The Organ of the Eastern und Western Aew Brunswick Baptist Associated Churcus.

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

Bloom research sid ril avoid at ST. JOHN, nor NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

Poetry.

' As Thy Day, Thy Strength shall be."

Why art thou so weak and weary?
Why so troubled is thy heart?
Let the clouds of doubt and sadness,
Which hang o'er thy path, depart.
Hoping, loving, and believing,
Still let Faith thy watchword be,
Ah! remember, wayworn pilgrim—
As thy day, thy strength shall be,

God—thy God will not forget thee; lo Trembling heart, why dost thou fear? What tho' earthly friends forsake thee, Want the earthly menta forsite the
Wanderer, faint not—HE is near.
List not to the engry waters
Of Life's ever restless sea;
Followers of the Cross, remember,
As thy day, thy strength shall be.

Let the past with all its sorrowe, All its memories of pain, Let it hide itself in shadows, Woo it not to thee again.

Trust in God—ne'er fear the future—
Peace and joy shall come to thee;
Christian, shrink not from thy burden As thy day, thy strength shall be l

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.consti d.HUMILITY.

. TARONA SELENDO CERTAL LITLLE Colony appears

I will tell thee—I will tell thee
Where my bosom friend shall be;
Not where hollyhocks are flaunting,
But where violets scent the lea.
Not where gaudy parrots chatter,
But where larks and linnets sing;
Not with dahlias of the autumn; But with files of the spring.

But with files of the spring.

Ever birds of plainest plumage.

Scatter sweetest music round—

Ever flowers of richest odor.

I will tell thee—I will thee

Where my bosom friend shall be
Not where haughty rickes gather

Needy knaves to bend the knee:

Not where Pride looks down on Merit—
Dor where heauty dwells with scorn,
But where wealth is linked with goodness,
And the best are noblest born.

For the humblest are the wisest,
And the Meek are glory-crowned,
And the sweetest scented how rets
Grow the nearest to the ground.

From the London Freeman. THE BAPTIST BUGENTENARY.

The Ecclesiastical dove-cote is all in a flutter! Our long slumbering noontide of peace seems to be fairly ended; and unless our finals we strangely mistake the signs of the times. and eill lowe are talling upon a season of tumultuous no yarded discord and strife such as this generation has not yet seen. The year is only just begun, and already the air is darkened with crowds of pamphlets and articles the presages of the coming storm. But why such consternation?

and to instru "Come, tell us all about the war. to regard and of And what they kill each other for !"

We can afford to be light hearted about it, for our consciences are clear. What ever may be the issue of this great "Black Bartholomew" controversy, we are very con-ser and fident that the Baptists, if justice is done control to them, will come out of it not only unscathed, but with new and shining honours: And, so far as we can secure it, we mean I to supthat justice shall be done them. yanded all ya Nor do we blame our Independent breth-

- for originating all this stir. Although we cannot pay them the compliment of saying that they have a thoroughly good case, they is and may undoubtedly turn their case to very good account. If it should result in nothni statistichapels built perhaps a little sooner than bus its they are wanted, it would at least be a praiseworthy economy of time and exercise of strength; but it will do more than this; it will certainly point attention to facts, and probably to principles, which the dust of falsehood, heaped up in two centuries, has so perfectly hidden from general view bours for fifteen years have only laid bare a few of the most palpable, whereas this owlish generation has just opened its sleepy eyes, and cried out "Tee-whoo!" like DOMINIE SAMPSON'S "Prodigious!" and straightway addressed itself to sleep again. But the Bartholomew agitation will probably leave it wide awake, with its eyes open to truth, and therefore we bid the agitators " God speed !"

