whistle. He has a fair knowledge of politics, but is the descendants of those who redeemed commerce apt to rely more upon his powers of vituperation than from piracy and throned it nigh in honour, as the arupon calm and candid argument for the success of biter of national destiny, and the giver of national the point he desires to establish. As a minister in law. In a word to the descendants of those who have Parliament he spoke very little, and we should think lifted Britain the barbarous, into Britain the civilized it will be difficult in future for him to find any thing and renowned-who have solved the problem that to say, now that the alleged "corruptions," of former has puzzied despots by showing how the highest conopponents must be to him as a sealed book.

JAMES COCKBURN.

The Hon. James Cockburn, Solicitor General for Upper Canada, was born at Latham, near Berwickon-Tweed, England, in February, 1819. He came to this country with his family in 1832, and was educated at Berwick Grammar School and Upper Canada College, Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1847. and practised in the town of Cobourg. He presented himself as a candidate for the riding in which it is situated, West Northumberland, in 1861, in opposi tion to the then Postmaster General, the Hon. Sidney Smith. After a hot contest Mr. Cockburn was elected as a liberal conservative opposed to the government. He became intensely disgusted at the dishonesty of the "reform" party which opposed the Cartier-Macdonald government when it so completely abandoned its profession after gaining power, and was guilty of so many unconstitution at acts in order to perpetuate its existence. He opposed the Macdonald-Dorion administration with manly uprightness and boldness, and was instrumental in dealing it so many telling blows that he became fairly entitled to the honorable position of Solicitor General when the Moderate party returned to power this spring. His constitutents so fully endorsed his conduct that they returned him by the handsome majority of 416 over one of the strongest local candidates that could be brought out against him. He was appointed Q. C., in 1863, as position at the bar fully meriting the Mr. Cockburn, although young and comparatively inexperienced, has made his mark in the Canadian Legislature. His high toned, frank and honourable character has gained him the respect even of the most violent of partizans and the attachment of many warm friends. As a speaker he is choice and correct in the use of language and forcible in argument; his future career promises to be successful and even brilliant.

### THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 1, 1864.

The Confederation in its Religious Aspects. The provincial mind is being roused as it never was It before, to consider the proposition made by a few politicians assembled recently-first in Charlottetown, Provinces of British America in the bonds of a political brotherhood, simply for purposes of political, military and commercial advantages. Politicians of all schools are giving this momentous subject their most thoughtful and serious attention; but they look at it merely from a political stand point. The religious man, the minister of the gospel, and the christian editor must regard it in its religious aspects. These men must enquire what is to be the effect of such a union upon christian life in the Provinces? Will its tendency be to strengthen the religious faith of the people; to draw out in greater fulness the missionary element of the church, and to multiply the agencies appointed to carry forward redemption work?

One thing is certain, if the union contemplated become law, and prove advantageous in things temwill impress the soul with a consciousness of a broader and deeper responsibility, and stir it to more heroic deeds in its conflict with the powers of evil. Look at this field as sketched by a Wesleyan missionary Provision for Infirm Ministers, and for the Widat a recent anniversary in Montreal :

"Just lause for a moment and review the territory that God hath given to the Protestant churches of this country. Turning to the eastern sea-board we note that it surpasses in its extent, the combined kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover. Its climate is Dorado of wealth. For the last 300 years, the diplomacies of Western Europe have been exerted for a share in its inexhaustible wealth. Passing to the it is rich in instances of hale longevity. Though occupying a small space in public view, yet it is equal to that Alpine country which has long been the land the republic of Switzerland. Adjoining to this is New Brunswick, which spreads over a territory equa to the kingdom of Holland and Belgium, grand in its forests, and fertile in its lands, with a growing popupromise. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence lies a rich and beautiful island, of which we scarcely ever hear. but as an insignificant appendage to the lower colonies, yet this Prince Edward Island is as large as that famous Italian State, which has so long disturbed diplomacies of Europe-the grand duchy of Parma, the Relief of Superannuated Regular Baptist Mini-Genial in climate and prolific in soil, it is destined to sters, and the Widows and Orphans of deceased Bapsustain an influential population. Scarcely alcentist Ministers." tury has elapsed since the gallant Wolfe, that noblest of all heroes who ever trod the American continent. fell wounded on the plains of Abraham, fighting for British supremacy. As his eyes were closing in death, his car caught the battle-cry "they flee." "Who flee," asked the dying hero, "the French, the Romanists flee." "Ah, then," said he, "I die happy," and well he might, for then it was that the north star land was given to freedom, to British demination, to a free press, free speech, and a free Bible. It would, of course, be superfluous to enlarge on this land in which we dwell, and yet few of us realize its resources and grand proportions.

