Raptist, Runswich

CHRISTIAN

Eastern and Western Aew Prunswick Baptist Associated Churches. The Organ of the

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

VOLUME XV.

ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

NO. 17

Loctry.

The Child at Play.

The Child at Play.

A rosy child went forth to play,
In the first hope of flush and pride,
Where sands in silver beauty lay,
Made smooth by the retreating tide;
And, kneering on the trackless waste,
Whence ebucu the waters many a mile, He raised in hot and trembling haste, Arch, wall, and tower—a goodly pile.

But, when the shades of evening fell, But, when the shades of evening fell,

Veiling the blue and peaceful detp,

The toking of the vesper-bell,

Called that boy-bunder home to sleep.

He passed a long and restless night,

Dreaming of structures tall and fair,

He came with the returning light,

And lo! the faithless sands were bare.

Less wise than that unthinking child, Are all that breathe of mortal birth,
Who grasp, with strivings warm and wild,
The laise and fading toys of Earth.
Gold, learning, glory—what are they
Without the faith that looks on high?

The sand-forts of a child at piay.

Which are not when the wave goes by.

From the London Freeman.

THE BAPTIST BI-CENTENARY.

NO. II.

Principle and Taste. The most obvious, and perhaps if we do but duly consider it, the most edifying or all the reasons to be learned from the great Bartholomew ejection, is the nobility of men who are true to their convictions. Is there any other distinction at all to be compared with this? Or any other means by which we can rise to an equal height in the dignity of manhood, and, whilst greeted with the wondering reproaches of toolish men, be secure of the applause of angels and the approving smile of GoD? It is because kingland at many different epochs has been blessed with sons who loved duty more than life that she has become mighty and exalted—alike the glory and the blossing of the world.

"Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly His Saxon in blown seas and storm

We have a voice with which to pay the debt Of boundless love and reverence and regret To those great men who lought and kept it

And to none of these great men, we are boid to say, are our love and reverence better due than to our own Baptist ancestors men who, under tempests of hot persecution or clouds of eniting contemps, still steadiastly proclaimed that there was no other king but CHRIST, no other lawbook but His written Word. What though their names are not recorded in the rolls of fame! Time is the great avenger of reputations, and we doubt not the day will come when these will be reckoned amongst our most illustrious benefactors and examples. Ages and ages hence, when the tide of religious opinion has so far changed its level as to lay bare the memories of these men to a clear and unobstructed gaze, they will be prized as the choicest and most ex cedent mements of a generation that ha bequeathed to the world imperishable trophies of its stormy history.

For our Baptist foretathers were not merely the heroes of a single fight. Bartholomew's Day, 1662, was but an episode, and that a brief one, in their long travail and martyrdom. For fifty years and more they waged a daily warrare for their principle that Christ and none but Carist should rule in His Caurch. This was their principle, whether they opposed Popery, or Presacy, or Presbytery, or Infant baptism, and it was accident only that gave them the name of Baptists. In behaif of this principle they felt that they could safely suffer and comfortably die. It was no crochet, whim, or caprice, it was no figment of priestcraft, nor yet the invention of a "naughty and perverse spirit." which should identity them with the repellious tribe of Korah. With all this they were fiercely but most unjustly charg-They simply maintained with a faithful and severe integrity what all others professed, but none else wholly believed, that "Cousciences and souls were made To be the Bord's alone;"

And we honor them because they so sternly grasped their "banner with the strange

device," and would not relax their hold

even in the hour of death. But life-long torture is even worse than death; and some of our "noble army of the doctrine of "The Bible and the Bible comtort of unalarmed repose all through our degenerate day, Principle had broken their lives. 'Unink for example of that his crystal sceptre and abdicated his golden faithful Jeremiah Marsden, whose whole throne, to make way for the soft r but less lite was so broken into fragments by per-secution that he never could have a settled But we believe it would make a mis-

