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AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches the Eastern and Western New

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

VOLUME XV.

ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, SEP. 11, 1862.

Poctry.

THE OLD ELM TREE.

When first I saw that elm tree spread Her mighty branches, it was spring, Then, bowing her majestic head Beneath a west wind's sweeping wing, She spake in solemn tones on high Or long, long centuries gone by .---

Of life and death and fearful moods; Of nations thronging to and fro; Of blood-ties broken, and dark feuds, And all the under wail of woe, When the domestic hearth lies bare, And woman dies in her despair.

Yet once again that solemn hymn That over centuries thou hast sung-Yet once again, till every limb Hath found a language and a tongue, Making the past and present seem One instinct -bounded in a dream.

Yea, every branch that sobs and swings Hath its own councilings, and breathe Of the same life as he who sings. The brow that wears the regal wreath Is scarce more of his God than thee, Mine own beloved, mystic tree.

What generations have swept past, With all their garniture and show, With all their joys that did not last,
And all their griefs that would not go,
Since thou, proud herb! first rais'd thy head,
And they beneath the turf are laid.

Oh, marvellous and mystic tree, What legends hang amidst thy leaves, E'er wrapt in their sublimity! And when descending tempest cleaves, And storms thy stately form enshroud. Thou speak'st to God within the cloud.

Sing on, O sing that solemn strain, Thou scorner of all modern things! Pour on the winds amidst the rain-The storm—thy deep imaginings, Till every heart is full of thee, Mine own impassioned mystic tree.

Liverpool Albion.

Miscellaucous.

WHY DO WE NOT CONFORM? BY THE REV. T. HANDS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in England claims for itself the position of the Church of the nation, and as often as the prayer for deliverance from "heresy and schism" is read in the churches and chapels of the Establishment, thousands of worshippers refer the petition to those of heir neighbors and friends who do not conorm to the Episcopal Church. Heretic and schismatic are terms currently applied in Church circles to all denominations of Dissenters, although thousands of them never were connected with that Church, and cannot have schismatised from it; and although in all fundamental points of Christian doctrine they agree with the Articles of that Church, and are therefore free from heresy. But, inasmuch as every member of a Dissenting church voluntarily takes up that position, he, by the very act of union with a Nonconforming community, publicly avows the divergence of some of his views from the standard of the Courch, which by law claims him as one of her children, and fairly lays himself open to the question- Why do you not conform to the Church as by law established?"

To this question we are bound, by courtesy to our neighbor, and faithfulness to truth, to be prepared with an answer. I. We reply therefore-We do not unite

in the communion of the Established Church because it admits the authority of the civil magistrate and the national legislature in

matters of religion. The King or Queen, for the time being, whatever may be his or her character, is the acknowledged Head of the Church. though-like the murderous Henry VIII -the cruel Mary-the debauched Charles II .- and the contemptible and infamous George IV .- utterly destitute of all Christian character. By the authority of the Sovereign and the assembled Parliament, must be determined what doctrines of religion are agreeable to God's Word, and to be believed by Christian people; what are the ordinances and sacraments of Christ's Church; what forms shall be observed, and what prayers used in public worship; and in what manner the discipline of the Church shall be administered; nor can any false doctrine be repudiated, nor any antiscriptural practice be discontinued, except by the same authority. The Church of Christ is thus brought under bondage to ing the du y of self-government, and the supreme authority of Jesus, who is " Head over all things to the Church,' is practical-

II. Because the Church of England retains many of the unscriptural doctrines and superstitious practices of the Church

liament, the convictions of godly Christians | ed on by the majority of the clergy. count for nothing; accordingly, the Canons, known to the New Testament Churches, are retained. In the Primitive Church there were only two orders of officersministers and deacons. The one preached the gospel and attended to the spiritual interests of the Church; the other managed the temporal affairs. Instead of these two orders, the State Church has deacons, pries s, bishops, and archbishops, and these divided into many ranks, such as deans, archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, rectors, vicars, and curates, besides a number of such as chancellors, vicars-general, commissaries, surrogates, proctors, &c.

