failed, and it became necessary for him to retire from the responsibilities and excitement of ministerial and pastoral relation-

ship.
The truth is, Mr. Casewell's mind was so constructed that he was constantly soaring into the higher regions of thought, and lux-uristing in the lofty and the sublime. These intellectual excursions, guided somewhat by a highly cultivated imagination, occasionally were quite too much for his powers of physical and mental endurance, and body and mind became prostrate. But when perfectly himself, his prayers were beautifully simple and touching, and his sermons rich in evangelical thought and feeling. His spirit was perfectly free from all guile, and his heart was the home of the purest affection; he would harm no one, but do good to all.

Conscious that retirement from all menreturn to England, and took passage in a ship commanded at the time by Captain Soley. While on his warmen English coast, he was seized with one of his paroxysms of mental derangement, and in an unguarded moment, passed to the spirit world. A cloud brooded over that fatal spot, but my firm belief is that his soul rose up from that watery bed freed from the clogs of a deranged mortality, and made meet to enter upon the immunities and glories of celestial blessedness.

I feel that I have thus ventured to touch

upon a matter of extreme delicacy, but as we are dealing with a history in which our lamented brother comes out as one of the prominent actors, justice to departed worth seems to demand that we should give a distinct expression regarding our own sentiment and feeling in respect to his case.

And just here our historic sketch must, for the present, close. As we have thus briefly reviewed the past, I think you will all agree with me in appropriating the language of my text to this case, "The hand of the Lord hath done this." The remaining section of the history includes my own life and labors as pastor of the Germain Street church, and to the dealings of the Lord with us for the last eleven years. We shall not go specifically into this subject at pre sent; but at some future day, and in other hands, it may be found to comprise a chap ter not wholly devoid of interest. As the history of the Baptist Church in this City is rich in incident, so is it rich in sugges tion and inference. But upon these we cannot at present dwell. May the Gra cious Being who has thus far guided our fathers safely through the conflict with the forces of evil bring us off conquerors, and more than conquerors, through the blood of the Lamb. AMEN.

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 2, 1868.

The Spring of Religious Action.

As the period for our Anniversary at Sackvill draws nigh the question naturally suggests itself to all interested and reflective minds what is to be done The answer is, a great work is committed to the Baptist ministry and churches of New Brunswick, in volving on the one hand responsibilities as solemn as eternity, and on the other the most thorough devotion to a living practical piety in our churches, and an unwavering adhesion to all the instrumentantile by which such piety may be rendered subservient to the extension of God's glory in the salvation of deathless souls. The great want, as it appears to us at the present day, is soul religion. Our Missions, our Education, our Sabbath Schools, our Union Societie singly or combined, cannot supply the place of thi vital coul power. The heart must be in living fellowship with the "Holy One" or all profession i nothing more nor less than downright hypocrisy. It is not a head full of doctrine, or of precept, or or means that will prepare us for the service of our Redeemer, but a heart full of the constraining love of Jesus. Read Paul's testimony, "Though I speal. with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity (love), I am become as sounding brass, or tinkling cymbal; and though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity (love), I att nothing; and though I bestow all my goods to fee! the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity (love), it profiteth me nothing." Here is the main spring of all acceptable service in the cause of Christ. Gifts, attainments, or sacrifices, are all futile and worthless without this heaven-born principle within. Do we possess it? If not, the first step in the divine life has not been taken by us .- Searching thought! The Lord enables us to examine our own hearts in the light of his truth, and to make sure work for eternity. With hearts thus influenced by the love of Christ.

we are prepared to consider in what way we can best clorify his name. As professors of the christian th, we are expected to exemplify its purifyin power in domestic and social life; to be christians in our closets, at our family altars, in our daily vocations, as well as in the church of God. But beyon these limited circles the redeemed man has a work to perform. And it is this conviction upon the christian conscience that has given birth to organized systems of benevolence. Bible, tract, missionary. ucational and temperance societies, &c., are the le nate outgrowth of the piety of renewed hearts; and therefore they demand of us sympathy and support. Of themselves, they have no more piety than ne mere scaffolding of our buildings; but they constitute the channels through which the fountains of nine religion pour forth their streams of vitalizin