And the contraction of the contr

now in no abiding posture! If ever soul sufferers for conscience sake, though, had, thou hast cause to seek and look after a better inheritance, in the city that hath foundations of God's laying l' and who ends his career in prison, leaving behind him the sadly suggestive manuscript entitled, "Contemplatio Vito Miserabilis!" Or think of the better known, but still too little known, John Canne, whose scholarship and Biblical learning ought to have procured him respect from at least some of his persecutors; who passed his early prime in banishment for seventeen years, and yet in exile was abundant in labours, both as pastor of the "Ancient English Church" at Amsterdam, and in annotating the Scriptures; who returned to his native land only to begin a new course of suffering because he would stoutly maintain the "Necessity of separation" from the prelatical Church, and in the end to fly for re-

fuge from the shores that spurned him to those which had before embraced and cherished him. Of his labours innumerable we do not now suffer ourselves to speak; but of his just title to be called by Rogers, "This aged brother and companion in tribulation, and "This old sufferer and standard against the prelates, and tyrants old and new." When nearly seventy years of age the dread hand of persecution was still laid upon him, and for no alleged reason he was driven out from his restingplace at Hull. "Then," says he, "I went apart (as Elias did) into the wilderness;

and, as I lay under hedges, and in holes my soul in bitterness breathed forth many sad complaints before the Lord : "It is enough, O Lord! take away my life, for I am not better than my fathers?" Often and sore wrestlings I had with my God, to know his meaning and teaching under this dispensation, and what further work,whether doing or suffering,-be had for me, his poor old servant, being now again ban-ished, after seventeen years' banishment before." And, indeed his "work of suf-fering was not yet finished." For the very next year, whilst the venerable man was preaching in a chapel in Coleman-st., the officers came with pikes and halberts, and

rushing furiously upon him, " plucked him

out of the pulpit and hurled him over the

penches and forms in a very barbarous

manner;" taking into custody seven others

besides Canne, who had dared to say aloud

"he is an old man and do not use him so barbarously." Yet did he not repent of his adherence to principle. Indeed it was death that he had been kept from a traitorous betraval of his trust. " I am now an old man," said he, "and expect every day to lay down this earthly tabernacle; it will therefore be some comfort to me, whensoever my change comes, that I have lett a public testimony against the present apostacy, as formerly I did against the other, and I bless the Lord that he hath kept my feet out of the snare of both." Nor is the stout-heartedness of brave Hansard Knolys, much less memorab . When that dis tingnished Baptist was apprehended for presuming to preach uncanonically, and carried before the committee for plundered ministers, he did not shrink from saying in

the presence of thirty ministers of the Assembly of Divines—"I was made a priest by the prelate of Petersborough, but I have renounced that ordination, and do here again renounce the same!" For preaching the great Baptist principle, from the text, " Christ is all in all," (Col. III. 11), he was stoned out of the pulpit by the mob, and fined sixty pounds by the magis trates! These sticklers for principle did

the difference between the State-Churchman and the Dissenter was a "small thing," a "difference not worth naming," or " principle that charity would soon teach us to lose sight of;" as their more enlightened descendants are so apt to say. Hansard Knollys and John Canne and their worthy brethren would probably stand

not think, the reader will perceive, that

aghast at the levity with which Dissenters and even Baptists can now-a-days conform to the Establishment, and the facility with which Baptists pass into the ranks of those who practice and maintain, if they do not very heartily defend, the heresy of Infant sprinkling. They would probably think that the old motto had been obliterated

from our flag, that we no more adhered to martyrs" could hardly have known the alone!" and thus might even fancy that in

place of abode for above a year or two; take, and that, however first appearances who cries out in his bitterness of soul after might mislead these ancestral worthies, being driven from one hiding-place to an- they would soon find that their descendother more than twenty times in ten years, did still maintain the old principle; albeit to profit by your high culture and refined

County Testing and Theore doing spect stone the wife agent for the first party for the form for the county three county three forms.

thy life been! now here, then there, and | There are still amongst us unnumbered thank God! we no longer tremble at Starchamber Courts, for even magisterial frowns. But if the Justice Shallows have lost their terrors on the bench, they are still formidable enough in the homestead and the shop; and it is not without suffering loss that the Baptist farmer or tradesman maintains fidelity to principle. And if his sons do sometimes fly from the meeting house to church, or his daughters try to improve their position a little bit by preferring the Independent chapel to the Baptist, who can be surprised, knowing what is in our nature? and who does not see that this is of itself a proof of the smart which their father's fidelity to principle has made them feel, but which their principle is not yet able to endure?

