

# New Brunswick Baptist,

## AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

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

VOLUME XV.

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NO. 22

### Poetry.

#### GOD'S JEWELS.

As mid the rocks and sands of earth,  
The costly diamonds lie,  
As gold is sprinkled through the depths  
Unseen by human eye,  
As pearls lie gleaming in their caves  
Beneath the restless sea,  
Or Earth's deep vault of wealth are hid  
For ages yet to be,  
So sleep the jewels of God's grace,  
The diamonds of his love,  
Amid earth's darkness and its gloom,  
Till raised to joys above.  
They dazzle not in crowded streets,  
Nor gleam in gilded halls;  
They do not give their brightest rays  
Within high palace walls;  
An eye unseen holds them all,  
Their mystic flash always  
Nor do they wake in hearts of men  
Their words of warmest praise;  
But oft in lowly homes they shine  
With softest brilliancy,  
When studious spirits dignify dwell,  
And gaze them lovingly.  
What though they gleam unseen below,  
Or lie in slumbering vaults;  
An eye unseen holds them all,  
And loves his gems of earth,  
Nor always laid the wrecks of time  
Shall God's own jewels lie,  
His own right hand shall gather them  
To grace us through on high.  
There, where the faithful's brightest rays  
Fall with effulgent beam;  
They shall the radiant evermore,  
Reflect with loveliest gleam.  
Ah, ye! these tolls, these prayers, these tears,  
These conflicts of the soul,  
These stern and angry storms of life  
That sweep the spirit roll,  
Shall but refine and polish well  
Each fond and loving heart,  
And mould and fashion it aright  
For Christ's own diadem.  
And he shall tell his holy ones  
How, in earth's gloomy night,  
He hast'ned to his awful work,  
And sealed his jewels bright.

#### From the London Freeman.

#### THE BAPTIST BICENTENARY.

NO. VII.

#### Our Duty—the Meetings.

Well! our Bicentenary is come, and what are we to do with it? Is nothing else to come of it but strife and turmoil between ourselves and the Church of England? We are far from undervaluing the work that our ecclesiastical reformers have taken in hand; and are quite satisfied that the "Established Church question" is the great political question of the age. We hail with gratitude every new accession to our ranks—the Lord Stanleys and the Goldwin Smiths—as we gather together in stronger and stronger bands to dissolve and destroy for ever the unholy alliance which makes religion the slave of State policy, and teaches religious men to tamper with their consciences and the Word of the ever-living God. But upon this question, as we have shown, all Baptists are of necessity agreed. Their position has ever been in the forefront of the battle against all usurping Caesars, and they need no instruction, no stimulus, from us, to do their duty heartily and fully in this present Bicentenary year.

But there are greater questions than questions political, and the condition of the Church is always of greater moment than the condition of the State. And although we are but a little body compared with the great English nation, and all our denominational concerns may seem paltry in comparison with a project which affects the welfare of the whole State, and indeed the welfare of religion throughout the State; yet if the view we have taken of our Mission be the just one, then it is of prime import to the whole Church that Baptists should be in all points true to their mission, and no question whatever can with us take precedence of this. How can we best profit by the opportunity for improvement which this Bicentenary presents?

Our Independent brethren have resolved to celebrate the occasion by collecting a hundred thousand pounds in order to build chapels; our Yorkshire brethren are making haste to tread the same path; and the Welsh Baptists are building a college. But as yet our activity is only fragmentary and sectional. Nothing has been attempted or even projected that will rouse the enthusiasm of the entire body. Nor does it seem useful that any new project should be broached. We have not now to make any new paths for our feet. Our fathers long ago struck out the right track; they discovered, through God's grace, our true and proper vocation; and our duty to-day is only to adjust ourselves to the claims of the cause, or, in other words, to act and to be worthy of our mission.

And this will be no slight achievement, indeed. If it be our privilege, as we have dared to think it, to stand nearest of all to the oracles of God, catching the faintest whisper,—marking, as it were, the very inflections of tone, by which the Divine

will is expressed; if it be our proper calling to interpret that will in its most delicate exactness to our fellow-Christians; then to fulfil this calling, to be faithful to our trust, to lead the way, as God appoints us, in the onward march of His ransomed host, we shall need for ourselves great preparation, the most unwearied watchfulness, with careful, prompt, and facile adaptation to the requirements of the present time.

