ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 18, 1864.

New Testament Studies.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Part 2. termed misdemeanours. They have not yet ripened action, although there is a danger that they may become such at last. There is the disorderly walker; eth not at all, but is a busybody." The apostle propers with the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead. rit, in the cases here enumerated, teaches us to temper severity with love, and to hold the weapon of excommunication in reserve, using it only as the last

We have yet another lesson on this matter of discipline. We hear much now-a-days of sanitary regulations: arrangements for the preservation of the public health, so that medical appliances, valuable as they are when really required, may become the less necessary. Now we speak here of Christ's sanitary regulations for the preservation of the spiritual health of his church. That passage in the Mosaic law, "Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him," may illustrate our meaning here. There is also the kindred passage in the New Testament, "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye who are spiritual restore such a one in the be tempted." Christ's whole system of church-discipline is conceived in this spirit. It is not vindic- and general kind. tive, aiming at the destruction of offenders : but broenlarges here :- "A watchful eye upon the state of duce a prejudice in little envious minds. the church, and of particular members, with a seagether. Discourage whisperings, backbitings, and and its vicinity. icalousies. Frown on talebearers, and give no ear to their tales. Nip contentions in the bud. Adjust dif- years, as I have already stated in the Visitor, there ferences in civil matters amongst yourselves. . . . Be affectionately free with one another. Give tender

and faithful bints where it appears to you that one the average number that attended each week, during of your brethren is in danger of being drawn aside from the principles or spirit of the Gospel. Let all twelve years of age. There is of course a junior debe given, from their first entering into connection with you, to expect them. If any one take offence at such treatment, give him to understand, that he who cannot endure a caution, or a reproof, is unfit for Christian society, and is in the utmost danger of falling into mischief."

The IMPORTANCE of maintaining a Scriptural disci-

pline in our churches now claims our attention. Let us think of this in the light of the revealed character of God. The Bible lays great stress upon the holiness of the Divine nature. That nature is enstamped ary is only a school for Fredericton and its vicinity. upon every page of the Sacred Volume. It is thus if by the vicinity of Fredericton is understood, Woodenstamped in order that the people of God, in Peter's bold language, should become "partakers of the Divine nature." Hence the exhortation, "Be ye holy, for I am holy." Hence the statement, "This is the ity: but this fact is fatal to the oft repeated insinuawill of God, even your sanctification." The Father hath "chosen us in Christ before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy, and without blime before him in love." The Son "gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zeafous of are at a distance. good works." The Spirit of God also is "the Holy Spirit:" whose special office it is to conduct believers to the "sanctification of the Spirit." There can be no Christianity without holiness; for "if any man favor. have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his." There is no admission to glory without holiness; for "without heliness no man shall see the Lord." So, too. except a man be born again-born from aboveborn of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." He has no right in the kingdom of God here. He can have no home in the kingdom of God hereafter. Now the discipline of the Christian church is conformed to these representations, and built up upon them. It is therefore, indispensably important that that discipline should be maintained : since thus alone will the church be found in harmony with its God, and with the ends for which he is made who can treacherous brownia in his Word sucrement need of w