Perhaps, too, we are both in the wrong, the adherents to principle and the advocates of taste. We must be stannch in principle, but need we therefore be rug-ged? We cannot be too firm, or, if called to warfare, be too valorous. But these happily are times in which we can also afford to be polite. The Red Cross Knight, in Spenser, might be our pattern; ae was a gentle knight,-

"A gentle knight was pricking on the plaine, Yeladd in mighty armes and silver shielde, Wherein old dints of deep wounds did remain The cruel markes of many a bloody fielde."

And our forefathers would not thank us, probably, for wishing to perpetuate the exact style of their religious aspect. It would be a poor compliment to them to wish to restore things exactly as they were in 1662. For things that have life in them will grow ; and the vigorous and stalwart oak, that looks well enough in winter with only a sturdy stem and strong branching arms, and shows itself the very type of solid worth as we gaze upon it across the snow and through the murky December air, would hardly attract us in July if stripped of its glorious foliage. We live in sunny days, and our aspect should be genial and pleasant.

We plead, then, for a vigorous life also for a graceful beauty that shall be worthy of our forefathers' dearly cherished memory. We would not part with one jot of their manly, nay, Christ like, attachment to principle. We think there is deficiency amongst us rather than otherwise even in this. A bolder proclamation of our Baptist truth would fall like music on our ears, and we should not readily grow weary with the cadence. We would remember Knollys and Canne, and their good compeers, and would hold in highest value the principles, they strove for. We would have the same doctrine preached. and preached as persistently now as then. But we need not copy with precision their manner of speech, or adhere traditionally to old forms and customs. A higher culture will well become us and our diamond principles will be none the less precious for a jewelled setting. With this we might become more devoted to our church and yet less sectarian; we might perchance make gentle knighthood more common .-For cultivated men, who thus become men of taste, do not therefore see less clearly the brilliancy of their special truth, but they learn to see and acknowledge also the excellence of other truths. Sectarianism arises from narrowness of vision, and there is no cure for it but a wider and a higher culture both in knowledge and in grace.-Let there be more colleges, and our ministers be more thoroughly taught; let culture of all sorts be more diligently practised in all our congregations; let a graceful taste be held lawful and even praiseworthy in church life as well as domestic; but above all let there be a more devout acknowledgement of our fealty to our only King, and a more constant reference to His sovereign authority and will, If we, in our day, are as much masters of our principles as were our brave forefathers. we shall know how to make them command the reverence and love of men. Be fore us as Baptists, there is a glorious future, a time when even this name of Baptist hall be merged in some wider title b tter answering to our noble principle.-For this, brethren, let us labour and pray and labour!

"Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward, let us range.

Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.
Thro' the shad w of the globe we sweep into the younger day, Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cat-

Thank you, Alfred Tennyson! You did not know that you were writing that noble verse for a Baptists use. But 'tis even so. And you with far-seeing mind and truth-loving heart will not despise our principle, though you may dislike our name, and we will thank you for and try "Umy soul, what a sojourning state hath not always with the vigour it deserves. | taste!

I deposed that making the the materia

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

At length we have our regular fyle of papers from Newfoundland, extending from 17th March to 1st May, a period during which there nas been no mail from the Island.

On the 30th April, the hired mail-boat Agility," from Halifax, succeeded in getting into St. Johns' harbor, bringing the English Mails, with dates ranging from the 9th February to 5th April!

