NEW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861. "WHEREAS—The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Or-gan of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa-tions therefore tions, therefore :--

Resolved, -- That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association."

Hew Brunwick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR. ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1862. The N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor for 1862.

The New Volume of the BAPTIST AND VISITOR. for 1862 commences with this issue. The Price for 1862 will be \$1.50 in Ad-

To accomodate our friends, in view of the hardness of the times, we will receive

\$0.75 for Six Months, \$1.00 for Eight Months,

And will take CENTRAL BANK NOTES until until further notice, at the rate of \$2 a year. Subscribers whose term expires with this

number will be notified by an + marked against their names on the wrapper this week ; and we trust that their remittances for the New Year will be received immediately after. as we do not intend to publish any extra numbers and will not be able to supply them. We trust no one will take offence at the stoppage of the paper, as it is impossible for us to make any dis-tinction whatever.

We have no travelling Agent. Our Local Agents remain as formerly ; but where one is not convenient the money enclosed to us by mail will reach us safely.

DIRECT-BAPTIST & VISITOR OFFICE, jan15 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

We continue the N. B. BAPTIST and CHRIS-TIAN VISITOR, to all our last year's subscribers this week, to give them an opportunity to renew their subscriptions before the 1st February, after which all unpaid will be discontinued. Subscribers whose term has expired will be marked with a X against their names on the wrappers.

IT As the Baptist & Visitor will not be sent next week except to those who are marked on our books as paid in advance, and those which go free, and as printers, like other mortals, (and their agents) do sometimes make mistakes, we trust if any who are entitled to the paper do not re-ceive it, they will kindly inform us by mail, and the matter will be immediately attended to.

Sympathy with the South.

The Christian Times, an ably conducted exchange of Chicago, Illinois, of the 15th inst., complains bitterly of England and her colonies for withholding sympathy from the North, and giving it to the South. The Baptist and Visitor is rebuked in the severest terms. A lengthy extract from the Visitor's leading editorial, of the 25th ult., is given, and is replied to in the following style :

"Where did the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law have their origin? fruit. Make the tree good, and then the tion amounted to some \$32 cash and other

crushed it to atoms. President Lincoln and priate vehicle for its emotions was not merely not far from the kingdom of God,' but actuhis Cabinet have been striving for long ally in it. He had passed from death unto months to mend it, but there it is a broken life, become a child of God and an heir of heareed, and all the powder and balls, and ven. swords, and bayonets in creation can never The Advertiser narrates an incident connectmend it. upon its original basis. until ed with the last sermon before the Court at

somebody shall arise possessed with suffi-Balmoral :-cient wisdom to blend freedom and slavery "The preacher was the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of

Edinburgh. He discovered, to his great dis It is a fact patent to the world that, up comfort, just as he entered the pulpit, that he to the present hour, there is not a foot of had left at home the manuscript of the sermon. ground in all the United States upon which It happily occurred to him, that he had recenta poor fugitive from the South can constily written a sermon from the text, ' Prepare to tutionally plant his foot and feel that he is meet thy God,' which he had closely committed a free man. If he escape to the British to memory. He accordingly preached the ser-Provinces, the land of freedom, he must mon in question with great fluency and powgo by the "underground railroad," and er. Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort were so much struck with the discourse, that even then be in danger of being kidnapped they sent a message to the preacher, expressing and carried back into bondage. Does the the pleasure with which they had listened to Times wish to perpetuate such a blot upon it, and requesting to be favored with a sight of the freedom of the North? If not, do not the manuscript. The manuscript was, of ask for British sympathy to a movement course, at once forwarded to the Court, and immediately afterwards a second message was the whole design and tendency of which is. sent to the preacher by the Queen and the so far as it succeeds, to make the North Prince, desiring that the sermon should be accountable with the South for the sin and published. It has been so, and is in extensive circulation in Scotland. What an awful ap-The South has given the North the gol propriateness there was in the text. ' Prepare

den opportunity of remodeling the Coustito meet thy God,' so far as regards the late latution upon an anti-slavery basis, why not | mented Prince." embrace it at once, and give to the world The Hon, and Rev. Baptist W. Noel said. in a recent speech, that he had heard that the a model government? Do this, and Britclergyman, whose ministry the Royal Family ish sympathy will be no longer withheld. attended, at Osborne, was a good man, and But why charge us with "fondling and that the more faithful his sermons, the more coddling the rank pro-slaveryism of the was he thanked for them by the late Prince. rebellion ?""Slavery in the South and in The author of "Heaven our Home" writes the North is, to us, one and the same thing. that his book had been noticed by a wish from It is sectional and local so far as immediate Windsor to know the anthor, and this only relationship and action are concerned, but a short time ago-a very remarkable fact. And a letter from a nobleman who attended the its vitality is national ; having its throne Prince to the last has the following sentence not in South Carolina, but in the very in it :- " The Prince continually repeated on heart of the Constitution of the American his death-bed that hymn, ' Rock of Ages.' " Republic. The action of the South says, Prince Albert caused a beautifully executed let it be encompassed within the just limits statue to be placed at the top of the Queen's of the new Confederacy; the action of the staircase in the private apartments of Wind-North says, let its dark shadow cover the sor Castle. It represents the boy-king, Edward VI., marking with his sceptre a passage in the Bible which he holds in his left hand,