sed with this thought, we cannot but feel how important that the representatives of the churche at Sackville should take a broad and comprehensive view of the work on hand. The spirit of our discusi sions and decisions will, to a greater or less extent, be as the key note to the churches for the year. Let us see to it that that key note shall give no uncertain. sound, and let us combine and rally with renewed purpose to the support of our benevolent institutions, feeling that they are the appointed mediums through which we are to bring our religion to bear upon sc-ciety and upon the world. At no past period in Bap-There is ample scope for the cultive each, therefore, be willing to labor in his own per sphere, and occupy faithfully the talent which has given. "The manifestation of the Spirit is in to every man to profit withal. For to one is in the spirit of wisdom, to another the word o eveloge by the same Spirit; to another faith, to there the girts of healing, &c., but all these work that one and the self same Spirit dividing to every a streadly as he will." The idea is this that different spirit dividing to every

individual responsibility. Each has his place in the church of God, and each his own work to perform, The command is "occupy till I come."

Spurgeon's Reception in Holland.

We learn from our English papers that during a recent tour on the Continent, this eminent minister of the Cross was most affectionately and cordially received by all classes of society. At the Hague he was kindly entertained by Baron Von Wasnaer, who opened his magnificent rooms for the preaching of the Gospel; and about one hundred and twenty persons, the elite of Christian society at the Hague, were addressed by Mr. Spurgeon, from the passage..." We have seen the Lord." His attendant says, "Such words of welcome! Such congratulations!" They all know him, through his sermons, which have been translated into the Dutch language, and every where read. He held service in the King's Church, and the Queen intended to be present, but was prevented by the illness of her son. His text was from 1st Peter. This is the true grace of God wherein ye stand. His attendant describes the sermon as a great swivel gun, made to turn every way, and aim at all deceivableness of unrighteousness. He spared no powder, no shot; but went on demolishing their refuges of lies, till they were left desolate and unsheltered before God. There were many tears from many eyes."

In the evening, Mr. Spurgeon again addressed an assemblage of the great and the noble, in the Baron's house, in words of persuasive and touching eloquence, from the passage-"The Lord is my Shepherd." One lady remarked, "This is like dew after a thunder shower-that was a terrible sermon this morning." At the close, the gratitude of the people was over-

The Queen commanded Mr. Spurgeon's attendance. He had an hour's interview with Her Majesty.

At Leyden, he preached in the great Cathedral, with much freedom and power. The Professors and Students of the University were there in great numbers. At first, they looked coldly and suspiciously at the stranger; but before he had proceeded far, he won their hearts, and then went on unfolding to them, in all fidelity, the truth as it is in Jesus.

He preached four sermons in Amsterdam, to overflowing congregations, which created a great sensation. Rich and poor, old and young, Dutch and English, were alike impressed with the soul-stirring eloquence of this remarkable man. Every where his presence was hailed with rapture, and the people evidently felt that the Lord had sent him among them to do a great and special work. One woman, at the door of the Dome-Kirkis, at Utrecht, caught him by the hand, and with intense emotion said, in Dutch-"Oh! Mr. Spurgeon, God bless you; if you had only lived for my soul's sake you would not have lived in vain. God bless you." Thus the Queen and the peasant alike delighted to honor the man of

At Utrecht, Mr. Spurgeon preached in the Cathedral, to an immense audience. Many of the Professors and Students of the University were in attendance; and on the evening of the second day, he had a grand reception at the house of Baron Von Boetylace, with whom he stayed. He preached nearly two hours, from the passage, Behold I have given thee all them that sail with thee." They listened as foreternity, and expressed themselves in words of as

The recent annual examinations of the Proince University and Collegiate School, at Fredericton, are highly eulogised by the Head Quarters and Reporter. The College is represented as being in a highly efficient state. The examinations took place in the presence of a large congregation; among whom were the members of the Senate: Judge Wilmot and the Hon. J. Simcoe Saunders, and the examiners for Degrees; the Rev. Charles Coster, Rev. Charles Lee Rev. Dr. Spurden, and the Rev. Dr. Brooke: and G Roberts, Esq., of the Collegiate School, and these gentlemen, along with the President and Professors. conducted the examinations. The progress of the Students is spoken of as very satisfactory, and as effecting much credit upon teachers and pupils.

