very essence of transgression. And to make what our ministers call 'an application of our subject," if you had moderated and governed that propensity to eat, which I acknowledge was in-herited, but which grows by indulgence, and if worked, you would not be here to-day twinging under the tortures of the gout. God has given us laws for the body and for the soul, and everywhere he says to us, 'obey law and you are happy : transgress law, and you suffer.' You have must preach as well as practice to-day.'

'Ah Doctor! I don't know which is hardest to take, your medicines or your theology !'-S. S. Times.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 14, 1864.

New Testament Studies. NO. XXVI. THE LORD'S SUPPER. 15 21 10 Part 2.

We proceed to illustrate the DESIGN of the Lord's Supper. We return upon our leading thought, that it is commemorative. And wherefore? Can such as have learnt to love Christ ever forget him ? It is even so. It is no such easy thing to profess, " whom, having not seen, we love." Yet not so difficult, were it not for the workings of the " carnal mind," which still lives in the children of God, though it do not sense over our affections. We are tempted to give ourselves up to the creatures, which are seen, that we may forget the Creator, who is unseen. And though that Creator be God Incarnate for our salvation; though we have yielded ourselves to him as such, yet because of indwelling sin, he is not so welcome to our thoughts as he ought to be. Here, then, in one important particular, is the office of all evil. Especially, here is the office of the Lord's Supper; in which our gracious Lord meets and combats a depraved sensuality on its own ground. It is given to aid us in keeping up the memory of Him whom we ought never to forget. It is at once a reproof and a love-token. Alas! that we should need the reproof ! Yet how lovingly is it administered ! "Do this in remembrance of me. I know you will too much forget me. And yet I am not willing to be forgotten. Wherefore accept of this token of my love, and me." Or, as Dr. Watts has it .-

" Jesus is gone above the skies, Where our weak senses reach him not; And carnal objects court our eyes, To thrust our Saviour from our thought.

"He knows what wandering hearts we have, Apt to forget his lovely face; And, to refresh our minds, he gave These kind memorials of his grace

The Lord's Supper, again, is eucharistic. It is the believer's great thanksgiving service. There is thanksgiving over the bread; and thanksgiving over the wine ; and the whole is crowned with a song of thanksgiving and praise. Hence the term Eucharist, from the Greek word for thanksgiving, so often applied to the Lord's Supper. It is wonderful to read of the thanksgiving and song of Jesus on his way to "Gethsemane and Calvary. "Behold how he loved ' as! And ought not his thanksgiving to awaken

when Christ's people eat, in the Lord's Supper, of the one loaf, there is afforded a representation of the one Christ's one church feeding upon their one Lord, and joined together in him while partaking together of him. Is it not by way of warning against whatever you had eaten only when you worked, and as you would be inconsistent with this idea of the oneness of Christians in Christ, that Paul exhorts the Corinthians to "keep the feast, not with the old leaven; neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." violated his laws, and you suffer. You see I The same sentiment should seem to be wrought out in the practice, coming down to us from early times, of taking up a contribution for the Lord's poor in connection with the Lord's Supper. And it is well

> exhibited in one of the hymns for the Lord's Supper introduced into the Psalmist :---

> > "Oh here, if ever, God of love, Let strife and hatred cease ; And every heart harmonious move, And every thought be peace. "Not here, where, met to think on Him Whose latest thoughts were ours, Shall mortal passions come to dim The prayer devotion pours. "No! gracious Master ! not in vain Thy life of love hath been; The peace thou giv'st may yet remain, Though thou no more art seen."

Lastly: the Lord's Supper bears a prophetic as pect. It comes before us in the words of Paul,-'As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come." The Saviour himself seems to associate this thought with the rite before us in the remarkable words, " Verily I say unto you. I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new in the prevail in them. Hence the power of the objects of kingdom of God." Here, then, is the present position of believers. They stand between the first and second coming of their Lord-between the cross of his shame, and the throne of his glory. They look back to the one, and forward to the other. "The heavens have received him." But they shall not always hide him from our view. "The times of restitution" shall arrive; and then, " behold he cometh with clouds! and every eye shall see him." As the means of grace. They are antidotes to our inbred surely as he hath been here once so surely shall he come again. The memorial of his first coming is the pledge of his second. And so, "as oft as we eat this bread, and drink this cup, we do shew the Lord's death till he come." Or, as Dr. Watts again sings,---

"Jesus! thy feast we celebrate, We shew thy death, we sing thy name, Till thou return, and we shall eat The marriage-supper of the Lamb.'

