ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH B. 1864.

New Testament Studies.

We find that brother Bill can only give us a column at a time, as a rule, for one studies. But we can seldom con-dense all we would say on our several topics into a single eaders must make the best of what seems inevitable.

> DESIGN OF BAPTISM. Part 2.

The thoughts heretofore presented on the topic now before us merge into yet another thought, and that capital one. We have argued, that the Church of Christ is a purely spiritual corporation; and that none but believers ought to receive her initiatory rite. We have now seen, that that rite distinctly presupposes the spiritual character of those who receive it It necessarily follows, that, as none but believers can lay claim to such a character, to none beside should it be administered. Here, then, comes out into prominent view the all-important thought that Christian baptism is intended to DRAW THE LINE OF SEPARATION DETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD. The seed of Satan, and the children of God have, from the beginning, been intermingled in the world. It is one grand aim with Jehovah to effect between them a final and eternal separation. We trace the workings of this aim in Old Testament history, in the dealings of God with Noah, and Lot, as well as in the constitution of the Jewish Church. In the New Testament. and in the Christian church, that sin is most distinctly developed. It is strikingly embodied in the rite of Christian baptism, For he who "puts on Christ" must needs put off "the devil and all his works." He who enters the church of Christ must needs "renounce the pomps and vanity" of this wicked world. And he who is "born of the Spirit" must needs abandon " all the sinful lusts of the flesh," So teaches the Church of England. But, alas! her baptism utterly neutralizes all this beautiful theory. So. with all charity be it averred, with all Pædobaptist churches. Their corrupt practice neutralizes any soundness there may be in their theories, while they carry out their unsound theories to their proper and corrupting consequences. Is it not thus, in the figurative style of the Apocalypse, that the "onter court" of the temple of God is "given unto the Gentiles." who also " tread under foot the holy city?" But thus it shall not be always. The topple of God, and his city must one day be cleansed from their profanation. The last day shall complete their cleansing. The confusion which sin has introduced into both world and church will then be effectually remedied. Then, as we have it in the first Psalm, "The ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous." Then will the spiritual fornication, of which Rome is the grand example, and in which, if in lesser degrees, she has had too many followers, meet its just and final doom. Then will the church become at last the chaste spouse of Christ, enthroning him alone in her affections, and rejoicing only in his love. To the whole of these resalts does Christian baptism, as prescribed in the New Testament, distinctly point, while it strikingly foreshadows them, and trains and educates the church

it cannot justify; it cannot save. We baptize men, would have been regarded as the very climax of fananot to save them, but because as we trust, they are ticism, and the man who might have suggested the already saved. We look upon baptism as the pro- feasibility, or even the probability of such an underfession of sylvation, and in no sense as its medium or taking, would have been pronounced as bereft of reaseal. We are satisfied, that there are multitudes now son, and as a proper subject for an insane asylum. in heaven, and on their way thither, unbaptized in- But to the astonishment of everybody, the railroad deed in our estimation, of whom it may get be said, was built, and Moncton placed within fifteen minutes, that they "have washed their robes, and made them of the Guif, and within tive hours of the City of St. carefully puts forward "the name of Jesus Christ" too rapid to move on without check. A crisis came, as the ground of that remission. The like associa a large ship builder smashed up, many suffered serious tion of thought we have in the address of Ananias to loss, and for years past Moncton was at a stand still. Saul of Tarsus, - " Arise, and be baptized, and wash But things having found their level, now the tide has away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." So, fairly turned, and the place is again looking up. Duagain, when Paul speaks of baptism as " the laver of ring these years of depression in business however, regeneration," he forgets not to combine with it en- some of the inhabitants have largely increased in larged and emphatic references to the kindness, and substantial wealth. This is true in regard to those love, and mercy of "God our Saviour," together with who have paid special attention to the cultivation of the "renewing of the Holy Spirit." Or, when Peter their farms. Of this class, Mr. Abner Jones may be figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save cultivation of the soil, and during the last ten years the answer of a good conscience toward God.) by the num. Where is the man in Western Canada, or in resurrection of Jesus Christ." And lastly, when our any portion of the Western States, that has done (see John iii. 14-17) as the truth by which the Spirit upon him, so as to render further toil on his part. there be on earth a heresy that needs to be purged show that our young men need not goto the Western away, it lies in sentiments which lift themselves up States, to California, to the Australias, or anywhere from this bitter root that the dogma of infant baptism and perseveringly, they will not fail of their reward. first sprung; although we cheerfully admit, that multitudes of those who advocate this dogma denounce as earnestly as any the figment of baptismal regeneration. We could wish that their reasoning were better; yet we love them for the grand Gospel truths by which they stand; and would heartily bless. them with the blessing of Paul, "Grace be with all. hem that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." nwhile we joyfully look for the time when both the foundation on which infant baptism ultimately reposes, and the practice which has been built up pon it shall alike perish, to the advantage at once of the truth of God, and the salvation of souls. But now to come nearer home. If our views as set