Let us think, again, of the nature of the Church of

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cerned in the maintenance of a Scriptural Church discipline. We are reminded here of what God said to the ancient Jews,—"Ye are my witnesses:" and how he reproaches them because they had borne false witness for God. "My name," says he, "is continually every day blasphemed among the Gentiles through you." Now what a fearful thing is this, when God's avowed friends turn traitors, and misrepresent him to his enemies, and "give them occa-We have seen how the Lord would have us deal sion to blasphene!" Yet this is constantly done by with private offences in the church, and how with the professed churches of God. Their membership public ones. Turning again to the New Testament, is avowedly a mixed membership; and that makes we find a class of passages applicable to yet another the Christian church no better than the Jewish. Or, class of cases. These resemble what in law are where a purer theory is professed, the practice is not in harmony with the theory; and that makes the into serious offences, calling for prompt and vigorous church no better than the world. And the world marks this, and forms its own perverse, though plausible conclusions. For what is the worldling's Bible ? such as Paul describes 2 Thes. iii. 11; who "work- Not our Book-THE Bible. There is another book which the children of this world study far more than reeds to show vv. 12-14, how such a man is to be God's book. We refer here to the lives of God's treated; and then concludes, "Yet count him not as avowed people-the practice of his professed churchan enemy, but admonish him as a brother." That es. Where these are consistent-and men are far Bear with thy brother as long as thou canst, better judges of Christian consistency than they are and cast him not off until reformation seems to be sometimes supposed to be-God is honoured, whether hopeless. There is the heretic, as Paul calls him, Tit. men own his authority or not. In that case, they iii. 10. We give here some New Testament illustra- will be struck with awe, though they may not be tions of heresy. One tampers with the great doc- subdued by love; since "the beauties of holiness" trine of justification by faith in Christ, and by that are severe even while they are attractive. But let | firm reliance upon Divine Providence. In speaking alone; as some among the Galatians. Another tam- the case be otherwise, and then mark the consequence. The men of the world take note of the and denies in effect the resurrection of Christ; like fact, and draw their own inference. "These are re-"Hymeneus and Phifetus," and some at Corinth: ligious men, and such and such is their religion. see 2 Tim. ii. 16-18. 1 Cor. xv. 12-19. A third So they read. And then they reason. "Why, what tampers with the doctrine of "God manifest in the is the difference between them and us? What do flesh;" as some against whom John wrote, 1 John they better than we do? Our irreligion is surely as iv. 2, 3; 2 John 9, 10. These, and such as these, are good as their religion. And we may as well be as to be admonished, but not cast out of the church we are, if religion is to do for us no more than it has without having an opportunity to retract their errors. done for them." And so "the way of truth is evil "The man that is a heretic, after the first and sec- spoken of;" and ungodly men are hardened; and the ond admonition," but not before, "reject." But then cause of Satan is not weakened; and God is robbed the man who walks disorderly, or who holds heresy, of his glory. Yes! the inconsistencies of professors, may prove contumacious. There is always a limit to and the neglects of Christian churches, these are the forbearance somewhere. If, therefore, the man that great soul murderers. Nay, while infidelity has "walketh disorderly" will persevere in his irregula- siain its thousands, inconsistency has slain its tens rities, and refuse to be admonished, here is the law of thousands. The latter, indeed, is the parent of for him .- " Withdraw yourselves from every brother the former; and so it is answerable for the mischiefs that walketh disorderly." And if the heretic will of the other, as well as for all the evils which it has not be reclaimed after repeated admonitions, at least directly wrought. Nor will our God get from his he is to be "rejected." It is thus that the Holy Spi- churches the glory due unto his name until those churches are purged by a godly discipline, and so clothed with an influence which shall sweetly compel the utterance, "We will go with you; for we have heard that God is with you."

### The Seminary.

A school depends for its prosperity as much upon ts reputation as a bank upon its credit. If the former be robbed of its good name it must be injured just as surely as the notes of the latter are regarded with suspiction when its credit is shaken. The Seminary has, for the last six years, been passing through this ordeal and so pertinacions has been the attack upon it, that even its best friends naturally begin to think that there must be some cause for it, though they cannot discover that cause.

What has made it the more difficult to deal with spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also this state of things is the fact, that the charges brought against the Seminary are of the most vague

I pass over the personal remarks levelled at mvself. therly, aiming at their salvation. At all points it I have received from my brethren so much respect came to seek and to save that and honor beyond my deserts, that it would ill become which was lost." Andrew Fuller thus excellently me to resent a few personalities, which can only pro-

But as touching the Institution under my care i sonable interposition, may do more towards the pre- has been objected that it is a mere child's school; and servation of good order than all other things put to- that it is nothing more than a school for Fredericton

> With regard to the number over the age of twelve were 39 out of 70 who entered last year above that age. And in addition I may state, that out of forty, the year a fraction over twenty or full half were above partment in the Institution, and no experienced teacher would disparage the attendance at it; the training received between 8 and 12 years of age has an important bearing upon a lad's future progress; and such lads speedily attain the age and advancement which qualify them for the senior department .- A gardener does not neglect his seedlings because they have not yet flowered, neither does a shepherd despise the lambs, because they are not yet sheep.

> With regard to the other objection that the Semin stock on one side, Restigouche on another, and Moncton on another, it is certainly true that last year the Seminary was a school for Predericton and its vicintion of inefficiency.

