rise also. The teacher should know more than the taught. In Great Britain and the United States (except, perhaps, some of the Western settlements,) it is necessary for a clergyman of any sect, to possess education and intel-ligence, before he can obtain a situation; and if that rule were adopted here, it would be an immense gain to the influence and usefulness of the Baptist people.

The writer is a believer in the "future of the Baptists," but he feels certain that, until some means are devised to make less wide the doors of admission into the ministry, it will continue (in this Province) to

Then it cannot be too often repeated, or too loudly proclaimed, that the time has come when Ministerial Education is an absolute necessity. Yours, &c.,

Grand Lake, Feby. 2nd.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1st., 1861. Rev. I. E. BILL, St. John, N. B.

Dear Brother,-We are pleased with

the Lord." In Williams, Wake Forest, Oberlin that calm and scholarly production can estimate its value. Every important Library in America that could contribute to its perfection, and many of the renowned Lipraries of Europe have been consulted. For thirty years, Dr. Conant has been gathering the materials for this very work. Happily the Bible Union providentially opened the way for perfecting the work by the aid of an apparatus which no scholar by himself, could ever command.

At the Anniversary in October our prospects were very bright for a prosperous and vigorous year. But the terrible political agitations which have been desolating our whole land have brought upon us a sudden and unforseen crisis. We know of several liberal friends who have been reduced to poverty by these revulsions. Full \$3.000 that had been promised by this time to the Union, has failed to reach us. Yet for all this, by the incessant labors and self-denials of all our brethren, we have carried the work on. And by the continued favor of the Lord, and the aid of his people, we shall outride every storm, and complete the great object to which so many are consecrating their best energies, and for which success so many are pleading at the throne of grace.

Under these circumstances, it seems to us that our beloved friends in the Provinces will do more than ever for the Bible Union. Its revisers, though among the best of living scholars, are nevertheless poor in this world's goods. They have laid their time, talents, learing and lives upon the altar of pure versions, confiding in God and in his people's care. We must not forsake them now.

We feel certain that the Lord is designing some great good for our country. This trial is all right. We feel willing to suffer the chastisements of God; for we shall learn thereby the peaceable fruits of righteousness. Pray for us; and may the Lord inspire the hearts of his p ople to rally now around the cause of the Bible Union, in this hour of need. Everything is moving on vigorously, and we believe the cause will be crowned with favor to the end.

Yours affectionately, C. A. BUCKBEE, Asst. Treasurer.

From Rev. J. N. Harris, Ithica, N. Y.

Messes. Editors,—Allow me to congratulate you on the enlarged and improved condition of your paper. The change must add to the pleasure and profit of your readers, advance the interests of the denomination, increase the number of your subscribers, and, in the end, be a source of profit to the publisher. A first class religious paper cannot easily become a failure in this day of reading and intelligence. For the past few months we have been most frantic seekers could desire. First came the Japanese Commissioners

146.92 from their far-off Island home, where their nation had long nestled in its exclusiveness, amid the waters of the broad Pacific. Next came the leviathan of steamships awaking a nation's curiosity, and inducing multitudes from their distant homes on a visit to the Metropolis of the Western world. Soon after we were favored with the presence of the amiable and accomplished son of England's noble Queen, and Heir Apparent to the throne of a nation that justly claims for her government, her institutions, and her people, the admiration of every land. Our Presidential election followed, amidst party divisions, sectional bitterness, wide-spread political calumnies, threats of secession in case of defeat, from the social tyrants of the age, and a firmness of principle in the lovers of freedom, as has not been usual in such contests. And now we have what Treason, embezzlement, secession, seizure of public property by the troops of Seceding States, threats of violence and bloodshed, troops collected at our national Capitol to prevent its seizure, the assassination of our President elect, and to secure his inauguration; a Convention called to form a Southern Confederacy; another in session to preserve the Union; the decline in all kinds of business; an increasing fear of civil war; the defense of Slavery, by Jew and Gentiles in our Northern pulpits; all sorts and shades of opinions among statesmen and politicians; an unusual bitterness of feeling between persons whose views on Slavery differ, the decline of true piety, and an administration without courage or energy, that has no confidence in itself, and the confidence of no one .-No one knows what to think, what to do, or what will come next. Some are indifferent. Others are pleased. The great mass are serious. Christians are hoping in the Lord alone. Ithaca, Feb. 4, 1861.