only unscriptural, but anti-scriptural. It was given in the Papal Church to those who were authorised to administer the sateaches, that on being consecrated, the bread and wine are converted into the very body and blood of the Lord Jesus, and that the Saviour is thus again offered in sacrifice. Instead, therefore, of the Lord's Supper, the Romanists speak of the " sacrifice of the mass" and call the Lord's table the and requiring all communicants to kneel and superstitious doctrines of the Church of Rome. The vestments of the clergy. the use of the sign of the cross in baptism. bowing the head at the mention of the name of Jesus, turning the face to the east of saint's days, fasts, and festivals, are all

ship. teachings of the Catechism and the Book of Common Prayer, concerning priestly authority and sacramental efficacy. No person, unless he puts an evasive and unnatural construction on the plain English words employed, can escape from the conclusion that the Church of England authoritatively teaches that the priest has power and authority committed to him to pronounce ab olution and remission of sins. If it be said that this is only a general declaration that God pardons the pe- life, through our Lord Jesus Christ, &c." nitent, then the declaration is purposely ambiguous and unmeaning, for the priest man, any authority to be committed to him to make declaration of so obvious a truth. The conclusion is irresistible that the doctrine of the Church is—that to pronounce absolution publicly and privately is the peculiar prerogative of the priestly office. In this sense the office for absolution is understood and defended by all High-Churchmen. The efficacy of baptism to regenerate the soul is clearly and distinctly taught.

In the Catechism, taught in all Church Schools, the child is instructed in the followed unmistakeable terms: "Q. Who gave you this name? A. My Godfathers and Godmothers in my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the singdom of heaven."

In the service for the Baptism of Infants it is directed : - Then shall the priest say, " Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is by Baptism regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty political power. Believers are deprived of God for these benefits, &c." Then shall their freedom, and prevented from discharg- the priest say, "We yield Thee most hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with Thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for Thine own child by adoption, and to cotton, and \$160,000 in specie from Confede-incorporate him into Thy Holy Church, rate S ates.

tensive reformation has been gradually ef- vouchsafed to regenerate these Thy serfected in the Church, and had it not been | vants by water and the Holy Ghost, &c.' for the thraldom in which she is held, there No language could more plainly teach the can be no doubt that long ago the pious saving efficacy of the Sacrament of Bapmembers of the Episcopal communion | t sm; and that this is the doctrine of the would have put away the remaining Popish | Church of England is demonstrated by the corruptions and have returned much near- | superstitious regard paid to the rite by the er to primitive simplicity and purity. But mass of Church-people, and the strenuin a Church, governed only by Acts of Par- ousness with which attention to it is insist-

The doctrines of sacramental efficacy, rubric, and services of the National Church | and the exclusive authority of the priest to are disfigured by remnants of the corrup- administer the sacraments, are the basis tions which grew up in the Papal Church and corner stone of the Papal system of in the dark ages. Orders, and ranks of Priestcraft; and, because we find these clergy and Church officers, entirely un- doctrines so prominently and clearly taught by the Episcopal Church of England, we feel constrained to stand aloof and protest against what we hold to be the Popery of the Protestant Establishment.

III. In addition to the false doctrines and superstitious practices before mentioned, we dissent from the National Church becruse it does not answer to the description of a Christian Church contained in the New Testament. Indeed, every godly Churchman must acknowledge that, according to the XIXth Article, the officers belonging to the ecclesiastical courts | Church of England, if can be called a Church of Christ at all, is manifestly cor-

Among those titles that of priests, is not That Article says : " The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly adminiscrament, because the Romish Churca tered, according to Christ's ordinance, in all mose things that of necessity are re quired to the same."

Now, the Church of England is not an association of believing men only. Membership in that Church is not a position voluntarily taken under the force of couviction, and for the service of God, the altar; and on the elevation by the priest enjoyment of Christian fellowship and the of the consecrated bread the congregation observance of Christ's ordinances; it is a are required to fall on their knees and wor- legal status belonging to every one born in It is their last hope in absence now of any nobship it as God. In retaining the word England and subject to the English Crown, ler or worther object. It is for the suprepriests, and calling the communion table except Jews, heathers, and avowed infi- macy of their city and to avert its commercial the altar, and the bread and wine the "very dels. With these exceptions every Enbody" and the "very blood" of the Lord, glish man, woman, and child is by law a member of the National Church; can dewhen they take the elements, the Church mand as a right at any time the services of of England countenances the idolatrous its ministers, the administration of its Sacrament, and the full enjoyment of all its privileges. The parish priest is by law the only recognized pastor of all the parshioners. Without distinction of character all the inhabitants of every parish are when repeating the creeds, the observance treated as Christians, and are welcomed to all Christian privileges. There is no disremains of Romish superstitions, which tinction in a National Church between the corrupt the simplicity of Christian wor- converted and the ungodly. The immoral equally with the most pious are declared But more serious grounds for not uniting "regenerate" "engrafted into Christ's in the communion of the Church of Eng- Church," "the children of God by adopland are found in the plain and positive tion." No discipline is possible. Believers cannot withdraw from any one who walks disorderly; and at death the man or woman of notoriously irreligious life is acknowledged as a brother or sister in Christ, and the body is committed to the grave with the declaration: "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother or sister here departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal

We, therefore, feeling that for us to sanction such practices—to teach such need-no more than any other Christian | doctrines-to unite in such services-and. to be tacitly partakers in such corruption of the purity of Christ's Church, would do violence to our conscience, and dishonour to our Lord, turn aside from the communion of the Episcopal Church of England, and seek a spiritual home among " faithful men," who hold, in our estimation, a purer doctrine and maintain a holier fellowship.



