

of all peaceful and commercial countries. The Union had become a nuisance among nations. Its foreign and its domestic policy were alike repugnant. Utterly devoid of generosity, its government was guided in its dealings with the outer world simply by regard to the political temper of the American democracy.

States, the revolution of interests and the rise of races, the constant agitation in the republics of the New World, and the change of influence which takes place every day, to the detriment of the English nation, and, lastly, the exhaustion of the American people by incessant intestine divisions, he will see, as we, that there is for France, surfeited with influence on the Continent of Europe, a really great part to play beyond the ocean.

We cannot wonder that the northern press and people see things in a different light. They were proud of their union, proud of its enormous extent, proud of its geographical strength, proud of menacing Great Britain, and being on bad terms with the civilized world.

Does anyone think that the cries of the South, whose accents are French by origin, have not been heard by France? If political considerations have obliged us to remain deaf hitherto to the voice of our old colonies, we were able in the meantime to give a fatal blow to the interests of the North.

Let the English Government be sincere, and it will confess that it only left Vera Cruz in order not to give this blow to New York, and to bear the burden of an alliance which the North has already begun to reproach it with.

The policy, therefore which we foresee makes the American and Mexican questions one.—The first has been resolved, if we are not mistaken, from the first day, in a sense favourable to the South, by the practical mind of the Emperor. The second has arisen from the solution of the first. It presented itself, as the only course, to allow of French profiting by her ulterior recognition of the Confederate States.

These are but mere suppositions, it will be said. Very true; but, if nothing at present ostensibly supports them, nothing denies them, either.

French influence in America had two stages to go through. Once, one might have thought that the first was the recognition of the South; but it will only be the second. We shall make our debut in Mexico by the splendour of our military power.

How long, then, are England and France to tolerate a war waged, utterly in vain, for an object whose attainment would confer no benefit on those who seek it, and would be an unmixt misfortune to the rest of the world?

Our entry into the city of Mexico will, consequently, not only be the defeat of Juarez, but that of England and Spain, also.

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Resolved by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

How long are England and France to tolerate a war waged, utterly in vain, for an object whose attainment would confer no benefit on those who seek it, and would be an unmixt misfortune to the rest of the world?

Resolved.—That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association.

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

The interesting sketch of our recent Association at Jemseg, furnished by Dr. Hurd, renders extended remarks from us unnecessary, but we may add that the services of the Sabbath were full of interest.

Brethren Smith and Trimble devoted the Sabbath in Cambridge and Wickham. Brethren Spurden, Thompson, Cady, Todd, Coleman, and Burnham peached the Word to the assembled multitude at Jemseg.

The Ultimate Advantages of the Mexican Expedition.

(L'Esprit Public.) [The Mexican expedition is but a step to the recognition of the South, and the re-establishment of our lost influence in America.]

It is not thus, however, thank God! that the acts of France are to be judged. We must have higher views; and, without taking account of the claims of the spirit of prophecy, discover, if for the future great moral results are not to be hoped for.

The plan of commencing on Thursday, instead of Saturday, works admirably. Instead of closing the session with the cold details of business proceedings, it concludes amid the solemnities and fervor of religious exercises, and the people separate impressed with the word and testimony of God.

These results, we foresee, are the influence of France, reconquering in America the ground lost sixty years ago by revolutions and war.

Bro. Hurd's impromptu sermon was really much better than he represents it in his sketch. While ministers as a general rule should have time for arranging their thoughts before preaching, they should never be without a few minutes' meditation.

rule should have time for arranging their thoughts before preaching, they should never be without a few minutes' meditation. Our brother Hurd is one of this type. Hence although called upon unexpectedly to preach, he gave a good gospel sermon, which the people gladly and profitably received.

The good people of Jemseg did themselves immense credit by their whole-hearted hospitality. The only regret on their part seemed to be that they could not get people enough to feed. All hearts and all houses were open to supply the wants of the multitude.

The Decision of the Association regarding the future of the "Visitor."