Canada East is as large as the Empire of France, -its water power will make it the Lancashire of the continent, its wealth of minerals and its soil properly developed by the appliances of a scientific agriculture will yet lift it to an untold distinction. Canada West comprehends an area, large as the extent of the Kingdom of Prussia, while the Saguenav and St. Lawrence sends more water to the Atlantic than the united rivers of the British isles. And now we come to that insmense territory which has justly been designated on account of area and climate, the Russia of America. From the head waters of Lake Superior it stretches some 3000 miles to the snow clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and from the forty-fifth parallel to the North Pole, with its noble Sascatchwan, Red and McKenzie Rivers, its mighty inland seas of Winnepeg and Great Beer lake-the future of this great land is bewildering even to imagination itself. West of the Rocky Mountains we come to British Columbia and Vancouver's Isle-the youngest born of England's Colonies. The former is greater in capacity than Spain, Portugal and Italy combined. Watered by the magnificent Frazer, salubrious in climate, and possessing fields of auriferous side and preserve order at all meetings of the society dust beyond the wildest dreams of avarice, it promises at no distant day to rise to wealth and splendour; while Vancouver's Isle is as large as Ireland. In the estimation of political economists it is destined to become the Great Britain of the broad Pacific. And now, say what an imperial grandeur pertains to the field! Why it comprehends two-thirds of the entire continent, and is as vast as the continent of Europe. While the ensign of liberty floats over it all.

Passing from the territorial magnitude of this field, we look at that which is invested with a profounder interest-the plenary manhood to which God has entrusted this great country. God has given this land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to whom? To the descendants of the old sea-kingwho, coming to the British Isles gave courage and discharge of his duties, and against ultimate loss fibre to the Celtic race-to the descendants of those who sung the songs of Chaucer and conned the lines of Ossian and Spencer's Fairy Queen-to the descendants of those who wrung from an unwilling King at investment of funds, without the signature of the pre-Runneymede the glorious magna charta of their rights. The descendants of those who brow beat the sident and one of the directors. Plantagenets, and dethroned the Stuarts because they entrenched upon their liberties. The descendants of 1. The funds of this society shall consist of donathose grand Cromwellian ironsides, who thundered tions, contributions, subscriptions, and bequests, and through the British Isles, and carried the triumphal the annual subscriptions of ministers who are membanners of victory to the base of the Pyrenecs. To

'the descendants of those who have built up an imperishable literature that commands the homage of the world, a literature that boasts of a Sbakespeare and of a Bacon, before whem the Greek tragedies and

stitutional safety is compatible with the greatest personal liberty. This is the manhood to whom God hath given this glorious inheritance. And, Mr. Chairman, we may well stop and ask where in the wide sweep of history was a race placed on a theatre so pregnant with promise for the future. In this land consecrated to justice and liberty we have no musty fendal institutions, arresting the triumphal march of enterprise, no overshadowing religious establishments, no cold shade of an aristocracy monopolizing the offices of government and honour. No man claiming precedence and deference, simply because he stands high on a pile of ancestral bones; there is no bar sinister against any man; give us a man with brain, power and energy principle and honour, and for him there is hung open the gateway leading to the highest civil and professional eminence which society can give.

The history of our country furnishes sublime evidence of the mental wealth and energies of our race. Scarcely a century has elapsed since coming to this western world with nothing but a burning brain and brawny muscle, they waved aloft the wonder working wand of labor over a region uninhabited and waste, and lo, the forests begin to recede, hills and valleys smile with golden harvests, villages spring up, towns multiply, and the cities appear. The furnace blazes and ring of industry is heard. The marts of commerce, the halls of science and the temples of religion rear high their lofty fronts, while the new born literature publishes the praise of an advancing civilization. And now, Sir, it, from the consideration of the naterial resources and character of the race, we turn to the dectiny which awaits the land in the future, it is a subject so grand that the most prophetic soulthe most imperial imagination, bows in conscious inability before its magnitude. Why, it has been said that the Valley of the Mississippi alone could feed the world, and the Valley of the St. Lawrence and great North-western Lakes could feed another. The child is born that will put his hand on the head that will see fifty million freemen in British America alone. It is estimated by those competent to judge that in this country there is apacity to sustain a population of some six hundred millions. Already our great inland seas float more commerce than is found the Mediterranean; and if this is the development infancy what is to be the plenitude of manhood? was only lately that a well versed English nobleman asserted, in a lecture on the Colonies, that as sure as commerce seeks out for itself the shortest route, so certain is it that the highway between then in Halifax, and finally in Quebec to unite the Europe and the far East would yet be cast up through the Valley of the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes, and that our city will yet stand as the golden gateway to a wealth of Empire which the world has If such be the extent and character of the field