The Senate of the University thought proper to confer the honorary degree of L.L. D. upon Judge Wilmot and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province. The usual formalities were observed during the process of this new creation, and the occasion, as might be expected, was one of more than ordinary interest.

The press of matter last week prevented us from noticing the meeting in St. John of the Synod. of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. The ession opened on the evening of the 17th ult., and as we learn from the Colonial Presbyterian, there were twenty two ordained ministers and missionaries present and a fair attendance of Elders. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. James Salmon, retiring Moderator, and Rev. Angus McMaster was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. The business of the Synod embraced among other things educational and missionary efforts, a plan for the better upport of the ministry, and a proposition to effect if possible a union between the several branches of the Presbyterian family. We are glad to learn that a spirit of harmony pervaded the discussions and decisions of the Synod and that the indications for good were such as to cheer all hearts. The ministers in attendance kindly accepted invitations to occupy the pulpits of the evangelical churches of this city on the Sabbath. Brussels Street, Leinster Street. and Carleton Baptist pulpits, were acceptably and we hope profitably supplied by clergymen of the Synod. We rejoice to see this expression of christian courtesy and good will on the part of those whose creed recognizes the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith. The Presbyterian of last week publishes the following amusing incident in connection with the Sabbath

PRESENTERIANS TAKING A BAPTIST PULPIT BY STORM PRESENTERIANS TAKING A BAPTIST PULPIT BY STORM.

— An incident connected with the meeting of Synod is too rich, from a humorous point of view, to be over-looked. A minister had engaged to occupy the pulpit of a Baptist brother, and the house of worship to which he was to repair was particularly pointed out to him. In due time he proceeded to fulfil bis engagement: entered the intended scene of his labours, informed a worthy clerical-looking man. engagement; entered the intended scene of his labours, informed a worthy clerical-looking man, whom he found sitting on the seat behind the pulpit, that he (the stranger) was to occupy that pulpit that day, which he forthwith proceeded to do; the bewildered personage addressed, who was the Baptist minister of the church, and who was just about to preach, bowing his wondering consent. What could it mean: the like had never happened before. Perhaps there was some providential design involved—some message to be conveyed. The Baptist brother became an attentive listener, and the Preshyterian very one may do so in his own way. We have

We regret to state that several of our ministers are suffering bodily indisposition to such an in whice they could make themselves perfectly easy extent as to unfit them for their work. Rev. E. B. and at home. DeMill has not been able to preach for several weeks

past. Rev. A. B. McDonald, of Hampton, has preached but little for a number of months. Rev. George Seeley, has had to abstain from the performance of his ministerial functions for some time. Rev. E. Foshay is said to be in a very debilitated state of health. All these valued brethren have our warmest and deepest sympathy. We pray that health may be restored to them, and that grace may sustain in this hour of the trial of their faith. They have joyfully proclaimed the sweetness and all sufficiency of God's | becoming extensively and accurately informed on promises to their brethren and sisters in tribulation. We trust that these same precious promises are imparting a rich and full consolation to their own souls.

Many thanks to our brethren for the interest taken in the circulation of the Visitor, and for the numerous expressions of approval from all quarters, but a large increase to our present list is required to supply all the families that ought to have our denominational paper, and to secure for the Visitor a sufficient support. The month of July is a good time to make a simultaneous effort to increase the list. We leave the matter in the hands of our ministers and local agents. All half yearly subscripfrom July to January ensuing.

We hope to be at the Eastern Association, and shall be glad to receive at that time all amounts due the Visitor in that section of the country. It will afford a good opportunity to forward renewal subscriptions, or to hand in new names

We publish the verses on our last page not because of any poetic merit which they possess, but as containing a truthful sketch of a young brother, much beloved in life, and truly lamented in death. His revered father, with whom we deeply sympathize in the irreparable loss he has sustained, wishes this tribute of affliction to the memory of his departed son placed in the columns of the Visitor We cheerfully comply with his request.

Association at Sackville.

THE E. N. B. BAPTIST ASSOCIATION is expected to meet on Thursday the 9th of July next, with the 1st Baptist church in Sackville, at two o'clock, P. M.

Conveyance to the Associations.

The Chairman of the Railway to Shediac has kind y authorised us to state that all passengers to the Associations, either at Bedeque, P. E. I., or Sackville, N. B., can receive go and return tickets for Shediac the station masters on the route.