#### The Eastern Association

J. D.

Opens its session this day in the Harvey Baptist quickener of your own. Do this in remembrance of Church at 2 o'clock. P. M. Ministers and laymen who have the cause of God at heart are expected to meet in solemn convocation for the purpose of devising ways and means for its advancement at home and abroad. In our polity as Baptists we recognize no official superior to take charge of us when we thus assemble: only one Master, and that is Jesus. We simply meet as brethren upon a common platform. to consult as to the best measures for propagating the faith of the gospel. How important that our deliberations should be largely imbued with the pure element of brotherly love. We shall then be kind and courteous one towards the other, and if in our judgment we differ upon any matter up for discussion, we shall exercise charity and continue to love as brethren. Our ministers and churches are all placed in important positions in the country where there is ample scope for the full employment of all

"Who should be Teachers in Sabbath

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

by Rev. D. M. Welton. by Rev. D. M. Welton. As a request had been made by the Sons of Tempe ance in Chester, that a Temperance meeting migh be held before the departure of the Delegates, it w might arranged that after the session of the Sabbath School Convention there should be such meeting organized Rev. I. J. Skinner, the G. W. P., of Nova Scotia took the chair. Several effective speeches were given on abstinence from the use of intoxicants and narcotics. A large congregation was present and ntinued to listen attentively till 10 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning after some routine busines had been attended to, the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society held its annual meeting, T. R. Patillo Esq., in the chair. Rev. A. S. Hunt read the Report of the Executive Committee. Several brethren spoke on the benefits conferred by education, and especially by the Institutions at Horton. Professor DeMill gave some most gratifying statements respecting the in-ternal work of Acadia College. The additional number of students, he shewed, represented even a larger increase than the number indicated. for with the demands made upon matriculants, above several other similar institutions, it shewed that a higher standard had been reached in educational proficiency. They could easily make the number of College students much larger, but the Faculty valued efficiency more than a slight numerical enlargement. So much has Dr. Cramp, the President, desired to increase the advantages of the College that he had given £100 year out of his salary, to enable the governors to appoint a fourth Professor, which they had done by the addition of Professor Jones to their staff.—He rejoiced in Acadia as an institution where ability was the only distinction known or thought of. The working man might come and receive equal honor with he most wealthy or exalted in this world. King's College has the honor of having eminent men among its Alumni ; the friends of Acadia honor it for that and hope to emulate it in that respect, but Acadia i preeminently the people's College-a christian institution for the masses. It aims at making christian scholars.

For the Christian Visitor.

Ordination.

The Council called to consider the propriety of orlaining Bro. J. M. Currey, commenced in the Norton Baptist Churchion Tuesday 5th inst., at 101 o'clock. Rev. Samuel Robinson was chosen Moderator, and Rev. E. C. Cady, Clerk.

The Council was composed of fifteen delegates from the Churches, and thirteen invited members.

Bro. Currey then gave an account of his conversion call to the ministy, and views of Bible doctrine. His licence letter, and letter of dismission, both from the Gagetown Church, were then read. The Council then retired, and after some inquiries and remarks, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved. That the Council are fully satisfied with Bro Currey's account of his conversion, call to the ministry, and views of Bible doctrines; also, that they are satisfied with the action of the churches in calling Bro. Currey to ordination, and in making rovision for his support, and that they proceed t is ordination at 21 o'clock this afternoon.

The Council again convened at the appointed hour. when the services were held as follows. Opening prayer by Rev. T. Lockey, reading the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Strang, ordination sermon by Rev. S. Ro binson, from 1 Tim. y. 21. The sermon was a clear and scriptural account of the qualifications and duties of an Elder. and the duties of the Church to their word of God, and that "not one jet or tittle of it minister. The hands of the Presbytery being laid upon our brother the ordination and consecration prayer was offered by Rev. David Crandall. The charge was given by Rev. E. C. Cady, the hand of be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Charlton, the charge to the the Gentiles be fulfilled." How truly has this been church by Rev. S. Herrit, closing prayer by Rev. Mr. the case !--Into every quarter of the globe the Jew Marsh. Bro. Currey then handed in his letter to the has wandered, and is still a wanderer, living in an church in Norton, and was received as a member, and funsettled state, and feeling keenly his outcast condithe hand of fellowship on the part of the Church given by Bro. Robinson. Benediction by the candi-

These services were deeply interesting, and God's Gentiles." Still, the Jew loves Jerusalem, and like people went away much pleased, praying for a bles, the bird that lingers around her tattered nest, the sing upon this Church and their new Pastor ; also Jew lingers around Jerusalem; and no place on earth onor of God E. C. CADY. Clerk.

ten cents per pound, and now it is held at twenty. five to twenty seven cents, cash.

by the flames. In the meantime nearly everything

moveable was taken from the house and placed in the

door-yard, but the fire raged so fearfully and the

Correspondence from the Holy Land.

an exercise in which the heart has but little to do

yet, if a christian, he must feel that he has before

him another strong proof of the infallibility of the

shall pass away until all shall be fulfilled," It was

predicted by our Lord that the Jews "should be led

away captive into all nations ; and Jerusalem should

tion; and for eighteen centures how completely has

been accomplished the latter part of this prophecy,

viz."" That Jerusalem should be trodden down of the

No. 6.