boming up under the shadow of this great Confederacy, how tremendous will be the demands upon every section of the redeemed to scatter over all this wide domain the seeds of everlasting truth. Here is work for intellect of the highest order, for christianity in its loftiest aims, for benevolence in its noblest aspirations. While political men therefore are laying broad the foundations of this new empire, let all of every name who love the truth as it is Jesus see to it, that these foundations shall be laid in prayer, that the superstructure shall be imbued and consolidated by the purity and power of a christian faith; that the name of our God and of his Christ be inscribed in poral, no earthly reason can be assigned why it letters of living light upon the tablets of our new should not be so in things spiritual and eternal. The constitution, and that in all these mighty movements vastness of the field opened out for christian culture there shall be a distinct recognition of Him who wears upon his vesture, his name written King of kings AND LORD OF LORDS !!

ows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers. It will be remembered that some weeks ago we called attention to this important subject, and furfind England's oldest colony in the west, the island nished a plan of a ministerial life assurance associaof Newfoundland. Now we are accustomed to regard tion, which it was thought, might in its main features this colony as rather insignificant, but it is worthy of meet with the approval of the brotherhood: but we felt in doing so, that if adopted as a basis of action. rigorous, but its soil is productive. The unrivalled it would have to be supplemented with some scheme fisheries along 1200 miles of coast, make it an El for providing for disabled ministers while living. Dr. Spurden in his remarks to the Visitor on the subject, referred to this necessity, and spoke of a society in continent, we have the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, re- | England whose rules we could copy with advantage. markable for its superb bays and harbours, its coal We observe that our brethren in Canada impressed fields and minerals. Enjoying a salubrious climate, with the absolute importance of such an Institution, are moving in this direction. The Canadian Baptist of recent date, furnishes the Constitution as adopted of the noble and the home of the free. This Penin- at a recent meeting held in connection with the Bapsula and Cape Breton combined, is equal in extent to tist Missionay Convention of Canada. We have looked over it carefully, and it seems to us that the plan as a whole is an admirable one, and that it could be readily so modified as to meet the views and necessities lation of hardy settlers, the germ of a future full of of our brethren in this Province to a nicety. Here is the Constitution as given in the Baptist: examine it thoroughly, and then judge for yourselves.

CONSTITUTION-ART. I.-NAME. This organization shall be called, "The Society for

All the officers and directors of this society shall be members in good standing of regular Baptist

ART. III. - TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. 1. This society shall be composed of subscribers to the fund thereof, as follows: - Donors of \$20, at one time, shall be life members of the society; donors of \$100, and upwards, life directors; and a contribution of \$1 annually, shall entitle a person to vote in the election of officers, and in the transaction of gen-2. Ministers who wish to participate in the benefits

of this society, shall contribute at least \$4 annually 3. An annual meeting of this society shall be held n the same week, and at the same place with the

annual meeting of the Missionary Convention West; or at such other time and place as the Board may direct for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the ART. IV. - OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, six vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer. and fifteen directors, five of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The directors shall be divided into three classes One of these classes, together with the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, shall go out of office annually—their places to be filled at the annual meeting by the members present-those going out being eligible to re-election.

3. It shall be the duty of the president, and in his absence, of the senior vice president present, to preand of the Board.

4. It shall be the duty of the secretary to preserve a correct record of the proceedings of the society and of the Board, in a book kept for that purpose; to present a correct report of the state of affairs of the society annually, or oftener, if required. He shall moreover, furnish to each minister who may become a member, a certificate that he has complied with the prescribed regulations, and this certificate shall be presented as a voncher to draw the money to which such members may be entitled.

5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and fund all moneys under direction of the Board. He shall also furnish two satisfactory sureties, who shall be bound in the sum of \$2000 each, for the faithful and he shall present a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the society, at the annual meeting. 6. It shall not be competent for the treasurer to change the allocation, or make any alteration in the

forever remain

ART. VI. - SUPERANNUATION. A minister may be considered superannuated when he has passed his sixty-fifth year, or so much sooner when, through sickness or disease, he shall be permanently unable to preach and perform pastoral duties.

ART. VIII. - DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS. The classes herein after mentioned, shall be decmed have as just a right to their portion of the part of and which has attended revivals in other places, this fund liable to appropriation, as if it had been created by their own private fortune, viz:-1. Disabled continue such, of regular Baptist ministers, who resided in the Province at the time of their death, and who had for two years next previous to their death, abored in the country, and been members of this society. 3. Orphans of the same class of ministers, under filteen years of age, shall have a claim on the marked change for the better in the Brussels Street

Whatever may be the income of this society, no uperannuated minister shall receive more than \$150 per annum from its funds. A widow without children, \$120; a widow with one child, \$140; a widow with two children, \$150; and if she have three, under fifteen years of age, \$160. Any part of the above named sums may be appropriated to the said parties at the discretion of the Board, provided it has not funds to pay the full amount to all claimants.