> Those who are close to an Institution, and cognizant of its operations are the best judges of its quality, and if they patronize it, no stronger proof can be afforded that it is worthy of the support of those who According to the testimony of the assailants of the

> Seminary, therefore, the verdict of those who are near, and have the best means of judging, is in its (1 Springer

#### For the Christian Visitor. Rev. Duncan Dunbar.

This aged servant of the Lord was so well known n this Province, and his memory is held so dear by many that we thought it advisable to pen the following brief sketch of his life, given us mainly by him-Duncan Dunbar was born in Granttown, Scotland,

in the year 3791. At a very tender age he had strong convictions of sin : burdened with a sense of grief, he went to his Parish minister to be shewn the way of salvation. The minister told him to play on his fife, mingle in gay society, and banish all serious thoughts. God. It is not a mob, but an organized body. Like Strange advice, thought young Dunbar, for a minis other organizations, it is formed with a view to some ther of the Gospel to give a penitent sinner. And, special object. Its Author and its object are both instead of giving him relief, this advice only increased brought before us in the passage, " For we are his his weight of wretchedness, Hearing, providentially workmanship, created in Christ Jesus, unto good of an aged couple amid the hills, who held peculiar works." Thus there is a holy peculiarity about the views about religion, he applied at once to them for church. Is not this the thought in Cant. iv. 12? instruction. The way of salvation, by the cross of —"A garden enclosed is my sister, my spouse; a Christ was made so plain by these aged Christians, spring shut up, a fountain sealed." Such emphatic- that he immediately believed there was mercy fo ally is the Christian church. It is a glorious advance him. Soon he found peace in believing, and rejoiced upon the Jewish church. That was at once too nar- in God his Saviour. Not long after this period he row, and too wide. It was too narrow, as it was lim- felt it his duty to preach the Gospel, and he comited to the descendants of Abraham, and to Judaizing menced at once the work of the ministry. As his les. It was too wide, as it comprehended all, early efforts were much blessed, it was soon thought bether renewed in their hearts or not, who were in advisable to set him apart publicly to the great work ity with its outward requirements. But now he had chosen. His ordination took place when he middle wall of partition" between Jew and was about 24 years of age, in connection with the le is " broken down :" and " in every nation he | Presbyterian body. About three years subse oth God, and worketh righteousness is ac- ly, he was sent out as a Missionary to New Bi ad of him," and admitted to all the immunities of wick, by the London Missionary Society. In the gdom. Thus mere ritual qualifical year 1818 he tanded in New Brunswick, and soon

path of duty, he was baptized and received into the fellowship of the Baptist church in St. John. Soon after this he went home to Scotland for his family, and without much delay returned to New Brunswick. St. George he passed over into the State of Maine, and labored very successfully for some time in Eastport, Berwick, and Damariscotta. He was then called to the pastorate of the Baptist churches in Chester and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Here his labors were abundantly blessed. From Chester he was called to the pastorate of the McDougal St. Baptist church, New York, which twith the interval of a few years while he was in Boston, Trenton and Philadelphia), he held for about 35 years On Saturday, July 80th, after a few days illness of dysentery. breathed his happy spirit away into the paradise of God aged 73 years. Blessed with a vigorous constitution, he felt few of the infirmities of age, and up to the last of his life he preached three times on the As a man, he was exceedingly kind and affection-

ate, and generous, some would say, even to a fault. He has been known to give away the last dollar he had to a needy brother. As a Christian, he was very devoted. He had strong faith in God, and a God's goodness to him by providential dealings. we have often heard him refer to the kindness of old Mrs. Jeremiah Burpee, of Sheffield, who still lives, at he advanced age of 98 years, and of Mrs. Seelye, of St. George, who a few years ago entered into rest As a preacher, he was earnest, clear, forcible. The doctrines of Divine Sovereignty, election, total deravity, and salvation alone through Christ, were is favorite themes; and these were illustrated with such freshness and vigor that they could not fail to nterest the hearer, however frequently they may have peen discussed. It seemed to be his highest aim to be a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. As a pastor, was one of the most faithful and tender we ever knew. Wherever the sick was, whether connected with his congregation or not, if possible, he was there. If any was in trouble, he was ready to counfort, and to point the mourner to the land where sorrow is unknown. In the youth he took a very lively interest, and by his instrumentality hundreds were brought into the church. These were not left to their own guidance, as is too often the case, but over them he watched with jealous care, even to the

Such was Duncan Dunbar. In many respects, we think it will be long before we shall look upon his like again. He was a faithful sentinel, and died at his post. Of him it might have been truly sung :

"Servant of God, well done Rest from thy loved employ

The battle fought, the victory won, Enter thy Master's joy."