A. ESTABROOKS.

will have an enduring inheritance.

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moved. May not the stones of the temple have been got here? We read in Kings vi. 7, that "the house, Such is the increased cost of publishing a religious paper. How shall this cost be met-for at the old prices no man, we think, ever became rich by pubwhen it was in building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither, so that there lishing a religious paper. At the present cost no subscription should be less than \$3 per year. was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was building." reached, with some difficulty, the extremity of this avenue, which our guide informed us was directly For the Christian Visitor. under the "temple area," Here he called our atten-St. Francis, June 27th, 1864. tion to the ceiling of the quarry which had been ex-DEAR VISITOR-We have had an uncommon drough cavated a long way up; this, be said, was a passage in St. Francis. The fires have raged most fearfully. that formerly connected with the "temple area," and One family has suffered greatly-Mr. Keaton's house indeed the deep fluting along the sides of this excaand mill, with nearly everything they possessed vated ceiling, at once suggested the thought that the stones for the temple might have been elevated The fire advanced so rapidly that they had hardly through this passage. How well this quiet way of time to rescue from the flames two women who were building the temple from stones already prepared in unable on account of sickness to escape: one was this quarry, would harmonize with the above narration of Scripture. It is not improbable that the carried, the other walked by the assistance of others. walls of the city were largely or wholly built of The house and mill were nearly surrounded with stones from this place. We went along this avewoods : when the alarm was made all the neighbors nue, as nearly as we could judge, rather more than a rushed to the spot, but the flames burst from the top quarter of a mile. There are passages still unexof the hill near by, a shower of fire descended, and plored, that doubtless extend beneath a large portion, if not under the whole city. We left this very intein a few moments the buildings were surrounded

smoke was so dense, that those present were com-We are pleased to learn by the last Intelli pelled to leave the building and escape for their lives. All that was saved was one chest, a pail, a few dishes, vencer, that our Free Baptist brethren, at their late Conference in Fredericton, have inaugurated a Foreign and the clothing they wore. Thus a family in com-Missionary Society, for the ourpose of sustaining the fortable circumstances, in a few minutes lost nearly Rev. J. L. Philips in the mission field of India, for everything they possessed. A loud call to us all to which place he is expected to sail in a few weeks. set our affections on heavenly things, so that if like The sum of about \$400 was raised in the Conference those referred to, we lose our earthly possession, we in about an hour for the Foreign Mission Fund. We wish our brethren success in this great work upon which they are entering with so much zeal and liberality. The field is the world, and the command is to." go into all the world and preach the gospel to

resting place, and made our way to our comfortable

will contain an account of an excursion to Bethany.

result of finishing the stones before they were re-

THE CANADIAN MESSENGER is the name of a new Monthly, issued from the office of the Montreal Witness. It is a reprint in part of that well known journal, and is designed to take rank with the British Messenger and American Messenger, as a special friend to the family circle. The first issue is full of interesting matter, well arranged, and adapted to do much good. The publisher professes to send it to subscribers for the first six months for 25 cents, in advance. One dollar enclosed to the office of the Montreal Witness will produce eight copies of the Messenger for six months.

Our obituary list contains a notice of the sudden death of Mr. William R., son of our esteemed Bro. Obadiah Akerly of Southampton. We sympathise deeply with the bereaved parents and friends. He was a young man of much promise, and his untimely death occasions very general regret.

"Dangers stand thick through all the ground To push us to the tomb."

Happy are they who are ready for the summons.

Read the Southern Manifesto, and the destruction of the Alabama, on our first page.

Last Lord's Day prayer was offered in some of our City Churches for rain to water the earth. On Monday the rain descended copiously from early morn until afternoon.

The term at the Seminary, Fredericton, will open on Wednesday 20th July.