orth in these columns be Scriptural views, then sarredly it cannot be too often urged, that they who sold such views are bound to exhibit to the world ighest style of Christianity. Their baptism taelf is a voluntary act, essentially different from the ice of unconscious infancy in a mystion in which they who receive it cannot te, and which has upon them no binding of different sorts, are rising up in Moncton. Mr. C. The recipient of believers' baptism, on the B. Record has a very valuable establishme ignificant, and boly, and hopeful in the Christian and They numerically and earth, and belt, and angles, and devis, and men to witness their deed. They lift their hand on high, and consecrate themselves for life, before an intelligent universe, to llimit the with his own blood, and assess the result of the state of

be attained; but he is " COME unto mount Zion, and unto he city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusathe general assembly and church of the first-born, who are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel." The faith of the believer brought him to this at first in the eye of God. His baptism brings him to this in the survey of men. To this his brethren all around bid him welcome; and pledge their symmathy and aid until he has arrived at his home with the glorified church above. Oh! how can he who has received a baptism like this ever forget it? With such vows upon him, and such prospects sefore him, and such and accorded to him, to what elevations should be attain! These considerations we are persuaded, in their solemn and practical pow er, have already been deeply and widely realized. And when that power comes to operate, as it doubtless will, upon a widening and still widening field, and with a vastly augmented force, then will the church at last, like the bride in Canticles, "look torth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners,"

Yet be it remembered, finally, that there is no charm in the mere Baptist name to produce results like these. What says Paul to the church of baptized believers at Counth? "I would not ve should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud, and in the sea; and did all cat the same spiritual meat; and did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual rock that followed them; and that Rock was Christ. But with many of them God was not well pleased; for they were overthrown in the wilderness. Now these things were our examples Wherefore let him that thirketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." Thus far Paul. Now for Andrew Fuller's impressive comment upon this impressive passage. "As if a find said, -Are you members of a community which has the promised presence of Christ ? Our fathers also were 'under the cloud.' Has God interposed in your favor? They 'passed through the sea' as on dry land. Have you been baptized? So were they. They 'destended' in a body into the sea; were 'buried,' as it were, by the cloud above them, and the waters on each hand of them; and afterwards 'ascended' on the other side. Have you been admitted to the holy supper? They also ate of that food, and drank of that stream, the spiritual intent of which was much the same. Yet all this afforded them no security, when they provoked the Divine jealousy. Notwithstanding these privileges they fell, and were destroyed of the destroyer. These things are recorded for our admonition. Of what account then," concludes Mr. Fuller, - Of what account then will our bantism be to us if, instead of being dead to the world, and alive to God, we be the reverse? Will baptism save us? No! it will bear witness against us!"

Editorial Correspondence. VISIT TO MONCTON.