For ourselves, we think it is but right that we should review our own position.— Our Independent brothren point with both hands to the ministers ejected in 1662, and exclaim, "Behold our confessors and martyrs, our worthy ancestry!" They
mean to convict inconsistent, apathetic
"Evangelicals" of their numerous faults, and arouse them to a sense of duty; they dots W a mean atomaddress themselves to new and

from livings by the Act of Uniformity not pillory; Gifford, of Bristol, was driven to many were Baptists. Perhaps as many as field-preaching, often disguising himself, nany were Baptists. Perhaps as many as hirty held "Anabaptist" sentiments along with their livings, but the conjunction was, itself omineus, and we do not care to recal the memory of most of these. The "Anabaptists" of that day were too generally a scorned and hated race to allow of their holding the office of parish minister, and doing justice at the same time to their scriptural creed. We only know of three of these who, not withstanding their views on paptism, were so far tolerated by the Presbyterian and Independent parties as to be enrolled among the "Triers"; and these eminent men, Jossey, Dyke, and Tombes, owed their appointment as much perhaps to a prudent reticence on the subject of baptism, as to their undoubted and even remarkable abilities, for Thurloe expressly says of the new Establishment that the Anabaptists are admitted into it as well as the Independents and Presbyterians, yet with this provisio, that they shall not dispute one another's principia." So that the Baptists who took office under Cromwell were certainly to some degree tonguetied, and such accounts as we have of them

seem to prove this. They were not, as a

rule, the captains in the army of our faith.

Yet some glorious exceptions must be

made. We count among most illustrious confessors, four who were ejected in 1662: Jessey, rector of St. George's, Southwark; Bampfield, vicar of Sherbone, Dorset; Dyke, rector of Great Hadham, Herts; and Marsden, chaplain of Ardesley, near Wake-field York. The learned, laborious, and self-denying Henry Jessey was not only ejected but imprisoned, no doubt, because he was known to be a Baptist, and died soon after his release. Francis Bampfield, of Sherborne, also then first tasted that cup of bitterness which he soon had to drain to the dregs. He was seized whilst holding divine service in his own house, and committed to prison for promoting a seditious meeting. On his liberation he continued to preach wherever Baptists two Hundred Years ago and Now. opportunity was given. Five years later he remained for eight years together; and finally, in 1684, he died in Newgate, and so passed to a martyr's crown. Daniel Dyke's greater discretion or more influential connections saved him from a prison, but not from persecution. Understanding petter than most of his advisers, he had foreseen the approaching storm, and resigned his living at the Restoration. But this did not protect him from molestation. He was obliged to hide in holes and corners, as writs for his apprehension was issued again and again. In the later and quieter years of his life he was co-pastor with William Kiffin at Devonshire-square. Jeremiah Marsden's treubles began before the Bartholomew ejection. He was committed to York Castle in 1661, and between that period and 1674 had been compelled to change his abode no less than twenty-two times! Hunted like a patridge on the mountains he still faithfully preached the Word in barns and stables. and, after many "hair-breadth 'scapes, concluded his useful and honorable life in Newgate prison, dying there about the same time as Bampfield.

Such were our Ejected Confessors, and we have no reason to be ashamed of them but they are not the men in whose memory we chiefly glory. They were neither the founders of our Baptist church in England, nor did they lead the van of the Baptist army in those days of stormy trial. With these the world went merrily, upon the whole, until the Restoration. But there that the Liberation Society's zeslous la- were British Baptists to whom the Restor-bours for fifteen years have only laid bare ation was almost a boon, and for whom Bartholomew's-day could hardly bring any new burden of grief. Let us recount the names of some of these worthies, and show what they were doing or enduring in 1662. anob

> Canne was already in banishment, his fiery ordeal having been previously passed; Denne's labours and sufferings also were over, for he had fallen sweetly asleep in Jesus early in the year; but Bunyan had been seen in Bedford gaol since 1660, only two out of his twelve years' life in the "Den" being yet exhausted; Knollys was in prison nearly one half of the previous year, and he then fled to Holland, so that he was an exile for the second time on this Bartholomew's-day; Kiffin was seized and tried for conspiracy in the winter of 1661, and although his matchless wisdom and

ritans were mighty in the Scraptures, and he (Marshall) genied Crawston and Land and man and hardeness and her Soused frames and he (Marshall) genied frames and read man and hardeness and her frames of the Soused frames and her frames of the frames and her fram

and shouldering a pitchfork with hay to escape his vindictive pursuers, and in dae time, suffering four successive imprison-ments at their hands; Ewins, of Broadmead, Bristol, was seized for the second time, and committed to prison; Grantham, of Norwich, so affected the soldiers sent to apprehend him in the pulpit by his meek deportment, that they refused to molest him, but the next year Lincoln gaol received him and held, him fast for fifteen months : Wright, of Maidstone, was thrown into the prison of that town, and remaided there for twenty years ; and Abraham Cheere, of Plymouth, was carried violently to Exeter, and for three years was kept in bon is, suffering many and "great inhumanities from his merciless gaolers."