2. A single orphan may not exceed \$40 : two. \$60 : three, \$80; and four, \$100, if all be under the age of In no case, whatever the number in the family, shall their claims exceed \$160 per annum. 3. Ministers falling in arrears with their own subscriptions, shall be required to add 25 per cent. to the sum for the first year, and 50 per cent. for the se-

succession, they shall forfeit all claims to the benefit 4. Ministers joining us from other denominations, under sixty years of age, can be partakers of the benefits of this fund only on payment of \$8 annually. Ministers of sixty years of age and upwards, joining us from other denominations, cannot be admitted to the benefits of this society.

5. The claims shall be paid quarterly in equal parts, on the first day of November, February, May, and August, of each year—the certificate of each claimant having been first submitted to the Board.

### The Revival at Newcastle.

The following deeply interesting communication on this subject was intended for our last issue, but was not in time. The friends of the cause will be glad to learn that this good work is progressing gloriously. Five more were baptized a week ago last Sabbath, and others were expected to follow. Rev. J. Irving was sent for by the pastor, and has gone to his assistance. Read what "An eve witness" says :-DEAR VISITOR-The Baptist Missionary Board

having for years past taken an interest in the labors

of their servants in several parts of the Northern sections of the Province, particularly the field now and for some time past occupied by Brother Edward Hickson, embracing principally Newcastle, North Esk, and Little Southwest. Miramichi, will be much pleased to hear of the work of grace now in progress principally in the town of Newcastle. Before referrng to which I may here note some particulars connected with this mission. Elders Scott, Sealy, Wallace and Hickson, have been the missionaries appointed by the Board to occupy and labour in this field. Bro. Scott was the first permanently appointed, and through his instrumentality we are greatly indebted have in the town of Newcastle. Bro. Sealy and Wallace's labours were both successful, though their stay was short. After a time. Bro. Hickson entered upon the work, and for the last four or five years has continued to labour, believing that in good season he should reap if he fainted not. The seed sown with many prayers could not be lost, and now we are called upon to rejoice in what we have both seen and heard. As we approached the chapel on a week night evening, we could very easily observe that something more than usual was transpiring there, as the house was crowded. As we entered we were greatly struck on seeing the aged man, whose hairs were whitened by the records of time, sitting with those of younger years, of all ages, down to the boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, all deeply interested listening to the words of life as they fell from the lips of his servant, whose own heart was evidently lighted up with the truths which he was proclaiming to the people. Every word seemed intended for some one, and was, received with joy by many: while others, from the solemn expression which was clearly visible in their countenances, showed they were sighing for deliverance from a burthen pressing upon their hearts, which they could not bear; tears were flowing freely, and, while looking upon the congregation, we could but say-"truly the Lord is in this place." After the sermon was ended by Bro. Hickson, it was followed by a warm-hearted address from Bro. Powers, whose whole soul was engaged in the work, and is throwing himself into it with great energy and war:nth of feeling, peculiarly characteristic of him. Whatever he engages in he does with all his might. His addresses were very appropriate, and so well adapted to the occasion that they fell with great power upon the minds of the people. After which there was an opportunity given for any who were disposed to speak; numbers rose one after the other giving expression to their feelings-some with joy from a knowledge of their sins being forgiven, and wishing to recommend this same forgiving Saviour to others, while others, deeply distressed, were asking the prayers of the people of God for their relief. Some of the young men who have been brought to a knowledge of Jesus were very wild and careless, but ericton. I was one of the number, and amid my are now engaged recommending their Saviour to others with zeal and hearts filled with gratitude for what then has been my guiding star." O yes, from the he has done for them, and their exhortations are gulf of the St. Lawrence to the waters of the Pacific, having a telling effect upon the lives of others. The meetings are held every evening without any abatement of interest, but on the contrary, the work is religious influence of our beloved institutious has progressing and becoming more general. We had the pleasure of witnessing the willing converts follow. implanted principles and inspired hopes which will by being buried with him beneath the liquid grave. in the beautiful waters of the Miramichi River, attended by a large concourse of people from the different districts and villages around. Twenty-four, during the three Sabbaths the writer was there, were thus baptized and received into the fellowship of the Newcastle church by its Pastor. Bro. Hickson has been greatly blessed in having the able assistance of Bro. Powers, and a short visit from Bro. Edwards. We scarcely know what he could have done but for this timely aid, and yet more help is needed-and we hope he will receive it.