whole land. " "President Lincoln and his Cabinet and upon which he intently looks. A closer may be anti-slavery men," for aught we inspection discovers the following text upon know; but so long as they fight for the the open page-" Josiah was eight years old old Constitution as it was, so long when he began to reign ; and he reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem. And he did that will they be regarded by disinterested spectators as fighting for the perpetuation which was right in the signt of the Lord, and walked in all the way of David his father, and of human thraldom. turned not aside to the right hand or to the It may be all very well to tell us that

in one bond of love.

curse of slavery.

left." This statue was executed by the desire the road to a final Union triumph is the of the late Prince Cansort, who intended it to only road to the abolition of slavey." No convey to his son a constant and most signifidoubt the Times is honest in this utterance, | cant suggestion of the Divine Rule by which but the history of the past teaches us a the future Sovereign of England should fashdifferent lesson. Under the protecting ion his heart and life. wing of the Union, this upas tree has mul-

tiplied its fruit for more than four score years, until the "little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation." Where is the ground to hope, therefore, that the same Constitution and ports no less than four of recent date .--the same Union will produce in the future Rev. James Reed, of Great Village; Rev. just the opposite results ? Can the same D. Trueman, of Canning; Rev. James fountain send forth sweet water and bit-Spencer, of Digby ; and Rev. John McKenter? The corrupt tree always has borne, na, of Greenfield, were the happy recipiand we presume always will bear, evil ents of donation Visits. Mr. Reid's dona-

With those who have now leagued against fruit will be good also. Until the Times useful articles. Mr. Trueman's to \$140; the Government for its destruction, and with can change these laws, which are as immu- Mr. Spencer's to upwards of \$70; and Mr. table as the principles of divine administration, he must not expect the abolition of sisters provided on each of these occasions, 4000,000 of slaves from a pro-slavery, a rich repast in the eating department, and Constitution.

The Religious Intelligencer-

We have been delighted with the decided mprovement in the typhographical appearance of this Journal since its publication passed into the hands of Mr. Barnes. It somewhat reduced in size, but it is richy worth the price charged for it, and justly merits the confidence and support of the denomination it represents.

Temperance Telegraph and Reformer. The Proprietor of the above paper, having oncluded not to resume its publication-for the esent at all events-offers to send to advance aid subscribers, for the balance of the term to which they have paid, the SEMI-WEEKLY COLO-NIAL EMPIRE.or to those who prefer it, the N.B. BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR. This course has been suggested by a number of these interested

Parties accepting this proposition will please notify the proprietor by mail as soon as possible.

The Missing Man!

We regret to learn by the Carleton Sentinel of last Saturday, that no traces have been discovered of Mr. John Caldwell, of Woodstock, who it is known left his Hotel in Boston, with some \$10, 000 or \$15,000 on his person, with which he had journeyed to Boston for the purpose of purchas ing flour. The Sentinel says :-- " It appears pretty certain, now, that Mr. John Caldwell, who has been reported as missing for some weeks back, has been foully dealt with. His sons have returned from making a most thorough search, in the United States and Canada, assisted by some of the most experienced detective officers. and have been unable to find any trace of him whatever after he left his hotel in Boston for the last time.'

The Storm of Monday so completely locked up the Railway that no train has since arrived from the Eastward. The train which left for Moncton is stuck somewhere on the road. King (mail contractor) left Monc ton at 1-2 past 3 P. M. yesterday, with the English Mail, on runners, which will bring it into St. John this morning if the train from Sussex does not. No Eastern or Western Mail has reach St. John since Saturday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. WEDNESDAY, 4th April, 1860.

Resolved. That the 34th Standing Order of this House be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following be adopted :-

34th Rule .- That no Bill of a private or cal nature shall be entertained by the House nless such Bill has been previously published four weeks successively in some of the Newspapers published in the City and County inerested in such bill; and when no Newspaper is published in such County, in some Newspaper published in the nearest adjoining County, or in the Royal Gazetto; and that 25 copies thereof be furnished to the Clerk of this House for the use of Members. G. BOTSFORD.