After a very full and harmonious discussion in respect to the future of the "CHRISTIAN VISITOR," the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"The Committee on Periodicals beg to report.—We believe that it would tend to secure the peace and union of the body to say nothing of the past in relation to our Periodicals. The proprietor of the N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor having submitted to this body his design to give up the publication of our periodical on the 1st February next, and the Rev. I. E. Bill being unable by the failure of his voice to continue his labors as a preacher, and having long experience in publishing a Religious paper, we think the providence of God directs us in a certain course, we would therefore recommend this Association to request the Rev. I. E. Bill to be the sole proprietor and publisher of our paper, and to be responsible for everything appearing in its columns, and we request that he should visit our churches to secure the co-operation and sympathy of our pastors and church-members, and we recommend this Association to pledge to him their support if he should accept the paper on the foregoing conditions." Passed unanimously.

Many thanks to the brethren for their expressions of implicit confidence, and of whole-hearted co-operation. We cannot but shrink from again assuming a responsibility so grave as the entire charge of the organ of the Associated Baptists of New Brunswick, and of course we can only consent to do so with the understanding that we shall have the undivided sympathy and co-operation of our ministers and churches generally.

Providence permitting, we shall probably spend a considerable portion of the next few months in visiting the churches, and if the decision of the Association be fully sustained by the practical action of the people, we shall then feel justified in accepting the above proposition. The brethren will please accept our gratitude for their generous offers to take us from place to place as occasion may require.

Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visitor.

Our Anniversaries.—Eastern N. B. B. Association.

Messrs. Editors.—Pursuant to adjournment the Annual Meeting of this body took place with the Church at Jemseg, on Thursday, July 10th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the order of the meeting was then changed. The Moderator of last year took the chair, and the Association proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. John H. Hughes, Moderator, and Rev. Thos. Todd, Secretary.

After the appointment of the usual Committees, the letters from the Churches were read. The information contained in these documents, though not generally of so cheering a character as could be desired, was nevertheless, such as to convey the idea that the churches are for the most part moving forward harmoniously, gradually, and hopefully.

The very small amounts accompanying the letters in aid of the various benevolent objects, show either that there is actually no money in the country, or that there has been a most serious remissness on the part of those whose duty it was to have collected and forwarded it at the proper

time. I may be in danger of forming an erroneous conclusion, but I am strongly inclined to attribute it to the latter cause.

It is sadly to be feared that too many of our ministers are afraid to talk to our people about money—about giving—giving cheerfully—regularly—systematically—as God has prospered them. They seem to approach the subject with a sort of diffidence or false modesty, as if they imagine that it was entirely foreign to the gospel, and that to bring it to the notice of the people, or attempt to instruct them in the art of giving, must involve a most serious departure from the sacred functions of their office.

The Association met again in the evening at 7 1/2 o'clock for despatch of business. But as none of the Committees previously appointed were ready to report, and the congregation was very large, after the appointment of the Association to meet next year with the first church in Sackville, the preacher of Introductory Sermon, writer of Circular Letter, and one or two other matters of a like nature, it was moved that the order of the meeting be changed, and a Sermon be preached by the writer, who, being utterly unprepared, most reluctantly proceeded to the performance of a duty which must have afforded but little satisfaction or profit to those who were present.

At 10 o'clock on Friday morning the introductory Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Pryor, of Acadia College. The brother appointed to perform that duty being absent, and his alternate having declined, the learned Doctor was unexpectedly placed in a most favorable position to present the claims of the cause he came especially to advocate. Nor did he allow the opportunity to pass unimproved; but, in a sound, logical, and forcible manner urged upon the large audience before him the claims of our Institutions at Horton and Fredericton. I am sorry that time will not permit me to give your readers even a synopsis of the Discourse. He spoke feelingly and eloquently of the beloved institutions at Horton. He referred to their origin and early history, and spoke of the struggles and defeats, the delays and triumphs through which they had passed at various periods to the present time.

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erations of this Society have been all but entirely suspended for want of means, and that there are pressing claims now to be met, and no money in the treasury. This ought not so to be.