G. E. DAY.

#### For the Christian Visitor. The Unsettled State of the Pastorate.

Mr. Entros-I was struck with the interesting and ruthful article, copied into your columns from the Christian Era last week, containing strictures on the buses which have crept into our churches, with rehe humiliating truths so faithfully set forth by the writer I felt sad, and the question involuntarily arose. Why are these things so? Why is the sacred and faithful pastor and the "tock of God," over which the Holy Spirit has made him an overseer, so wantonly violated? Surely there is cause of sorrow to all who desire the prosperity of Zion in view of this unsettled state of things.

It is painful to hear "those who are without" re mark, in reference to the treatment of some faithful pastor, by those for whom he has labored and prayed t may be for years, that no honorable man of the world' would discharge a hired servant for so trivial cause as that for which the servant of God has been cooly sent adrift (it may be with a portion of his saary unpaid), by the church of Christ for whom he that flowed from the "fountain of Elisha." Just be ELETTES OF PERACHTS below as

Brethren, these things ought not to be. While these omplaints are made against you with reason by your injsters, depend upon it the world are not saying-Behold, how these christians love one another! Sinners do not take knowledge of you that you have been with Jesus and glorify your Father who is in Heaven. But while confessing with shame and sorow the guilt resting on too many of our churches in contrast with the sterile, death-like plain over which this matter, may we not inquire—Are not the mini-struck on the river is the bathing-place of the Greek sters themselves blameable?

I know that it is a delicate matter to be treated by one of the 'laity.' Yet I think that if we are eally desirous to find a remedy for what is becoming an almost universal evil, we should endeavor to look at all the causes which aid in producing it. Let us then look at the reverse of the picture drawn by the writer in the Era. A minister is at liberty, and of course desirous to secure a field of labor. He visits its course, its waters run rapidly, and have a clayer a church who are in need of a pastor, preaches two appearance, not unlike the waters of the St. John or three carefully studied sermons, visits from house the spring, but they are delightfully sweet and refresh to house for a few days, talks of "the things pertaining to the Kingdom," prays and departs, leaving favorable impression on the minds of all. Thchurch thinks that the right man has presented himself. A "call" is extended to him and accepted, and self. A "call" is extended to him and accepted, and for a time all goes well. Soon, however, the charm of novelty wears off; the pastor becomes remiss in at the Jordan, the water is considerably lower, but visiting : or if he does continue to visit it is only at even then bathing-which is invariably indulged in-

bored from the pulpit. Or some (incautious deacon) it may be) has expressed an opinion that the sermons of his minister are not quite so interesting as they ere at first : and in the course of conversation ome one informs the pastor. The next Sabbath, in all the dignity of offended majes ty, he rebukes, from the sacred desk, those who speak lightly of God's a sacred desk, those who speak lightly of God's even the salt sea failed, and were cut off; and the misters! and so the breach is made, and goes on widen and deepen. The pastor doing his part in passage of the Israelites, the Pilgrims regard this place as marking the site, but of this no one knows, as no traces are left from which one might draw a correct conclusion. It was doubtless not far from here, isis. The minister leaves, having his mind comninisters! and so the breach is made, and goes on widen and deepen. The pastor doing his part in he pulpit, and the people annoyed and disappointed, pletely sourced with his brethren, and too often willing upon later, and if possible, still more hallowed as to publish all their faults, forgetting their virtues the baptismal rays of the Holy Spirit descen

commenced preaching with great earnestness and applying the spiritual should seem that the sp

ed as to the Missionary Colportage by the American Tract

colportage has been introduced, and is now being successfully prosecuted, in these Provinces. It is spe-He then moved to St. George. There he preached cially udapted to reach and supply the wants of those with great acceptance, and there was a large in-gathering of souls into the church of Christ. From ried forward by the American Tract Society has been well described as, "an aggressive, outgoing, missionary effort in behalf of those too poor, or too indifferent, to purchase the printed truth and too widely scattered to be soon gathered into churches. It seeks the destitute, follows the wandering, and finds the neglected. In its spirit and aim it is a Christ-like "going about to do good," and it ever urges upon Christ's followers personal engagedness for him. The extent to which this aggressive agency has stimulated local churches and individual christians to greater zeal and consecration is incalculable and most blessed. The day comes on apace when every one who professes faith in Christ, must be virtually a missionary colporteur."