It is always pleasant to witness indications of progress in any place, but we are especially pleased to Let none imagine, from any thing that has been there were not more than twenty dwelling houses in laid down in regard to the design of Christian bap- this place; lands were cheap, the best of marsh could tism, that we conceive of the New Testament as be purchased for an average of £20 per acre, and the teaching in any way the doctrine of sacramental effi- best of upland could be obtained for as many shilcacy,-that peculiar and accursed leaven of anti-lings. At that time nobody dreamed of a railroad Christ. We do indeed wish to attribute to Christian | connecting the "Bend," so called, with the waters of baptism all the value which the New Testament at the Gulf on the one hand, and with the Bay of Fundy tributes to it; but no more. It cannot regenerate; on the other; and the idea of a railroad to St. John white in the blood of the Lamb." For here again, John. When all this came to be an established fact, converted thousands on the day of Pentce st to "re- greatly multiplied, and the people imagined that their pent and be baptized for the remission of sins," he fortunes were made. But this progress was a little speaks of baptism as "saving," he does it in these considered perhaps the most fortunate. He has decorrective and highly evangelical terms; -" The like voted his energies principally to the purchase and us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but has cleared probably from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per an-"born of water" can enter into the kingdom of God Brunswick may do if they will but devote themselves that with an earnestness all his own, about being an inhabitant of this place for the last twenty one at John iii. 8,) about being "born of the Spirit," and of his sons, six in all, a farm worth \$4,000, and to works in the renewal of the souls of men. Oh! if simply a matter of choice. We mention this case to

> TO TOVO REW SIND BEALDING! is again the order of the day in Moncton. O. Jone E-q., sent off three large vessels last year, two of which were sold at remunerative prices, and the other, a ship of 1,200 tons, is well chartered for service in the Eastern trade. He has one now of 1,200 tons in course of crection by Mr. Summer, and is concerned in another of 500 tons, which Mr. Abner Jones, under the superintendence of Mr. T. McEwen is building. Mr. A. McKay also has a ship on the stocks of 400 tons, which he is building for parties in St. John. Mr. Hains has commenced building a small vessel; so that altogether there are four new vessels to go from Moncton ship yards early in the season. The rimber used is principally spruce, and is obtained at a much cheaper rate than the same material would cost in St. John. All things considered, the cost of ship erection here is probably from 15 to 20 per cent less than in St. John.

bufacturing all sorts of fron wares, such as st

manufactured here in the course of the year; accounts ix thousand of these are sole leather, and the remaining four thousand are converted into harness, upper, buff, grain, and belt leather, calf and kip akins, and splits, &c. The hides are obtained from home and A Good Example

foreign sources; two thirds probably foreign. The sales last year amounted to some \$35,000, and are rapidly increasing. About three hundred cords of wood, and five hundred cords of bark are consumed nonths. The wholesale price of sole leather is from twenty to thirty cents, and upper leather forty five cents, per pound. The other qualities from fifteen to seventeen cents per foot. In this Factory every. thing is converted to useful purposes; as for example, the hair is used for plastering, the horns for making combs, the born piths for bone dust, the tips of the tails for carled hair, and the fleshings for making soap; the leather trimmings are used in shoe and boot manufacturing, and the spent tan makes good fuel. Then what is good for nothing else is composted for manures. The superintendent, Mr. A. Pawcett, thoroughly understands his business keeps every thing about his place in the most perfect order, has seventeen men under his guidance, and gives entire satisfaction to his employers. We are told that the profits of the concern far surpass the most sanguine expectations of the owners. How important that those engaged in the management of the manufactories of the country should be fully up to the spirit of the age. Drones never accomplish much for themselves or for others.

In speaking of the progress of this place, we must not omit the

GREAT BRIDGE.

which is to connect the Parish of Moncton with the Parish of Coverdale, and open up a highway direct to Hillsboro. This bridge is being built upon stone piers, five in number, settled on the rocky bed of the Petitcodiac River, and connected with the banks on either side by strong abutments. When completed the bridge will be some half a mile in length. Mr. J. Steves, of Hillsboro, took the building contract for \$40,000, has settled successfully one pier, and is making large preparations this winter for the completion of this gigantic undertaking next summer. May success crown his efforts. The accommodation to both Parishes will be beyond all calculation. Now f a man living on the opposite side, wishes to cross to Moncton with his horse and wagon, he must travel round by Salisbury, a distance of thirty miles, and but when the bridge is completed, he can cross over in ten or tifteen minutes. Hillsboro also will be