The Association met on Saturday morning at an early hour, when the Committee on Periodicals reported. Several good speeches were made on the importance of a sound, and thoroughly Baptist Newspaper for this Province. A unanimous vote was taken in favor of such a paper being conducted under the sole management and control of the Rev. I. E. Bill, so long and so favorably known to the Baptists of New Brunswick, and in whose christian character and integrity the most entire confidence was manifested by the Association, and in a manner which I doubt not was as gratifying to our esteemed brother as it was just and sincere on the part of those who expressed it.

So far as I witnessed it, it was acknowledged by all one of the most interesting and harmonious sessions which has taken place for years. The best of feeling seemed to pervade all the meetings; the object of all seemed to be the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom and glory by all possible means, and may their hopes and exertions be crowned with the full measure of success.

Very truly yours, J. C. HURD. Fredericton, July 14th, 1862.

From the Christian Messenger. Acadia College Agency. YARMOUTH, June 28, 1862.

Dear Editor.—It is just one month to day since I left my home, and about ten days since you and I parted at Liverpool, as this morning is wet and rainy, I thought I would make my report, albeit that it is not so flattering.

I continued in Queen's, in Liverpool, and Milton, soliciting for the College, and attending all the religious meetings possible, which on the whole were deeply interesting. I preached once at Milton, and twice at Liverpool. Left Monday for this place, arriving at Shelburne late in the afternoon, and found the inhabitants quite elated at the presence of three of her Majesty's great ships of war in their harbour, which had come there for the purpose of target shooting.—Learning that townsmen and others were allowed to satisfy their curiosity by going on board, myself and Mr. Fisk, a collegian who was in company with me, resolved to avail ourselves of the opportunity, hoping some good might arise to the Child of Providence through the visit.—Accordingly, Tuesday morning, we procured a passage on board the "Melpomene, a steam-frigate 3000 tons register, 500 men, 35 guns; we were met at the gangway by an officer, who courteously led us through the several parts or departments of the ship, and then into the officers mess-room, where quite a number of these officials were present, and they greeted us with the seamen's usual cordiality. I introduced myself and my object, they thought it a worthy one, but jocosely informed me that if I had happened to come on quarter day, which I think would occur the last of July (pay day), I might carry away a handful of money, but as I had found them with empty purses I must be content to accept their good wishes (given in their jovial way).

Leaving the "Melpomene," we boarded the "Mersey," the largest frigate in the British navy, 4500 tons, 40 guns, 600 men. They were actively engaged at target shooting, in which all hands seemed more or less occupied. We were allowed a conductor, but as there were much the same appearances, we made a shorter stay.

We next visited the "Hero." This is the ship in which the Prince of Wales visited this country. She carries 91 guns, 350 men. They had got through the exercise of the morning firing. A very civil officer waited upon us, and invited us to dine in his mess, which we did with gratification to ourselves, and securing pleasure to all the rest, I think nearly thirty in all.

After dinner, I sent my card to the Captain, and was immediately sent for to his cabin, where his Royal Highness and suite had passed the time while the transatlantic voyage was performed. I spent an hour or more with the Commander, talked of various subjects, mostly of religious tenets and denominations, from Pope and downward to some of modern date. Among other matters, I told him my business, and prudently gave him to understand that a donation from the Commander of that great ship would be thankfully received. He supposed I would think him bigoted, yet from the fact that he was of a different denomination, and held himself bound to support that sect particularly, or alone, I must be satisfied if he should decline.—I perceived, as I think many have done before me, that it is the opinion of some people in the world, that the key of knowledge, or of science, should be held by one sect only, and that when we become of that sect, then we may enjoy the privileges.

I am satisfied that if we ever intend to know as much as is our privilege to know, and stand upon the hill-top of science, we must rise in our strength as a denomination, (which we are well able to do,) and unitedly support our institutions of learning. That the present rising generation, and those that follow, may look back to us with pleasing reflections, as we reverse those holy men that are gone before, who assisted those still present with us, in laying the

foundation of our seat of learning at Wolfville.

My instructions from the Board of Governors will prevent me from effecting much here at this time, on account of my long journey to get to the Eastern Association of New Brunswick.