Will Rev. T. Todd get the accommodation ticket for passengers to the Association extended from Moncton or from Shediac to Sackville by coach Please see that this is done.

Nova Scotia Eastern Association.

The above Association will meet this year Bedeque, P. E. T., commencing Saturday the 4th proximo. Brethren coming by way of Shediac, can cross to Summerside and back again per Steamer S. McKeen, depot, Shediac, or ou board the boat.

Summerside is a few miles from Bedeque. Arrange ments will be made there for conveyance of friends between the two places.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 6, 1868.

Notice to Brussels Street Baptist Church

Whereas the two Baptist Associations in New Brunswick, at their last Annual Meetings, baving assed a resolution that the different Churches com prising the same, he requested to solicit from each of their members a small sum of not less than Twentyfive cents, for the purpose of liquidating the debt now due on the Seminary at Fredericton; the pastor of the Brussels street Baptist Church therefore requests that the members, as far as they can, will pay such amounts as they please, into the hands of Mr. Z. G. Gabel, who will receive and keep an account of all such sums for that purpose.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, Pastor.

Notice. A Tea Meeting will take place in the New Baptist Meeting House, First Keswick, on the 8th of July, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by a number of speakers invited for the occasion. Cheir also in attendance ingonges vo inteni

W. H. BURNHAM, Pastor.

Our advertising friends will pardon us for espassing somewhat upon their columns this week, make room for the highly important news from vith marked success. On the harman dir

Trowns !

For the Christian Visitor. Meeting of the National Division.

MR. Enros-I must defer the fulfilment of my romise respecting an account of the origin of the Order for another week, and pursue in this article my sketch of proceedings at Halifax. Besides the appropriate business of the National Division, a series of public meetings were held in the Temperance Hall. They were exceedingly well attended, and the speeches for the most part were good, and the impression produced highly favourable. The speakers on the several ecasions were so numerous, that it would be out of the question to notice them separately, or to give any idea of their style or manner of address, their different modes of treating the subject, or of the diversified arguments they employed in support of it. Some of them, however, have won for themselves high distinction, and are regarded by us all as worthy of double honor. They are the fathers of the Order, the veterans of the cause, the heroes of a thousand battles : their heads have grown grey in the service, vet their ardor has not abated; true to their watchword, Onward, still onward, they are ever ready to every good word and work. Their earnest appeals moved many hearts, and often drew tears from eyes unaccusoney and labor for the good cause of temperance, benevolence and love, convinced all of the genuine sincerity of the motives by which they are actuated. S. L. Carleton, Esq., M. W. P., from his official S. L. Carleton, Esq., M. W. P., from his official position, escaped the necessity of displaying to any extent his oratorical abilities; of him, therefore, as a speaker, I can say nothing positively, more than that he is, physically, a fine looking man, exceedingly affable, and exhibits an appearance generally indicative of mental calibre above mediocrity. Of Dr. Condict, P. M. W. P., of New Jersey, and Dr. Bradford, M. W. A., of Kentucky, I can speak more confidently. What may be said of one of these gentlemen may be said with almost equal propriety of both.

More than half a hundred summers have passed over them, they are both above medium height, and neither of them burdened with an excess of adipose

The Hon. Sidney Perham of Maine, gave us a most glowing account of the rise, progress, and operation of the Maine Law in his own State, and if the one half of what he affirmed be true—and I am not prepared to call it in question-then certainly those who take the ground that the Maine Law has proved a failure in its native State, have either been sorely misinformed, or else wilfully persist in statements very wide of the truth. For according to Mr. Per-ham, and no man has had better opportunities of the subject, it has succeeded in almost every townvillage, and neighbohood, where an effort has been made by the authorities to enforce it, beyond the most sanguine expectations of its strongest advocates and friends. Sometime will clapse before as much will be said of its operation in the Province of New

Mr. E. Carswell, M. W. C., of Canada West, was the speaker on all public occasions. His pleasing manner, his ready utterance, his inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, his unbounded humor, his pathetic style, and impassioned earnestness, make him at once a popular and effective advocate of our principles. His efforts were well received at Halifax, and tions should be renewed at once. ONE DOLLAR pays I have no doubt left a good impression behind. He delivered two lectures in St. John on his return, at one of which, in Portland, I had the bonor to preside, Several distinguished gentlemen expressed themselves highly pleased with the lecture, and gave it as their opinion that such eloquent and stirring appeals could not fail to be of great service to the cause. It is proposed to secure the services of Bro. Carswell in this Province for a few months next winter, or sooner if it can be accomplished.