We learn that during the past year fifteen colporteurs have labored in the Provinces-five of them in New Bronswick, eight in Nova Scotia, and two in Prince Edward Island. In connection with their labors about twenty thousand volumes of good religious publications have been circulated by sales and grants. The colporteurs have attended and addressed two hundred and fifty religious meetings, have conversed or prayed with five thousand families, and have made isits to more than double that number.

It must be gratifying to every Christian heart to know that the Society intends to continue, and if possible, increase and extend these evangelizing efforts, and we doubt not that all "who love our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ" will most cheerfully cooperate in all practical ways to help forward this great and good work, will but no oliv sid bus 718

### For the Christian Visitor. Correspondence from the Holy Land.

No. 9. JERUSALEM, April 1864. We spent a comfortable night in Jericho; after the phabitants of the neighboring village had finished their rejoicing in commemoration of the last night of Ramedan. Ramedan is the Mohammedan Lent. Du ring this time the adult population abstain from eating and drinking between the hours of sunrise and sunset. It is quite remarkable how strictly they adhere to this custom. Through the long hot days of Ramedan the faithful Moslems will toil as hard as ever, and necessarily will suffer much from thirst; yet not a drop of water will pass their lips until the sun has sunk below the horizon. Then there is a time of rejoicing, and a general assembling around the wells. When travelling in the desert or upon a long jour nev, they are exempt from keeping Ramedan.) night they congregated in front of our tente, and gave expression to their wild joy in singing and dancing; the latter performance consisted as much in bowing their heads and clapping their hands, as in the movement of their feet; while the former was a solo by a female, expressed in a low guttural warble, at a certain pitch of which the other Arabs, who had formed a circle around our tents, joined in a loud chorus. Thus they passed the time until shortly before midnight, when they dispersed. Early next morning, before the sun peered over the mountains of Moab, we were seated around our rude tables enjoying break-fast in the cool open air. The clear sky indicated spect to their treatment of ministers. While reading that we were to have another scorching day, and it was now our business to get away from this place as soon as possible. By the time breakfast was over, our white tents, that on the previous evening looked so comfortably and had assumed an air of permanash heap that had grown up in the preparation of our evening and morning meals. How emblematical of human life! here to-day in the full vigor of manhood, enjoying the life that now is as though it lasted forever, to-morrow we have passed away, and of ourselves nothing is left to show that we have ever lived, save our ashes that repose beneath some monumental stone. Our tent equipment and baggage having peen packed upon the backs of our mules, we mounted our horses, and were soon cantering away in the first beams of the rising sun for the banks of the river Jordan. The plain on which we rode gradually seended until it reached the river's brink, and was quite destitute of vegetation after we left the streams fore reaching the Jordan, we descended what appeared to be a second bank of that river, and were told by one of our guides, who had been here some few weeks previously, that then this space was covered with water. One hour's ride from the place of our encampment on the previous night, brought us to the Jordan, whose banks we found covered with a strip of luxuriant verdure, and lined with numerous trees mostly of small growth. This beautiful river, with its green banks and swift waters, presented a striking pilgrims, who after the Eastern festivities at Jerusalem, resort hither in great numbers. The present Arabic name for the Jordan is "esh-Sheriah,"—the watering-place; and the great Valley through which flows, from the lakes of Tiberias to the Dead Sea is called "El-Ghor," signifying a depressed plain. The river here is about seventy feet wide, as nearly as we could judge—though wider, we were led to believe, after the falling of the winter rains, and the melting of the snows of "Hermon"-is winding in ing in comparison with the waters in this vicinity. Wild herbage deck its sides, and trees spread their branches over its bank. The depth of the Jordan at this place we could not ascertain, inasmuch as our guides thought it too rapid, and its banks too precipitous, to admit of us bathing; so we had no opporte the houses of a few chosen friends, and on such occasions the subject of religion is seldom mentioned. Politics, the news of the day, literature, are all freely discussed, with an occasional joke, and a sprinkling of gossip; and the pastor departs without so much as a word of prayer. The study is neglected, and as a matter of course, the pulpit proclaims the fact to the listening congregation. In short, the church discovers that their minister having struck twelve during his trial visit, has only to ring the changes on the lesser numbers during the rest of the time.