Late from Europe.

Arrival of the "Asia" at Halfax. HALIFAX, Sept. 3d, 1862.

The "Asia arrived at 8 o'clock this Wednesday morning. She left Lizerpool at 9 a.m. on the 23d, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 24th.

Australasian at Queenstown 7 p. m. 22nd, and was off Liverpool when Asia left that

Ship Queen of the Exe arrived at Liverpool on the 22d, feom Matamoras, with 400 bales

Dublin correspondent of Times, writes on In the Order of the Confirmation we family admitted that a very ex
In the Order of the Confirmation we family serve the "Ajax" for the purpose of getteng coals only to veil intentions of European demagogy.

It is cheerfully admitted that a very ex
In the Order of the Confirmation we the "Ajax" for the purpose of getteng coals only to veil intentions of European demagogy.

Cries of "Rome or death" are senseless insults to our glorious ally, and retard the only sults to our glorious ally, and retard the only consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4. che la contract de la

months at British port, and did not proced as she was bound to do on her voyage to United States. She remained hovering about the coast on the look out for Confederate vessels, She put into Kingston with the view of get-ting coals, and being unable to accomplish this there, partly in consequence of return of Ajax, she weighed anchor and steamed with occupied by an enemy. We, therefore, advise all speed to Belfast Longb, where, according your Majesty to proclaim a State of Sieke. to previous arrangement, she received a supply of coal amounting to a hundred tons. Having anchored ou side jurisdiction of Harbour Commissioners, the Collector of Customs at once took the matter --- up and served a notice on Federal Captain to depart within 24 hours. Revenue Cutter was placed alongside Tuscarora to prevent further violation of neautrality laws, and at the same time the matter was reported to the Admiralty.

Belfast people ask what would have been done if Federal captain had refused to leave the

Lough and had persisted in taking in coals.

Times editorial argues that altough the latest advices from America, shew an apparant improvement in floancial matters by a diminshed premium on gold, &c., the time must come when people of the United States will really understand the position of their own finances, and when that time arrives it doubts not that principles which have so often been verified in bankruktey of great European monarchies will assert themselves with equal vigor to punish financial obliquities of American Re-

In another article the Times depicts latest American advices in most gloomy characters, and considers that on all sides poillical horizon grows blacker and blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered except in exhaustion of impatience of belligerants. If Federals were not blind with fury they would now see what all Europe has seen from begining, but the truth, it seems has yet to dawn if not on the people at any rate on the Govern-ment of Federal States.

Morning Herald speculates on effects of drafting, and thinks it will try the temper of Northern people more hardly than it has ever been tried yet, and shake to its very foundation New Yorkers have less reason than other Americans to struggle against conscription. convert America into a desert.

Queen Victoria and junior members of the Royal Family were to embark, at Gravesend for Continent on the 26th.

English politics dull. Palmerston had been figuring in public at Dover and Earl Derby at Manchester, but neither said anything of political import.

Harvest operations are progressing more favorably under improved weather,

FRANCE.

French Minister of War had freighted some English steamers for Mexican Expe-Italian crisis excited much interest in Paris

and indications of Napolean's policy were eagerly awaited. M. Benedetti was about to return from Paris

to Turin. Constitutionnel, after declaring French flag will not receive before any menaces, says, but o crush fools who would not s'op before the flag which has given freedom to Italy might he a painful necessity imposed by honor, but it would not be a solution of the military question, and would not settle the political question.

Paris correspondent of Times believes, notwithstanding Constitutionnel's denial of the statement, General Lavaletie has recently given Pope some such assurances of France as represented.

Bourse flat, 68,75.

TALY. The official Terin Gazette, on 21st, published a decree proclaiming state of siege in Sicily, and nominating General Cugic Extraordinary Commissioner. Cugia forthwith issued the following proclamation: Sichlars, Not-withstanding the words of the King, vote of Parliament and forbearance of Government in giving time to deluded people to return to heir duty, armed bands of Garibalds continue to occupy important towns; the rebellion is thus opened, and Government has resolved to tien, put an end to this state of things, to compro-

mising to the destines of Italy.