Clerk Legislative Council.

Naval and Military.

In consequence of the severe South-easterly gale on Sunday, the "Orpheus" came farther up the harbour, and anchored abreast the Custom House for greater convenience. On Sunday morning, the steamer "Delta"

arrived from Halifax with a battery of Artilery and a quantity of stores. Part of the Artillery were quartered in Trinity School

cographers as one of its meanings, it is not war- but that if it did, it must have been a mere sionalism is going, may be seen from the ranted by a single decisive example, either in the Scriptures or in classical authorities. It not only signifies to dip, or immerse, but it never has any other meaning. Amidst the most violent perversions that it can sustain on the rack. it will still cry out, immersion, immersion."

In his definition of baptizo, Dr. Carson says, 'I have appealed to a tribunal higher than to the authority of all critics-TO USE ITSELF."

On the definition of baptizo, we will next hear what Rev. Prof. Stuart, of Andover, Mass., U. S. A., says. He was an eminent theologian. For his Biblical studies the world is his debtor. He was a Pedobaptist, but the fear of God, and honesty of heart, compelled him to disclose the truth. "What," says he, "are the classical meanings of bapto and baptizo? Both these mean to dip, to immerse, to plunge into anything liquid."

All lexicographers and critics of any note are agreed in this. The original etymological root of bapto and baptizo, and also the nouns and adjectives kindred to them, appear plainly to be original meaning of which seems to have been dipping, immersing, soaking, drenching, in anything liquid; and as clearly associated with this, the idea of dyeing or coloring, as well as of dipping or plunging ; while Baptizo 'is not employed in the additional sense of "color-

We think, Mr. Editor, the world ought to know what these two learned gentlemen have said on the Greek word Baptizo. Their position in society entitles them to credit. They knew what they wrote, and whereof they affirmed. You will notice that Prof. Stuart says, Bapto and Baptizo mean to immerse, to plunge,-all lexicographers of any note are agreed in this. Perhaps that learned Divine labored under a slight mistake in this last sentence; for would-be theologians in your good Province, as well as in the States, deny that Baptizo necessarily includes the idea of immersion. A pity that such learned theologians were not a little more learned, and a little more candid !! They may mystify, is a hopeless one. The New Testament knows of but one baptism as the door into the Church. On almost every page it cries out with a voice loud and clear, IMMERSION, IMM ERSION. Woodstock, Jan. 22. A. B.

New York Correspondence.

Probably nothing gives more satisfaction, to more persons, than the calm which has already succeeded the storm of apparent war between England and the United States. It is evident that some new cause of war must be found or those anxious to embroil the two countries must be disappointed. My predictions in regard to the Mason and Slidell case seem fulfilled. They must also be fulfilled as to any new cause. I say must be fulfilled, by which I mean they must as far as any present prospect is concerned, and as far as prayer and the efforts of all right-minded persons can

prevent it. I notice in the Boston Watchman and Reflector "A Fraternal Appeal" from the Com-

ard's hostility by the Trent affair, when Mr. Seward did not even know of it, until the deed was done, and then the moment it comes into his hands for adjustment he removes all the difficulty by giving up to England Mason and Slidell. As to his recommendations for fortifications it is evident they were the result of

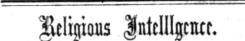
an ordinary prudence on the part of an officer Mr. Seward, and the government generally, this country will enable him, it is hoped, cause to complain. And more than this the Gospel. tone of the press in England and in the Provinces has been of a character to justify our

Government in a much more beligerent attitude than it has assumed. Still we shall have no war with England, and in good time our cousins will be entirely with us. In the mean time let me commend the following sensible thoughts attributed to the Greek monysyllable Bap. The leading and T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., in his address in London, C. W. Here is a voice from home-one

of your own number-for you :--The next question to be considered is the species of government the seceded States pro-

pose to themselves, if they should cone successfully out of the conflict. They intend to call it a republic ; but they do not attempt to deny that it is to be a pagan republic-an oligarchy founded upon caste, the caste founded upon color. A republic founded upon the servile labor of 4,000,000 blacks, to begin with ; with 200,000 or 300,000, planters, and the rest of the white population-over 7,500,-000, rather freedmen than freemen; such an oligarchy, stripped of all dtsguises, being of the newest, must be of the most exacting and intolerant description. Such an oligarchy would combine some of the worst features of the worst systems hitherto endured by mankind ; a rule of caste as inexorable as obtains in India ; a patrician power of life aud death : Spanish contempt of mechanic industry; a Venetian espionage; a Carthaginian subtlety and craft. Organize an American power on such a basis, give it a flag, a senate, a military and cavil, and perplex the weak, but their task | aristocracy, a literature, and a history, and you condemn mankind on this continent to begin over again the great battle of first principles which in the Christain parts of the earth were thought to have been settled and established some centuries ago. As long as the monstrous doctrines of the innate diversity of the human race, the incurable barbarism of the black, and the herediatary mastership of the white were confined to individuals, or States, or sections, they were comparatively harmless; but build a government on such a basis ; accept 8,000.000 of whites as the keepers and

ords of life and death over 4,000,000 of blacks; erect an entire social and political superstrucure on that foundation, and contemplate. if you can, without horror, the problems and the conflicts you are preparing for posterity. D. C. H.