Meantime, a "brother is overtaken in a fault."

even then bathing—which is invariably indulged in—is often attended with loss of life; so we infer that at the time of our visit, when the water must have been considerably higher than in May, there could not have been less than twelve feet. Such is the Jordan, the river that witnessed, in so marked a manner, mighty manifestations of Divine power. Let us go back some thirty centuries and look upon its opposite shore! There stands Joshua, the leader of Israel, in the midst of his camp: he and his followers are gazing upon the "land of promise." But how are they to reach it? The swollen waters of the Jordan erush impetuously between; here, too, are aged men leaning upon their staves, and mothers with infant in their arms. Yet their faith does not waver but grows strong. He who has led them in their wildergrows strong. He who has led them in their wilder The pastor does not go near him, but the next Sab-bath the poor erring one is most unmercifully bela- and gushing fountains from the rocks, and who has thus brought them so near to this land, will surely lead them into it. That "living faith" they possessed carried them across the Jordan into the land they had long desired—"the promised land." In Joshua iii. 16, we read, "That the waters which came down from above stood and rose upon an heap very far trom the city Adam, that is beside Zaretan; and those that came down toward the sea of the

ed from the opened heavens upon our Saviour as he emerged from its waters; but with these all are familiar. We left the Jordan, and traversed the barren plain in a south-westerly direction to the shores of the Dead Sea, where we arrived in an hour from the time we left the liver. The Jordan empties into the

gets the loneliness of the place and the complete de-solution that reigns. Yet if we look around we can scarcely see a sign of life either in the vegetable or animal kingdom, and if we turn to the lake, no skiff thoats upon its bosom, and no fish swims in its waters, nor yet can we see a bird coursing in the heavens. Travellers have given various accounts of the waters of this Like and in some things their accounts differ. but without reference to what any have said, I can bear testimony to the following. - I tested its buoyancy by bathing in it, and although I cannot swim, found no difficulty in floating upon its waters, very much as an ordinary piece of wood does upon fresh water. The water is very bitter and sait, and of course if it gets into one's ears and eyes, is anythin but pleasant—when it gets upon the head the hair comes stiff. I felt no inconvenience from bathing. The buoyancy of this water is easily accounted for, when we know that one-fourth of its parts is composed of salts. In 1000 oz. of water 268 are of mineral salts. It is generally conceded that the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah are beneath the waters of the outhern part of this Lake. We left the Dead Sea and turned Westward over the mountains of Judea, and after several hours' ride, reached the Greek Convent of Marsaba, where we spent the second night, a description of which you shall have in my next.

It is expected that the question of Foreign Missions will occupy an important place in the discussions and decisions of the approaching Convention. In view of this fact we have extracted a deeply interesting article from the New York Examiner on the subject, which will be found on the first page of our present issue. Read it carefully, and learn what the Lord has done through his church, and what he is still doing, to save the poor heathen from going down to death eternal. The promise is that our Lord shall have the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. That gracious promise is now being fulfilled upon a systematic and extended scale. Let the church awake to a full consciousness of her deepening responsibilities, and this blessed work will hasten forward to a triumphant issue.

New Books .-- "Good FOR EVIL" is the title of B choice book for the young. The wisdom and experience of matured piety here furnish words of counsel and admonition in a style peculiarly captivating to routhful minds

"ALTAR INCENSE" is designed to strengthen the devotional element, and to assist the timid and the nexperienced, especially, in the private and social duties of the Christian life. The prayers and hymns embodied in this work are highly suggestive, and when properly employed must be appropriate and useful. These works are issued by Robert Carter and Brothers, 580 Broadway, New York.

During our recent visit to Gagetown we called to see an esteemed Bro., in the Gospel, Rev. Benjamin Cov. He is now 88 years of age and is just waiting, in the exercise of an humble trust, for his gracious Master to call him home. He referred with touching emotion to his conversion to God when only 13 years of age under the ministry of the lamented Estabrooks; and although 75 years have passed since the event took place, yet all the circumstances, impressions and emotions of that hour are as fresh in his memory as if they had occurred but vesterday. The hope which he then received has sustained him amid the multifarious scenes and temptations of a long England, empowered to buy war vessels and order of the great unknown it proves like an anchor both sure and steadfast cast within the vail. Death and the grave to him have no terror, but like Paul be can exclaim, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Germain Street Baptist Chapel will take place on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The reply of the editor of the Eastern Adnacate to Dr. Spurden was too late for this issue. It will appear next week.