The Steam Boat Excursion on the beautiful harbor of Halifax, and up the North West Arm, was greatly enjoyed. At the head of the Arm, we visited Mr. Downs' Aviary. This was a rich treat, but which I have no room to describe. The excellent Band of the 17th Regt. accompanied us, and by their skill in musical performance added much to the life and pleasure of the trip. On the following day we visited by special invitation, H. M. ships the Nile and the Galatea; but two columns would be necessary to give even a sketch of this most interesting episode connected with our National Division gathering. The perfect order and cleanliness which appeared in every department, the style of living the politeness and urbanity of the officers of all ranks, the healthy and jovial appearance of the men, the formidable and threatening attitude of the guns, the exhilarating music of the Bands, which were constantor Moncton, for single fare, by application to any of ly playing while we were on board: these, with sundry gloomy reflections on the terrible horrors of a battle at sea, rendered our visit to those ponderous floating cities of destruction, one of more than ordinary interest and profit.

The unbounded hospitality of the citizens of Halifax will long be remembered by the Representatives of the National Division of 1868! Our American brethren. I am happy to say, were highly pleased and gratified. Everything was scrupulously guarded, both in word and deed that could in any way mar the pleasure of their visit to the Provinces, which was just as it should have been. But I have reached rland, for single fare. For tickets apply to my limits again, and must crave your indulgence Truly yours, the National Division.

Fredericton, June 1863.

From the London Freeman HOME SOCIETIES.

MISSIONARY RECORD.

The interest of the past month has centred on the anniversary meetings at home. The reports presented offer, however, few points of novelty, but rather illus trate the vastness of the work which is quietly and steadily progressing in every region of the world.

The diminution of missionary income is less than was expected under the special circumstances of the year. Of the four principal foreign societies, the Church Missionary Society reports an income of £151,218; the Wesleyan, which has considerably advanced, of £141,688; the London of £81,924; and the Baptist of £27,189; making a total of £401, 969, against £410,007 of last year. To this must be added for colonial, continental, and other missions the sum of £190,739 against £196,472 last year. We have thus a grand total of £592,708 this year, or diminution of receipts, as far as can be estimate of nearly fourteen thousand pounds.—Crossing the Channel, we have still few facts to chronicle of much significance. The attention of the Protestants of France has been chiefly directed to the elections, and the influence they may have upon ecclesiastical questions.-In Italy we find the work of evangelisation month by month extending, but so that it is not always easy to trace the stages of progress. The Neapolitan Committee have resolved, we learn, to limit their operations to educational efforts. We relimit their operations to educational efforts. We regret that in Naples itself dissensions should have arisen which, if prolonged, might seriously affect the advancement of the cause which all parties have at heart. In Parma the Wesleyan Mission continues to flourish. A congregation of some 250 now regularly assemble in the chapel recently opened; and at the end of nine months' labour, nearly ninety persons are reported as seeking Christian fellowship.

Our readers are already aware that the sentence pronounced upon Matamoros and his companions in tribulation at Granada, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, has been commuted to banishment; and that the same "clemency" has been extended to the prisoners at Malaga. It is proposed that they should proceed to Gibraltar, and so avoid the dangerous publicity that would attend their removal to this publicity that would attend their removal to this country. A correspondent of "Christian Work," who carried to Madrid the petition addressed to Queen Isabella by the ladies of France, states that it "was presented to the Queen when surrounded only by members of the royal family, by a generous-minded prince, nobly devoted to the cause of religious liberty. members of the royal family, by a generous-minded prince, nobly devoted to the cause of religious liberty. The Queen was greatly agitated when the petition was placed in her hand. At first she refused to read it; but, yielding to the entreaties of the Prince, she at length did so, declaring repeatedly that her conscience as a Catholic Queen commanded her to let justice have its free course, and to refuse the pardon sought. The King was at first silent, but afterwards spoke to the same purpose; even in the admirable petition addressed to the Queen, he discovered the workings of the secret societies. 'We cannot grant a pardon to Matamoros and his accomplices,' said he, 'unless they return to the Church of Rome. — Urgently entreated to give a favourable answer, the Queen retired to her cabinet, declaring that she would place the petition in the hands of the Ministers. This was a polite refusal, after one more bluntly expressed." The subsequent commutation was announced just prior to the arrival at Madrid of the deputation sent from various countries to intercede. It is remarked