after all, is the great object to be sought after, and templation, or some other one adapted to the work, we are happy to say that this at the present time is occupying the thoughts, engaging the sympathies, and calling forth the energies of a large portion of the people of this place. During the golden age of Moneton, a large amount of money was expended by aid the Foreign Mission effectively at once, by sus the Baptists in the erection of chapels. The new taining converts from heathenism, whose bowels are house in Moncton proper, cost some \$12,000, and the than \$2,500. There was good reason to hope at the time that the sale of the pews in these respective chapels would cover the expense of erection; but the tinancial crisis came on, and many left the place. others became embarrassed, and the result was a heavy church debt. This occasioned much trouble in various ways, operating seriously against the support of the ministry, and many became greatly discouraged. But a brighter day has dawned; the large claim which Oliver Jones, Esq., had against the new Pine Grove Subbath Schools, Wilmot, \$5.00 house, amounting in all to upwards of \$8,000, he has generously given to the church, and Mr. Abner Jones virtually does the same with his claim of \$1,200 upon the house near his place. So that there is now a freedom from church debt. More than this, the holy Spirit has descended in mighty power to save. Spiritual religion had been for years in a lamentably "what saith the Scripture?" If Peter exhorts the the price of lands went up enormously, bouses were low state in Moncton, but early in January Rev. W. T. Corey visited the church, and he came in the spirit of his divine mission. For some six weeks he preached the gospel publicly and from house to house. In addition to Sabbath engagements, meetings were held every evening in the week, and the Spirit was Jesus, and the sacred rite of baptism was administered by our Brother Corey five Sabbaths in succession. He baptized in all during his stay twentyone persons. Brother Newcomb (former paster), and Springer, were with him a portion of the time, and rendered valuable aid, and Bro. Miles made a passing visit, doing what he could to help on the good work. Mr. Corey was compelled to leave on the 14th ult. to attend to pastoral engagements at Jemseg, and the meetings were discontinued for several days ; but we had promised them a visit, and arrived by train on Saturday, the 20th ult. We preached thrice on the Lord seems to teach us, that none but they who are better than this ? It shows what the farmers of New first Sabbath, and held service alternately in the two houses every evening through the week. In the as existing on earth, he has much more to say, and thoroughly to agricultural life. Mr. Junes has been a little falling off, but as these were revived the work of "born from above," (as our marginal reading has it years, and has made enough in that time to give each grace moved on in quiet but sublime majesty. Several professed their new born faith during the week. about salvation by faith in the doctrine of the cross save a competency for himself, and those dependant and yesterday we had the pleasure of baptizing six happy converts in the likeness of the Saviour's death and resurrection. Our baptistry was formed by remill pond, not far from the chapel across the Creek? in opposition to the "sound doctrine" inculcated as else, in search of wealth. If they will go to work the day was beautiful, and a multitude of people, asabove by Christ and his inspired servants. It was and cultivate the soil of New Brunswick energetically sembled, of all denominations, to witness the administration of the sacred rite. The candidates were as solemn as eternity. Surely God was present in that place mighty to save. After the baptism, which occurred at 2 P. M., Rev. T. Duffy preached to the peothe passage, "Come unto me all ye that are weary," &c. Rev. Mr. Allison, of Sackville, who had visited

ing power may go on with resistless majesty until all the people shall feet its sovereign saving energy.