We might greatly extend our list, but have purposely restricted it to the principal and most conspicuous confessors of 1662. And how large the multitudes who suffered with these leaders of the host, and how various and severe their sufferings. what pen shall write? They were thrust out from their places of worship, however prisoned; when treated with indignity the requisite funds to construct the railway. they bore it in silence, and when cruelly traduced they counted it all honour to be reproached for the sake of Christ. Their ong "Bartholomew's day" had begun many years before 1662, and lasted for many disposed to found on the present proposal, and years after. We have said nothing of De- on the kind of security they would offer. laune, Collins, B. and N. Coxe, Harrison. Cornwell, Gosnold, Du Veil, and a host of THE GOLD PIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA. others, whose persecution extended, burning now with a greater and now with a less fiery heat, from 1640 to 1689. For halfa-century, under both the Charleses, under ames II., and even under Cromwell the "Anabaptists" were always a favourite mark for popular spite and for governmen-

them. It probably purged them of many skill faults, and burnt up much of their dross. Our noble motto, " The Bible, and the Bible alone!" is liable to be abused by human folly; and a simple faith in God's word is ever in danger on the side of fanaticism. early Baptists, and their long and painful their faith, whilst they continued as faith- this report, the Halifax Sun says:ful in their wisdom. When they emerged if From time to time, for many years past, churches, which walked in the same faith of this province. and order, acknowledged one another as The stories were barely contradicted, for divine Head.

-we can count nearly two thousand and on the continent of Europe. Verily our fathers did not suffer in vain; and in for gold."

That on the area of Nova Scotia lie gold their case, as in that of the first Christians, fields, broad and capable of being made reit may truly be said, that " the blood of Church."

We have wonderfully multiplied it is true; Gop has greatly blessed our fathers with the blessing of the first patriarchs, making their seed "as the dust of the earth;" but do we inherit their graces, cluding the fields at Tangier, Wine Harbor, their zeal for the truth, their single-eyed Lawrencetown, Sherbrooke, Isaac Harbor, devotedness to Christ, their brotherly love, and their practical wisdom? The enquiry may be worth making, if it be made in a loving and humble spirit. In the eld time, we are told they were "not the eld time, we are told they were "not the singular barrel formation" at Laidlaws'.

"We have not space to reprint Mr. Campbell's report. This we regret, for the document will well repay the half hour devoted to the old time, we are told, they were " not the perusal of it. all Israel that were of Israel;" and with- Some of the immediate effects of the pubout pruriently searching for faults, it may lication to the world of these brilliant accounts be reasonably surmised that in these pip- are sufficiently obvious. Already hundreds ing times of peace, some degenerate spirit may have crept in to tempt us, which the memory of our fathers distinctly recalled may perhaps help us to exercise.

Ittiscellaneous.

Official information respecting the Intercolonial Railway.

On Wednesday, April 30th the Hon. Mr. Alleyn, Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada, laid before the Legislative Assembly, a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General, dated the 12th April last, in relation to the Intercolonial Rillway. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle siludes, in his despatch, to the visit of the greater efforts worthy of their parentage.—
And we; what lessons may we learn from our forefathers? What were the Baptists doing 1662, and what ought we to be doing 1662, and

Rectoral grants of the Pu- | qualied said Crawman erginst Marshall,

delighted in the investigation and exhibit from him. Crawsman then struck Min- a good work - News.

