# THE CHRISTIAN VISITOP . 11.

. .....N. N. B., FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

## Words for Dancing Christians to Consider

Strange that there should be any necessity for such words : but this is a strange world, and there are strange amalgamations to be seen everywhere. It would look very curious for a person to go direct min the baptismal font or from the Lord's Table to a dancing party : to see a parent rising from his devotions in the family to give lessons to his child in the dancing art, or to send him to another to learn how to dance. But if the practice is justifiable at any time, why not associate it with the observances of the Christian faith. If wrong in part, it is wrong altogether : wrong at all times, and under all circumstances. We have known many Christians in our day, but we never saw one when filled with the precious love of the Saviour indicating a desire to join in the giddy dance. A writer in the Christian Times on the subject of Dancing Schools for Children furnishes some thoughts on this subject, which are worthy of serious and prayerful consideration :-

That worldly people should school their children and learn them how to dance and play cards is not a matter of great surprise, since it is their religion to live for this world. But that Christians that have been chosen out of the world by the sovereign grace of God, redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, and who profess to live above the world, and to be separate from it, should bring up their children in the danging academy and around the card table, is, to my mind, a matter of profound surprise. It seems impossible that it should be so, and yet the evidence is too conclusive to admit of a doubt, that large numbers of professing Christians, and Baptists, do thus bring up their children after the manner of this world. It is urged in extenuation of such practice, that children must have amusement, and then it is highly important they should learn the acomplishments of respectable society. To simply amuse the children and have them appear well in the fashionable society of this world is thus made of paramount importance to their moral culture and the salvation of their immortal souls.

Just as though there were no amusements aside from card playing and dancing, and no useful or ornamental accomplishments outside such circles of fashionable society ! While it is admitted that gambling is wrong and fraught with untold evil, and that public promiscuous balls are evil and dangerous. both on account of associations and tendencies, yet it is urged to dance or play cards in the parlor, within the quiet of one's own house, is a harmless and innocent amusement. But cannot Christian parents see that they are cultivating a passion in the minds of their colldren the very tendency of which is to lead them more directly into those scenes of dissipation when they shall have passed the sacred threshold of home and are found in the wide world without parental control or guidance? The transition from the gaming table in the parlor to that of the saloon is natural and easy, and in many instances will be found as closely connected as cause and effect. And just so the transition from the private to the public dance is very plain and unobstructed. And if children are learnt to dance at nome, they will do it away from home. If the passion for dancing is cultivated in the private party, the gratification of that passion will be indulged in the more public and promiscuous gathering.

Besides, this whole system of fashionable training of children unfits them for any proper serious consideration of sacred and eternal things. Its tendency churches in all ages, and in all countries. If the is to so fill them with the pleasures of this life that would but love as christian brethren should love, 1. they will feel no need of Christ; to so content them with earth that they will neglect to seek for heaven so long as these things last; and in the meantime death comes and unexpectedly closes their state of probation, and they perish torever. If as Christian parents we were properly concerned for the salvation of our children, should we have any desire to give them this worldly training? Most assuredly not. Ought we not, then, to repent and put away these things and "seek the good old paths?" Are not our chiluren in danger of being damned by our attention to these frivolous, worldly things, while we neglect their spiritual and eternal interests? Are we not cultivating in private what may prove a fatal share to them in public life? Does not our example teach them that to live for the world is the great end of their existence? Are not the present tendencies such as are calculated to lead them, if they attend to religious matters at all to give them a merely superficial and formal observance?

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

good.

to with thy might." Act like men in ear the Committee, one moved by Mr. Robson, seconded at that opening service one only survives-Mrs. Thom-It is " the soul of the diligent that will be made fat," not as Harding. By far the larger proportion of all the by Mr. Farquhar, the other moved by Rev. P. G. ministers who preached the Gospel in that house, McGregor, seconded by Rev. Professor Ross. only with earthly but also with eternal riches. In have gone to the Upper Sanctuary to be pillars in the temple of God above; and out of the hundreds con- Mission increased prosperity under the new mode o earnestne with which we perform the condition on verted to the truth in that consecrated place, how working now originated. Heretofore prejudice has uich they are based. Therefore be an earnest work many have passed the flood. The memory of many been excited against it among money-loving chriser. Be active. Do all you can. The time is short. of these departed worthies is still fresh and fragrant. tians, so called, in consequence of the Missionary Death is near. The opportunity to work will soon. He here referred in feeling terms to the preachers being placed in the undesirable posi ion of having to be past. The day of reckoning is fast approaching who had charge of the congregation in former times, act as collector of funds for his own support. This Much of your work is still undone. Woe to you i as well as to the former worshippers in the sanctuary. evil has been remedied, and it is hoped that the mode the day of eternity should find you wanting ! The Rev. gentleman re-delivered this discourse on now adopted of sustaining the Mission, by the spon-Do it perseceringly .- We must not only begin

Sabbath evening in the Brussels Street Church, and taneous offerings of christian people, will tend to call forth more general sympathy and prayer on beder to the ending. Many begin welt, but are soon will repeat it in Portland next Sabbath evening.