Religions Intelligence.

The London Freeman of the 16th ult.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER .- During the past week the meetings for prayer have been almost universal both in town and country. In Lon-don, whence the information is most complete, the meetings have not only been general, but have been in almost all cases well attended. At Freemasons' Hall the meetings have been each day well attended. At some of the meetings the written requests for remembrance in prayer were very numerous, and some of the individual cases were very affecting. As to the character of the meetings generally, The the character of the meetings generally, The Record says:—The metropolium meetings have been characterised by a deep solemnity of feeling. A holy unction pervaded the addresses and petitions. All things were done decently and in order; and no gainsayer could have been present without having his opinions seriously modified, if not entirely changed. The accounts also which we have received from the country testify that a similar spirit has marked the proceedings throughout. has marked the proceedings throughout. There have been no excitement or extravagance, no impassioned appeals, which, while they occasion a transient agitation, leave the heart more callous than before, but a succession ed those who have participated in this heaven-ly work. We doubt not that many a listener has comprehended more fully the power of prayer, and that when the secrets of all hearts

Dear Brother,—We are pleased with the improvement in the appearance of the Visitor. Conforming to the new name our exchanges will hereafter be sent to the "New Brunswick Baptist, Saint John, N. B."

Your notice of Dr. Conant's Revision of Matthew, and the Appendix on Baptism, has been read by Drs. Wychoff and Armitage. It is a worthy tribute to a great work. No one who is not cognizant of the long and patient toil in the preparation of the long and patient to the long and patient t

world, he sank lower and lower, till at last he was reduced to gaining a wretched subsistence as a street conjurer. On Saturday evening he was found in the dirty parlour of a low public-house in Sheffield. He had wandered thither to a fair. Having spent his gains in a week of drunkenness, he was sitting in a state of stupid wretchedness. One of his companions, a quack doctor, was engaged in roughly searching amongst some papers in box. As he flung the papers about, a little book fell on the floor; the firelight glanced on its gilt leaves, and Craig said, with the instinct of a Scotchman, 'What a beautiful little book!' 'Oh, it's only a Testament I bought for fourpence.' 'Fourpence!' said Craig, 'why I'll give you that for it.' He handed the man fourpence, and the little book changed owners. Dim memories of childish readings rose up before his mind and he are readings rose up before his mind, and he resolved to study the book the next morning-Sunday. The dirty room being comparatively quiet, he began to read. He read on and on, till he reached the First Epistle to the Corinthians. There a verse arrested him. The whole wicked course of his life seemed to pass before his mind; his sins appeared to him as they never had done before, and one thought laid hold of his mind with resistless power-How now shall I escape from the wrath to come?' A city missionary who was in the habit of visiting this public-house found Craig in this state. He read with him, spoke to him, prayed with him, pointed him to a Savi our's love, to the blood of a crucified Redeemer, and after a while he found pardon and peace. He is now a devoted worker in the cause of Christ; and Mr. Bewley, of Dublin, proposes employing him in the system of tract colportage which he is engaged in organising

in this country ' BAPTIST.

AUSTRALIA.—The correspondent of the London Freeman writes :-"In connection with our own denomination

efforts are being made to open a Baptist cause at West Maitland-the largest town in the colony out of Sydney. The Rev. Philip Lane. of Hinton, has been preaching in the Olympic Theatre to large congregations. The Baptists throughout the colony are getting quite dis-heartened. We send home for ministers, we send money home for their passage and outfit -but no one seems inclined to come. We are waking up to the momentous fact that English Christians are indisposed to help, and we must look in other quarters for ministerial assistance. America has already promised us her support. The Baptist Colonial Missionary Society have sent home funds to secure ministers—once, twice, or three times have they forwarded to England this invitation, but it has never been regarded. With whom does the blame rest? Is it all on your side, or are not our terms sufficiently remunerative, or our prospects sufficiently promising? Is our phere so limited? how is it, why is it we cannot get ministers from England? Do exert all your power through your columns to bring this matter prominently before the Christian public; it is a matter of great importance to our denomination. Our Sydney Baptist churches are making a little progress; I believe next Lord's-day several young persons will make the profession of their faith in favored with as much excitement as its Christ in their ordinance of baptism. The Sabbath-schools in connection with both

> BAPTISTS IN RUSSIA. Mr. Niemetz, a Baptist missionary of Memel

churches are progressing favourably."