An eye witness, Morning News, under date of Miramichi, Nov. 20th : Tuesday, the 9th inst., was observed at Newcastle sure, to put an end to the ravages which diseases of

speech like the noisy outery of a high-pitched steam- Platonic philosophies fade into insignificance. To | contribution of the ministers. This contribution to | quiry into concerns of the soul seems to be abroad gether with the interest accruing from the whole, or throughout the country. Evening after evening the so much of it as may be at any time necessary, shall road, between Douglastown and Newcastle, is alive not be available for distribution, till the principal sum of with men, women and children, wending their way \$10,000 is invested, after which the collections from to the houses of prayer. The religious agitation has the churches, contributions, subscriptions, and be also reached far up the North and South branches, quests, if necessary, may be used for distribution, disturbing the equanimity of many a worthy housebut a principal sum of not less than \$10,000 must hold, who had hitherto slumbered quietly through the dream of life, oblivious to the fact, that even at their very doors there could be an almost literal recurrence of the phenomena, which surprised the early Christian world on the day of Pentecost. I know two or three families who come frequently at least fourteen or fifteen miles to attend the meetings. One noticeable and praiseworthy feature in the movement is, that very little of that great physical excitement which ends in fits, and in some instances insanity, observable. The religious services are conducted, of course, with a little more excitement than the ordiregular Baptist ministers. 2. Widows, while they nary, but on the whole in a solemn and orderly man-

#### ----A Decided Improvement.

It affords us much pleasure to chronicle a very Baptist Church. We have before noticed the stately stone fence erected in front of the house, and the papering of the walls inside in imitation of splendid marble. All this was highly creditable, but the pulpit transformation is climacterical.

This chaste pulpit or rostrum is elevated four feet ten inches above the altar, and is in form a segment of a circle, whose span or chord is twenty feet, and projecting six feet outward; its front elevation is finished in twenty Gothic arches, having its columns resting on a raised and continuous base—at the apex of the arch and at the floor of the rostrum is a heavy Torus and Cavetto moulding, dividing the balustrade. The latter consists of a mahogany Gothic form rail, five inches wide, raised twenty-two inches cond; and should they fail to pay for three years in above the floor, and supported by forty two and onehalf inch fancy turned mahogany banisters; between each banister is a mahogany turned inverted drop.

> The Speaker's Table rests on an elevation of eight Gothic arches, four to the front and two at each return end; the under side of the top, and ranging with the intersection of each arch is an inverted drop.

> The floor of the rostrum is carpeted with a hand-

hogany gothic chairs, manufactured by Mr. Lordly. The front of the pulpit is grained in imitation of English oak, by Mr. Dennison, there are two gassiliers projecting from the wall, each having a cluster of three burners.

The Communion platform is raised eight inches above the floor of the church, and is furnished with a set of mahogany chairs, and a table having a manogany frame and a beautiful white marble top.

In taking a view of the whole as a pulpit, it presents a beautiful and rich appearance, and is a marked improvement on the past, reflecting great credit on the church and congregation. The master spirit in accomplishing this improvement was Mr. Benj. Hunt, son of the late Elijah Hunt; and the whole affair is taste in executing.

#### Revival at St. Andrews.

Rev. A. D. Thompson who visited the city last week, informs us that the gracious cloud still hovers engaged in the same blessed service last Sabbath. is peculiarly refreshing to him to be permitted, after so many years of toiling and sowing, to gather in the ripened harvest. May that whole region of country become as the garden of the Lord! We hope the town of St. Andrew's will share largely in this merciful manifestation of Jehovah's goodness!

## Germain Street New Chapel.

s progressing towards completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The walls, from the foundation to the top of the tower, are completed; the window freams and sashes are all in, the roof is ion, and the carpenters are at work in the vestry hoping to have it ready for holding service early, in January. The external appearance of the building so far is highly satisfactory, and by passers by is spoken of in terms of admiration. As will be seen by a notice in our columns, the ladies of the church and congregation open a Bazaar in Smith's Building, on the 19th inst., which will extend over several days, in aid of the funds. We are informed that some twelve or fourteen hundred dollars have been expended in ladies have worked this up into useful and fancy macitizens of St. John, we doubt not, will give their best encouragement to this laudible undertaking.

"One of Many" unfolds in lucid and truthful utterances, the religious power attending our Institutions of learning, from their commencement to the present hour. "He speaks that which he knows and testifies to that which he has seen." During our residence in Fredericton in 1840, our Seminary there experienced the regenerating influence of the gospel in an abundant measure, the fruits of which are still apparent. Not long since we had occasion to go on board the American boat. While there, a gentleman of respectable appearance and courteous bearing, addressed us very affectionately, saying, "I suppose you have forgotten me, sir. You remember the six seminary lads you baptized in Fredwanderings in strange lands since, what I experienced and from these cold climes to the scorching plains of India, and far on to the distant Isles of the sea, the shed its enlightening and purifying rays, and have ing the Lord in the ordinance of christian baptism, receive their full development only in a brighter and better world. Don't tell us that the religious influence of our Institutions of learning is baneful. We

Temperance at Newcastle.