#### ENGLISH AND FOREIGN. 5111

The war cloud is rising and its dread thunder may be heard at any moment, causing all Europe to trem. ble as if shaken by a mighty earthquake. The Conference we fear has done little more than to hold back . We the belligerent parties for a short period, giving them time to take breath and to gather strength for a more determined contest. In the Upper House Earl Ellenborough, asked the Foreign Secretary, whether the British fleet was in a condition at once to blockade the German ports, and to protect the Danish islands, and Earl Russell replied "Her Majesty's fleet is felly prepared for any service it may be called upon to render."

In reply to questions in the Lower House, regarding the proceedings of the Conference, Lord Palmerston said "He regretted that his tongue was tied as to details, and could only repeat the assurance that the Government were labouring incessantly to bring the belligerent parties to agreement; and if they failed in doing so, he trusted that they would be able to show that it had not been their fault." hotel, quite satisfied with our day's work. My next

England was, probably never so, well prepared for war as at this moment. Her engines of destruction are legion, and woe be to the people that subject themselves to their terrific power: but English statesmen justly feel that war is alike opposed to the genius of civilization and to the spirit of christianity, they are therefore putting forth their best efforts amid the upheavings of other nations to keep the peace. God grant they may succeed in so doing.

UNITED STATES.

THE DEATH OF JOHN QUINCY, Sen., at his country residence in Braintree, at the advanced age of upwards of ninety-two years, is spoken of in terms in dicating profound respect for the departed worthy. Mr. Quincy was a member of Congress nearly sixty years, filled other important offices of trust, and was voluminous writer. His protracted life extended over American existence in all its phases-Colonial. Revolutionary, Constitutional and Secessional. He was a great man in an age of greatness. in an 0044 Among the last measures of Congress before adjournment, is the new Enrollment Bill. It provides that "drafts, when any shall become necessary, may be made under this law for one, two, or three

years ; bounties of \$100, \$200, and \$300 are to be awarded for one, two, and three years' service respectively. Commutation is no more but every one drafted may serve in person or by substitute, and fifty days' notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection, and have them credited on their quota.

Mr. Wilson, in his place in the Senate not ong since, stated that the Federals " raised or re-enlisted since the 17th day of October last, six hundred thousand men, not to count black men, and that within the last year we have put in the field seven hundred thousand men and that we have spent \$125,000.000 in bounties ?" Mr. Wilson also said that the country is only about sixty thousand behind on all the old calls, and drafting is now going forward to make up that deficiency. Massachusetts were 4000 behind previous to the late draftings, New York wants 15,000, Pennsylvania about the same, New Jersey 8,000 or 10,000, and Ohio and Kentucky several thousands." events of assar guiloy to retinents. THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE affords amon scope for newspaper remark. The Government organs are striving hard to make the best of what they acknowledge to be a knotty case ; while the oppositon papers are using their best skill to make the impression that the Treasurer resigned because he lost all hope in the speedy success of the Federal arms. The New York World thus discourses on this subject :---If the war, breaks down, it will not be from want

#### every creature." JERUSALEM, March 18th, 1864. We left the "Holy Sepulchre," and repaired to the Jews place of wailing" in the southern part of the city. It consists of a long narrow court, hemmed in between low houses and the substruction wall of the "Haram," or temple enclosure. Here are to be seen five courses of Jewish masonry, for the most part in

a good state of preservation, and doubtless these stones formed some part of the ancient temple. To this place on Friday afternoon Jews of all classes and conditions come, in accordance with a custom long since established, to mourn over the desolation of Israel. They usually read aloud, in a tone of mixed rrief and melancholy, those passages of Scripture

### that refer to Israel's oppression, and then with bowed heads, and lips pressed upon these ancient stones, they pour forth their grief, affected or otherwise, over Israel's sad condition. As one listens to their mournful lay, and watches the continual movement of their bodies, he feels that most of it is a mere form, and

perpetual echo in our hearts? In thanksgiving and praise, rather than in prayer, we reach the highest style of our holy religion. Prayer is for earth ; but praise for heaven. And praise, in both Testaments, is still found in close association with sacrifice. It was prescribed to the Jews, that they should blow with the trumpet over their sacrifices. Their Jubilee was to be introduced with the blowing of trampets over the sacrifices peculiar to the day of atonement. And in the Apocalypse Christ is seen as the Lamb once slain, but now exalted to the highest honors of the universe; while it is in that character that the heavenly hosts pour out before him their noblest utterances of praise. Thus in the Lord's Supper we continue the eucharistic services both of the old dispensation and the new, and anticipate the everlasting Hallelujahs of the skies.