#### For the Christian Visitor. The Canadian Visitors.

Being invited to accompany the Canadian visitors from St. John, I went on board the "Emperor" Friday at 12. P. M. State-rooms were out of the question, and fortunate was the man who was able to secure a berth, or even a place on the sofas or settees. The night, however, soon passed, though the snoring of some and the chatting of others did not permit your correspondent to enjoy much sleep. During the morning the fog was heavy, but as the day advanced the mists disappeared, and the different points of interest along the coast attracted the attention and, in many instances, the admiration of the and, in many instances, the admiration of the stringers. The time passed pleasantly away, the passengers chatting and singing, or discussing some of the exciting topics of the day. In the course of the morning the Canadian delegation assembled in the saloon of the steamer, and passed a series of resolutions, in which they expressed their gratification at the "kindness, consideration and cordiality" with which they had been received by the people of New Brunswick the delight they expressed in looking Brunswick; the delight they experienced in looking upon the scenery of the River St John; their thanks to the Chamber of Commerce, and the citizens who co-operated with them in their generous entertainment. They also resolved, at the earliest opportunity, to invite their "hospitable fellow-countrymen" similar visit to Canada. The meeting was impassed by acclamation.

We found hundreds on the wharf at Windsor

waiting us. As we neared the shore "God save the was sung, and the crowd responded with cheer after cheer. An extra train was awaiting the arrival of the boat, and the distinguished gentlemen from Halifax received the delegation most cordially, and entertained them in the cars, refreshments baving been generously provided. There was no public re-seption at Halifax, though crowds were in the streets during the evening.

# Secular Department.

COLONIALS Jimil ni ser

The crops through Gagetown and Canning are very promising. The hay is nearly, if not quite, a usual yield, and the late rains have given a great spring to the grain and potato prospects. There is no appearance of the rot in the latter,

We were shown a very beautiful Pearl, found in the neighbourhood of Penobsquis Station. We could not ascertain its value, but it is said to be the largest jet discovered in New Brunswick, weighing twenty-seven grains. It is perfectly spherical in form, white, and of a brilliant lustre. It may be seen at the Drug Store of Fellows & Co., Foster's Corner, where it will be exhibited a few days,—News.

has been appointed Superintendent of the Railway, is

The Canadians received a most cordial welcome in Halifax. The papers these are filled with accounts of the dinners, pic-nics, &c., &c., got up to entertain them.—Ch. Wilacs.

ve understand that arrangements are being made to It is reported at the News Room that the "Tallahassee" burned three ships off Grand Manan yester-day, the 16th instant. This is bringing the war near

## our own doors.—It. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th ultimo by Commission. Her Majesty's message on the occasion was read by the Lord Chancellos We give a few on

ragraphs:
"Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in
North America has not been brought to a close. Her Maiesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality becomes stiff. I felt no inconvenience from bathing, if I may except a very slight burning sensation some hours afterwards. Its waters are clear and transparent. Those who could swim remarked that they had much difficulty in doing so, from the fact that it was impossible to keep their feet beneath the water. a great extent abated, and Her Majesty trusts that

increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished. The revolt of certain tribes in New Zealand has not yet been quelled, but it is satisfactory to Her Majesty to know that a large portion of the native population of those islands have taken no pare in this revolt. It has been a source of much gratification to Her Majesty to observe the rapid development of the resources of her East Indian possessions, and the general contentment of the people inhabiting those ex-

It has afforded to Her Majesty the most heartfel satisfaction to observe the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions, and to remark the progressive increase and develop ment of the national resources, and to find that, after sufficiently providing for the public service, you have been able to make a material diminution in the tax

been able to make a material diminution in the tax-ation of the country.

On returning to your respective counties you will still have important duties to perform, essentially connected with the linking together of the several classes of the community, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and guide them to the object of Her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happi-

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA." Asia left Liverpool at 11 on morning of the 6th

Queenstown, 7th, and arrived at Halifax at 6 P. 1 15th. She brings 86 Halifax and 68 Boston passe Australasian arrived at Cape Clear early on the

morning of the 6th.