GREAT BRITAIN .- We cannot help thinkng if the christian minister and churches of the Northern and Southern States, had

been as anxious to preserve the peace of their nation, as are the ministers and chur-

idle pleasantry having no meaning. And then, case of a Lutheran pastor in Cassel, who strange to say, the "Times" proves Mr. Sew- has a band of little boys, with black mantles ornamented with a white cross, to assist him in dispensing the communion.

THE BAPTISTS .- There are, at least, 855 preaching stations, and 8,935 members. Clear increase, according to the last Annual Report, 1027 members. Mr. Oncken deplores the loss of much support from America ; but the depth of the poverty of his own people has abounded to the desiring peace with England. The truth is riches of their liberality; and help from have done no act of which England has any to sustain existing means for spreading the

ITALY.

FATHER PASSAGLIA .- Steps are being taken, by certain stirring and intelligent ecclesiastics in Florence, for the establishment of a Religious Review. The programme for this Review is shortly to be published. The Padre Passaglia is to take the direction of the religious department.

Secular Department.

The Entertainment on Board the "Or-

"pheus." The Committee for entertaing the troops that Lave arrived, or may arrive here, resolved, very properly, on extending the hospitalities of the City to the seamen and petty officers on board of H. M. Screw Steam Corvette Orpheus," now in this harbour, a description of which vessel, and of her trial trip, we gave yesterday. Accordingly, turkeys, geese, hams, and other meats, with cakes, pies and fruit, and the materials for coffee, with an unlimited supply of materials for "plum-duff, were sent board Monday evening

Yesterday forenoon, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including His Worship the Mayor, the High Sheriff, several clerymen, and lawyers, the members of the Committee. with merchants and private citizens, with a goodly number of ladies, went on board the " Orpheus," in the Steam tug " Conqueror," and were most kindly and cordially received Commodore Burnett, C. B. and the officers of the Ship.

At "high 12," the Ship's company were iped to dinner, and all seemed to relish their feast heartily, and with true English enjoyment. The men of the various messes had done their best to decorate their tables with every article of interest they could produce, and they set up appropriate mottoes, and evergreens, and whatever else they could, to render the scene as gay and pleasing as possible. Of course, the jolly jack-tars were clad in their best, and a neat and handsome set of men they appeared-true specimens of the "right Briish Sailor." They expessed themselves in the warmest words of gratitude and good feeling. toward the people of St. John, whom they declared they would never forget.

Meantime, the visitors were shown all over the ship, and were most kindly and hospitably treated. At times, the principal cabins were uncomfortably crowded, but after the dinner to the jolly tars was over, the company assembled on the quarter deck, when J. W. Cudlip, Esq., M. P. P., addressing Commodore Burnett, said he was happy in being the means of communication between the citizens of St. John, and the officers and men of the "Orpheus." Mr. Cudlip expressed the general feeling of this community, when he said that all were delighted to see them in this harbour, and that wherever they went, m a hearty Gud ener In reply, Commodore Burnett said, he had been 34 years in H. M. Service, and nearly all that time affoat ; but never before, in any part of the world, had he experienced such kindness as he had received here, and he was quite sure, the Ship's company never had. He thanked the ladies who had braved the inclemency of the Season, and of the day, to visit his ship, and beg-ged to say, that he, his officers, and the whole ships company, would never forget St. John, New Brunswick, wherever they went, or as long as they lived. Nothing could exceed the kindness and attention of the officers of the " Orpheus" to their numerous body of visitors; and when they left to return on shore, yards were manned by the de-lightest " tars of Old England," who gave three such cheers for their visitors as only British sailors can give in perfect reality-these cheers were returned by the visitors,-and then, three times three cheers were given for Her gracious Majesty, with the usual heartiness and good-will -and thus closed a meeting of the most gratifyng character. We must not omit to say, that when the visitors reached the ship, a complimentary salute of seven guns were fired from Reed s Point, by Captain Hurd Peters' battery of Volunteer Artillery. After the visitors were well on board, this Salute was returned from the sixty-eight pounders of the "Grpheus," in a style that made the hills around our harbour resound again. The day although bright, was uncomfortable from a biting North West wind, which came in sh rp gusts. The thermometer was at 12°, but it felt much colder from the keenness of the wind; yet all felt so gay and comfortable, and appeared to enjoy the entertainment so much, that wind, and weather, and "Jack Frost," were alike laughed to scorn, for all were determined to be happy. It was a joyous occasion, and will be long remembered here.

