THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 18, 1865.

Can the \$4,000 be Raised?

In our last issue we showed that this sum is really required for the ensuing year to carry forward efficiently the several institutions fostered by the Baptists of this Province. The practical aspect of the case has reference to the ways and means by which this amount can be raised. The wisdom, energy, and benevolence of the denomination must all be called into requisition, if our object be accomplished. The most effective mode for doing it would be the appointruent of a general agent adapted to this pecuhar work; but then the question comes up, where is such an agent to be obtained? And then if secured, his salary would deduct materially from the sum cital collected. It is true, if he were a man of the right stamp his ministrations would be of priceless walne to the churches, and he would exercise in addition an enlightened supervision over all missionary movements, and over the entire work, which is really all but in dispensable to the healthy working of denominatio ord interests.

In the absence, however, of such an agency and "supe rvision, the next best thing to be done is to bring to a local talent of the pastors and active brethren to bear upon all the important points. The City churches will make an effort by holding a series of Missionary meetings. At these meetings the several objects embraced in the Union Society will be explained and advocated by the best talent we can command, and we hope a general interest will be excited. and the liberality of the people more fully developed than in the past.

Would it not be well for the pastors and churches in the several Counties to adopt a similar course? Let such services be held, say in Westmorland, Albert, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Charlotte, &c., and let there be a combination of miinisterial and lay talent in each of these counties. If convenient, interchange the talent from one County to the other, and we venture to predict that large collections would be the result. Will the brethren make the trial & Call in the assistance of the sisters as collecting agents. Let them understand what is wanted, place the standard high, and they will advocafe the cause with an earnest, sisterly eloquence that will make the purses of the most covetous fly open as if touched by an irresistible hand. Now in the opening of summer let the trial be made.

Death of A. P. Jones, M. D.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the carly death of this promising young man, and to express our deep sympathy with his bereaved father, Oliver Jones, Esq., and his numerous relatives, who, by this melancholy event, are taught the uncertainty of

Having when young lost his mother, his father sent him to our Institutions at Wolfville to acquire an education. There he made such proficiency in his studies that he passed rapidly through his Academical course, entered Acadia College, and at the early age of sixteen, graduated with much credit to we shall have a special fund from which to do so. himself, as well as to his alma mater. While there And now, dear friends, I must ask your kind indulhe experienced a change of heart, publicly professed his faith in baptism, and united with the church.

Having finished his course at Acadia, he proceeded to Scotland, and pursued a regular course of studies in the Medical University of Edinburgh. Here he was equally successful, and before he was twenty-one years of age he received his diploma, and returned home prepared to enter upon the duties of his profession. He commenced practice in Moncton, his native place, and by his courteous manner, amiable disposition, and unusual skill in medicine, won the confidence and esteem of the whole community. But his constitution, naturally delicate, was unequal to the wear and tear of an extensive practice, and he was compelled to seek rest. He came to St. John for medical consultation, and was informed that his lungs were diseased, and he was recommended to try a sea voyage. He accordingly took passage in his father's ship bound to Valparaiso. A letter from Captain Atkinson, master of the vessel, written since of the his death, furnishes the following particulars. The signar vessel sailed Nov. 13th, and the Doctor's health improved until they arrived in 10 N. L. From this lime his health failed until they reached 10 s. L. He temple c. then rat, icd and continued better until they had pro- now the p ceeded Sou th as far as 50, when the weather became he was fir cold and stor, by, producing a change for the worse. After rounding the Cape, he improved so much that the facts, an when the vessel ar. rived at Valparaiso, he was able profound as to go on shore, where he took lodgings for a time in a hotel, and called in medical advice. His doctor discovered a large tumor on his right lung, and another on his bowels, but he so far improved as to be able truth twenty y to go out into the country and spend a few days. ledge of it. But not finding himself essentially better, he returned to the ship to receive the kindly attentions of his captain, who was unremitting in his care over him were really Chris day and night. On the 25th March the vessel pro- we should look at caeded to sea, bound for one of the West India Islands. ife was very desirons to reach home, but debility increased until the 28th, when he quietly fell asleep in | things which men in the embrace of his Saviour. The captain and officers lemn responsibility, of the ship were all present, and everything possible, feel ourselves placed i under the circumstances, was done for him by them to smooth his passage through the dark valley.

When the time for interment had arrived, all were assembled on deck; the ship's main-sail thrown back, the flag hoisted half-mast, and helm put hard down, then all knelt and the captain offered prayer; after which he read the 103d hymn in the Psalmist,

"How blest the righteous when he dies, When sinks a weary soul to rest!

How mildly beams the closing eye, How gently heaves the expiring breast!" . He next read the 23rd and 24th Psalms of David. and the funeral service, and then committed the remains to the "rolling deep," to rest in quiet slumber until the "sea shall give up the dead that are therein." After a few minutes of death-like stillness, another prayer was offered, and another hyun read, and all was over. The captain describes the scene as one of deep solemnity, and as creating a profound impression in all hearts present. He says, "His body now sleeps on the bottom of the proud South Pacific. My heart bleeds at the thought of having to leave him there, for he was as near to me as a brother. I spent many hours in reading to him the Scriptures, and the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' I think he died happy, and I have no doubt he is now wearing the crown of life above, and is singing the song of Moses and the Lamb with the glorified hosts of heaven."