The training of children is generally felt to be a During the last eight days we have preached ten difficult task on account of the strong bias of the mind towards the original course, viz. the way of

Dough to the believer is unto God, who giveth us the victory through our

well the power of the press to advance the ir terests

of Methodism, are all active and energetic in their

endeavors to circulate their denominational paper, the annually. The average time for making sole leather Provincial Wesleyan, of Halifax. Their example in is seven months, and upper leather three and a half this respect is well worthy of imitation. The cruth is, the religious press is a most effective gency in the hands of any body of people that wield it properly. It co-operates with pastors missionaries colleges, and sculinaries of learning; missionary societies Subbath schools, churches, parental instructors, revivals of religion, and in a word, with every agency having for its object, the promotion of God's glory and the salvation of precious souls. Such being the fact, our denominational paper in this Province should be placed, as far as possible in the hands of every Baptist family, This can only be done, however, in proportion as our ministers take a lively and continuous interest in its diffusion. We assumed the weighty responsibility of conducting it, and of meeting its financial requirements, upon the principle that such cooperation would be cheerfully given. We thank you heartily, dear brethren, for what you have done: but is there nothing more that you can do to posh forward this important work? Please see if there are not some families in your church and congregation that are without the weekly visits of your denominational organ, and if so, try to induce them

> For the Christian Visitor. Our Foreign Mission.

DEAR BROTHER BILL - You are aware that, at our Convention in Amberst, a brother was received by the Board as a Foreign Missionary, with the proviso that on medical examination; his constitution should be found suitable. The decision has been adverse.

to take the Visitor without further delay.

I am, however, in correspondence with another, who is also considered by those acquainted with him as s, iritually and mentally adapted to the work, and as having a good physical constitution. His mind has been much exercised upon the subject; but, alarmed in view of his own insufficiency and nofitness for so great a work, he has not yet arrived at the conclusion that it is his duty to go,

It is encouraging to perceive, that the minds of several young ministering brethren are drawn toward the best part of his day is consumed in the journey; the foreign field. Of these some are not sufficiently educated, and others are in too delicate a state of health. It cannot be otherwise then apparent to all greatly benefitted by this work when perfected. The considerate persons, that in a Foreign Missionary present arrangement, however, will require a toll there must be a combination of qualifications, o from travellers, and we trust the government will in which all are not absolutely necessary in one labor. the issue relieve it from all taxation of this sort. But ing at home. Hence the difficulty in securing the services of a man suitable in all respects. It may be hoped, however, that either the brother now in conwill ere long be sent forth by us to India.

> In the event of this a large increase of funds will be indispensable. Such, however, are the arrange ments now made, that there is ample opportunity to yearning over their fellow countryman in darkness themselves to missionary labor, if only sustenance at a very cheap rate be furnished them.

> Under these circumstances it is highly pleasing to be enabled to acknowledge the receipt of the follow. ing sums received, since that forwarded from New Brunswick, for this object, as also in several cases for the Mission School, which has already been blessed in a remarkable manner. There have been

received from days a saw of ox Mastona Dodge, juna Willowtal: nl. ban brosh 4000 Truro Baptist Church, to support Ko Choke, . . 5440 A Friend to Foreign Missions, Cape Canso. . . 25.00 A Friend to Foreign Missions, Sydney, C. B., 26.00
J. L. Tremain, Esq. C. B. 200
Bettiest, for Mission School, 1000 Alexi Robinson, dlaffax, for dirto, Jani 9001 1 5.00 A Friend in Upper Aylesford, for ditto, 1:00 The two Friends mentioned above unite in support-

ing a native preacher in Burmah, to be selected and superintended by Bro. Crawley.

A letter has also been addressed to me by the widow of our late brother William Allen Kempton, of Milton. Queen's County, informing me that he the present to bless. Several professed (sith in the Lord quenthed \$80 to sustain a native preacher for a year. or so long, as it will support him.

May a spirit of zeal and liberality in reference to our Foreign Mission prevail extensively among our people throughout the Provinces, and he evinced by such tangible proofs as are exhibted in the cases above noticed.

> Yours in Gospel bonds, CHARLES TUPPER, Sec. For. M. B.

P. S. Feb. 23. - Since this communication was written, a letter has been received from sister Kemp ton, enclosing the sum of 80 dollars, for the purpose specified. It is intended to forward it, with the 51 dollars received for the same object, namely the support of native preachers without any avoidable delay.