# Missionary Record.

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#### THE MICMAC.

We learn from the Wesleyan of last week that the sixteenth anniversary of this mission was held in Chalmer's Church, Halifax, on the 26th ult., Dr. Avery, President, in the chair. The undying faith and perseverance of Carey, Judson, and other missionaries amid the most overwhelming discouragements have frequently been the theme of highly eulogistic remarks in the press, on the platform, and elsewhere. Judson had toiled and suffered in Burmah must be deferred until means are forthcomming. some six years before he received the first soul to his

ministry, and Carey about the same time: but our Brother Rand has labored for the spiritual elevation of these poor Micmacs for 16 years, and has only baptized as yet, so far as we are informed, one Indian convert, and he, sad to say, turned traitor. Still the faithful missionary sows in hope, and, as will be seen by his report below, has given an additional proof of his faith by adopting Muller's plan of support for himself and mission, viz. : Trust in God, and in the unsolicited, free will offerings of the people. May God crown this arrangement and work with his richest blessing. The Wesleyan says :--

There was no written report prepared, but Mr. Rand the Missionary, gave a sketch of his labors during the year past. He stated that he had had many opportunities of reading and expounding the Scriptures to the Indians during the year. He had visited them at Granville, Wilmot, Cornwallis, Chester, Liverpool, Shelburne, Brookfield, Truro, Shediac, Charotterown and other places, and Indians had frequently visited bim at his own house, and he had found at ill those places a willing attention to the word; and often deep seriousness and earnest inquiry prevailed. Mr. Rand gave some touching details. He spoke of an open air prayer meceting held about a year ago, in the centre of an Indian village opposite Fredericton, attended by quite a company of praying men and women from the city, where praises were sung, and fervent prayer offered in the hearing of the Indians around. Also of a prayer meeting held in an Indian house in Queen's country, where the word was expounded in English and Miemac, hymns sung, and brought into the liberty of the gospel. The point prayer offered in both languages, some of the white hiends present taking part. He stated that he had been very happy in his work during the year, that

the Lord had been continually with him, to comfort and encourage nim in his work, and to give him access to the ears at least of the Indians, and he devoutly hoped, also in some instances to their hearts.

Mr. Rand then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :--

cess, the Committee shall not neglect to use such

means as will most effectually keep the object and

Mr. Rand explained briefly his reasons for intro

ducing this change. The Society was formed origin-

aliv, and the committee appointed for the avowed

purpose of guaranteeing the support of the Missionary

and providing for other expenses. This was done

for a few years, but for a long time no support had

been guaranteed. He had been allowed a salary pro-

vided ne could get it, with this limitation however

that it must not exceed a certain amount, and he

This absurd arrangement has been attended with

difficulties and dissatisfaction to all parties. He had

thought and prayed much over the matter, and espe-

cially during the past year. He had read very care

fully and prayerfully that well known and wonder

ful oook, 'The Life of Trust,' by Rev. George Muller,

of Bristol, England. He had come to the conclusion

that Muller's plan of praying for money when he

wanted it, and having no stated allowance nor list of

annual subscribers, but allowing people to contribute

spontaneously as God might move upon their hearts,

would well suft the circumstances of the Micmac

Mission. He felt anxious to try it. He had done

so partially throughout the year, and since July 1st

he had asked no one for a cent towards his support.

He had collected in Halifax a few pounds to pay a

printer's bill of long standing in England, but he had

made no other personal solicitation. But the amount

collected would compare favourably with other years.

and the largest half had been received since July.

He had sometimes been in straits, and this was no

thing new-but God had heard prayer, and some-

times had given most striking answers, and so much

encouragement had he received that he felt no hesita-

tion in casting himself overboard, looking to the Lord

alone, desiring that he may be full of faith and of the

Holy Ghost, and that he may be allowed to give

himself wholly to the word of God and prayer,

But he would not be understood as discarding the

use of means; but they are means that leave ample

scope for faith to all parties-both to the givers and

the receivers. 1. Public contributions can be taken

wherever churches, congregations, etc., may be led

any amount, and from any place-by means now of

Post Office orders-which remove all difficulties and

risks. 3. Mission boxes can be employed extensive-

ly to give all an opportunity to contribute. Mr. R.

word Micmae Mission painted on them. 4. I'ten

should any persons be prompted to act as collectors,

soliciting from those who would cheerfully give, there

could be no objection. 5. Then industrial associa-

Mission. A young lady in western Cornwallis had

sent him lately eight dollars, part of the proceeds of a

knitting circle formed during the summer under her

young woman is an invalid-she has been afflicted

for years with acute rheumatism, and often suffers

intensely. She is a regular contributor of a dollar to

now assisting on a large scale. May her example

For paying an Indian assistant in the business of

translating and preparing the Scriptures and elemen-

tary books of instruction for the press. 3. To be

expended in charity among the destitute and suffer-

ing. 4. For the erection and support of an Indian

asylum and training school, now loadly called for.