Other denominations excel ours in some particular respects; let us diligently learn from them, that our own strength may be thereby increased. In attention to culture we may well imitate the Episcopalians, and even our Independent friends. Refinement is become a necessity of life, religious as well as social, and we shall not do justice to our doctrines if we always present them in the uncouth garb of a past age, or with the vulgar manners of rusticity. Why does error come with greater power from Oxford and Cambridge than from any other quarters, or why is the truth more readily received when propounded by University-taught lips? Partly, perhaps, because we are all deceived by the illusion of a high reputation, but chiefly, no doubt, because that reputation is deserved, and there is much learning and high culture at Cambridge and Oxford. We need not wish that our authority with the churches or with the world should ever be based upon this foundation, but He who employed the Apostle Paul to develop and enforce His own Divine principles will certainly approve the use of all attainable learning in His service; and He who knew how to mingle in His teaching the gentlest courtesy with the loftiest regard for truth will commend all elegance and refinement that do not intrude upon the more solid virtues of the heart. But we shall never attain to this excellence until our literary standard is a higher one, and the foundations of learning amongst us are made productive of a more liberal supply. Our colleges are all ill-provided with resources. The excellent men who conduct them have too many engagements on their hands, and sometimes of too trivial a sort. It would be a worthy commemoration of our Bicentenary if a few thousand pounds were devoted to the endowment of professorships in each of our colleges, and it is one of the few species of endowment that are productive of permanent good.

The Wesleyan and other Methodists have set us a noble example in zeal for denominational extension, and why should we not follow it? With the strong instinct of common sense they have planted their feet firmly in all our largest towns, and especially in the thriving and populous North. Yet, far from neglecting the villages, there is no other religious body in the kingdom that can rejoice over so many prosperous village congregations sustained at a trifling expense, and in the best and happiest spirit, the spirit of self-reliance, and voluntary friendly co-operation. Why should not the local-preacher system be more methodically and constantly adopted amongst ourselves? But above all, why should not our resolution be taken once and for all, that every largely-peopled town should have its well-supported, and what must eventually become its prosperous, Baptist church?

Both Methodists and Presbyterians are our teachers in the matter of united and consensuous action. The Scriptural system of church-government may not be so favourable as theirs to a formal and systematic co-operation, but it should certainly be much more so to a union of loving hearts. We are divided at present into many petty sects, but it only requires the cultivation of Christian love to blend us all into one powerful body. We can surely clasp hands over the low partitions that divide us. Perhaps, indeed, we are already as truly united in spirit as those bodies that are compressed by a more rigid system of control. But we need much more of the spirit of union than we actually possess, in order to prosecute any great and common object with encouragement and success. It seems to be a part of God's all-wise arrangements for us, that we cannot be greatly successful, but when there is first of all a spirit of brotherly love and union. The history of our Mission ought to be eternally instructive to us. First, there was a spirit of fraternal confidential intercourse, then united action, then the blessing of God and victory! This also then should be one of the triumphs of our Bicentenary year—the termination of our divisions, and the union of all parties of Baptists upon the one platform of love to one Saviour! Then should there be "one body, one Spirit, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all."

But to attain to this we shall doubtless need a new baptism for ourselves. What-

soever is carnal must be resolutely put aside by each of us, and knowing that what is spiritual is alone pleasing to our gracious Lord, we must cultivate the most exalted piety, the loftiest aims, and the severest self-denial.

Our piety must be exalted. It is here that all zealous action and all loving intercourse find their motive power. When love to Christ reigns supreme, it is easy to greet His brethren cordially, to defend His cause at the hazard of our lives, and spread His doctrine far and near. Our fathers knew this secret, and using it, became strong enough to lay the broad foundations on which we build. Their work was done, like the building of the second temple, amid persecution and contempt. They had to hold the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other, whilst their strength was constantly renewed by earnest and trustful prayer. If they had not lived very near to God they would never have accomplished half their task. What a casting of themselves was there upon God! What a leaving of all things to follow Christ! What daily and nightly wrestling with temptation, when the alternative was a life of suffering or a burdened conscience, a frowning fortune or a wounded Christ! And our necessities are to the full as large as theirs. Although we have entered into the labours of others, and the work is not new to us as it was to them, yet as the area of our labour widens the difficulties multiply; and whether the work be great or small our sufficiency is of God, or we have none at all. To accomplish what for Christ we must have Him for a companion; His words must be our familiar language, and His throne our constant and much-loved resort. And next to the Saviour we must prize the fellowship of those who are likest to Him, and putting from us much, if not all, of the literature and intercourse which worldly men esteem, our habitual converse must be with the eminently holy, whether of the dead or living. From none but hallowed fountains can we hope to drink the invigorating elixir, and be refreshed as with new wine to run our arduous race.