For the Christian Visitor. Family Government. While attending school in my youthful days the mark was made by one of my school mates, that the Provert of Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is of he will not moving the ice from a section of Mr. Humphrey's depart from it," is fiable to some objection, because in some instances those who have excellent teaching in childhood, turn out proffig ate characters. I could not see into the fallacy of the objection at the time but I now understand that Solomon was speaking of cain as a summer's morning, and the spectators as training and not teaching. Teaching is one thing, training another. Teaching is good, training is better, A child may be taught many good things and still depart from the right way, but if he is trained ple in the Creek meeting house appropriately, from aright he never will, and thus it is that the influence of much good teaching is lost for want of proper training. If we bend the twig and tie it fast, the Moneton for the purpose of delivering a lecture on tree will follow the same course, but if we only bend Saturday evening, and officiating in the Methodist it occasionally and then allow it to fall back to its old chapel on the Sabbath, came in to our meeting in place, nothing is done effectually towards inclining it time to deliver an earnest and effective address on the from its natural position. Just so in regard to the great matter of embracing Christ as the sinners only mind. It is to be bent from its natural course, the ope. How good and how pleasant it is for brethren course of this world, and tied to its new position by of the different sections of the spiritual bousehold to the strong cords of habit, without which teaching is dwell together in unity. In the evening there was of no more avail in regard to the mind than the hand very large attendance at the Moncton chapel, and swhich bends the twig and then allows it to return to after addressing them upon the solemn subject of the lits former place. It begins a test has

last great day, we gave to the newly baptized candidates the right hand of church fellowship. The solemnities of eternity gathered about us, and made us all feel that the concerns of the immortal soul should occupy every thought, and take precedence of all other considerations. Oh that this blessed work of redeem-

nuch more effectival than a g

4th. Never repeat a command more than once. will save many unnecessary words, and more effectually train the cuild to obey readily.

never permit yourself to be overcome by his entreaties of being conquered by Frenchmen, and having their to turn from your purpose, and grant him what he Republic converted into an appendage to the Empire A. ESTABROOKS.

For the Christian Visitor. One of the "Plain Questions" asked by an Obser ver in the last number of the Christian Visitor 1: · Have Colleges and Seminaries lowered the standand of piety and Evangelical doctrines? Now, it may as well be confessed that there are temptations pecu liar to college life. Young men away from home and removed from parental toffuence, are called upor to test their principles in a new sphere, surrounded by companious of various characters, but all young and inexperienced like themselves. There is a dans ger of the decay of spirituality amid surrounding trivolity. On the other hand, a diligent student is exposed to temptation from the absorbing nature of iteresting studies, which persisted in too strenuously eave his weary frame untit for devotion. Many have onfessed that even theological studies have this eadening influence. But what are the remedies for hese evils? Watchfulness and prayer on the part college students, that they may avoid these temp tations. And it may be asked what would become of any Christians, whether in college or not, without vatchfulness and prayer. Many are the instances of noly zeal and earnest piety within college walls, and any are the useful laborers also who never entered them. Let us not pray that our institutions of learning may be swept away, but rather that they may be baptized with the Holy Spirit's influence—that our college men may be Kungman Notts, Henry Martyns, Brainerds, Judsons, and Newells; and that without the walls, Spurgeons, Careys, and Mannings may be trained by the great Head of the Church nimsell for is special work. ANOTHER OBSERVER.

We are compelled by pressure of other matter, to efer the publication of the letter of our Correspondent "Progress," in reply to "Observer;" until next week. "Progress" writes with a sharp quill.

Our Publishers, Messrs, Barnes & Co., are authorised to receive money and give receipts on account of the Wisitor. Our city as well as country subscribers will therefore find it convenient to settle their Visitor bills at our Publishers office.

Secular Department.