All contributions for this latter object, are to be

lodged in one of the Banks until the required amount

dollars will be needed to begin with.

Four objects were specified for which contributi-

she earns that dollar with her own hands. She

among the Indians.

excite very many.

claims of the Mission before the Churches."

must collect the most himself.

" Resolved .- That it shall be a fixed principle of lars-one hail as much as is paid to the President o the United States, and I believe more than thre this Society to contract no debts. All labour performed by any member of this Society in aid of its objects times the amount paid the Governor of Massachu setts. One of the congregation pays for rental and shall be gratuitous as far as possible. It shall be no part of the duty of any persons employed as mission- premium on his new for the present year five hundred and twenty dollars. This is more than most of ou. aries to solicit funds-but they shall be at liberty to receive public collections or private donations. patient, self-denying, hard working country parson. They shall receive no fixed salary but shall accept receive for their yearly salary. There is somethin, as their pay whatever God shall put into the hearts in this centralization of wealth, and massing of con gregations under a popular ministry, the tendency o of his people to bestow for that purpose. While, however, the work of the Society is designed to be which is anything but favorable to the pure spirit and. progress of the gospel among the millions. conducted in future as a "Work of faith and labour of love," looking to God alone for support and suc-

fine building, and at a distance presents a beautiful

appearance; but it is not to be compared to the Sydenham Crystal Palace. It now contains an exhibition of pictures by French artists. On the opposite weeks in Leinster Street, and the pastor, Rev. W. V. side of the avenue is the Cirque de l'Imperatrice. Garner, had the pleasure of baptizing seven persons Over the first half of the Camps, trees and flowers, on Sabbath morning last. all in bloom, are agreeably interspersed. There are hundreds of seats, many of which may be occupied without charge, and they are a boon to the weary pedestrians, wilted with the fatigue of rambling for hours under the burning sun. On either side of the avenue, is a range of swings, roundabouts, and other half of the neglected Indians, and larger liberality on

contrivances for athletic and juvenile sports. There the part of many who have ample means for doing are also stalls, where nuts, gingerbread, beer, and By the labours of Mr. Rand the Micmac tongue toys of every description are sold. Here white-capped has been reduced into a written language, portions nurses, driving perambulators, or leading the hosts of the Word of God, and some elementary books on of juvenile Paris, may be seen at all hours of the day. learning have been translated into that language and pouring in and out like a flood. Pretty little carriprinted, some of the Indians are learning to read, and ages, drawn by two, four, and six goats may be hired the general prejudice of the tribe against religious instruction has been greatly softened down, so that by the heur. Jugglers, mountebanks, Punch and important progress in this mission has been made. Judy shows, and all sorts of tom foolery are in conand some part of christian duty in relation to the stant operation for the amusement of those who can children of our forest has been discharged. Further advance in the translation and printing of the Scripendure such nonsense. In the evening concerts are tures, and in the establishment of Indiand schools, held in the open air. The music and singing I would not like to recommend. I listened to them one eve-

> know that I was not compelled to remain any longer, and that I never need listen to them again. The se-

cond half of the Champs Elysees is very narrow. On the left are Jurdin Mubille and the Chuteau des Fleurs. The ground now occupied by the Triumphal Arch was originally much higher, but has been lowered to a gentle slope in order to "afford a more extensive vista to the Tuileries." The Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile was commenced by Napoleon in 1806, and completed in 1836, and cost £118,000. The monument is 152 feet high; its breadth is 137, and its depth 68 feet. "The central arch is 90 feet by 45; and is supposed to be the largest arch in the world, son to hope its number will be increased. The amthe arch of Augustus at Rumini being the next to it ount due, \$12.50, voted to be paid. in size." In the afternoon, "during the season," the Avenue de Newilly is crowded with brilliant equipages, and fashionable equestrians, and a good opportunity is afforded to see the notabilities of the French capital. Even the Emperor and Empress may be seen here occasionally driving a pony-carriage; but I revival is now in progress in Lower Providence, in was not fortunate enough to see either their Majesties J. C. HURD. or the ponies. More anon.

### For the Christian Visitor. From our Correspondent at the Seat of War. Morris Island, near Charleston, S. C., (

January 20th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR-Days have become weeks, and weeks months since I wrote you. Two severe attacks of illness, one in my New England home, and one since my arrival in the field, have unfitted me for writing. Since my recovery my duties here have demanded all

MORRIS' ISLAND, now historic, on the Western side of Charleston harbour, is about four miles long, by two or two and a half wide. On it there are eight or nine forts, most of them new. From Fort Putnam, formerly Gregg, on the northern end of the Island, shells are thrown at Leinster Street. into the city nearly every day. From this point you can read the sign-boards and tell the time on the town clock. The only feature of attraction about the Island, apart from its military works, is the beautiful

#### The Religious Interest

in our city churches is favorable at present. Special services have been in healthful progress for some

The meetings in Brussel's Street have been unusually full for sometime past, and the pastor, Rev. S. Robinson, is much encouraged. He baptized one last Lord's day and hopes soon to administer the sacred rite to others.