Prussia, writes :-" On Sabbath, September 2d, the church in Memel were visited by about twenty persons from Russia, eleven of whom were baptized. Most of the others were members, who in past years have become witnesses for the truth. Most of the eleven who were baptized were Lettish people, whose peculiar dialect prevails in Kurland, and particularly in the plain country. We were able to communicate with them through some of our brethren, who acted as interpreter. These converts said that, instead of eleven, perhaps fifty more would come to us to be baptized, who had already believed in the same Lord, but who were obliged to delay. Hundreds more of this tribe are seeking the Lord. It is an interesting circumstance that on the Sabbath above mentioned, prayer was offered in the chapel in four different languages, German, English, Lithuanian, and Lettish. Soon may all ongues confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to he glory of God the Father."

BAPTISTS IN SWEDEN.

The number of baptized believers at the close of the year 1859 was 4,311, with ninetysix churches. At present there are twelve colporters supported by the liberality of American Christians, and several supported by the Missionary Union of Stockholm. These colperters are faithful, tried men, and their labors have been blessed to the conversion of many souls; but their number is insufficient for the demand. The cry is heard from many destitute places, "Come to us." The want of places of worship is often a serious obstacle in the way. Our brethren must preach just where and as they can, mostly in private houses, where the rooms are sometimes filled almost to suffocation, sometimes in barns, and sometimes in the open air.

UNITED STATES.

Brother G. D. Ballentine in a recent letter to Zion's Advocate, says :-"You, as well as the many friends of this

branch of Zion will be pleased to learn, that at our conference meeting last Satuday, we were greatly rejoiced in receiving three new members into Church fellowship with us. It was indeed a happy time. Though the at-tendance was larger than usual all seemed to be deeply affected. We could truly say the

FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

A gentleman came to the meeting in a perfeetly careless state, but thinking, as many do, that he would like to see what was going on. In this spirit he came in. Requests for prayer from children were being read as he entered, and the arrow, he said, entered into his soul. He thought of three little children whom he had left at home, who had never heard him pray. He went up-town in great distress of mind, and last night he gave himself up to God. This morning, he continued, I called my family together. I told them that I was going to read a chapter in the Bible, and pray with them and for them. My little daughter,

with them and for them. My little daughter, who has always been a very religious little child, came and stood by me, and, placing her little hand upon my knee, said: "Oh! father, I am so glad we are going to have prayers." Before I could get upon my knees that child was down upon hers, and I seemed to be led by her in the duty of prayer.

Some time since, a young German, who spoke very imperfect English, asked prayer for a German family of seventeen persons, for whose salvation he had become most deeply interested. Soon after asking prayer, he set up a prayer meeting in the Dwelling of the German, and it was not long before the German mother was crying out for mercy. Then a daughter-in-law was smitten of the Spirit, and both found peace. Soon after a third was converted. And now the young man comes with the follwing thanksgiving:—

"Beloved Brethren; it has pleased the Lord at last to hear our prayers. Eleven

The Minutes of the New Jersey Convention show that there are in the State 120 Baptist churches, with 96 pastors, and 17,121 members. The additions in the year by baptism were 933. The churches without trade is an animal seven 183 Bunday schools, with 1,745

teachers, 11,861 scholars, and 43,182 books in their libraries.

The Bible has been translated into 260 languages and dialects, and is ready for 690,000,000 of the inhabitants of the earth; but only 100,000,000 have as yet received it.

The most remarkable instance of missionary activity in Germany is in the parish of Harmansburg, in the kingdom of Hanover, of which the zealous Harms is pastor. They have a number of missionaries in the foreign field, have a ship of their own to take others there, and keep up a correspondence with them. During the last year they raised 34,000 thalers, nearly \$24,000.