The Franch Conquest of Mexico. (Concluded)

On the arrival of the English and French at Vera Cruz, negotiations were commenced with the Mexican Government with reference to the claims of the allies gainst Mexico. The first meeting took place on the 9th of February 1862, at Soledad, a village about 30 miles from Vera Cruz : it was quite satisfactory in its results, and another conference for the final settlement of the claims of the convention was an pointed to meet at Orizaba, the allies meanwhile to e allowed to occupy the positions for their forces in certain healthy and convenient localities. It was also agreed that the Mexican government should be recognized by all parties, and in the event of the failure o the next conference to adjust difficulties, the allies before hostilities should commence

The governments of England and Spain being anxious for a peaceful settlement, approved of the convention of Soledad, but the French Emperor was determined on war, and he not only disapproved of the terms of the convention, but deprived one of his representatives, who had agreed to them, of his power as plenipotentiary, leaving the Count de Saligny to French without loss of time pressed on to the capital, epresent France alone.

All harmony of action between the allies was soon prought to an end. In the first place the claims put forth by France were monstrously unfair. M. de Saligny proposed to claim a round sum of 12 millions of dollars, without items or particulars, saving it was tended governments of Z doags and Miramon, at from one hulf per cent, to four or fice per cent. Besides this France demanded the payment of the so called Jecker loan. In the English despatches this loan is thus described. When the Miramon Government were on their

last legs and totally penniless, the Swiss house of and received in return for the advance, bonds payable at some future period for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. Shortly after this outrageous proceeding Miramon was upset, and succeeded by his rival Juarez, who was then called upon by Mr. Jecker, who was under French protection, to pay the above name enormous sum, on the graund that one governmen must be held responsible for the acts and obligations of the other. Juarez refused to do so, and in this resolution was supported by the opinion of all impartial people in Mexico. I have always understood says Sir Charles Wyke, "that his Government was willing to pay the original sum lent, of 750,000 dollars, with five per cent interest thereupon, but repu diated the idea of being liable for the tifteen million of dollars." This the French representative insisted should be paid in full thus swelling the claim to twenty-seven millions of dollars, when the total amount of money, both principal and interest, received by Mexico from French subjects was not over one million and a half. Of course the English and Spanish could not agree to belp France in enforcing the payment of such claim, and they told the French Ambassador that no government on earth could be expected to accede to it, but that if pressed it must lead to war. This was what the French most desired.

But worse features than this began to appear, A number of men who had been expelled from country, among whom was Gen. Almonte, and even the infamous Miramon, made their appearance in Mexico, and under the protection of the French camp, began to issue revolutionary proclamations, boasting the while, that they were under the patronage and direction of the French Emperor, and had come by his command to overthrow the Juarez Government. They soon gathered a considerable force of the most desperate characters belonging to the beaten Church party, and under the leadership of Almonte, who had set himself up in opposition to Juarez, they joined the French army and set about accomplishing the destruction of their country.

This state of things called for explanation, and the Allies held a conference at which Mt de Saligny declared that the Mexican Government has heaped so many fresh grievances on French subjects, that he the capital. He persisted in protecting the Megical outlaws and conspirators, and refused to give an

uncer- people, yet strangely enough pressing the demands for the money byon Juarcz. To These events had the low to save baggetters

the Mexican people, for although they had become so accustomed to revolutions that they cared little 5th. Having refused to grant a child's request, who was their President, they did not relish the idea of Napoleon III. Accordingly when Gen. Lorencez began his "march upon the capital," he found strong forces of Mexicans in his way. Before he could reach the capital it was necessary to take the city of Puebla, a strongly fortified place in which the Mexians had assembled the most of their troops, resolved to make a desperate stand. In a battle before the city, on the 5th of May, the French were beaten with great slaughter, and were obliged to fall back and wait reinforcements from across the sea.

> The Emperor was much surprised at the tidings of this defeat, but being bent on sustaining the honor f France, he despatched a large reinforcement under General Forey, one of his personal favourites, who was to have the chief command, and finish the work of conquest. In a letter to Gen. Forey, the Emperor said it was not for the interest of France that the United States should obtain entire possession of the Gulf of Mexico, and in order to prevent this and stablish a Government of some stability and strength n Mexico, the first business in hand was to plant the French flag in the Mexican capital. Forey arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 25th of September, and at once issued a proclamation denouncing the actual Government of the country, as "a handful of men without scruples, and without conscience," two points on which Forey was very poor authority, and announcing that when that Government should be overthrown, the people would be left at liberty to choose such a Government as they liked