Of the extraordinary weather which has caused the difficulty of communication with St. Johns, the Newfoundlander of April 17th says :-

"We are at length enabled to speak of a favorable change of weather-this trite and commonplace theme being to us at this critical period the one of surpassing interest. Ou the night before last, even the blighting northeaster legan to give signs of weariness, and soon after went to rest. We heartily trust his retrement is in good earnest-hat he will stick to it many a day to come, with a conviction that his destructive propensities have been abundantly sated. For the last four ant twenty hours, at all events, he has lett us dear skies, and even for this short time the effects of his westerly successor have told somewhat upon men's hopes and spirits. As regards the seal fishery and those who are yet struggling for some return for their enterprise and labour in this pursuit, people have begun to feel as if all were not as hopeless as we thought it last week. The ice in our immediateneighbourhood has not yet got much of a start from its firm holdings, but still it has moved; and no doubt a tew hours more of the pesent breeze, light as it is, will do the needful work with it. If our hardy sealers, even at this late day of the season, are set free, some of them at all events, will probably succeedin obtaining trips, and will thus re heve in a degree the gloom which hangs over

the courtry and its future prospects.

Wy remark of the order way, ou cuts subject, how entirely unprecedented in the present gereration has been the character of the wind att weather with which we have been visited his spring; and it is desirable that sidering subject which so naturally engross- | following :es the effections of most amongst us. We have hd two whole months of adverse northeast wills, with the exception of two days at long intrvals in that space of time. This, we say, we a condition which the oldest of our reataris or sealing people never anew before; and cod not by possibuity have airticipated Foul wad and weather they, of course, always It their account for, a. d have never been arrised by them, within ordinary limits. Against such occurrences and the acciden and misfortunes arising from them. it is in business of the mariner to guard as tar the can; and we know that prudent foresigland judgement usually avail much to this en But with reference to the present season hese qualities might as well have lain dorman The evil was so wholly beyond proportionwith the greatest trials of former years, ut experience and skill and all human attribut were utterly poweriess to foresee, or in a way to mitigate the force of the blow. Il calculation and prediction have been bad and ridicul-d to sheer contempt by the luences that have surrounded us, until at lamen came to look on them from day to day in a paralysis of all those faculties which tordinarily keep in constant activity when o most important interests are at stake.

On t 21st April, the Newfoundlander

Sin the favorable change of weather noticed our last number, we have had several arris both of foreigners and vesselsthe lattere regret to say, with but very poor trips se of them indeed being almost as clean asey went out. They report several of thoset out, but the particular statements in such es are notoriously so far from being religithat there can be no satisfaction in giviniem publicity. This much may be gatherecom them with, unfortunately, but too gressurances of its correctness-that the resul the fishery must be a very un prosper one, though some few may yet prove to lucky exceptions to this rule."

On the May, the following announcement agred :-

"They's received here last Wednesday that aborty thousand seal had been taken by the de of Fogo and its neighborhood, was cerly very cheering as regards the present lition of that portion of our population. e sincerely hope they will make the mostheir good fortune, and that we shall nee sounds of of want from amongst them fony a day. It seems likely that other ldies at the northward have shared

in the grack abounding in that quarter,

though ave not yet learned of it.'

At there date, it was known that 22 sealers been lost in the ice; fully one thousann had arrived in a destitute state. and theerwriters' loss is stated at £25,-000. Terchants who supplied outfits for the sealovage it is said will lose at least £100,00d it is feared that many who have the meall lack the spirit to go largely into themer fishery. The losses of the trade agravated by those of the Under-

Salesing, May Lam.

few of the sufferers being without a share in there, and, if not successful, will return and the Insurance offices.

The Legislative Session of Newfoundland closed on the 27th March, after passing several important Acts, one of which, for the protection of the herring and salmon-fisheries of the Island, is calculated to do great service if faithfully carried out.