whom the editor of the Bantist so manifestly sympathizes. Who are they in the United States who have always opposed the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law! The men by whose votes the present Administration was brought into power. What evidence, then, does the above extract name that this Administration is not as anti-slavery as these whose votes put the Government into its Laoinet do hot Violate their oath of office, revolutionize the Government, trample the Constitution under their feet, and destroy the Republic for the sake of destroying slavery! But the queer thing in all this is, that a British anti-slavery man makes the pro-slavery character of our Government a reason for sympathizing with, fonding and coddling the rank pro-slaveryism of the Rebellion.

We believe that " President Lincoln and his Cabinet" are anti-slavery men. But they are in a position of immense responsibility. with the destiny of a nation in their hards. We do not approve their course in all respects; vet we have confidence in their wisdom, their patriotism and their fidelity to all human interests. Doubtless they feel that while the country has a Constitution, those who govern the country must govern by the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln cannot make laws, nor unmase them. Meantime, let anti-slavery men, the world over, lay it to heart that the true way to. destroy slavery is to put down the pro-slavery Rebellion ; the way to perpetuate it is to en-courage and help the Rebellion. The road to a final Union triumph is the only road to the abolition of slavery. We should be much farther on the way to the desired rerult than we are, if Englishmen and the English Government had not given their " aid and comfort" to the cause of oppression rather than that of freedom and right."

The question is propounded, "Where did the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law have their origin ?" and we are told, "With those who have now leagued against the Government for its destruction." Is this true? Must we not go further back ? The plain truth is the Missouri Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law had their origin in the compromise which was made in the original Constitution of the United States. The Union between the Northern and Southern States was based upon the law of compromise between slavery and freedom, and all subsequent compromises to uphold and perpetuate the gigantic abomination, however abhorrent to the wishes or feelings of the North, were but natural outgrowths of the original compact. The Calbouns of the South, and the Websters of the North. have all agreed on this point. The great Webster saw plainly that his idolized Union could only be preserved by throwing the wing of the nation's power over the idolized Institution of the South; hence his mighty influence was unreservedly and conscien tiously given to the " Fugitive Slave Law, and he fell a stupendous but magnanimous sacrifice to his devotion to the "Union. Blame him not, for he well knew that the state of feeling in the South was such, that without a national law to protect slavery, ssion would soon become a fixed fact ; and more, if it is right for the North to rifice millions of treasure, and the blood of her sons, for the protection of the Union, with its pro-slavery element, it could not be wrong in Webster to die for the same

The Times, in supposing that we want resident Lincoln and his Cabinet to late their oath of office, revolutionize nment, trample the Constitution r feet, and destroy the Republic of destroying alavery." is simply is simple

The following from the British Thunderer, is a striking illustration of English good things. Our good brethern who sympathy with the slavery of the South. are thus favored speak of these expressions We commend it to the special attention of surely, does not look very much like "fondling and coddling with the rank proculties of pastoral life. slavery of the rebellion" :-

The Times has strong Editorial on reception due to Mason and Slidell. It says they are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of American Lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England. The Times sincerely hopes that Englishmen will no give these fellows anything in shape of an Ovation : the civility due to a foe in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil; and even now, if they can, they will be only too happy to entangle her in War with the North. England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes ; let Mason and Slidell be allowed to pass quietly on their way, and have nothing to say to anybody, except those who have time to listen to them. Other journals advise the same course, and allude to Mason's strong advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Religion in a Palace.

Christianity in all the conditions of human life is the supreme good, but it shines with peculiar lustre when it makes its power and glory manifest in kingly courts and in gorgeous palaces. The beloved PRINCE ALBERT, whose sudden, and unexpected demise has filled all England with profound mentation, amid the magnificent surroundings of Royalty gave unmistable evidence that he was personally interested in the redeeming grace of the gospel. Reference was made to this fact in the excellent article by C. S., in our last issue. The inmates of the Palace were frequently deeply impressed with the religious demeanor held when eloquent addresses were deliof the Prince.