The interest in Germain Street is Srightening. Rev. r. F. Powers is still preaching the word with earnestness and zeal, and we trust good is being done.

The pastors of Portland and Cauleton and their repective churches are enjoying spiritual refreshment from above.

Our Free brethren in Waterloo Street have had tokens of reviving mercy. Their pastor, Rev. Mr. Gunter, has baptized a number recently.

Rev. W. A. Corey, who is now in the city, informs us that he has baptized willing converts at Springfield, his field of labour, nearly every Sabbath. About twenty persons have received the sacred rite. ning for about half an hour, and was delighted to and the meetings are still encouraging.

> N. B. Baptist Home Missionary Board met at Germain Street Vestry on the 6th inst. Members present-Rev. S. Robinson, I. E. Bill, E. C. Cady, V. Garner, and Brethren Everett, Cosgrove, Seely, Sime, Barteaux, Gable, Steves, Titus Smith, Clerke, and Masters.

A report of three months labor was received from Rev. W. M. Edwards. He reports a revival of religion in his field, Blackville and Blissfield. Six have peen added to the church ; the amount due, \$12.50. was ordered to be paid.

Rev. W. A. J. Bleakney reports three months !abor at Grand Falls. He is more encouraged than he was. A church has been organized, and he has rea-

Rev. T. W. Crawley gave a report of three months labor at St. Andrews. This letter was dated Dec. 30, but was not received in time for last meeting. He expected to organize a church on the 4th of January, and expected some to make a profession of faith in Christ for the first time and unite with them. The amount due, \$25, was voted to be paid, and in view of the encouraging prospects, the importance of the field, and the small amount of aid received by the missionary, it was resolved to continue the appropriation of \$100 for one year from 1st Jan., and further resolved that the Corresponding Secretary communicate with Bro. Crawley in reference to spending part of his time at St. Stephen.

A letter was read from Rev. J. C. Bleakney, asking aid for Richmond Station : voted to appropriate \$10 in aid of Brother Bleakney in that locality, for three months from 1st inst.

Rev. A. Washburn asked aid for Harding Settlement and Long Beach -- voted to appropriate \$20 to aid him six months, from 1st Nov. last, in those localities.

A letter was received from the Portland Church. stating they had voted \$100 per annum to Bro. P. McLeod, to take the place of the \$100 appropriated by the Board-the offer was accepted, and the thanks of the Board tendered to the church.

Voted to appropriate \$20 from the Infirm Minister's Fund to Bro E Melnnis

Meeting adjourned to meet First Monday in March. J. E. MASTERS, R. Sec'ty.

Secular Department.

M. Perry, pastor is in the midst of a powerful revival. The work is spreading and souls are daily Pleasant church, Rev. D. Spencer, are enjoying a re freshing from the presence of the Lord. Severa very interesting conversions have recently taken-

The New York correspondent of the Christian Ere

says :--Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn has voted t raise his salary to twelve thousand five hundred dol

We earnestly wish this benevolent and importan

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Revival Intelligence.

The Christian Era is informed that an unusual re-

igious interest now pervades Albany. For several

weeks past the Rev. Mr. Earle has been preaching,

and both the Baptist churches have enjoyed his la

bors and are reaping the fruits thereof. Last Sab-

bath thirty-six candidates were baptized, and a stib

larger number, it is expected, will be baptized nex :

Sabbath. The houses are not large enough to accom

modate all who desire to attend the meetings. Al

ready a very interesting class of business men has

been brought in, and the work is extending. Bro.

Earle was to have gone to Washington, D. C., to have

commenced a series of meetings this week, but the

interest in Albany is such that he has been induced

to remain there till next week. Rev. H. G. De Wit

writes the Examiner : " The Lord is greatly revivin,

his work at Rose, N. Y. I came here two weeks ago

to ald brother Dudley in a meeting of days. Sinc

that time fifty have been forward for prayers. Mos

of whom are now rejoicing in hope. The work is

increasing in earnestness daily, and promises to be-

PENNSYLVANIA. - The Chronicle says an extensive

come general throughout the community,"

which the Baptist church, under the pastoral charg of Rev. J. S. Miller, is sharing largely, a number have been baptized and very many are seeking th great salvation. The Ballogomingo church, Rev. J.

place, and the work is spreading. my time.

I may be an old fogy; but if to follow the fathers-who are nearly all fallen asleep-as they followed Christ, is old logyism, then put me down in that company. I tell you if ever my children learn to play cards, or dance, or any such thing, they will do it alter I am in my grave.

And in behalf of my children, I have a right to protest against customs among Christians which tend to subvert my instructions and destroy my influence over those for whom I would lay down my life that they might be saved. I would sooner move a thousand miles distant upon the frontier, away from all the corruptions of fashionable life, and there rear my children for Christ, and God, and heaven, than I would dwell where the evil example of professed Christians around them is continually brought to bear to neutralize all my efforts to train them aright.