At a Temperance Meeting lately held at St. John's, some resolutions were passed which set forth the great prevalence and extraordinary increase of intemperance in Newfoundland. The first Resolution is as fol-

" Resolved .- That returns lately obtained show that, during the last five years, the average consumption of intoxicating drinks, in this Colony, annually, has been as follows: Malt Liquors, 106,500 gallons; Rum, 161,-342 gallons; Brandy, Whisky, &c., 28,075 gallons; Wines, 13,141 gallons, the total cost of which, to consumers, has been £103,962 per annum, or about 17s. 3d. a-year, for each man, woman and child in the Island: showing a total amount spent in intoxicating drinks in five years, of £519,814, among a population of 120,000; that this enormous consumption of intoxicating drinks is calculated to alarm all who value the moral and material interests of the community, and calls for united and energetic efforts, to repress those arinking usages which are doing so much to demoralize and pauperize the popu-

The next resolution shows that in the past seven years, £74,158 have been spent in poor relief, and that the amount is constantly augmenting, no less than £17,179 being spent in 1861, or £9,572 more than in 1858.

A third Resolution points out that in St. John's alone, during the past five years, 2873 persons were brought before the Magistrates for being drunk and disorderly; that the number of cases is on the increase, there being 726 in 1861, the average of the previous the pears being 528 ; and that this inproces has been accompanned by furbulence and vio-

To show the difficulty of communication in

"Intelligence was received overland from H ll's Bay on Friday last, by the arrival of two well-known Indian confiers, Abraham and John Joe. These men left that Bay about the 20th of last month, reaching Twillingate about the 25th. From that point they struck across the country, arriving here in about 25 diys from the latter place. They experienced very severe weather upon the route, and were compelled to remain in camo ten days. A northern mail which left a week or two before them, has not yet arrived. They bring accounts from the mines and from Green Bay. and will start on their return trip to-morrow morning. The whole journey, both ways, will occupy them about three months."

These Indians brought most faverable intelligence from the copper mines in White Bav. and it was proposed to establish a line of Indian mail-carriers to that remote district.

Latest from the Pacific.

We have received California papers to April lst, in which we observe nothing very interesting, excepting notices respecting the depth of snow and severity of the winter in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. But we find the latest intelligence from Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, in the correspoudence of the Alta California, as follows :

VICTORIA, March 25, 1862.

THE STICKEEN EXCITEMENT.

At the present time there is a considerable excitement about the gold deposits upon Stickeen river. Several schooners and a large number of prospectors have already sailed for this new El Dorado. The Stickeen is situated about 56 deg. north, and is therefore in Rus. sian Territory, at least the mouth of it is, for by treaty the Russians have a strip of land along the coast, from 54 deg. 40 deg. to Mount St. Elias, thirty miles in breadth. Above this thirty miles, the interior is British Territory. The Stickeen is said to be nearly as large as the Fraser, and has a bar at its mouth, which formerly was supposed presented no entrance for vessels of say ten feet draught. This opnion is said to be erroneous, and that a channel exists, capable of admitting large ressels. The course and extent of the Stickeen is for the most part unknown, but such a large river must be of considerable length and drain a large extent of country. Last year a pioneer, by name Choquette, ascended this river some torty miles, and found excellent prospects, the gold being fine, and, therefore, in all probapility, brought from a distance. It seems fikely, therefore, that the Stickeen or some of its tributaries, may take their rise in the nor-thern portion of the Cariboo range.

Chequette came down in the fall with a few

ounces of dust, and so well satisfied with his explorations, that he started again a month dace for the scene of his former discoveries. Now this is about all that is known of the marter, but for al that numerous parties have taken up the idea and followed in the wake, and probably ere long the Stickeen may become the place of popular resort. Many of been launched, and will be in commission by

go to Cariboo by the Bentinck Arm route, which route, however, is not yet open, excepting as far as an Indian trail is concerned.-The time is very short for such an experiment. more especially as the adventurers have to trust to sailing vessels alone. The Stickeen River enters upon a flat country, and this level track is said to extend beyond or aroun! the Rocky Mountains to that country of which little is known save to some of the people at the posts of the Hudson Bay Company. Letters have been sent by Indians from Stickeen to McKenzie's River. The Rocky Mountains, it is said, terminates about 62 ° N., and here the country becomes level. It seems probable that in case of these diggings turning out of importance, some trouble may be experienced from the Russians, but how far the navi-