We have observed that temperance as an invariable rule follows in the wake of religion. Hence, the revival influence is sure to stimulate and develope the temperance element. So it is in Newcastle. The correspondent of the News says :-

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst., a mammoth Temperance meeting, called under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Powers, was addressed by that The following is from the correspondent of the gentleman and the three following Protestant clergymen, viz: Rev. Dr. Henderson, Rev. Mr. Pitblade and the Rev. Mr. Hickson. The Temperance Hall, as a day of humiliation and prayer. Religious meeting were held by all Protestant denominations. The Almighty was invoked, if it was his sovereign pleagreat an extent as I faucy it possibly could be. The hall over the platform was tastefully decorated with banners and emblems of the Order, which, with the various descriptions are making in this community. white and red badges of the brothers and Cadets scat-The manifest change which the revival is causing in tered throughout the audience, and the gay dresses of the morals and general social aspects of the people the adies, (many of whom by the way in appearance here is remarkable. Ladies who were formerly noted might compare favorably with the acknowledged the water is now withdrawn. Ample materials are for gaiety—young and beautiful girls but lately the delight of ball-rooms and parties—old men who had spent a life-time regardless of religion—and young men, who, but yet on the threshold of life, had become famed as the votaries of dissipation and vice—have, as it were in an instant, forsaken the evil way, and, as suddenly as the change in a Kaleidoscope, put on the whole armour of God. The excitement is not alone confined to Newcastle; but a spirit of in-

For the Christian Visitor.

If I were sufficiently acquainted with the history of those who have received similar advantages at the Seminary at Fredericton, I would gladly include them in my remarks, which of necessity must now refer to the former.

Acadia College received its first students in Janu-

matriculated, besides those that entered College for number educated at the Horton Institutions, either wholly or in part, there have been more than one hundred ministers of the gospel, nearly all of whom were Baptists. Sixteen of their number have gone to their reward. The rest, most of whom are pastors | have passed away forever. of churches, are still toiling; several are occupying prominent situations abroad; others in our own Provinces are successfully laboring in the vineyard of the Lord. Other departments are filled with the alumni of Acadia College; but to name individuals or situations seems indelicate, an acquaintance with avocations and with their occupants is all that is needed to shew the correctness of this statement. that in most places where they reside others become interested in the cause of education and seek for themselves or others its blessings.

The influence of education is also seen in the fact that, associated therewith are our benevolent enter-The Rending Desk which surmounts the Speaker's | prises. Where were our Foreign Mission, our Sab-Table, has an elevateble range of seven inches, adjust- bath School, etc., etc., before the rise of these Insti- phire,' and in front of the crown is the heart-shaped in these and kindred institutions were simultaneous The whole crown is estimated at £111,900. The some Brussels carpet, and furnished with three ma- with our advance in education. Such is the noted Queen's Diadem, richly adorned with large diamonds influence thereof among Baptists. Could it be other- and pearls. wise? As well may the light of the sun fail to influence the growth of vegetation, as education fail to expand the mind, or to develope or clevate the man.

Nor is this a new feature in the history of Literature. Luther's instrumentality in the great reformation of the sixteenth century was heralded by a revival of letters. The light of science cast her beams on the darkness of the dark ages. Men opened their eves to the truth that they were men, and not necessarily the victims of priestcraft. The light went the king or queen at coronation. forth and the chains which bound the multitude to the vatican of Rome were sundered; men tremblingly breathed the spirit of soul liberty; the tyranny of a thousand years bowed to its potency, and to this highly creditable to his skill in designing and his good | hour, as knowledge has increased, the magic sway of the papacy has dwindled.

Will the Baptists of these Provinces covet for their offspring the darkness and inseparable evils of the middle ages, or will they separate themselves from their beloved institutions-content themselves in the neglect of all further effort-and allow others to be over his field of labor. He had baptized seven Sab- their instructors, and also of their children; for I baths in succession (in all 21), and expected to be hold it as axiomatic that, should the Baptists henceforth and forever cease their educational efforts (and, the Anointing Vessel and Spoon, all used at the coromoreover, they should do so if your correspondent "Baptist" is correct in his opinion), the work of educating would still be carried forward by others. Denomination after denomination is engaging in this Plate, with a number of other articles, which tonoble enterprise. It is with pleasure I hear that the Free Baptists" are taking hold of the matter in carnest, and my prayer for them is, that great success may attend their effort.