In support of my position on these things I would cite the following Scriptures :--

"Be not conformed to this world," etc. "Lova not the world, neither the things that are in the world." "If any man love the world, the love of the father is not in him." " For all what is in the world, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world." "For the times past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts. excesses of wine, revelings," (komos) joy ful lestivities, with music and dancing, etc. "As outdient children. not fashioning yourselves acording to the former lusts in your ignorance," etc. " Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord." "Ye are not of the world," etc.

Thus I might multiply Scripture by the hour, showing how lar we are departing from the old landmarks of our faith. God have mercy on us and restore unto us the joy of his salvation and the power of a living Christianity:

> "Do It."

Here is a short sermon from one of our exchanges on this topic that is just to the point. Obedience to Christ is the christianity of the New Testament. High sounding words, heart.ess protessions, hypocritical prayers will all fail when put to the test, but obedience to the divine commands can never fail. In every case it is the result of a living faith, and as such is a practical evidence of our fellowship with God:-

"And his mother said unto the servants, whatso-ever he sai'h unto you, 'do it."" 'Do it,' yes, 'do it.' The same word says to us, as it said to them, Do it.'

What must we do? Do all the will of God-the duties to God, to Christ, to man, to the church, to the world-in the family, in society, in the state-relating to the body and to the soul-the duties of repentance, of sanctification, of prayer, of charity-

Do it unquestioningly .- Asking no questions nor reasons, nor explanations of why and wherelore, uttering no doubts, and offering no objections, but doing it with full confidence that what he demands is right. The simple question for us is, "what wilt thou have me to do? and not, why this, and not for the speaker. The entrance is on Queen stree something else? Knowing what the will of the Bort? Su far this new edifice promises to be one of the most is, we want no lurther reason. God wills it; it is elegant and commodious churches in the city,

Rev. Messrs. Cady and Spencer, and Dr. Day. A the rooms and the aisles, from the platform to th Some say that to-morrow the bombardment will com- exclaim, on listening to Sheridan, who addressed the the Loro's will. We must not be unwilling christians. We must not be reluctantly in covenant with mence, some say on Monday. Before this reaches House of Lords on the part of the prosecution, " I God, and in the way of religious duty. Nothing that we do should alford us more satisfaction than door, were a perfect jam, and all passed off in admi you no doubt Charlestou will have fallen. On Sanday night one of the monitors was sunk off their labour, and had ever found them skillful and beauty of the Place. you no doubt Charleston will have fallen. able style. The sermon by Mr. Bill was founded upo their labour, and had even to no question respecting trustworthy. There could be no question respecting their intellectual capacity. He had known an Indian their intellectual capacity. He had known an Indian their intellectual capacity. He had known an Indian their intellectual capacity of a year's standing and the duties of repentance, and faith, and prayer, and Romans xiv. 8. "Whether we live therefore a Fort Sumter. About sixty went down with her. Whether Benedict Arnold ever thought hi die, we are the Lord's." This the Rev. genth go through a long account of a year's standing and remember almost every item. He had always been interested in the Mission. He had had opportunities of witnessing the labours of the Missionary, and he Do it immediately .- Not tardily, and after many man elucidated in a variety of ways, making a highl She sank in ten minutes. half the guilty creature for which the American world gives him credit, we have our doubts. But certainly the best abused man (I do not say undeservedly) that delays, and with many excuses for deferring to a future time what ought to be done now. A tardy talented and impressive discourse. He referred to th Yours truly, VIATOR. life and death of the late pastor of the congregation service is almost as bad as no service. A servant the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, in very feeling terms. In speak area of 295,000 square yards. They have been rehistory brings to our recollection is he who is called "General Arnold, the traitor;" and yet I believe in ing of the new structure he said, the old house which wished the Mission every success. He recommen that a person be appointed in St. John and other cently much improved, and richly ornamented. "They that takes his own time to obey his master's com-By special request, Rev. I. E. BILL is to preach mands, is usually worse than no servant. If it is a duty, why not do it now? Why not do it at once, what I know is right, and a duty, and what I must occupied the ground upon which you have erecte are intersected by a broad avenue, called Avenue des A resolution making the Society to be composed of those members of evangelical churches who maniplaces to receive contributions. your present elegant structure, long stood as a monment of the zeal, piety and liberality of a past genera-tion. That house was opened for the worship of Go what I know is right, and a duty, and what I those do at some time? Do to-day the work of to-day. To-morrow has its work, and you wrong both to-morrow and yourself by postponing to it to-day's morrow and yourself by postponing to it to-day's A resolution making the Saciety to be composed of those members of evangelical churches who mani-test an interest in the Mission, and who cause their names to be enrolled, was moved by the Rav. J. McMurray, seconded by William Howe, Esq., and adopted. Two resolutions were passed reconstructing it dillorativ, -" What thy hand findeth to do, of all the members of the church that were present

earthly power could impede their onward triumph. In a meeting held recently by the Baptist church of New York, this idea was the subject of very fre remarks. The speech of one prominent lay-brothe: as reported in the Examiner, is very pertinent, an not inappropriate to the Baptists of this city an province. Read what he says :-

well, but we must end well. The beginning is in or

and easily hindered. They stumble at small stumb

ling blocks. Little temptations lead them astray

They become entangled in snares whose toils ar

weak as threads of gossamer. It is strange that

such little things can cause them to fall. But only

they that endure to the end shall be saved. There

fore persevere in thy work. Do it to-day, and do

always. Be always doing it. When death come

Do it perfectly .- To the best of thy ability. 1

was said of one of the sainted ones of the earth, "Sb

hath done what she could." Let this be said of al

God requires no more. But he does require this

We must do what we can. Are we doing the bea

we can? Are we living as holly, praying as ferven.