heard it suggested that, as the Presbyterian minister passed the door of the Baptist Church first referred to, he heard the sweet sound of the organ, and that, their deas dear and the sweet sound of the organ, and that, their manner casy and graceful, their deas dear and their

dispensable for breaking the ground among Moham-medans and Druses, which is not easily acquired, and which has been but inadequately attained by

The Arab diggers engaged on the Suez Canal have been visited by brethren of the Chrisbona mission It was evening when they reached the camp at Tus-sum, and thousands of fires were blazing over the plain. They were courteously received by the groups gathered around them, and, as their errand became known, crowds hastened to obtain the books distributed. "One grave Sheikh," writes one of the party, "to whom we had been directed as to a learned man who could read well, having seen our Arabic books, spread his carpet and invited us to sit down at his side, which we did with great pleasure. Having been offered by us a little prayer-book, he took it into his hands with much circumspection and quiet-ness, and turning over its leaves began with a loud voice to read its contents, which the people applauded repeatedly. Finally he stopped, exclaiming, with a most solemn voice, 'The book is good.' Thereby our business was sanctioned. The respected Sheikh having accepted and praised our books, every one of the people wished to have a tract, even those unable to read." It is proposed, if the funds can be found, to establish a permanent station in the line of the

The Punjaub mission of the Church of England has been visited by trials, but wide fields of useful ness lie open there inviting new labourers to the harvest. In the Demjat, also, there has been disappointment, but what has been already effected shows how promising and far-reaching is the work. The Rev. T. V. French gives an interesting account of what he was enabled to accomplish during the brief period of his itineration there. In some of the villeges with true Affghan lages, he says, "he was received with true Affghan courtesy, and was able to maintain lengthened and friendly conversations with the chief men, who were sometimes of princely bearing and noble person. In others he was resolutely opposed by the Mullahs, who sometimes proved themselves able champions of Mohammedanism. He came also in contact with the Povandahs, whose huge caravans descend into the plains from the uplands of Asia, and through whose agency the Gospel may yet be carried across mountain barriers hitherto inaccessible. "There are many special points of interest," he observes, "connected with the mission to the Affghans. They seem far more open to warmheartedness and friendship, and genial, loving sympathy than the Mohammedans on this side the Indus. They do not seem to breathe that bitter spirit of antipathy and antagonism which perpetuates estrangement too commonly between the missionary and the Mohammedan hearers in Hindostan. The wide diffusion of the tenets of Soofeeist which numbers twelve sects, among them, some being systems of the wildest scepticism, and others of the abstrusest mysticism, has induced a free-thinking spirit among them, which though not favourable to pth of conviction, yet renders them not indispose to hear, to tolerate, and even to examine. I think have discovered traces also of a higher view of the

A Tract and Bible Society has been established in the Punjaub, and many of the leading officials are among its supporters. The American missions are suffering from want of funds, and subscriptions are being largely made for their relief.

From Bombay we have an illustration of the apparent tardiness in results which so often test our faith and patience in missionary labour. Operations were commenced at Junir, a town in the British district of Poona, more than fifteen years ago, and at the end of that period there were only three commu-nicants associated in Christian fellowship. The reports are this year more encouraging, especially as regards the work among the Mohammedans. Symptoms of inquiry begin to appear; and there are indications even in this region of coming changes. "I had lately," writes one of the missionaries, "an opportunity of learning what sentiments high people of this country have about Christianity. Holker's brother, of Judare, came, with about eighty followers, from Bheema Shunkur, where he paid a visit to Mahadeva's temple. He made only a short halt during the heat of the day; but before his camp broke up, his camp manager called on me, and asked for a Mahrathi New Testament. He said he had one before, but the Mahrajah was fond of reading it, and he would therefore not ask for it back again. The Maharajah, he affirmed, was of opinion, that, after another generation or two, Christians would outnumber the adherents to the Hindoo religion. I could not but remark that it looked strange to me that the Maharajah holding this opinion, should still go a pilgrimage to an idol place. The man replied, 'Sahib, the Maharajah has very neglectedly performed his puja; without even bathing in the pool, he has returned, and his mind was not much in it.' This is in some way an illustration of the transitory state in which people of

the country more or less stand." ne country more or less stand."