I was exposed to the drenching rain of Wednesday, 25th, for 23 miles, and was so unwell when I got to Argyle that I could not taste food. I feel the effects of the exposure yet. My sheet is full, further particulars in my next.

A. D. THOMSON.

For the Visitor. PRESQUE, July 3d, 1862.

Editors Visitor.—Knowing that you and your readers are always pleased with information concerning the prosperity of Christ's Kingdom, I send you these few lines for publication.

It has pleased God once more to revive his work in this part of his vineyard.

Brother John Williams came up to Presque last spring and laboured with the baptized Church of Christ in this place and under God proved a blessing to the Church and sinners. About 22 were added to the Church. Brother Williams then engaged with the church as their minister and when he had preached some length of time to the entire satisfaction of the church, they called him to Ordination, for which purpose a council was called. The council consisted of six ordained ministers, with deacons, &c., from different churches. Elders William Harris, J. G. Harvey, Gideon Estabrooks, P. O. Reeco, B. Hughes, and J. C. Bleakney.

Ordination services as follows:—Sermon by Elder William Harris, from 1st Timothy, iv. 6. The speaker spoke in his own style, the matter being as usual excellent.

The candidate then received the right hand of fellowship to the church, by the former pastor, Elder Harvey. The reading of the Articles and requiring of the candidate's consent, by Elder J. C. Bleakney.

Ordination prayer by Elder Gideon Estabrooks. Right-hand of fellowship by Elder B. Hughes. Charge to the Candidate by Elder J. G. Harvey. Charge to the Church by Elder P. O. Reeco. Prayer and Benediction by the Pastor.

JOSEPH C. BLEAKNEY, Secretary.

Religious Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Special Exhibition Services.—On Sunday, June 15th, the special services designed for the benefit of foreigners visiting the metropolis were continued with much success. At the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, there was a service in French at three o'clock, with sermon by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Coulin of Geneva. At the same hour there was a service in the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, conducted by the Rev. Pastor Hermann Schmettau, and another at half-past six by M. le Pasteur G. Petavel, of Neuchâtel. At the Royal German Chapel in the evening there was a service conducted by the Rev. G. Strauss, Garrison Chaplain at Berlin. At the Dutch Evangelical Church Halton street, Islington, a special service was conducted by the Rev. Pastor Samuel Heibich, missionary in India. Freemason's Hall was thrown open for a special Italian service on Sunday morning, and was well filled. It was conducted by Signor Bonaventura Mazzarella, of Geneva. At Spaffields Chapel a special service was conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Napoleon Roussel. At the Baptist Church in the Regent's Park there was a French service, conducted by the Rev. A. Marraut, Pastor of the Free Protestant Church of Pau. At Westbourne-hill Chapel, Craven-hill, there was a special French service, conducted by the Rev. J. Du Pontet, and at Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico, an Italian service by Signor Ferretti, the founder of the Protestant schools at Florence. French conferences were held in the course of the day in Regent's Park Chapel and Orange-street Chapel, Leicester square, and an Italian conference at Eccleston Chapel, after the service. In the Chapelle Evangélique, Newman street, there was a German service.

Ecclesiastical Bills.—No bill prompted by a Dissenter has so thoroughly roused the fears and wrath of the Church party, as Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill. Even the "Guardian," usually so gentlemanly and well behaved, calls it "a monstrous, amphibious, untenable bill," and talks of it as being framed in "scandalous hypocrisy;" but the "Guardian" should remember that it has just passed through a select committee of which Mr. Walpole and Mr. Estcourt are members, and it is understood that they both voted for the clause which is so much complained of. The reason for the exceeding perturbation of our Church friends appears in the statement which they make, that "the very first service that is performed over a grave in a parish churchyard by a Dissenting minister alters the position of the Established Church in this country." This is not very clear, unless it is intended that the burial of Dissenters in a parish churchyard is altogether a matter of surference. We claim a common right to the churchyard, and if we have the right to place our dead there, the right to do so with whatever decent service we please cannot be easily gainsaid, nor will Englishmen's sense of justice and fair play long permit that right to be withheld, now that attention has been called to the matter.

SWEDEN. A great revival is in progress among the