Her Majesty's government. The deputation was obliged to return home, and other urgent matters hitherto prevented the adoption of a decision. The subject has now been before Her Majesty's government, and he need scarcely assure His Excellency that they examined it with care, and the importance due to the subject, and the high authorities from whom it emanated in the Province, and the character and position of the delegates by whom it was so powerfully presented to the notice of the country. The length of railway necessary to complete the connection between Quebec and Halifax is estimated at 350 miles, and the cost £3,000,000 sterling, such being the data supplied by the deputation. The project was, that the imperial government should join the Province in a guaranttee of four per cent upon three millions, in which case the Provinces were ready to pass bills to supply £60,000 ayear, or £20,000 each if the Imperial Government did the same. His Grace regretted to inform His Excellency that, after giving the subject the best consideration, Her Majesty's government did not feel at liberty to concur in this mode of assistance. Anxious, however, to promote as far as they could such an important object as completing the great line of rail-way on British ground, between the Atlantic and western parts of the country, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme which would so materially promote their interests, Her Ma-Provincial governments, the Imperial guaranhumble and obscure; they were spoiled of the of the interest toward enabling them to their goods, were fined, pilloried, and im- raise by public loan, if they should desire it,

The nature and extent of the guarantee which Her Majesty's Government could undertake to recommend to Parliament, must be determined by the particulars of any scheme which the Provincial Governments may be

Many young men have left this Province recently, to try their luck in the gold fields of Nova Scotta, and some of them have already returned, perfectly satisfied that nothing is to be made by individual miners, either at the Ovens, Tangier or Sherbrooke. At each of these places, and, in fact, at all the Nova Scotta gold fields, capital is required to carry on operations successfully, and this must be accompanied by savere labor, and considerable Yet this baptism of fire did not consume companied by severe labor, and considerable

be made by parties working in companies, or associations, who will dive deep into the bowels of the earth, where it is said the richest quartz veins are found.

A report has recently been presented to the This was doubtless the error of some of the Nova Scotia Government, by Mr. John Campbell, who was officially employed to examin trial was well fitted to make them wiser in the gold fields to the castward of Halifax. Of

from the fires of persecution they could finite to be called reports, were heard that gold count at least one hundred and thirty had been discovered in more than one section

brethren, and gloried in one common and no other reason, that we are aware of, than the time honored one that they were " too good And now,—in this year of grace 1862, to be true." Here the novelist and philosopher will perhaps object that, if only what is good is incredible, there was no reason in the churches within the four seas; besides an world for disbelief. They will point to the unnumbered progeny in America and the warnings of old philosophy, the admonitions colonies, in our missionary settlements; of the wisest of men, and the classic anathemas of the poets against the proverbial "thirst

muneratively productive, no longer admits of the martyrs has become the seed of the question. The fact is attested by written and printed statements, official and private.

"In September last, Mr. John Campbell acting under instructions from the Executive Government, proceeded to examine the gold fields in the Eastern section of the province, comprising an area of 3000 ! square nailes, in-

affairs, it is yet too early to speak. Mr. Campbell is of opinion that the great extent of our gold fields along the coast cannot fail to place N. Scotia in a position second to none in the Westerh Hemisphere as a gold producer," (i. e.) if deep mining be extensively engaged in over the whole extent of her auriferous fields. Emanating from a gentleman who has had ample facilities for examination, this is certainly encouraging."

American Affairs.

For months past, the only information as to the political and military affairs of the neighbouring States upon which reliance could be placed has come to us through the letters of the special correspondent of the London Times