It has been sometimes said that these Institutions are an iceberg to religion. Facts show the contra, as to a state orator, and having received the attention, many will perceive from statistical statements in my last. From other sources strong denials arise. Since their establishment in 1828, no less than fourteen revivals, of greater or less power, have been in the vicinity of the College: in which Presidents, Professors, and ministerial students have always been instrumental of much good. These revivals in more instances than one have embraced nearly every student. besides large portions of the pupils of the Academy and people of the village. Hundreds since the commencement of these Institutions, that came from various parts of the Provinces to pursue their studies, have, while so engaged, been hopefully converted to providing the raw material for this bazaar, and the God. Nor is it to be wondered at, when we remember that this enterprise was prayed into existence by terials of great variety and in beautiful style. The the men, so justly lauded by your correspondent "Baptist." his remark to the contra notwithstanding; less remarkable when we call to mind the fact that the parents of many of the converts were deeply solicitous and importunate in prayer for their sons' conversion -- some of whom have left their testimony and have gone to their reward.

We are grateful as we look to the past, cheered as we behold the present, and confident as we contemplate the future. The struggle for existence is over, the means of continuance and enlargement are at our command, in all of which, by the blessing of God, we are becoming prepared for ultimate success.

ONE OF MANY. Wolfville, Nov. 23d, 1864.

## From our English Correspondent.

Mr. Editor.-I suppose nobody ever went to London without seeing the OLD Tower. One would as soon go to Paris without seeing the Tomb of Nacoleon, the Tuileries, or Notre Dame, or to Edinburgh without ascending Arthur's Seat, or wandering amid the ruins of the Old Castle, as to visit London without seeing the Tower. It was founded, as near as I can learn, by William the Conqueror, and and executed. Here Arabella Steart was confined one old legend affirms-I know not with how much truth—that the mortar was tempered with the blood of beasts. Tradition places its origin much earlier : " Prince. Where shall we sojourn till our coronation? Where it seems best unto your royal self.

It I may counsel you, some day or two
Your highness will repose you at the Tower.

Prince. I do not like the Tower, of any place.
Did Julius Cæsar build that place, my ford?

Buck. He did, my gracious lord, begin that place, Which since succeeding ages have re-edified.

Prince. It is upon record, or else reported
Successively from age to age, he built it?

Buck, Upon record, my gracious lord."

[Shakspeare, King Richard III. Act III.] "This is the way to Julius Cæsar's ill-erected Tower." Shakspeare, King Richard II. Act V.J.

"Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame, With many a foul and mid-night murderer fed." since the days of William the Conqueror undergone popularity and success, will pass under review. numerous changes and improvements; and at different periods has been variously occupied-now as a palace, then as a prison. I shall attempt no description of the buildings. An account before me states that, they cover an irregular area of thirteen acres, the water is now withdrawn. Ample materials are struction of life by this fearful malady. He says:at hand to furnish a detailed account of its interest-ing contents, but several columns would be required the oldest inhabitent there has not been a more sickfor the task, and I shall, therefore, crowd what I have ly season in Miramichi. The diptheria, in the depre-

ribbons of many colours; a coat singularly unique DEAR EDITOR -In my last communication I intend- ornamented with gold lace, which with his staff, made ed to sav. among other things, something about the hima most grotesquely conspicuously looking personnumber of students who have received instruction at age. We are first introduced into the horse armory, the Institutions in this place and their occupation, occupying a fine gallery 150 feet long and 33 feet but the length of my letter forbade. I now resume wide. The guile continues, as we proceed, a graphic my pen for that purpose; and although conscious and humorous description of the various objects of that but little has been done, when compared with interest, the chief of which is a line of equestrian the necessities of the multitude and the wishes of its | figures, 22 in number, clothed in the armory of varifriends. Acadia College and its Schools have not been ous reigns, from the time of Edward the I. to James II., (1272-1688), "Each suit is assigned for the sake of chronology to some king or knight, but none are known to have been worn by the persons to whom they are assigned, except in a very few instances (such as Henry VIII.; Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Henry, Prince of Wales and Charles I.)

Other departments are occupied as a sort of miliarv. 1838. From that time over two hundred have tary antiquarian museum, containing bows, spears, swords, and every imaginable description of warlike a partial course. For eighteen years previous the implements, used at various periods, from the earliest Academy was in operation, from which many went times. Hung around the walls, or arranged in the forth to the various callings in life. "Of the entire most conspicuous places, I noticed numerous instruments of torture used in the dark ages-fit materials of the barbarous cruelties which characterized them: but looked upon now only as curiosities, by thousands who thank God that those days of darkness