The Lord's Supper is described as the "breaking of bread." A part of the action in the Supper is made to represent the whole. Now is there not something deeply suggestive here? We turn to the living bread that came down from heaven. If any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." Thus, as we receive food into our bodily system by the act of eating, and intimately appropriate it to the nourishment and life of our bodies, so, by the act of faith, we receive Christ into our spiritual system, and intimately appropriate his flesh and blood offered in sacrifice for our sins, to the nourishment and life of our souls. Thus we feed, yea feast upon Christ. "A feast," says Solomon, " is made for laughter." It is the express minister of joy. To which end it is both abundant and choice in its provisions. Now what have we in Isaiah ? "And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things; a feast of wines on the lees. of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined." And what are the words of Paul ? For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us. Therefore let us keep the feast." So do we get at the thought, that by faith we feast upon the sacrifice made for us by the Lamb of God. Just as the Jews feasted upon their paschal lamb, so do we feast upon "Christ, our passover, sacrificed for us." Of which we are reminded when we sit at the Lord's Table. and partake of its impressive and affecting emblems. But this is not all. To whom does a man belong, if not to him whose bread he eats? He who supports my life, much more He who gave it, is surely entitled to my service. Thus, if I live upon Christ I am bound also to live for Christ. If I appropriate Christ, it is but fit that he should appropriate me. If I feed and feast upon his flesh and blood, it is that I should cheerfully give back to him all that I derive from him. If he is my sin-offering, it behoves me to men. be to him for a thank-offering. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God," says Paul to the Romans, " that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Now, in partaking of the Lord's Supper, we signify our acceptance of this ap- Gates. peal, and renew the obligations assumed in our bap-tism. We sup with the Lord, and he with us. He covenants alresh with us, and we with him. whispers, " Rejoice, poor soul ! for I am thine !" and each poor soul responds, "Blessed Lord! I too am thine !" Thus we gather new strength for new service, while to such service we anew devote ourselves. it is to " break bread " with our Lord.

their gifts and graces. Our object should be at those annual sessions to adopt such measures as should bring them all into healthful and harmonious action. The tendency of our church polity, when not under the influence of christian affection, is towards an unbridled democracy. We are famous for expansion. but we have not enough of the concentrating element. Our ministers and churches are too isolated and distinct. We want more combination-" Union is strength." The Baptist ministers and churches in New Brunswick, all of one heart and one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel, would soon accomplish a mighty work at home and abroad. Local faction, extending to denominational alienation. is the bane of our churches, and the worm at the root of our prosperity as a people. What we want is more unity of heart, and then we shall have more unity of action. If brethren differ in a mere matter of opinion, they are to " bear with one another in love." If through infirmity they injure each other they are to "forgive one another in love, endeavoring" to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.' This fellowship in the gospel is the right arm of our denominational strength. Without it our bchurch polity is a mere rope of sand. Then how earnestly should we pray and labour for its increase amongst

us. When we come together at our annual Sessions let us seek to have the flame of christian affection kindled afresh upon the altar of our own hearts, that we may diffuse its blessed influence in the churches we represent, and thereby set an example worthy of imitation by all who bear the christian name. We trust the great Spirit will graciously conde

scend to make one in the midst of his servants at Harvey, and fill all hearts with faith, hope, and charity. Let this be the burden of every prayer, the earnest longing of /every soul, and then shall we all feel that our labour is not in vain in the Lord.

Louis and in the

## Nova Scotia.

We learn by the Christian Messenger, that the recent meeting of the Central Association at Chester was one of more than ordinary interest. The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. S. W. DeBlois. At the close of the sermon the preacher made some touching references to what had taken place in that sanctuary. Ten years ago he had been there set apart to the work of the christian ministry. Since then how many had crossed the stream of death and passed on to the better land. Just fifty years ago, the Baptist association, comprising the churches in the two provinces had been held in this very place, and Father Ansley had preached the Introductory Sermon from the same text . After that sermon, the first effort was made at combining together for the extension of Home Missionary operations. From that gallery was thrown on a table a doubloon to aid in carrying the gospel to the destitute. A resolution was then passed expressive of the determination of those then living to follow the example of the Saviour in caring for the souls of their fellow-country-

The Circular Letter on ." Family Prayer," was

then read by Rev. D. M. Welton. In the afternoon the Home Missionary Society held its Annual Meeting. Able and eloquent speeches were made by the Revds. Dr. Pryor. A. H. Munro, G. Wethers, E. M. Saunders, S. March, and L. B. On a suggestion being made that the balance due

missionaries for the past year's labour at the Westmissionaries for the past year's labour at the West-ern Association, be made up by special donations of brethren, amounting to about \$100, a proposal was made to place the Board of the Home Missionary Society in a position to meet their present liabilities, without drawing on the funds for the ensuing year. Brother Francis Webber contributed \$20, and pro-posed that twenty other individuals or churches should do the same so as to raise \$200 for this purthe communities of blessing which we bless, is it the communities of blessing which we bless, is it the communities of the blessing which we bless is it the blessing which we blessing whi