In parts of Tinnevelly the ravages of cholera during the past year were unprecedentedly severe. From Edeyengoody a missionary writes:—"As usual on such occasions, many of the people around were paralysed with fear, so that they could render little or no assistance to their sick relations. As usual, also, in all times of general alarm, many showed themselves too selfish to think or care for anybody but themselves and their children. But, on the other hand, some of the people exerted themselves heriocally night and day in visiting the sick, and set a noble example to Christians and heathens all around. We had two organised bands of unpaid assistants, one set going from house to house all day, another set all night, together with a few people of inferior qualifications who were paid for their labour." Amongst the native Christiaus in the outlying villages the porportion of deaths was less alarming than amongst the heathens, but still, in most cases, the deaths outnumbered the

The Rev. H. Brixby, of the American Baptist The Rev. H. Brixby, of the American Baptist Union, reports that after many months of apparently ineffectual labour, a blessing has descended upon his work among the Shams located in Toungoo. During the first week of the present year, devoted by the Christian church to prayer, a spirit of inquiry was manifested which still extends. "Stout hearts were melted, stubborn wills subdued, superstition was removed, and dead souls sprung into life." Within the first three months of the year as many as twenty-five heads of families had applied for baptism—a number which is large only when the obstinacy of their Budhist prejudices is taken into account.

To the London Missionary Society belongs the conour of founding the first Protestant church in the apital of China. The medical labours of Dr. Lock capital of China. The medical labours of Dr. Lock-hart have been abundantly successful. From the opening of the hospital in Pekin, a native Christian evangelist has been in attendance, who has given oral instruction to the patients, and distributed portions of Scripture and suitable religious tracts. The Doctor's ante-room has been often filled by those awaiting their turn to see him, when thus the Word of Life has been expounded to them. After the lapse of a few months, the fruits began to appear. Several hearers requested baptism, and after due examination were admitted to it. This formal consecration to the Christian's faith has excited much attention: and the infant church commences its

career under happy auguries of coming good.

The Church Society has determined to abandon station at Shanghai, and to strengthen its mission the neighbourhood of Pekin. MADAGASCAR

The directors of the Norwegian Society lied to their brethren of the London Society

overheard one of the women of my congregation praying with a fervency which touched me almost to tears. I could not help thinking if only this one prayer were offered up, Jesus would not refuse a gracious hearing. The following is almost the literal translation: -"O Lord Jesus, lift up Thine arm; lift up, lift up, O Lord, Lord Jesus our Redeemer, lift up. Thine half were and deliver us from the cruel lift up Thine holy arm and deliver us from the cruel Dahomians. O Lord Jesus, remember what they have done to Thy saints in Ishagga, how much inn innocent blood they shed, O Lord, Lord, deliinnocent blood they shed. O Lord, Lord, deliver us that we may not fall into their hands. Thou hast sent Thy messengers to us with Thy boly word. We trust in Thee, O Lord our God: do not forsake us. Thou hast delivered Thy people Israel from the hand of Pharaoh, and hast overthrown his army; Thou hast delivered Hezekiah and his people from the hand of Sennacherib, who blasphemed Thy holy name. Do also remember us, O Lord, remember Thy servants, remember our children. O Lord ber Thy servants, remember our children. O Lor God, deliver us for Thy dear Son's sake. Amen. Most of these sentences were repeated twice or thrice, as is the case when prayers are offered up in an agony. I sat in a quiet dark place, many hundreds of warriors passing along without observing me, but I overheard several saying aloud, "God will

There is great rejoicing among all the people, and many acknowledge that it is the arm of the Lord.

We shall never be put to shame if we put our trust in the Lord.