Mrs. Lilly one of the Queen's nurses, a member of the Rev. Dr. Stean's Church, D. Mosher Esq., and others. London, has been heard to say that, immediately on the birth of the Queen's children that PRINCE ALBERT was accustomed to enter the Royal chamber, and in a kneeling attitude beside the bed of the Queen to commit her and her royal infant in a most impressive extemporaneous praver, to the guardianship and guidance of the blessed God. What an affecting scene ! An exchange furnishes the following additional testimony which will be read with interest :--

In one of the funeral sermons this statement

appeared : " I heard on good authority, that before his case appeared critical, one of his physicians said on leaving, 'I hope your Royal Highness will be about egain in a few days.' But the Prince replied, 'I feel that I shall never get better; this is my last illness.' And on the physician's saying, 'I hope your Royal Highss will not through anxiety fulfil your own prophecy, he answered, 'No, I am not afraid; I trust I am prepared for death. I have wealth, and rank, and honour, and I thank God for them; but if these were all, I should be a mis-

The British Standard says of him :-

"Public writers who are capable of dealing with the subject of religion avow their belief that the Prince was a man who feared God, and 'walked in his holy ways.' Of late years it is supposed that he embraced those views that are denominated evangelical—in other

McKenna's to \$37 30 cents. The

Donation Visit.

pastors are becoming very frequent in Nova

Scotia. The Messenger of last week re-

These tokens of goodwill to christian

then they had sweet music excellent speeches as timely appendages to the other of love on the part of the participation, and encouragement amidst the toils and diffi-

Census of Nova Scotia.

The Monthly Record of the Church of Scotland gives the whole population of the Province as amounting to 330.857: that of 1851 having been 276,117; thus showing an increase of some 20 per cent all over.

The Record adds :- It would seem also that all the large denominations, except the Church of Scotland have increased in a large ratio, viz : Episcopalians, 30 per cent; Catholics, 24 do. : Presovterians of Lower Provinces, 28 do.; Baptists, 47 do.; Methodists, 44 do.; and Church of Scotland. per cent.

The Record declares the increase of the Church of Scotland, to be much greater than the census indicate. It will be seen that the Baptists as it regards progress in numbers are at the head of the list. This fact furnishes another call for exercise of humility, gratitude, and love. As numbers multiply may there be a proportionate increase in all the gifts and graces of the eternal Spirit.

Temperance.

This good cause presents a bold and strong front, to King Alcohol in Nova Scotia. A recent meeting of the Grand Division in Hansport resolved to petition the Legislature for \$400, to aid in paying the salary of a travelling lecturer to advocate the cause of Temperance. During the session a public meeting was

vered by J. D. B. Fraser. Esq., the President, Ezra Churchill Esq., Rev. S. T. Rand,

A New Church Organized.

The Christian Messenger of the 22d inst. reports the formation of a new Baptist Church on the 13th inst., in Canning and Peraux, Cornwallis, composed of 15 members dismissed from the 1st Con church for this special purpose. interest is placed under he pastoral-Rev. David Trueman and has an inviting field to cultivate, and a fair prospect of success.

ance literature should have been noticed by us at an earlier day. We learn from its Prospectus that the main object of the paper is, " the advancement of True Temperance Principles, the most stringent form of Total Abstinence Pledge, as now adopted and universally approved by all existing Associations, will constitute the text upon which its utterances shall be based-

Prohibition, entire and perpetual, of the iquor Trade in all its forms, will be urged and argued with unremitting diligence."

The Philanthropist is published in Fre-dericton by Mr. G. W. C. Lugrin in good style, and editorially and otherwise is a

The Grenadier Guards have all gone, as also many of the Artillery, by regular detatchments, each day, for Fredericton, whence they are passed on as fast as possible to Canada.

THE "ORPHEUS."

W- And the following account of the trial trip of the "Orpheus," before using Eng land, in the London Times :--

"The Orpheus, 21, screw, Commander W. F. Burnett. C. B., stcamed out of Portsmouth harbour vesterday morning on the completion of her outfit for foreign service. On reaching

Spithead Commander D. Miller of the steam reserve took charge of the ship to test her speed officially at the measured mile in Stokes Bay. A strong breeze was blowing through the roadstead the greater part of the day, raising at times a rough sea. Like all our vessels of the same class, the Orpheus when under steam depresses her head in the water. raises a huge continuous wave under her bows, and promises to be a remarkably wet and uncomfortable ship when contending against a day, prior to leaving the harbour, was 18ft. forward and 19ft. 9in. aft. Four runs were irst made at the mile with full boiler power,

the mean of which gave the ship a speed of 10.155 knots. Four runs were then made with half-boiler power, and the mean of these gave the ship a speed of 9.204 knots, the revolutions of engines at full power being 631 and at half power 51, the vacuum in condensers being 251, and the pressure of steam 20. The action of the machinery and boilers gave every satisfaction. At the close of the trial. which occupied the greater part of the day, the Orpheus was anchored at Spithead, where she will take in her powder and shell, &c., and await final orders for sea."

dockyard on the 23rd June, 1860, and is one of the improved class of full-powered corvettes, admirably adapted for service in these American waters. She is 226 ft. 6 in. in extreme length, and 40 ft. 8in. in breadth,-measures 1705 tons, and her engines are 400 horse pow-

er, nominal, by Humphreys & Co.