ly, watching as faithfully, laboring as actively, bea:

ng as patiently, progressing as rapidly in all the a

trioutes of a Christian character, and ripening fc

heaven as surely as we can? Jesus on the cros

said concerning his work, "It is finished." Wi

we on our death-bed be able to say the same of ours

We are doing his work, and therefore it must be don

as he prescribes. Some of his work may be disa

greeable to the flesh, and mortilying to the natur.

pride of the human heart-some of it may be har

work as well as heart work-and some of it may l

such, the usefulness of which may be incomprehen

sible to us -- still it is his work, and we must do

because, and as he directs Are we working accord

ing to the line as he has drawn it, and to the plun.

Do it believingly .- Let all be of faith. By grad

we are what we are. "God worketh all our work

in us." Faith is the spring of all true Christia

works. Do we believe, and because we believe there

fore do we speak and act? Whatsoever is not a

faith is sin. Do all our works grow out of a tru

and living faith? Do we lay all our works at th

foot of the cross; and beg that God will accept

them, not for any worth in them, or in us, but h

acted together. One did not empty out what the other

had tilled in. They did not dispute, nout the wate.

pots to be filled by each. They did their work has

all Christ's servants work. They have much

unite, little to divide them. Every consideration

lealty to God, and duty to man, demands that the

.....

ter's work in love to our Master's servants ?

should work lovingly together. Do we do our Mac

Stubborn Facts.

The Baptist genius is admirably adapted to expan

sion; but it lacks the peculiar power which concen

tration gives to the episcopal type of church govern

ment. Baptist churches cannot be held together, an

be made to work effectively by man-made creeds c

formularies. Their government is the government of

love, and their discipline is the discipline of love. 1

the absence of this bond of union all other ties b.

come as a rope of sand. The lack of love to Chri.

and to each other has been the bane of Bapti:

ioniously, and therefore they did it well. So mu:

Do it lovingly .- The servants of the family at Car

Do it unalteringly .- Just as the master directs

let it flad thee still doing it.

met as he holds it ?

'hrist's sake?

Now, said he, there can be but one opinion, amo, the Baptists of New York and Brooklyn, as to ti necessity of something being done to give expansio to our Baptist cause in these cities. Every one of u feels the need of this thing. We have churches the must have help, or they will lose their meeting-how ses. We have other churches that must have hel or they cannot have the meeting-houses which the need to keep them alive. This help must be had, our denomination cannot grow in these cities, as w all want it should grow.

But this help hasn't been coming for these twent years, and it doesn't come yet. What is the matter hall I tell you what is the matter? We have go the truth on our side-the truth as to doctrines an ordinances and church government- but we haven got the unity of heart and of purpose to use th means which God has put into our hands to build ourselces up. We are all right on the question standing by the Country and the Government in civ We are altogether loyal in that direction and I thank God for it. But in our denomination affairs we are quite too much every man for himse: and every church for itseif. We fly apart, and notogether.

We have not learned how to work our strong ind viduality, and independent church government, so to make them a real power in denominational growth May 1 say that we act too much like certain peop who are everlastingly talking about the right of sece sion, and the sovereignty of the States? I think th spirit of Biptist secessionism and church sovereign is a bad thing for us, and we have got to get rid most of it, if we mean to be what we ought to I and what we can be. The force that drives "ever man to his tent." must become weaker than th which draws us to be with and for one another, or w cannot do what we ought to do. What are church lines, or associational lines, that they should keep ( from working together for great and good ends Why, I sometimes hear objections made to thing that I would not speak aloud, even if they were in m mind as big as my hat. What we want is less Ba list secessionism and more Baptist unity; and or reason why I go, with all my heart, for this mov ment for church extension in New York and Broo lyn, is the hope that it will help to teach us Baptis what we may gain by working for and with o. another. I think it is one of the lessons we shou lose no time in learning.

#### The Dedication Service.

in Germain Street, took place pursuant to appoi ment as made in our last issue. It would have be highly gratitying to the preacher on the occasion. : well as to the church and congregation, to have he the service at an hour when our pastors of the ci generally could have attended; but our house wa too small to admit of such an arrangement. As was, some could not get in for want of room. Bret ren Cady and Spencer providentially were no engaged that morning, and therefore kindly gave e their assistance.