Of the two thousand ministers ejected to a painful experience of both prison and bring the subject under the consideration of conducted under such different circumstances, it is not to be wondered that there is no uniformity of action among the leaders, and no general principles of conduct among the subordinates. I have seen evidence which satisfied me, that the Confederate troops committed grave excesses before they evacuated Nashville, just as the Federals misbehaved when they advanced last September to Munson's-hill, and recently, were guilty of smaller misdemeanours at Centerville. General Price returned the money which he had taken out of a Missouri bank to prevent it falling into the hands of the Federalists, to the rightful owners, when he next advanced through that much vexed State, or Territory-for a Territory it may become, if it be not now a province, governed by a military legate. "We are a peculiar people, Sir, and no one can understand us but ourselves," is a common saying in the States, Confederate and Federal .used alike by Louis J. Wigfall, and Edward Everett. Certainly, the results of self-know. ledge do not show that it is peculiarly valuable, if we look at the present war. When Mr. Raymond made his speech, against the proposal to let the State of New York act as a sovereign State, and arm its own coasts and frontiers, he was fighting against the deeprooted and innate secessionism, which is found n the very life-blood of the Union. It is the great source of evil present, and of evil to come. It made the whole body corporate of Iowa, Governor aed all, so elated, mentally and bodily over the successes of their troops, that the papers were obliged to give them a temperance lecture the other day. Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Rhode Island -every State has its scparate entity, and s treasuring up its struggles and its sacrifices. ts losses and its victories, for some Armageddon of its own, State jedlousies have been much developed by the war. The enlistments by one State of the citizens of another, have been either openly forbidden, or secretly op-posed by the governors and politicians who denounce the development of State rights in secession, with the greatest force and vehe-mence. They all unite, it is true, to hunt be, who is destroying their fold; but they are animals distinct in species, and even in genera, nevertheless. If the South was a monomani-ac in its faith, that cotton was king, the North

is almost equally mad in believing that it can, by opening "cotton ports" in such places as Beaufort and Fernandina, induce the great European Powers to depart from their rule of by the side of the huge sea of talk which de neutrality in the quarrel. As this war pro-ceeds, it evolves a diversity of ideas and prin-Tupper's attempt at beggarly economy. To ciples in the great "bund" which is fighting or the Union. The South is tolerably homogeneous; the North is actuated by motives as diverse and various, as those which actuated the leaders of the Holy Alliance. But there was no difference between Czar and Prussian King, as wide as that which separates Halleck from Fremont. The latter is, indeed, favoured above all men, because he is an incarnation of faith to millions-" the substance of things noped for the evidence of things not seen" and so he was feted and besworded and berhymed, because he represents an undeveoped idea. When he was removed from his command, the officers of one of his regiments assembled, and voted that he was a good general and ought not to be removed. To Americans, save those in the regular army, that proceeding does not appear remarkable. Just imagine the officers of a regiment of Zouares passing similar resolutions when Canrobert was superseded by Pelissier, or those of a Highland regiment acting in the same way, when Sir Colin Campbell was passed over by General Codrington! A peculiar people indeed! A very great people, too, with a future on this continent which, if not exactly that the phrenzied flights of their orators, when they expatiate before King Bunkum (rectius Buncombe) would make it, must be grand and prosperous. As a matter of contrast, it would be worth while for any one to look over the American papers, before the reign of him of the "vultus instantis tyranni," and those of the present time. I have a journal now under my hand which, not content with criticizing every movement of the military chiefs, gives the fullest details of every military operation. details the disposition and march of troops and ships, and includes an elegant extract respecting the President himself, whom it accuses of being a sort of Louis XIV., gallant, gay, and profligate, prostrate at the feet of the wife of a Cabinet Minister, whom it recommends an attack upon by public petition. Perhaps that particular journal is to-day, the most noisy and determined supporter of Mr Lincoln. Within the last few days, for instance, Mr. Seward has done something or other to offend the delicate monster which called itself his organ, and accordingly, it is using its rougher voice, which "utters foul speeches and detracts," about him. His press and telegraph censorship, and his passport system are, it now appears "alike laughable;" his imprisonment of suspected persons has done no good; and the end is, oh, miserable man! he will have to answer for these, and other acts in violation of the constitution, which will surely be tested by rigid inquiry. If the head which bears a crown lies uneasily, what ought to be the state of the caput of a Republican Secretary of State! The stone of Sisvphus, which he got to the top of the hill with so much glorification from the inferior creatures at the bottom, is rolling down on him to their intense delight. In that must be their great revenge for all the wrongs suffered in the flesh

and purse by them. The satisfaction evinced

by officers of the regular army and navy at

the dejected and subdued condition of the

American press, is intense; and yet they for-

get that, but for the increasing support and

energies of that press, which, with all its faults.

had struggled with heart and brain for the

Union, they might have but a poor army and navy under them, this moment. Their answer to such remarks generally is, that "the press has done it all." The press and the politicians are believed by those who detest both, to be at the bottom of the mischief; and when it has een disposed of, they may find some difficulty in getting out of the power of their new

HOW THE CANADIANS VIEW US.