## A Frank Concession.

On the doctrine of infant sprinkling, Henry Ward Beecher has recently disclosed his views in the most Beecher savs :-

I concede and I assert, first, that infant baptism nowhere commanded in the New Testament. man can find a passage that commands it; and can stand only on that ground, we may as well giv it up first as last. Secondly, I affirm that the case where it is employed, as in the baptism of whole households, are by no means conclusive and withou doubt; and that, if there is no other basis for it than this, it is not safe to found it on the practice of the Apostles in the baptism of christian families. There fore, I give up that which has been injudiciously used as an argument for infant baptism. And thirdly, I assert that the doctrine that as a christian ordinance it is a substitute for the circumcision the Jews is a doctrine that is utterly untenable, t say nothing more. If there were no other argument than this for it. I should not blame those that rail a t, and set it at nought. It is not commanded by Scripture; there is no well-attested case of its admin istration in the New Testament; and it is not brought

down as a substitute for circumcision. "Well," say men, "you have knocked the whole moral argument in favor of infant baptism from under your feet." I beg your pardon; I stand more firmly in my advocacy of it than I should if I held to those views. Is there no liberty for a christian assembly to do anything that experience shows to be beneficial If you ask me, "Where is your text?" I answer you by saying, I do not want a text. Show me a thing that experience proves to be good, and I fall back on the liberty which is vouchsafed to every christian, and which is set forth in the New Testament, and say, "By this liberty I do it. There is my warrant and there is my authority." Paul taught "By this liberty I do it. There is us that we were brought into a dispensation of liberty Peter declared that he had found out that, after all God received anybody that had faith to work righte-ousness. And Christ taught, still more broadly, to the woman of Samarn, that the time was coming when a man should be received, not because he wor-shipped in that mountain or in that temple, but because he worshipped God in spirit and in truth. The New Testament teaches that there is for man the largest freedom to go to God in any way he pleases. That is the charter of christian liberty. And if expe-rience shows a certain ordinance to be good, it is rience shows a certain ordinance to be good, it is your right to adopt that, whether Scripture points it out or not. And if any man says, "I must not do anything that I have not a text for," I say to him, It is your privilege to do anything which experience shows to be good. You need no authority for it, except the testimony of experience that it is good. That is divine authority. The fact that it is good gives you the right to choose it. It is your privilege to do so because you are christians, and are free, being bound to no ceremonies or usages. It is the very genius of the New Testament and of christianity to permit men to build up their religious

It is the very genius of the New Testament and of christianity to permit men to build up their religious life in just such ways as they prefer. The Old Tes-tament prescribed the modes of religious worship and culture. The New Testament gave to men the liberty to seek God as they pleased. Men are supposed now to be sufficiently developed to find their own way, and are not permitted to go any longer as a little child holding to the hand of the nurse, but as a grown up child, or man, relying upon himself."

that infant sprinkling is beneficial. Another man's experience declares it to be injurious, who then is to decide the question of right or wrong ? Perhaps Mr. Beecher's idea would allow both to be right : right to sprinkle the children; equally right to refuse to do so.

# What Shall We Do?

Under this caption the Christian Era says startling things about the advance of newspaper expenses. He presents his own case as an example, and says :

oping the time would soon come when the Church to him is more sacred than these substruction stones at Norton would erect a new house of worship, so of his once glorious temple. To the "Holy city" the truly demanded by the wants of the Church and the aged Jew comes from all parts of the earth here to repose his bones in the city of his fathers h A little to the south of the Jews' wailing place are several large stones in the Haram wall, bearing a slightly arch-like spring, which Dr. Robinson identified as part of the noble viaduct with which Soloman spanned the Typean, and connected the temple with Mount Zion One of these stones is about twenty-five feet in length. open manner imaginable. In a sermon which he another twenty. The width of the bridge was about publishes in the New York Independent. Mr. tifty feet, its length not less than 350, and with its piers and arches must have formed a magnificent causeway, worthy, doubtless, of the admiration of the Queen of Sheba, when she came up to consult the wisdom and admire the grandeur of the illustrious Solomon. Leaving this portion of the city we went to the western side, near to the Jaffa gate, and when about fifty yards from the inside of the city wall, we turn to the left to visit the "Tower of David," sometimes called the " Hippicus" of Josephus. It is at present a citadel, garrisoned by Turkish soldiers, who