Secular Department.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TERMS OF THE BAPTIST AND VISITOR. remittances received by us per up to lst of March, see we will send the Bap-tist and Visitor, as follows:— To May 1, 1861, ... for ... \$0.50 " Sept 1, 1861, ... " " Jan. 1, 1862, ... " ... 1.50

" May 1. 1862, ... " ... 2.00 Subscriptions already received will be credite

according to the above scale. Will receive the Baptist and Visitor as follows:

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, 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 trust this statement is clear and definite, and will be considered satisfactory,
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 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 themselves in behalf 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 also oblige us by sending the names and Post Office address of local Agents, so that we can pub-

lish them.

General Agents for this paper:

Rev. J. V. Tabor,

Rev. W. A. Troop,

Mr. L. McLean,

HENRY E. SEELYE, Esq.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY. JOHN S. COLPITIS, Esq.,.... Salisbury BAMFORD G. WILSON,......Upper Salisbury JOHN MCKENZIE..... LEWIS CONSTANTINE,.... ..Shediac. ..Memramcook J. T. Toot, WILLIAM BISSETT,..... .Dorchester.

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WM. BLINKHORN,.....Lower Macan.

THE NEWS.

WM. G. FREEMAN......Amherst.

NOVA SCOTIA.

... Port Elgin.

THE MAIL FROM ENGLAND. The Royal Mail Steamer Canada, which left Liverpool on the 26th January, and Queenstown on the 27th, arrived at Halifax last Friday.

Owing to the prompt arrangements of the Hon'ble Mr. Steadman, Post Master General the mail arrived here Saturday evening, by spe-cial train from Moncton, driven at express speed. By this activity of the Post Master General, we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning, some of the latest items of European news.

GREAT BRITAIN. There appears to be considerable alarm in England at the aspect of affairs in the Southern States, especially with reference to the supply of Cotton, The Times says, that the American Revolution is advancing with rapid strides; that there is every reason to fear a civil war; and that it looks upon the prospect with unaffected horror. The Times then says:—" Independently horror. The Times then says:—"Independently of our natural sympathies, we have enormous interests at stake—such interests, indeed, that our charity must begin at home. We deplore the political catastrophe, but our first thoughts must necessarily be given to its commercial effects. If the Southern States of the Union are fects. convulsed by war, a servile insurrection will be only too probable an incident of the strife; if the slaves rebel, the cotton crop perishes; and with the failure of the cotton crop, comes paralysis of our own staple manufacture. The question is so momentous that it cannot be too seriously urged, or too expeditiously entertained. Lancashire depends on South Carolina, and what South Carolina is doing, becomes terribly evident from each successive despatch.

"The number of people actually dependent on our cotten manufactures for their daily bread in

our cotten manufactures for their daily bread, is estimated at nearly 4,000,000—that is to say, at about one-sixth of the entire porulation of Great Britain. The extent to which our export trade depends on the same branches of industry, is expressed by the fact, that cotton goods constituted more than one-third of the aggregate exports of 1859. Finally, the degree in which we have hitherto depended for the material of all this trade on the Southern States of the Union, appears from the statement, that upon an average of the last four years, America sent us 77 per cent. of all the cotton we consumed. That much is admitted; and the deduction is at once so obvious, und so alarming, that we do not see how it coul

Mr. Joseph Nelson who visited this City with Lord Bury, publishes a letter in the Times to point out that even if the English writ of Habeas Corpus is allowed in Canada, the Slave Anderson must remain in gaol in Toronto until spring, as he cannot be brought through the United States, and the route through New Brunswick, at this season, is not to be thought of. Mr. Nelson somewhat exaggerates the difficulties of travelling from Quebec to Halifax in winter; but he urges, that the completion of a line of railway between those two Cities, is fast becoming a great National necessity. He points out the absurdity of the Queen's writ of Habeas Corpus being compelled to pass through the United

The London Times of the 24th ult. has another Southern States, it says, "it is clear that a man may there hold up his hand for secession, make a speech, proceed to arm himself, and actually seize a fort, without loss of caste, and without being one bit the less fit to show himself in any

"In one way the question is working its out. Trade has already suffered consideral interruption, people not quite knowing what be at. The most speculative genius will hard venture to guess the ups and downs of cotton it the next year or two. Our own speculators has