The issuing of proclamations was an easy matter. but the planting the French flag in the Mexican capital was quite a different affair. In the first place the roads were in a fearful condition, and then the Congress had taken hold of the war in such earnest. and the people had rallied in such incredible numbers, as to show that whatever they thought of the Juarez Government, they looked upon French interference with the utmost rage and abborrence,

General now Marshal Forcy was just the man for the situation. He was one of the conspirators in the cound etat of the 2nd of December, 1851, by which Louis Napoleon seized and destroyed the liberties of the French people, and a like attempt upon the liberties of the Mexicans, was a business to which he could readily turn his hand. Perceiving the importance of the capture of Puebla he advanced slowly and cautionsly upon the city, and finally laid siege to it on the 18th of March, 1863. The defence was desperate. Twenty thousand Mexicans under Gen. Ortega, with strong force of artillery, repelled the besiegers for nearly two months, disputing the ground inch by inch, piling barricades in the streets, and fighting behind them till the ground was heaped with their dead. They converted each of the square blocks of houses of which the city is composed into a seperate fortress, and defended it until it fell and buried them in its ruins. The French being utterly anable to take some of these blocks blew them up, defenders and all, and others were blown up by the desperate defenders themselves. Bu; at last supplies faled; the strongest of their forts had been breached. and the French were about to make a general assault. when on the 17th of May the city surrendered, and from 15,000 to 18,000 prisoners, including three generals and nine hundred other officers, fell into the hands of the French.

The fall of Puebla decided the question. The

and the Juarez Government, in spite of their professed determination to hold out to the last, fled from the city of Mexico with what arms and money they could collect, leaving the city in the hands of the Church party, who at once invited Forey and his Frenchmen, with their once outlawed Mexican Allie s too much trouble to go over the whole of the French to take possession of the capital. He entered the eccounts. This style of doing business, bad enough city on the 9th of Jone. One of his first acts on in itself, appears more infamous when we note the assuming the Government of the country, was to fact that the basis of the French claim was bonds Pace the press under French censorship. He then which had been sold to French subjects by the pred sumploned the alberents of the Juarez party to lay down their arms under threats of the severest penalties, and he appointed a provisional Government, consisting of a Superior Council of thirty-five mentbers, the chiefs of which were General Almonte, General Salas of the Jecker loan notoriety, and the Archbishop of Mexico, who was then in France; and a council of Notables, or self constituted aristocracy, Jecker & Co., in Mexico, lent them 750,000 dollars, of 250 members. All these "superiors" and "notables" were the creatures of the French Emperor as is, shown by their vote, with only two dissenting voices, that the Republican form of Government should be abolished, and an Empire established. whose throne, according to the programme prepared in Paris, they offered to the Austrian Archduke Maximilian, and in the event of his declining the honor, they dutifully requested Napoleon to select the future Emperor of Mexico.

In the meantime Marshal Forey had been graciously pleased to grant a Constitution to the new Empire, one clause of which declared that the Roman Catholic Religion was to be maintained and protected, and by way of cementing the attachments of the people to the new style of Government, the conqueror a proclamation confiscating the property of all who refused allegiance to the Empire. This last outrage at length came to the knowledge of Europe, and so violent was the indignation it excited, that the Paris papers denied the truth of it, and Napoleon quietly ordered the proclamation to be revoked.

The work which remained to be done in Mexic was considerable before the new throne wo securely; and the business of crushing the remai ing portions of the country by way of preparing the people to "choose their own form of Government" was committed to some of the most bloody and inwell as the loathing of all peaceable and decen

The scattered forces of the rightful Governmen have fought several battles with these bands of pacifieators with varying success, but there appears little hope that Juarez can ever again make headway against the overwhelming power of the French conqueror, At present the Mexicans are carrying on a Guerilla warfare against the French and the of the Church party, and a late letter from Juares expresses a hope that when the American war is ended he may obtain assistance in again

The Archduke Maximilian when the deputati