are directed to admit visitors on the production of a pass from the chief of the military, which can readily be obtained through one's consul. Its heavy towers and massive walls present an imposing ap pearance, especially on approaching the city from the West, as it occupies a commanding position on Mount Zion, and being much higher than other parts of the city, appears to stand quite alone. This fortress, as it now stands, is composed of two kinds of masonry : the lower part (extending from the intrenchment up about forty feet is Jewish), and composed of beveled stones; the upper is of modern date, and has nothing about it unusually striking. Many of the stones in the Jewish masonry are from nine to thirteen feet long, and four feet wide. As upon every-thing else, so upon this, time has left its mark; it now wears a grayish appearance, and in many parts is quite dilapidated. One of its towers is much cracked, and appears unsafe to ascend ; but the fine view obtained from the top often induces travellers to make the ascent, which they are allowed to do at pleasure. here are at present a few old rusty guns mounted here, one of which is fired every evening at sundown half an hour after which the gates of the city are closed We left the Tower of David, passed out through the Jaffa gate, and followed the course of the city wall southward, until we came to the tomb of David, situated on Mount Zion outside of the city. It is

covered by a Mosque evidently very old, and is held by Musselmans to be even more sacred than the "Mosque of Omar." We were conducted up a stair-way leading to the door of a large upper chamber, but were not permitted to enter it, nor even to open the were not parmitted to enter it, nor even to open the door-merely allowed to look through an aperture in the upper part of it. A tradition fixes this upper room as the place where our Lord celebrated his last passover and instituted the "Supper," and where after supper he rose " and laid aside his garments, and took a towel and girded himself, and poured water into a basin and began to wash the disciples fort " thus teaching them and the grand he water into a basin and began to wash the disciples' feet," thus teaching them and the world a grand les-son of humility. In this room it was said the Apos-tles were assembled on the day of Pentecost, where "there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as fire;" but whether this be the room where these won-derful events occurred on her in interview. derful events occurred or not, it is impossible with any degree of certainty to decide. One thing is cer tain, that in the fourth century an old building cover ed this site in commemoration of these events, and i is possible that there may be truth in the tradition Leaving the tomb of David we entered the city by Zion's gate, and passed directly through it to th Damascus gate, on the north-west of the city. In this quarter, outside of the wall and a little to the right of the Damascus gate, is a very narrow entrance and are not permitted to go any longer as a little child holding to the hand of the nurse, but as a grown up child, or man, relying upon himself." Experience, then, is to be the standard instead of the word of God. Be it so. One man's experience tells him that infant sprinkling is beneficial. Another man's but little was known of them in modern times unt but little was known of them in modern times until 1853, when Dr. Barclay, a medical gentleman con-nected with the American mission at Jerusalem, was informed by a Moslem of rank that an extensive ex-cavation existed beneath the city, the entrance to which was near the Damascus gate. Dr. B. imme-diately formed a party to explore the cave, which was done with much success. We now entered this small space, and when about 12 feet fro

The Greek Church in said to have a member ship of 74,000,000 mostly in Russia and Turkey. Dr. Duff's health is greatly improved by his voyage to Cape Town.

2nd ST. MARTINS ---- When I visited St. Martins for the Union Society, I preached for the church in Howards settlement on Tuesday evening June 14th, and took up a subscription of \$12.60, and appointed three young ladies collectors. On Friday last I received their report with \$17.96. See what ready minds and willing hands can do. Who will do like wise borg TAVATA add VALL HE SEAO. CADY.

A very practical measure for meeting the present Rationalistic movement is being adopted by the Archbishop of Paris. He is selecting the most promising students in his seminaries to send to the University of Tubingen, in order that they may become thor oughly acquainted with the various phases of German thought, and may qualify themselves to refute the heresies of the day, of which Germany is supposed to be the focus

An almost incredible statement is made that no fewer than 40,000 Irish women are at this moment wandering outcasts in New York alone-the mothers. sisters, and daughters of men who have been plied with drink and carried off to fill up the broken ranks of the Federal army.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has received an address from the people of Palermo, thanking the English nation for the reception given to General Garibaldi, with a request that he would make known to the people of England the gratitude felt by the people of Palermo.

No small sensation has been occasioned in the fashionable, watering-place of Cheltenham by the fact that, within the past month, no less than persons have committed suicide in that town.