And our aims should be as exalted as our piety! Our mission is a large one, dignified and glorious. We have to instruct and lead not only the ungodly but the Church. Let us joyously take our appointed place, and show that we understand the high and holy nature of our calling. Let us never be content to hold a third-rate place among the sects, or even to be a seat at all! Our office is to harmonise all sects, and we shall only achieve it when the sectarian spirit is exercised from ourselves. Let Carey's motto be still one of ours, "Expect great things and attempt great things." The liberal soul is made fat.

But to reach this there must be exalted self-denial. Perhaps this is our greatest need, a spirit that will not only seek all from Christ, but also surrender all to Christ. Let two classes in particular attend to this, our cultivated and our wealthy men! A large proportion, by far indeed the largest, of our Baptist brethren are not men of refinement and education. It is true even of our ministers that a large number of them are wanting in the graces of polished life. We avow the fact and glory in it. We rejoice that with us many men who have lately guided the plough or wielded the hammer, are now successfully teaching a church and winning souls to Christ. But we find here a cause of disunion, against which we would sedulously guard. It is difficult for men of refined education to meet with the less cultivated upon equal terms; it is hard to make them companions and call them brethren. But it is hard only to the flesh. The spirit acknowledges them as brethren frankly, heartily, fully. And our basis of union is a spiritual basis; we are all one in Christ Jesus. And these very brethren are often the most successful of our pastors. They are men of natural gifts and of a divinely communicated grace. Let them be joyfully welcomed as men whom "the King delighteth to honour." Nor should differences of doctrine estrange us, where the interests of Truth do not suffer. And who shall say that Truth suffers from such differences of doctrine as those we term "high" and "low"? That God requires both of these to do His work is apparent from the whole history of the Church. They are the two sides of the shield, according to the old apologue, and he is not wise who ignores either of them. God accepts both "high" and "low," for He has set the seal of His approval upon both. Sweetly now do the voices of Wesley and Toplady harmonise in the new but ever-lasting song! It has been difficult for "high" and "low" to meet upon loving and equal terms. But let us exercise the

grace of self-denial. Let not the "high" disdain the "low," nor the "low" mistrust the "high," and we shall soon see the blessed fruit of such a heaven-born sympathy.

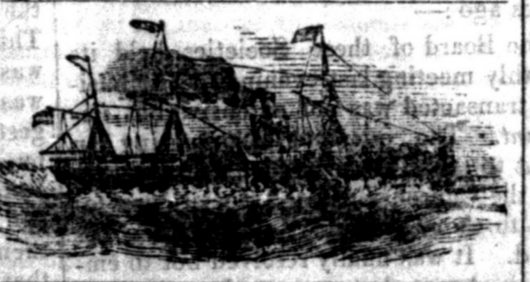
Our "moneyed" men require also much of this self-denying spirit, if they will rise to the full demands of our high argument, and do deeds that shall be worthy of our Bicentenary Year. The gift of wealth is not one of primary dignity, it is true, but when rightly used it brings great blessings to its possessor. How few understand its value, and how to make it a source of sweet contentment! But now this year, O brethren, favored or dangerously endowed!—this year let your hearts be lightened! You cannot do much to promote union in the Church, but you may help somewhat to advance its culture and promote its progress. Give liberally, then, as the Lord hath prospered you, and you shall be liberally repaid!

Our wants are threefold: Closer Union, a Higher Culture, and more sure and rapid Progress: shall we not immediately take steps to supply them? The Bicentenary demands it.

Our meetings are at hand,—our Festivals, precious to us as Feast of Tabernacles, or Pentecost to saints of old! The tribes are gathering together, and surely we shall not separate without some marked expression of our purposes, or at least of our hopes and wishes, in this year of our Bicentenary! First we shall meet for Prayer, and oh, that the spirit of grace and supplication may be richly poured out. Oh, that we may find the Lord, and have His presence in all our future assemblies! Then at the Union meeting our brother Stovel will lead us once more to contemplate the grand characters of our Fathers, and will marshal before our vision the blood-stained host that fought our first battles, and won worthily their martyr-crowns. May the Angel,

"Who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire," inspire him with thought and power and eloquence worthy of the lofty theme! Then, with our souls attuned to the highest pitch of devotion and gratitude, let us address ourselves to our work; at the "business meetings" let there be a genial inquisitiveness, an earnest sympathy, a resolute will to lift up the Cross higher and higher. And let our zeal flag when the Great Meetings shall be held in the Tabernacle and Exeter Hall, until, in rapid succession, the whole army of missionary warriors has passed before us in review; until our successes and our failures, our causes for lament or joy, at Home, in Ireland, or afar off in East and West, have been patiently and lovingly considered. For, hovering over us throughout will be that great "Cloud of Witnesses," who with greater patience and zeal than ours began our warfare and testimony in England two hundred years ago; whilst chiefly and nearest of all, will sit the Great Captain of our salvation, whose single word of approbation, "well done!" will be sweeter to the faithful servant than the applause of an admiring world. Under His eye, and with His fear reigning in our hearts, we shall commence our Bicentenary Festival; and who shall dare to think that our deeds will dishonour or displease Him? May His grace prevent it!