The Morniag Telegraph, of Tuesday, furnishes th the following account of the service :--

We are glad to see that our Baptist friends of Ge main Street are progressing admirably in the erection of their new church. The Vestry was opened for L vine Service on Sabbath last at 11 o'clock, A. M. is a chaste room, between titty and sixty leet squar eleven feet high, and having two or three commo tee rooms adjoining on the south end. On one sid is a Baptistry, the cover of which serves as a platfor

John Harding, Esq., of St. John, N. B., being pre- claring that all the water in the world would no The opening service which was conducted by Rev. bo it cheerfully .- It must be our pleasure to do sent, was called upon by the chairman, and gave some interesting details respecting the Indians of New Brunswick. He had often employed them about the saw unils, and paid them hundreds of pounds for and by constantly playing add much to the life an I. E. Bill, was a perfect success. He was assisted b

It is stated that the first church in Chicago, W. W. Evarts, pastor, is building the largest Baptis church edifice, with one exception, in the world.

The Baldwin place church, Boston, where the gospel was so long and faithfully preached, is being converted into a home for outcasts, by the " Union Mission Society," an organization recently called inter existence by the Boston Baptists. Mr. Towles of thu Howard Mission, New York, is elected superintendent.

Pagwash. The church has been aroused from their

For the Christian Visitor.

Quite a religious interest has been manifested a

lethargic state-spiritually quickened, and several ong dead to good works have engaged zealously in

their Master's service. Our pastor has recently spent three Sabbaths with them, and baptized each day. The Rev. A. Chip man has been assisting him in the good work, and Dr. Clav's warm hearted exhortations gave increased interest to the meeting.

Our conference meeting this afternoon was largely attended, and of much interest; one candidate was received for baptism. Amherst, Dec. 4, 1865.

Paris Correspondence.

NO. XXI. PARIS, August, 1864.

MR. EDITOR, - There are a number of public square in Paris, not so large as the Parks of London, bu much more tastefully laid out and ornamented wit columns and fountains. The Place Vendome is a: "octagonal square in which is the triumphal pilla erected by Napoleon to commemorate his Germavictories in 1805; the various incidents of which ar represented in the bas-reliefs." The column is i imitation of the Trojan pillar at Rome. Its height i 135 feet. "The pedestal and shaft are of stone en to take them. 2. Private donations can be sent to cased in bronze, cast out of 1200 pieces of Russian Austrian cannon. The spiral scroll of bas-relief contains 2000 figures, each about three feet high." ) is surmounted by a bronze statue of Napoleon, who exhibited a specimen of such boxes made of tin, in his great-coat and cocked hat, seems to look dow the form of a wigwam, japanned, and having the from his dizzy elevation upon the passing multitud below. The Place de la Concorde is in front of th Tuilcries, and is said to be one of the largest and mos beautiful squares in Europe. In its centre rises th tions might be formed for earning money for the Luxor Obelisk, "an Egyptian shaft, at least thre thousand years old, and which is covered with unreal Egyptian characters. It was brought from Egyp supervision-and this sum had come at a time and during the reign of Louis Philippe and erected her in a way that had greatly cheered his heart. That at a cost of £80,000. On the base are engraving and diagrams of the machine by which it was raise to its present elevation. It is said that the enginee the Micmac Mission. And though her fingers are who had charge of the work felt the most extreme se distorted by the torture of her incurable malady, yet licitude as to his success; and as thousands gathere to see the obelisk rise to its position, he moved amon them with a charged pistol protruding from his vest with which he had determined to commit snicide, i ons are needed. 1. The salary of the missionary 2. by any accident, he should fail in his attempt."

Where the obelisk now stands the guillotine stoo in the time of the revolution, when deeds were ena ted here, enough to make " the devils blush and fiend grow pale," Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette ; Philipp Egalite, Charlotte Corday, Dunton, Robespierre, &c. were executed here. An account before me states for crecting premises is secured. Several thousand that, "Chateaubriand proposed that a large fountai should be erected on the spot, with an inscription de

beach, which, running four miles, perfectly smooth and hard, affords a fine opportunity for a gallop or a walk by moonlight. It is one of the finest of the many beaches along which I have strolled on the American coast.

# MY QUARTERS

are near the sea; so near it that sometimes the spray dashes against my canvas dwelling. The fleet rides at anchor just in front of me; behind is Fort Shaw, and the signal tower, from the top of which a view of Charleston may be had, five miles in the distance. I have three tents, one for public worship, one for my office purposes, and one for domestic necessities. I have found it quite as comfortable living in these tents as in a wooden nouse. It is now raining hard, but a single canvas roof keeps me dry and comfort-