# " eids Secular Department."

COLONIAL. About 12 o'clock last Sunday night two hous vere burned in Portland, one, we learn owned by John Kerr, was completely destroyed, the other, owned by Mr. Hillyard, partially destroyed .- News. A public expression has been given to Thomas Killam, Esq., M. P. P., of Yarmouth, N. S., approving of his opposition to the Railway policy of the preser Government.

The Free Press says that the splendid sum of \$191 was raised at Bellisle, Granville, by a recent tea sories and bazaar, which will be devoted to the purchase of an organ for the Church of that place.

Steadman & Seely's match-factory at Mill's Village, Queen's County, N. S., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Their loss is estimated \$2,000. EARLY .- New potatoes, raised at Wolfville, were sold in the Halifax market a week ago.

Fifteen square rigged vessels, from 1100 to 350 tons are building in Hantz County, Nova Scotia.

THE GOLD MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA .- The most credulous have to acknowledge that these gold bearings fields have surpassed in productiveness the most sanguine expectations of their friends and advocates. The testimony in their favor is indisputable, and such as to inspire all bearts with confidence in fature developments. A writer in the Atlantic Monthly for May, who appears to be a gentleman of high scientific attainments, expresses his conclusions on this matter thus :

"It will probably be thought a startling state ment, by the good people of our staid Northern me tropolis, -certainly by those of them whose attention tropolis, --certainly by those of them whose attention has not been called to the recent developments on this subject--that within thirty-air hours's travel from their own doors, by conveyance as safe and even

of men, but by derangement of the finances. Mr. Chase resigned because, in his judgment, the condi-tion of the Treasury was becoming desperate. He is a man of intellect and ambition, and, until his recent disappointment, he has been an aspirant for the high-est office in the Government. He is still too young est office in the Government. He is sum of age; to renounce Presidential hopes on the score of age; and had he seen any reasonable chance of supplying the triamphant conclusion of the resources up to the triamphant conclusion of the war, he would have clung to the reputation of so sig-nal an achievement. He resigned, to seek shelter from the coming deluge. He has never given evi-dence of intrepidity; his estimate of 'the situation' should be received with the deductions proper in the

case of any judgment formed under the influence of fear, an infirmity which never steadies the intellect. But still, the bearing of so noteworthy an event as his resignation on the general situation cannot well be ignored, and to appreciate it truly we must look at matters from his stand-point. Had the war ended successfully at any time between its commencement and Mr. Chase's resignation, he supposed he would come off with flying colours. Great as is the public debt, a definitive and honorable peace would give great hunovative to its value. As even as canitalists fear, an infirmity which never steadies the intellect

debt, a definitive and honorable peace would give great buoyancy to its value. As soon as capitalists saw that no further additions were to be made to the debt, they would have trustworthy data for estima-ting the solvency of the Government. The public revenues could then be made sufficient to meet the public expenditures without the present alarming de-dicit; and the general joy at the return of peace would ticit; and the general joy at the return of peace would exert an invigorating effect on public credit. Mr. Chase has been buoyed up by the expectation that the military campaigns which opened with the season would result in such successes as would insure an early termination of the war. This he regarded as the last card in the financial game he has been play-ing; in his estimation, it has been played and lost. The war must still go on for an indefinite and incal-culable period; heavy calls must see made culable period; heavy calls must soor, be made for additional men; new expenses must ensue, and a pro-portional augmentation of a debt already so large an to occasion great disquietude. Mr. Chase recoiled before the prospect. So far as his judgment was founded on his knowledge instead of his fears, his successor must confront the same discouragements." The successor of Mr. Chase, Senator Fessenden. Maine, is a gentleman of high reputation in matters of finance. The responsibilities he assumes on his acceptance of the office are of the gravest character The President has issued a proclamation sus

pending the habeas corpus in Kentucky, and declar ing martial law in that State. 1500

#### THE SEAT OF WAR.

Early in the opening of the spring campaign in Virginia the ardent friends of the North freely ex-pected, from the nature of the telegrams published, that in a few days the Federal flag would be seen waving in triumph over the defiant citadels of Richmond. Many weeks have passed, and the rebel capitol throws out her signals of rebellion as proudly and as impudently as ever. Indeed the advocates of the North now begin to speak of this spring campaign as a failure in both South and West. In fact, presen appearances would seem to indicate that while Grant is thundering away at Petersburg en route to mond, Lee is about making a start for Washing which General will be the first in the race to be seen. The loud call for volunteers, and th additional 500,000 troops to replenish army, indicate a state of things far from encouragin to the North. But it is impossible to tell how soon important and vital changes may occur. The Cincinnati Enguirer, a Government opposition paper, apeaking of Hunter's recent terrible defet