Every armed band or tumultuous meeting will be disolved by force. The liberty of the press is suspended. Commanders of troops of divisions of Palermo, Messina and Syracuse, will assume both civil and military pow-

It is reported that Garibaldi appointed Ni catera perfect of Catanio, and it is asserted that a considerable number of officers of the Royal Army declare they will resign rather than act against Garibaldi.

Paris correspondent says that as General Cugis with 30,000 troops did not prevent Garbaldi from reaching the seaport of Catania inferences are freely drawn that Government dares not throw any serious impediment in Garibaldi's way.

The Discussione asserts that Cialdini has

been appointed Civil and Military (hief of Sicily with fullest powers. It is believed that Admiral Persano would assume command of

Official Turin Gazette 22d publishes the following report addressed by ministers to the King:—Garibaldi has raised the standard of rebellion.

Your Maj sty's name and that of Italy serve

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possible accomplishment of our unanimous wishes, as Garibaldi remains dent to your voice, and unmoved by the thought of lightening up Civil War, energetic action has become necessary. The rebellion of Garibaldi imposes on us the necessity of treating the country occupied by Volunteers as country The Ministry accepts the responsibility of the

Italian Parliament prorogued Aug. 21st.

Madrid journals almost unanimously continue to denounce terms in which Napoleon addressed General Concha when he presented his credentials.

BELGIUM.

Senate adopted the Commercial Treaty with England, 26 to 6.

TURKEY.

Great agitation prevailed at Cettigne, in consequence of the acceptance of Omar Pasha's ultimatum. Mirko had protested against it.

Sentence of death against Jarosgroquaki, who attempted to assassinate Grand Duke Constantine, was carried out by hanging on the 21st.

Bombay Mail of July 26th, and Calcutta of 15th, reached England. American portion goes per Asia. News generally anticipated. Want of rain was unfavorably affecting crops. London Times notices with satisfaction the extraordinary activity in cotton at Bombay; thinks it must spread to interior and largely augment supplies present and prospective.

MONEY MARKET.

Funds quiet and rather weak. Money market unchanged. Few transactions below Bank rate. Crabtree, Aked & Co., of Liverpool, in Brazillian trade, suspended. Liabilities sus-posed considerable. Cotton market buoyant, excited. American advanced 41d. Surats 2d. Closed at reaction of 1 a 1. Breadstuffs quiet, prices unchanged. Provisions dull. Consols 93 to 931. Bullion in bank decreased £104,250.

CITY OF "NEW YORK" off CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Sept, 5th. 1862. This morning, boarded the steamer Marra-

cordatte, at 1.30 ; " City of New York" at 3, Hammonia at 4, and Himalava, from Cork, 28th August, for Quebec, with women and children, at 7 o'clock. The following particulars are by the "City of New York"; Tuscarora put into Falmouth 23d, and was order ed to leave in 24 hours; arrived at Plymouth 25th, where she sought permission to remain and repair damages. Authorities referred the Captain to Ministers, but said ne declined to apply in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of her officers went to London, but was ordered to leave on his return without repairs and without coals.

English journals have very little to say on

American affairs Times sareastically refers McCiellan to nis strictures on allies in the Crimea, and ass how his own proceedings will stand the test of those strictures. It treats affair at

Culpepper Court House as signal discomfiture for Pope,
Morning Herald denounces continued violation of the Law of Nations by U. S. Navy.

and complains of Earl Russel's apathy. It is announced that Prince of Wales' marriage with Princess Alexandrina of Denmark

nakes place next Spring.

New fortification works at Plymouth car-

ried away by sea. Bishop of Kilmore is now Primate of Ire-

land. The Moniteur, in a paragraph said to be from the Imperial hand, relative to Rome, says in view of insolent threats and possible consequences of Demagogue of it surrection, it is the duty of the French Government and its military honour obliges it more than ever, to defend the Holy Father. The world must be well aware France does not abandon those to whom when in danger she extend her protec-

Reported that preparations, both naval and military, were making by France in view or Italian eventualities. Reported that Austria and Spain sent notes to France on sub-

Bourse declining. Rents 68.60.

Garibaldi and a portion of his followers went away from Catania in two steamers on 15th, and landed at Mileto, in Calabria .-Naval commander off Catania was arrested for permitting departure. Royal authorities reentered Catania and captured 800 Garibaldians. Neapolitan Provinces declared in siege.