So succeed Thy servants, Great King, that we may this year begin a loud Hallelujah which Heaven shall eternally and joyfully prolong!



#### EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAVARIA" AND THE "CHINA" OFF CAPE RACE.

SATURDAY Midnight.—The Steamship "Bavaria" from Southampton with advices to the 4th; and the R. M. Steamship "China" from Liverpool and Queenstown four days later, arrived off Cape Race, both at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political news is unimportant. At the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., the Admiralty has ordered the Steamer Porcupine to prepare to take soundings. She will be ready in about 10 days.

In the House of Commons on the 3rd the House divided on a motion against the Government for reduction of expenditure. The motion was negatived by a vote of 300, to 65.

Mr. Scully has given notice of a motion in favor of establishing communication between

Europe and America, by Steamers to call every alternate day at Cork with telegraphic communication of Crook Haven or Cape Clear; but notice postponed in hopes of laying additional facts before the House, and that members would, in the meantime, give the matter their attention. Both houses adjourned for a week.

Mr. Pearson, owner of Steamer "Circassian" publishes a letter asserting that the steamer had really nothing contraband on board; that she was legitimately chartered for a voyage from Bordeaux to Havana and was with in 20 miles of her destination when seized by Federal Cruisers. Says that draft of water precluded her entrance into any confederate ports, and hence it was impossible she could run the blockade.

The rate of Insurance at Lloyds for Steamers running the blockade is as low as 30 to 40 guineas; some policies recognize six months detention from seizure as equivalent to a total loss.

A general agitation has commenced at East Lancashire to induce the Government to remove all duties from Cotton goods imported into India, thereby relieving the distress in manufacturing districts. A large district outdoor meeting was called to discuss the question.

The Ship "Anonelle" has left Liverpool for New Orleans with cargo of Salt. Others soon to follow.

Lord Brougham's inaugural address at the Social Science Association expatiated on the American question; pointing out the proneness of Democracies to war. He warmly complimented the Federal Government for the new slave-trade treaty, which he regards as a last blow to the traffic.

The Times editorially reproaches the Canadian Parliament for neglecting to provide for the defence of the Country, in defeating the militia bill; points out that the question is a vital one as regards the independence of the Canada but quite secondary as regards England.

The Daily News contradicts the attack of the Times as unjustifiable; says that no one has a right to charge Canadians with neglecting their duty in providing for the defence of the country, simply because they had differed upon and rejected the Militia bill.

The Freedom of the City of London has been voted to Lord Canning for his services in India.

The Race for the Oaks was won by Fuedoje.

The Queen has returned to Windsor. The Vice Roy of Egypt has arrived in London.

The next American advices are awaited with the greatest anxiety, owing to probable news of important battles at Richmond and Corinth. The Times city article says the belief in the possibility of an early settlement has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence. The seizure of the Luban having been declared illegal by the prize court gives satisfaction.

On the 4th Consols 92 1/8 money 92 1/4 a 1/4 for account.

COTTON.—firm, advanced 1-8d a 1-4d. Flour quiet; wheat dull. Provisions very dull. It rumored that Napoleon contemplates the permanent establishment of French influence in Mexico by means of a protectorate.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to pay a private visit to England during the Emperors stay at Vichy.

France and Russia both reject the proposition of the Porte relative to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

The Italian Government has resolved to form six new brigades of Infantry. Austria continues to concentrate troops at Venetia.

The Italian Chamber was discussing address to the King in a paragraph which takes strong exception to action of ministers.

There is a Ministerial Crisis in Greece. A new ministry has been formed in Hesse Cassel. Bombay mails of the 12th are forwarded by the China.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 8th.—"Constitutionnel" publishes an article on America, signed Linsyrie, showing the impossibility of the South being conquered, and maintaining that mediation alone will succeed in ending a war disastrous alike to the interest of humanity and Europe.

"Monitor" publishes an Imperial decree reducing the French army at Rome to a single Division, consisting of three divisional Brigades, under Gen. Montebello.

The Prussian Ambassador had presented his credentials to the Emperor. The accounts from Manufacturing districts are favorable. The Crops are most satisfactory. Rentes firm 70.55.

SPAIN.

Documents relative to Mexico were to have been laid on the table of Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd.