> For the Christian Visito WEDON Cancer Cured THOM

Mr. Epiron-Will you have the kindness to give the following one insertion in your paper for the good of suffering humanity. My mother has been treating the cure of cancers for eighteen years, and has been very successful, having cured between thirty and forty cases, in various stages of progress, and some very badly ulcerated. Those who have been cured have been urging her to make it public for the benefit of others. Her medicine effectually cures, in a very short time, Cancers in their early stages, Tumors, Ulcers, Cancer Warts, Warts of all kinds. Corns, &c., and we do not know how many other diseases of the same nature, either internal or external, for we have not applied it except in the above cases. It is almost indispensably necessary in bad cases of cancer for the patient to be where mother could have daily access to them, but in cases where the disease is so far gone that the party is unable to travel, arrangements can be made by letter.

For the cure of any of the above, except the worst cases of cancer, we will send the medicine to any part of the Provinces, and guarantee its delivery, by the applicant enclosing \$4.00, and paying carriage. We will also guarantee a cure if directions are attended to, but more medicine may be required in stubborn cases. Persons wishing to correspond will direct to W. H. Rogers, or David Rogers, Pugwash, N. S., and enclose a postage stamp.

The following certificates are only a sample of many more my mother has received, and will be published as soon as we can make arrangements for advertising. Yours, &c.

Pugwash, June 27th, 1868p and and

To Mrs. David Rogers, Pugwash:

Dear Madam-I hereby certify that about twelve years ago a small lump began to grow on my breast, and continued growing year after year until 1859; it attained the size of a small hen's egg, and it began to ulcerate, causing great pain, and reduced my body to a mere skeleton, rendering me altogether unable to do any work. I applied to the two resident doctors at Pugwash (where I then resided), both o whom recommended surgical operation. Feeling re-luctant to undergo the operation, I applied to a man who called himself an herb doctor. I used his plasters until I became satisfied that they were of no use ters until I became satisfied that they were of no use to me; I then applied to you, and procured some of your ointment, for outward application, and a bottle of medicine, to take inwardly. After a few months' trial I began to get better, and the ulcer on my breast commenced healing so fast that in seven months from the time I commenced using it, I was enabled to attend to my ordinary occupation. And now I am happy to tell you, and those who are suffering as I have suffered that I am hearty and well, and I I have suffered, that I am hearty and well, and I have no hesitation in saying that, under God, I owe my present state of health to your treatment.

I remain, dear Mrs. Rogers, Your ever much obliged servant, ANGUS McGILVORY. Master Ship-wright P. S .- If this simple statement will be of any ser

vice to you, you are at liberty to make it public, a every word of it can be vouched for by those who know how I suffered. 20088 Pugwash, June 8th, 1868

Dear Madam-I beg to inform you that your me dicine has effected a complete cure of the cancer on my lip. It had existed about one year and continued my lip. It had existed about one year and continued to grow worse continually, until I got your medicine, which cured it in about six weeks. I also was troubled with an ulcer on my ear, which was occationed by having my ear frozen about twenty years ago, and never could get medicine to heal it. The doctors told me it never could be healed, but your

medicine cured the cancer so effectually that I was induced to try it on my ear, and it cured it in a very short time, and has since continued well.

Yours,

Wm. Fraser. For the Christian Visitor MR. EDITOR-I think the question-" What is the good of these Associations?" would be less frequently asked if the people outside of the place where the Associations may be held knew what was going on Believing this, I would suggest to you that a synopsis of the speeches on Missions, Education, and the Union Society, be given in the Visitor immediately after our annual gatherings. You know, Mr. Editor, how interesting it is to read the speeches made at the English Baptist Anniversaries, &c., and I believe if the same plan were adopted here at our Associations, the enthusiasm created there would not die out so

June 29, 1868. Holestin and hors and Brunswick.

soon, but increase and produce good fruit.

Secular Department.

School took place on Monday and Tuesday, under Dr. Sinclair, Rev. Wm. Alves, A. M., W. P. Dole, Esq., and Frederick Barker, Esq., who were appointed to that purpose by the Board of Directors. On Monday the pupils of the English Department were examined, and the result was, to a great extent satisfactory for the Examiners. On Tuesday, the Examination of the Lower Classical Department first took place, and then the examination of the Higher Department. With the former the examiners were much pleased, and with the latter entirely satisfied. In our next paper, we shall have the pleasure of giving a list of the pupils in the three Departments, who received

THE WEATHER —Jupe was uncommonly cold, and for the most part dry. The consequence is unusual backwardness of vegetation and an alarming failure in the upland grass fields. July has opened with the usual amount of heat for the season, beautifully