General de La Mormora has been appointed Extraordinary Commissioner. General Cialdini has gone to Sicily in similar capacity. Great excitement in Calabria. Several towns have pronounced in favor of Garibal-

Cicasoli has gone to London to confer with Russell.

Garibaldi having issued a proclamation inciting Hungarians to rebellion, Klapks issued a counter proclamation, declaring time and me-

thed inopportune.

The two would be assassine of Marquis Wielopolski have been executed at Warsaw-Cotton Market excited .- Advanced Id. to 1d. Still advancing at the close of market. only to veil intentions of European demagogy.

Cries of "Rome or death" are senseless inclined. Provisions very cull.

LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the "Norwegien" at Cape Race:

CAPE RACE, 6th Sept., 1862. Norwegien from Liverpool 28th, London-

derry 29th, arrived at Cape Race at 7 on Sat urday evening. Latest, via Derry, 29th .- Italian affairs unchanged. A slight conflict took place near Reggio between Garibaldian and Royal

Important military movements by France

predicted. Napoleon has called a council of minis-

"Tuscarora" left Plymouth on evening of 29th, said to be bound for Cadiz. English journals say little on American af-

fairs. London fluancial correspondent of Manchester Guardian writes that it is stated that Barings have received instructions from the State of Marylan I to deduct American income tax of three per cent, as well as ordinary Englisa income tax, from coupons first due on London on Maryland Sterling Bonds, also that same course has been taken ou sterling debentures of the Michigan Central Railway. This would be sufficient, if enything were wanted, to complete to disfavor in which

American securities are now held. Times draws attention to letter from respectable legal firm of Philips & Son, London, who represent a client who has just made a discovery by means of which cotton districts may be supplied, without delay to any extent, with raw material. He is prepared to submit un-der proper regulations his inventions and plans, which are of the simplest and most inexpensive character, to any gentlemen of scientific acquirements and unquestionable position, up n whose judgment the public may

rely for an unbiassed report. London Journals give considerable attention

to Italian affairs. Morning Post says English and French Cabinets are quite in the dark, and urges that if Garibaldi be a conspirator, he has been encouraged by Italian Government and people,

from King downwards.

Daily News defends Garibaldi, who, it contends, does not rebel against his country or King, but against foreign demonistion holding the rightful capital of Italy under false

Times points out evils which must ensue if Garibaldi perseveres in designs against Rome.

PRANCE. TO SAT YE WE WAS THE Bourse on 27th much excited under Garibaldi's landing at Calabria. Kents fell more than one half. Closing at 68. Emperor left Chalons Camp for Biarrits, ac-

companied by Duke of Magenta. ITALY.

Garibaldi left Melina, and was proceeding

towards Reggio. He is said to have announceed to volunteers that in a few days he would march into Naples with them. Reported that large numbers of troops been

sent to Reggio with orders immediately to seek Garibaldi and throughly defeat them. Fleet cruising in Straits cut off communica-

tion with Sicily.
Cialdini proceeds to Calabria.

Mazinian party attempted a demonstration it Messina in favor of Garibaldi, put down-Latest official Turin Gazette represents news from Napoitan provinces in a satisfactory state.

Si-ge generally well received by people. General LaMarmora issued a strong proclamation against Garibaldi, prohibiting exportation and retention of arms.

DENMARK.

Replies of Austria and Prussia to Danish Note of 12th March on Schleswig Holstein question, reached Danish Cabinet, they are excessive in demands-particularly Prussia.

Mails from Calcutta July 22nd, Hong Kong 12th, arrived in England. Commercial news anticipated. MONEY MARKET .- Funds depressed by

Italian affairs. Consols 27th again declined one-eighth. Italian securities stell considerably. Money rather less demand, gold being taken to beak.

No immediate prospect of advance in Bank minium.
Cotton Market excited, advanced 13d to 25d. Breadstuffs dull, all qualities slightly de-

chued. Provisions very dull. Consols 93 to 93 1.

Arrival of the " Uhina."

TWO DAYS LATER.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 8. The China, from Queenstown, 31st, was intercepted at 9 A. M. on Sunday.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Melbourne, referred to the Trent affair. He said it was

settled in a manner consistent with the honour, principles and dignity of both parties. America could not have refused the satisfaction demanded, without departing from those principles she has herself maintained, and considered essential to her own interests as a nation.-There was consequently no triumph on either side. The only triumph was the tri-umph of truth and justice, which each side was

qually interested in maintaining. 3 10 The Times reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South ; that the time has arrived for a compromise of some kind, and that the worst settlement of the disputs cannot be so fatal as war. It draws analogy between the position of England during the Revolutionary struggle and the present