HESSIE CASSEL.

The Elector has accepted the resignation of the Ministry and principal ministerial functions.

ITALY.

Garibaldi had an explanation with the King's aide-de-camp at Turin. It is asserted that all differences between Garibaldi and the Government were arranged. Garibaldi proceeded to Belgrate. He will not be present at Parliamentary sitting.

Prince Napoleon was at Naples.—The populace cheered him.

MEXICO.

The French entered Puebla, May 2d, and were well received by the inhabitants, who sent a deputation to the French Admiral. The city was illuminated.

MONTENEGRO.

The Turks beat the Montenegrans over the frontier, and burned four villages. 700 Mon-

tegrans killed. The Montenegrans had been repulsed several times and were flying to the mountains. The Turks marched on the 29th against Scherintz, a large village, occupied by 2000 Montenegrans, the latter were beaten, fired their houses and fled.

CHINA.

The Rebels have been twice defeated with great loss. Tachengo is receiving large reinforcements from Nankin. Foreigners at Ningpo remain unmolested. Col. Ward, an American, was created a Mandarin.

AUSTRALIA.

The total export of Gold since the last mail is 133,940 ounces.

LATEST.

Liverpool, via Queenstown, }  
Saturday Evening. }

FRANCE.

Paris "Monitor" of this evening contains notification of blockade of Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvarado.

ITALY.

In sitting of Chamber of Deputies, on the 6th, Signor Rattazzi said the Government had never encouraged premature hopes of solution of the Roman question. He thought the use of moral means alone, to demonstrate our unshaken will to occupy our Capital and convince Europe of our rights Government, ought to regulate our armament. Government never sent money to Garibaldi, and has always refused to join expeditions which were proposed. The Chambers rejected the motion of enquiry into late events, and adopted by a vote of 189 to 33 the following order of the day:—"Having heard the explanation of the Ministry with reference to recent events, the Chamber approves its conduct, and is confident that it will always maintain the authority of the Land and of Parliament." 28 members abstained from voting.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 6th.—The publication of official documents relative to affairs of Mexico produced an impression little favorable to Gen. Pizarro.

LATEST MARKETS.

Cotton advanced 1-4d.  
Breadstuffs dull, steady.  
Provisions still declining.  
Consols 92 1/8 ex dividend.  
Bullion in Bank of England decreased £692,000.

The "China" left Queenstown on Sunday, 8th, at 5 o'clock P. M., with 68 passengers. The passage from Cork to Cape Race was accomplished in 5 days and 17 hours.

#### NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

The English mail by the R. M. Steamship Africa arrived here and was distributed late on Thursday night. We subjoin extracts from our file of English papers which may be interesting to our readers:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

The distress in Lancashire amongst the factory operatives is daily increasing, and the machinery hitherto in operation for meeting it, is evidently breaking down. Every week, every month will, there is every reason to fear, add to the intensity of this distress, and the leading men in Manchester have not met an hour too soon to consider the best means of grappling with a difficulty that cannot be shirked. This meeting, convened in the Mayor's parlour, on Thursday, disclosed a variety of conflicting views as to the best mode of arresting the calamity which has overtaken the factory operatives in this county. The Mayor of Manchester, a spirited and philanthropic gentleman appears to be in favour of raising a fund from which to relieve by way of loan the necessities of the starving men, women, and children. But the loan system, in entire cash, does not appear to have met with much favour at the hands of the meeting. The civic functionary seemed to think that the distress ought to be met promptly by the masters who have made large fortunes by the exertions of the factory hands, and he is opposed to the appearance of "sensational articles" in the London and other papers to stimulate generosity in districts far removed from the cotton trade.

Wiltmer & Smith, in its review of the week says:—

Since our last review monetary and commercial transactions have undergone no material change. Cotton is rather dearer, and the last news from America is likely to keep up the price, but the general business of the country remains much the same as then noted. The demand for accommodation in the discount market and at the Bank has subsided, and in the open market good bills are a shade under the Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange, the supply being abundant, the rate for loans from day to day on Government Securities is only 1 1/2 per cent. The Bank return shows that the increase in the securities is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the deposits, and the reserve has, consequently, experienced some addition. The decline in the coin and bullion is of no importance. On the whole, the proceeds of the recent foreign loans are being remitted abroad with less disturbance of the money market than might have been apprehended. The amount of Australian gold known to be on the way to this country is now reduced to £347,500.

Cotton at sea: There is no American Cotton known to be at sea for this port. The amount on the water this time last year, was about 107,000 bales. The quantity of East Indian at sea, to arrive by the end of August, is about 172,000 bales, against 230,000 bales same time last year.