Correspondence. For the Baptist and Visitor.

" Baptizo" Defined. In ascertaining the meaning of Scripture, a

well as other writings, much depends on the correct definition of words. If I say, the boy writes a letter, writes expresses the action which the boy performs. If I say a woman sprinkles her clothes before she irons them. I express deand no one understands me to say, the woman dips her clothes into water, or washes them. Baptizo, from which our word baptize is derived, signifies to immerse, submerge, dip. It

never signifies to sprinkle, or to pour, nor doe it signify any indefinite action performed in, or with water. Its meaning is one, and definite, to immerse. In proof of this, I might refer to scholars versed in the Greek language, by hundreds, both in Europe and America. I will, however, adduce but a few unimpeachable witnesses to the truth of the position which I have assumed. My first witness shall be the Rev. Alexander Carson, L. L. D. He was formerly a Presbyterian minister of Tulbermore, Ireland, but on mature investigation, adopted Baptist sentiments. He is acknowledged to have been one of or of any age, He wrote to controvert the posi-

tion, and refute the sentiments of such men as Dr. Whaitly, Archbishop of Dublin, and Dr.

mittee of the Baptist Union, dated Dec. 20, which is an excellent affair. It has not one irritating word in it, and must have the effect of oil upon troubled waters. We

thank the brethren who projected and prepared the appeal for abstaining from sitting in judgement upon any matters connected with these unwullies. The use outstue Campe under-

stand the merits of the case, and those who have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling are entitled to the gratitude of the public. Mr. Spurgeon is also out in a letter in the same paper, but with less discretion. In many respects, his letter is admirable, but why need he prejudge a case that he does not, and cannot be expected to, understand ?-Among other things, he says, in what he designs for a brotherly, letter-" Our populace to a man have ceased to respect the truckling policy which controls you." He will pardon you that it was a genuine prayer meeting. us for saying this judgement is extravagant head sea. The ship's draught of water vester- and ridiculous. How does he know what the population of England "to a man" thinks about any matter? What right has he to decide that our policy in regard to slavery is a 'truckling' one; and what propriety is there in using such offensive terms at all, unless one is positively certain that he not only has the truth, but is under obligations to proclaim it? What to Mr. Spurgeon seems a truckling policy, is the result of the efforts of men, as far removed from reproach in such matters as himself, to make the best possible disposal of the question of emancipation, in the behalf of freedom. The people of the North, and the

The "Orpheus" was launched from Chatham government they have chosen, and many numerous parties in the South, are opposed to slavery and desire its utter destruction. There are however, difficulties, which we alone can appreciate in the case, and the overcoming of these may make us look inconsistent. But parties outside should understand this, and

> see. The fact is, as I have before intimated, we have received from England the most difficult possible task, namely, that of getting ed to set forms of prayer, not a service has rid of slavery in a manner to conserve the nation; and we need and deserve her sympathy, and not her conceit and taunts. To be sure

we are imperfect, morally and intellectually, but not more so than our cousins, and we know a deal more than they can, where our own shoes pinch. Of all the mistakes made about us no one is more unjust, or farther finitely the action which the woman performs ; from the truth, than the position of hostidity, assigned our Secretary of State, (Mr. Seward) in our difficulties with England. I see that this very paper for which I am now writing, has fallen into the mistake. The New York World is not Mr. Seward's organ. However, if such a misapprehension has arisen there is no real foundation for it. I see also that this paper repeats, with what it considers additional evidence, the ridicil-us story about

Mr. Seward's remarks to the Duke of Newcastle. bue

The remarks attributed to Mr. Seward on that occasion are shown in one of my letters to be an impossibility thus : "the imaginary conversation was either before or after Mr. Lincoln's nomination. If before, it is enough the most thorough Greek scholars of his age, or to say that Mr. Lincoln's nomination was the

very last one which seemed likely to be made and Mr. Seward could never have spoken of it

ches of England to preserve peace between their country and America, that there would have been no civil war, to brake up the once United States.