these thirty miles of river, but time will an ravel the mystery. You were informed some time since of its being the intention of the Government to establish a mint in British Columbia. The machinery for this purpose has lately arrived, and therefore, before the year expires, British coin will be manufactured in the North Pacific, but whether it will answer expectation, remains to

gation of this river may be open by treaty I

really cannot say. It will be a sore subject to

have to pay custom dues for passing through

The Examinerr of the Essays sent into compete for the Government prize, upon the capaoilities and resources of British Columbia, have arrived at the conclusion that none of those sent in were worthy of the award, and have therefore determined to advertise again, giving those anibitious of literary honors a further period for the prosecution of a better work.

The Fraser is open as far as New Westminister, but the upper river remained closed by last accounts. It is probable that the late warm weather, however, will break it up in a tew days. The steamers have resumed their rips to Westminister; many miners have gone but the majority remained behind, being quite certain that they will not lose any time by do-ing so, and certainly not diminish their com-

G. B. Wright has received a charter, granting nim certain privileges of toll, etc., provided he makes a good road from Lilocet to a place called Mud Lake, and keep it in repair for four months. He has advertized for 500 men to commence the work immediately. Road making will be the order of the day this year.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Vancouver Island met on Thursday last. The Governor, laden with dignity, and with a long tail (of officials) in the rear, opened the Parliament in person. The speech contains nothing very startling. Loans are recommended for the purpose of making roads, and for the improvement of Victoria tiarbor. Lands pre-empted may (recom-mended) be paid for by working upon the roads of the District. A geological survey of the Island is hinted at, on account of the numerous copper lodes recently discovered, and the town is, of course, to be incorporated -the same tale for the last three years, and yet the town goes on very well without it -The Governor is glad that friendly feeling exists between England and America, and that H. M. Government have sent 500 rifles for the use of the volunteers of Victoria. There are some other items of no moment to you.

It is reported that the disputes between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Home Government, relating to the ownership of the town site of Victoria and other matters, have been withdrawn from the law courts, the Government having made a proposition to settle the whole by arbitration. The claims of the Company in British Columbia were arranged in the same manner. A. G. Dallas has been appointed one of the arbitrators on the part of th. Company, but who the others are is unknown. The sooner these questions are finally settled the better, for nothing has caused nore ilf-feeling, inconvenience and injury to this Colony, than the disputes in question. At present. Vancouver Island cannot be said to belong to anybody.

WAR SHIP FROM JAPAN.

The Charybdis arrived here on Sunday from Japan, having made the passage in five weeks. This is one of the war vessels ordered here at the time of the Mason and Slidell excitement. She arrived at Esquimalt ready for action and ignorant of the result of the affair.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5. Arrived, steamer Golden Age, Panama; ships Mary Robinson, and Endeavor, New York; Mary E. Baich, and Rambler, Boston ; Victoria, Hong Kong ; burques Pontiac, Liverpool; Asuburg, Hamburg. Sailed, ship Welfoot, Callao; Elvira, Vaiparaiso; schooner Caroline E. Foote, Amoor River.

Twelve hundred passengers sailed last week for the Oregon and British Columbia mines. Two steamers will depart for the same desination this week.

Sandwich Island dates to the 19th of April are received. The French Consul died at Honolulu on the 29th March.

On and after the 1st of June, all letters for Nova Scotia will be required to be prid in United States Postage stamps, at the rate of ten cents for less than 3000 miles from the frontier line, and fifteen cents for over that distance. All letters from Nova Scotia after that date will be prepaid .- Boston Journal.

The first Austrian iron-plated frigate has writers, are entirely a local interest, very | those who have gone intend trying their luck | June. Three others are building. public to are attended inde Tandley