If we laugh at that funny little attempt at a olony, Prince Edward Island, we have no reason to complain of the Canadians laughing at us, and the "great questions" which agitate this small Province, and disturb political life to its centre! They are quite right in doing so, and we trust our Canadian neighbors wil continue to point out the ridiculous position New Brunswick and Nova Scotia occupy, with their seperate Governments and Legislatures, and conflicting tariffs, and intercolonial customs regulations, the chmax being capped by tiny little Prince Edward Island, which absolutely apes Canada in the arrangement of its mighty Government, the magnitude f its public departments, and the extent of its cusoms arrangements!

The people of these Lower provinces do not seem at all alive to the absurd position they occupy nor are they aware how much they are laughed at abroad, for their great attempts in "playing at Governments." We have the reore pleasure in copying from the Quebec Chronicle, the following notice of the great molasses question" in this Province, which ecently threatened destruction to the Government, and other disasterous events. Until these Lower Provinces are united, we must expect to be laughed at, and ridiculed, and richly do we deserve it, for our attempts, like those of the frog in the fable to blow ourselves up to the size of an ox!

Here is what the Chronicle says :-

A GREAT QUESTION.

" All greatness is comprative. Our largest Canadian questions dwarf into insignificance, when measured by an Imperial standard : and our political agitation into the clumsiest of buncombe, when judged by the movements and struggles of full grown nations. As be-tween colonies, however, we begin to think better of Canada. Wasting a fortnight in a purposeless debate on the Address, was bad enough in all conscience; but it was respetable l'upper's attempt at beggarly economy. The representation question, with which we are pestered in season and out of season, is a nuisance; but it is respectability itself, compared with the new-made test question which at the latest; dates, convulsed political New Brunswick from end to end.

"The "great molasses question" is the question upon which parliamentary attention in the sister province, is just now concentrated. The guardian of the New Brunswick purse, in exigency dire, proposes to impose a duty of two cents per gallon upon motasses imported ; and hence the storm. Four days have already been devoted to the "great molasses question," and judging from the threats of some of the anti-tax orators, the war of words may end in blows. There are compromise oppositionists, who would fix the tax at one cent, and there are no-compromise men, who will not listen to anything else than the rejection of the ministerial proposal. One unvielding patriot maintains, that the Lieutenant-Governor's salary shall be cut down, rather than that the shade of a cent, shall be added to the price of lollipop; and others predict unutterable retribution if the sacred occupant of the backwoodsman's cupboard be inferred with. What would a true born yankee say, did Secretary Chase essay to levy a tax upon every dish of pork and beans? "Let the Union go to erico," Yankeedom would exclaim "but eave us our pork and beans." So the New Brunswickers insist that their chartered dishpork and molasses shall be exempt from the taxable list. Leave them but their molasses and they will be content.

"Well, the incident will work beneficially here. With this in view, we in Canada will be better satisfied with our lot. We shall lock more kindly on our parliamentary follies. And if the old Adam ever tempt as to repine, we shall think of the great "molasses question" of New Brunswick, and be thankful for the deliverance. Pests there will be in both houses during the sesson; but there is no present ikelihood of being dragged down to the law evel of lollipop, or of a ministerial crisis growing out of Mr. Galts interference with the pork-and-molasses-dish, which forms the deight of a backwoods table."

Pictou harbor is clear of ice, and several ressels have arrived and are loading with coal.

money deposited in this institution in April amounted to \$4,450 67; withdrawn \$15,026 55. The total amount deposited last [year was \$125,667 34; with drawn, 114,653 04.-Robert F. Hazen, Esq., has been re-elected President for the ensuing year, and the fol owing other gentlemen Directors:

Hon. Judge Ritchie, Hon. John W. Weldon, Rev. William Scovil. John Ward, Chas. C. Stewart, John Duncan, John Wishart. Leverent H. DeVeber, Robertson Bayard, Edward Sears, John M. Walker. Stephen K. Foster.

Esquires.