The English correspondent of the Boston Recorder furnishes a beautiful illustration of the desire of the religious people of Bugland for peace. He save :-" The great meeting for praver in Exe-

ter Hall, which was attended by hundreds of the ministers of this city, and by at least four thousand people, to pray for the maintenance of peaceful relations between the United States and England, is but one of the more public expressions that have been given of the amicable feelings that are cherished here towards you. I attended that noble and solemn gathering, and my impressions respecting it, therefore, are not derived at second hand. Let me assure The supplications offered were so pointed and tender and earnest, and so entirely free from mere conventional phrases, and the solemnity of the whole assembly was so marked, that no one present could entertain a doubt of the profound sincerity of the worshippers. Lord Shaftesbury had declined to preside, although the meeting originated with the Evangelical Alliance Executive, lest the players should degenerate into speeches expressive of opinion on the points at issue between the Governments, but this fear proved to be wholly unfounded ; and neither Sir Culling E Eardley, who presided, nor the Revds. Baptist W. Noel, Ridley Herschell, Thomas

Alexander, Marshall Vine, Dr. Davis of the Tract Society, and the other ministers who conducted the devotions, had the least cause to regret their presence in Exeter Hall on that occasion ; and they may well believe that such a meeting cannot be unfruitful of blessed results. Similar gatherings on a smaller scale were subsequently not be hasty to condemn when they cannot held in central halls and chapels, and at least in every Nonconformist place of worship, where the ministers were not confinbeen permitted to pass, during the last three weeks, without the utterance of some earnest words of supplicarion in behalf of American brethren, and for the continuance of loving relations with them for the benefit of each other, and lest Rone should exult and the heathen be left to perish because the two great Protestant and missionary nations were wasting their resources in horrid conflict with each other.

Among the most zealous champions of peace in the ranks of the Nonconformists in London, are the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, the Rev. Newman Hall, the successor of the Rev. Jas. Sherman and Rowland Hill at Surrey Chapel, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Rev. Dr. Sper Rev. T. Binney, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel."

DEATH OF PRINCIPAL CUNNINGHAM .-The Free Church of Scotland have sustained a serious loss in the death of Dr. William Cunningham, Principal of the New College, Edinburgh, which took place early on Saturday, Dec. 14th, after an illness of ten days, terminating in pleurisy.

FRANCE.

SOCIETIES OF ST. VINCENT .- A general meeting of the Councils of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in Paris, to consider

The Nova Scotia Gold Mines.

The Yarmouth Herald publishes the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman

of Yarmouth, dated Truro, Jan. 8d : "I believe our gold fields are going to be very remunerative: The quartz in most of the places is very rich; some veins will in time yield mil-lions, but will require capital to work to advan-tage, as the alluvial washings are not large, owing to the want of high mountain ranges and large rivers; but some washings are had. It is found in paying quantities at Wine, Isaac, and St. Mary's Harbors, in Guysborough—some of the quartz very rich; also at Sheet Harbor, Pope's, Indian, Spry, Tangier and Laureucetown, Harbors, and all along the Halifax road to Tru-ro. nearly to Stewincke, very rich at Allen's bucket factory, on the Guysboro' Road, at a little south of Keyes', and Gay's River. Some also has been found at Truro Falls. No doubt now exists but that rich veins of quartz exists, with "I believe our gold fields are going to be very exists but that rich veins of quartz exists, with various deposits, from Cape Canso to Cape Sable, and far inland; but likely the south shore will prove the richest. I am interested with a

Sable, and far inland; but likely the south shore will prove the richest. I am interested with a company of ten in two claims, and have no doubt of being successful. One claim of 24 acres is thought by a man of large experience (a Colonel Russ) to be very productive, and he says if it or one of the south will it will prove oncent or all hands. It is eight feet wide. In six weeks it will be proved, and if not good, we will have to pay nothing for it. \$200 will prove it, and if indications are realized, it will be inexhaustible, and worth millions. Col. Russ says that no quartz can be found in California of the inexhaustible, and worth millions. Col. Russ so rich. He is prepared to invest largely in dhims and machinery, and is anxious to select honest persons to take shares with him. There is also a large and wealthy English Company in the field represented by Mr. Belt. Powerful quartz crusters are rapidly going up in all quar-tors t400, could not be bought for less than £2000 and some are calculated to be worth £100,000 Two barrels of quartz (621 lbs.) in a claim near ours yielden £45 of pure gold (viz 90xs). It is not likely that the richest plazes are yet found. One man at Tangier picked up in the stones in the oz. from one claim in one day, and it is found the deper they go the richer it is getting." If the above statements prove to be true. Nova Stotia will rival the far-famed Cariboo country in British Columbia, and we shall be gliad to hear that it is so.

The Philanthropist: This valuable accession to our Temper-

" Touch not, taste not, handle not."