The subjects of special interest were the Crown Jewels, kept in a rather shabby looking house or vault, around which was an open space wide enough to permit us to pass around, one by one, to see the gilded treasures to advantage. Here our sapient gnide, wearied by his eloquent description of armory and weapons of war, and his brilliant witticisms expended on "The Cravat," the "Iron collar of Tor-The moral and mental strength put forth by the stu- ment," the thum-screws, and beheading block and dents of these Institutions must have a great influ- axe, retired, leaving us in the care of a grave looking ence in moulding the minds of those with whom they old lady, who with a clear voice, fluent utterance, and associate; the evidence of which is seen in the fact, consequential air, proceeded to describe the golden treasures, which she "took up" in the following order :- The New State Crown, made for the coronation of Queen Victoria. "The cap of purple velvet is enclosed in hoops of silver, surmounted by a ball and cross, all of which are resplendant with diamonds. In the centre of the cross is the 'inestimable saptutions. My readers need not be told that our efforts ruby, said to have been worn by the Black Prince."

> The Prince of Wales' Crown is of pure gold, unadorned with jewels. The Queen Consort's Crown, of gold, set with dia-

monds, pearls, etc.

St. Edward's Crown, is made of gold, and embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls and sapphires. His Staff is of beaten gold, 4 feet 7 inches in length. It is surmounted by an orb, said to contain a portion of the true cross (?) It is carried before

The Royal Sceptre, with the cross, formed of gold; the pommel and cross are adorned with jewels. It is placed in the hand of the sovereign at the coronation by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rod of Equity, or Sceptre with the dove, is of gold, surmounted by an orb, on which is the figure of a dove with expanded wings; it is set with diamonds, and is placed in the left hand of the queen at coronation. The Queen's Sceptre, smaller than the former, is of rich workmanship, and adorned with precious stones. The Curtana, or pointless Sword of Mercy; and the Swords of Justice, temporal and ecclesiastical. The Coronation Bracelets and Spurs ;

The Baptismal Font, used at the christening of the royal children, and a beautiful service of Sacramental gether make a most brilliant and gorgeous display. The whole, as we were informed, are estimated at one million pounds sterling.

Here the the old lady, having discharged her duty with grace and eloquence that would have done credit the thanks, and due appreciation of her delighted auditors, withdrew, and left us to our silent, and more gloomy contemplations. And gloomy they are indeed, for it is impossible to resist the involuntary shudder that passes over one from time to time, as he wanders from tower to tower, and from armory to armory, meeting at almost every step, the horrid memorials of the bloody past.

" At times," says a recent author, "the old walls have rung with shouts of joy, and anon echoed with groans of anguish. Now, the marriage festival has been held here; and anon, the bride is brought to the block, and her headless trunk, and trunkless head rolled over together, and are borne away to a dishonoured grave.'

" Here Sir Thomas More came to his terrible end. his head having been struck off with an axe, while his daughter clung around his neck with all the heroism of childhke devotion. Here William Wallace was confined after his unfortunate attempt to give liberty to Scotland, and from here he was dragged at a horse's tail to Smithfield, and barbarously murdered. Here Henry the VI. was assassinatedthe object of foul conspiracies, the victim of insatiable ambition. Here the young princes were smothered by the order of Richard III., in all the helplessness of childhood; and here the murderer afterwards met the fate he so richly deserved. Here Bishop Fisher was executed, to satisfy the malignity of a wicked monarch whose foolish pretensions he refused to acknowledge. Here Anne Boleyn met her fate. protesting that her only crime was in having lost the live of her husband, who three days after her head was struck off, led the beautiful Jane Seymore to the unhallowed altar. Here the Countess of Salisbury. accused of treason, ran around the fatal block, the executioner striking at her head at every step, until she fell covered with wounds. Here Lady Jane Grev. the victim of the weak ambition of her friends, having suffered herself to be crowned, was confined, tried until her health departed, her reason fled, and covered with disease, she died a lunatic. Here the gifted Earl of Strafford was confined and put to death under the eye of Cromwell, soon followed to the block by Laud, the corrupt ecclesiastic, and unprincipled statesman. Time will not allow me to dwell on the scenes of horror which have here been witnessed. For centuries, the block and the rack have been doing their work; and hundreds daily visit the bloody apartments to wonder at the cruelty of man, and to thank God that the day of darkness has passed, never

I had intended to have included in this letter an account of my visit to Hampton Court, but alas, there is no end to writing, and I must reserve it, with some other matters of interest, for next week; after But whatever may be the date of its origin, it has, which Spurgeon, his Tabernacle, his College, his Truly yours, J. C. HURD.

# Ravages of Diptheria

The News correspondent, writing from Newcastle, Miramichi, gives a melancholy picture of the deto say into a very brief space. At the gateway dations of which there was an apparent full during mid-summer, has broken out with increasing virulence. At Boistown, a short time ago, a lady and her shilling. Here we were met by a guide, wearing a three children died of this insiduous disease in one hat with a low crown and broad brim, decorated with