#### THE WEATHER

is usually fine. At times when it is cold and windy we suffer keenly. During this and last month I have frequently seen the sailors "and the soldiers wading in the water or running through the sand with naked winter.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

took place here not long since. Their condition was 66 others, of the Queen's Rangers, obtained between heart-rending to behold. Thirty-nine of them died while being transferred from the Rebels to the Fede rals. They are buried a short distance from my tent. Some of them were nearly naked, having nothing but a piece of vermin-haunted old blanket around their loins. Some of them were mere skeletons: they had been literally starved. In some instances the Union prisoners have been compelled to gnaw bones, and even to eat pieces of meat vomited from sick men's stomachs. O, whose heart does not ache at the sad scenes and consequences of war! I do not think that any of the accounts of rebel barbarities which you may read are exaggerated. I have seen and heard enough myself from sufferers to convince me that the facts will warrant the descriptions that have been given. Two who recently escaped and arrived here gave me details too horrible to describe, of the condition of the 35,000 Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. These men were a month wandering in woods, wading through swamps, and swimming streams. When they reached us their defence of British institutions. feet were torn and bleeding, and one of the men was entirely naked. When hailed by our pickets, who forsook them and they were unable to stand. Excitement had kept them up for days and weeks.

## A " SCARE."

A expedition left here a few weeks ago to co-operate with Sherman. This left our force for defence very small. The utmost vigilance was maintained. The citizens were compelled to do guard duty. The soldiers were commanded to sleep with their pants, boots, and accourrements on, and with their loaded their papers packed, and orderlies kept their horses saddled all night. Well, one dark and rainy Sunday night, the three rockets and the three guns from Fort Shaw notified us that the enemy was upon us. The various detachments were soon at the fort, and amid the darkness and storm were soon posted awaiting the enemy-but he did'nt come. (Charged to whiskey).

I must close. When I write again I expect to be in the Palmetto city. The fleet is gathering to-day; the wagons are carrying shot and shell to the front,

#### COLONIAL. The Loyalists. (Concluded from last week.)

In 1783 the most convenient passage or roadway between the Lower Cove and Upper Cove, as the Market Slip was then called, was by way of the beach -the rocks jutted out in some places, so that when the tide was in the passage was obstructed. If a lady, therefore, wished to visit acquaintance up town she had to ascertain beforehand the state of the tide If not, the chances were that she would be detained some hours away from her home, until the tide should recede. The lower part of Prince William Street, near Reed's Point, was a mere passage through the woods, and ladies very seldom passed alone in that direction. They were therefore obliged to take the beech when the tide was out

According to the records in the Crown Land Office. I find that York County was very extensively settled by Loyalists, especially on the Nashwaak river that empties into the St. John opposite Fredericton. Da niel Fukes, and 53 otners, from the State of Maryland I find, received 13,750 acres of land, situate on both sides of the Nashwaak, in the Parish of St. Mary. On the same river, above, Capt. Daniel Lyman and 38 other Loyalists received 13,300 acres; and beyond this, on the same Nashwaak river, Dugald Cameron, feet. I much prefer this to a Northern climate in the Esq., and 111 others, belonging to a part of the disbanded 42d Regiment, received 11.343 acres

Then, in the Parishes of Queensbury and Northampton, York County, I find that James Brown and them 10,555 acres.

The Parish of Canterbury was settled chiefly by what was called the King's American Regiment, who received 10,063 acres of land.

The Parish of Douglas was settled by what is described as "the late corps of New York Volunteers." who were granted 18,117 acres.

The Parish of Prince William, by " the late corps of King's American Dragoons "-lands amounting to 10.975 acres.

I find another grant made in the Parish of Queensoury to John Parker and 63 others. "late Corps of Guides and Pioneers." of 21.739 acres : and another grant made in the Parish of Douglas, to Capt. Walter Campbell and associates, "late of the Prince of Wales' American regiment," consisting of 2,950 acres. Altogether I find that the number of Loyalists who settled in York County alone, between 1783 and '87, was about 800, and the quantity of land taken up by them amounted in gross to 153,042 acres. If we average four to a family, we have over 8,000 souls in all. So that the back bone of this country is not to be broken easily by any future boundary attack, presuming, of course, that the descendants of the 800 are as valiant as their sires proved to be in

But the spirit of the people of this County has already been put to the test, and their courage placed beyond question. I have reference to the American saw them doundering in the marsh, upon being as-sured that they were among friends, their strength called the 104th, numbering upwards of 1,000 men. It was a voluntary act altogether. There was no draft or conscription about it. Every man joined of his own

accord, for the purpose of marching over the country into Canada, to assist the Canadians in repelling the formidable attacks of the Americans upon their border, led by such men as the present General Scott. This 104th fought like heroes. Where the thickest of the fight was, there they were to be seen. In the attack upon Fort Erie, the 104th was placed in the van of the army, and the gallant Colonel fell while leading his men forward. Alter the war was over, the Regiment returned to Fredericton, decimatedguns near at hand. The clerks at head quarters had reduced to a mere fragment-many of them mutilated and maimed for life. So that the British pluck or courage of the old Loyahsts has not degenerated in their offspring; and what they did in 1812, Bluenose, I think, is capable of doing in 1865. I hope the Vo-lunteers will think of this. After this digression, we roceed.

There is one name in American history, a grantee of lands in this Province, recorded in the Crown Land Office, readered immortal, if not infamous, upon

which I cannot forego the opportunity of making a