U. S. Steamers Wachusetts and Onward were at
Rio Janeiro July 4th. Steamer Niagara after taking coals, provision, etc.

left Liverpool, 6th, destination unknown. Rumors were current on the 5th that the late Rebel Cruiser Georgia had been seized by order of Government as she was about leaving Liverpool; it turned out, however, that she was simply detained by her owner. It is alleged that the Georgia is now the bona fide property of Mr. Bates, by whom she has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon under charter to Portuguese Government to carry troops to West Coast Africa, and Mails between Lisbon and Azores. It was alleged Niagara mailed outside Mersey for

Georgia, but was contradicted.

Times' City Article says advices from Frankfurt mention that under pressure of some sales on American account prices U.S. bonds gave way for some days until quotations were only 2 per cent. above New York, but such is the eagerness of the German public to increase their investments that as soon as he pressure of these exceptional operations was removed, rally took place of more than 3 per cent.; reason for renewed furore consists in word "peace" having been mentioned in last telegrams. It is added that the estimate of 80,000,000 sterling as total f these securities absorbed in Germany and Holland is certainly below actual amount. Admiral Simpson, of Chilian Navy, arrived in

DANISH QUESTION.—Confirmed via Copenhagen that Denmark completely cedes Duchies to Austria and Prussia together with Juliand Enclaves, the town of Ribe excepted; also, that occupation of Juliand continues till final conclusion of peace.

President Danish Council communicated matter to Rigsraad at private sitting, and on following day motion was offered and supported by considerable numbers declaring that silence with which announce ment was received must not be construed into approva

of conduct of Government.

Furloughs have been granted to all Danish recruits undergoing preliminary drill. Troops were returning to Copenhagen from Funes,
German papers assert that Duchies are surrendered
in their entirety without reservation and Austria and

Prussia have full liberty to dispose of them.

France.—Weekly returns of Bank of France show increase of little over half a million in specie King of the Belgians arrived at Paris from Vichey.

Bourse declining 66.80. A SPAIN. - Vice-Admiral Lobo gone to join Spanish squadron at Pacific.

squadron at Pacific.

Poland.—M. Trangoff, head of Polish National Govt., together with four Chiefs of Departments were hanged on 5th, on Glacis of Citadel. Sentence of death on eleven other officials of National Government has been commated.

Turkey.—Missionary question settled between Sir Henry Bulwer and Porte. Missionary stations are

to be re-opened, and converts for present sent to India Bombay Mail, July 9th, received. can portion forwarded per Asia.

Alleged enlistment of seamen for Federal Government, America, was attracting attention at Calcutta. Federal Agents are said to have already

freighted one ship for the Northern States with un employed sailors in contravention of law, Authorities were on watch for their detection, Calcutta Tele grams, July 16th, Singapore, July 6th, Meit June 20th, are received via Sucz. Nothing im LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Advance of Bank Milit

mum to 8 caused mainly by fact that Bank returns

London Money Market.—Advance of Bank Minimum to 8 caused mainly by fact that Bank returns show how reserve of notes fallen to point below any yet touched since of panic of '57. Further advance to 9 considered not improbable. Funds very heavy and Consols fell \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent on 5th. Demand for Money show increase, but no pressure.

Breadstuffs heavy; still declining provisions easier. Consols 89\( \frac{1}{2} \) @ 89\( \frac{1}{2} \).

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—Australasian's news had no effect on Markets. Friends of the North were much disappointed that alleged capture of Atlanta was not confirmed, while Southern sympathisers loudly rejoiced. Morning Post to-day has editorial denouncing kidnapping British subjects for Federal service, refers specially to case of seven Irishmen who were subjected in June last to gross indignities after their release was obtained, and says, if facts are proved the British Government should not be satisfied with anything less than the exemplary punishment of all concerned in the outrage. The Times has an editorial on the same subject, holding it up to Irishmen as a warning not only against Federal service, but against emigration to America. Daily News refutes representations against labor market in America, shows it is in most healthy state, and offers irresistible attraction to emigrants.

CALCUTTA, July 16th.—Cotton goods improving: Cotton quiet. Exchange, 2s. 1d. Freights improving. Melbourne, 26th June.—Gold shipments since the mail, 63,700 ounces; trade unaitered.

pail, 63,700 ounces; trade unaltered.

# THE SEAT OF WAR. AT PARTY