It seems indeed strange that one so young, so promising, and so much beloved, should be thus early called to his final reward; but his Redeemer had and therefore in the full bloom of his youth he said speculation; and, I say, that unless the glorious to him, "Child, come up hither." When he commands, it becomes short-sighted mortals to bow, and to exclaim, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do larry and infidelity grasped instead. Are you prepared for this? Then let me mention what is doing in his righ grace this the hearts of sorrowing relatives the north of Europe. In Norway at the present moment there is one of the most extensive awakenings and friends, that they may be enabled to say, " Not my will but thine be d

A Missionary sermon will ev. L. E. Rill, in the Germai English Baptist Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of this venerable Society took place in Exeter Hall, on the 27th ult. Sir S. M. Peto, Bart . M. P. the honored President, in the chair. The attendance was highly respectable, and the platform was well filled by ministers and influential laymen from the Metropolis and from all parts of the

This, being the first missionary society instituted in England to send the Gospel to the benighted myriads of India, it is allowed, by universal consent, to take the precedence of all the other great missionary organizations, having their seat in London, as to the ime of holding its anniversaries. They are invariably held the last of April as the commencement of the May meetings.

Carey and Thomas were formally designated as missionaries to India, May the 20th, 1793. On the 13th of the following June, these two pioneers embarked on board a Danish Indiaman, accompanied by Mr. Carey's whole family. Early in 1794 they arrived in Bengal, and commenced their evangelistic la-

In contemplating the mighty work accomplished in India, and other heathen countries, since that period, through the agency of Christian missions, one cannot but discern a distinct fulfilment of the prophecy, "The little one shall become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation," Carey long since was numbered with the departed, but his name is embalmed in the history of modern missions, as a tower of strength to all of every name who, with life in hand. go forth singing as they go,

"In the desert let me labour, On the mountain let me tell. How He died, the blessed Saviour, To redeem the world from hell.

Such deep interest is felt in this mission by all who have any knowledge of its remarkable history, we feel that we cannot do better this week, than to make copious extracts from the admirable report of the proceedings of its late anniversary, as furnished by the London Freeman.

The Secretary, Rev. F. Trestrail, read an abstract of the report, after which the Chairman, Sir Morton

It now becomes my duty, as treasurer, to read the balance-sheet. The receipts for general purposes. during the year, have been £18.381 1s. 4d. This nay be practically considered as the measure of what the Lantist Churches of this country generally do in regerd to missions. Other contributions, from the alcutta press, for the widows' and orphans' and native preachers, Serampore College, from the Translation Society, &c., raise the total to £28.744 16s. 2d. We had a balance in hand, at the commencement of the year, of £2,723 15s., which makes the sum to be accounted for £31,468. The distribution of this has neen as follows: -To the Indian Missions, 14,7834 Cevlon, 2.264l.; China, 1,774l.; West Africa, 2,693l.; Jamaica, 1911; Calabar College, 6361; Bahamas, 9241. ; Trinidad, 5241. ; Haiti, 1.0251. ; Brittany Mission, 4221.; Widows and orphans, 1,6141.; interest. 386l. 15s. 11d.; Deputation expenses, 820l.; Committee, 2011. : Annual Meeting, 611.; and other items, leaving a balance in hand of 8l. 11s. 5d. I should, however, state that there are unpaid accounts amounting to 2,069%. Ss. 6d. I hope, after this year, that you will see the item of interest entirely obliterated from the accounts. Any balance which there may be from the sale of the Mission House will be used as a working capital, and placed at interest, so that when we have to pay interest to our bankers, rence, because I appear in a double capacity, as you chairman and your treasurer. I always feel very much more at home when I am chairman, apart from the responsibilities of the office which I have the pleasure of occupying in regard to your Society. This is the second missionary meeting I have presided at this week, and I should like to tell you a little about the other. It was in connection with a denomination comprising in number certainly not a fifth of our own denomination. The Society has been in existence only eight years, and I must confess I was somewhat surprised to find every part of the Hall grammed, and the avenues were entirely blocked up with every species of vehicle, van, omnibus, carriage, so that I was some time in making my way even to the hall itself. In the whole of my experience in connaction with missionary meetings, I never attended any meeting in my life which so deeply impressed There was an amount of fervour, devotion, and en interest, which it was impossible not to admire,

per vading the whole assembly, together with a mission ary spirit pervading the report and speeches h I shall never forget. There was one anecdote which I will take the liberty of detailing. One persons who addressed the meeting was a misfrom China. He described, in a most intermanner, the way he was enabled to preach the and he said that the first convert was a priest what a high position in connection with a 'edicated to Confucius. This man, who is astor of a native church in Ningpo, when st converted put this question to the misle said, "Sir, how long have you English ians ?" Our friend explained to him all d then the convert expressed the most onishment. "You teil me," he said, we been Christians so long, and yet they it the Gospel to us till recently. Why, was, like myself, one of the priests of Confucius. He was enquiring after ears, and he died without the know-Th. est guilt lies at the door of you Chrisup to the time wh

ingland." It was very difficult to believe that the people in England, ien they sent the Gospel to China, cians at all. Now, dear brethren, our meeting to-day as one of the us services that can be held. We most solemn religio put in trust with the Gospel. To are told that we are th any property is one of those be put in trust wi commercial life feel to be a sobut when, as Christian men, we n trust with the Gospel, we are God with the most solemn reinvested by Almighty We are not simply met here sponsibility possible. of the past; we are rather met to learn the successes to consider whether we have done in the past all we

the future, we cannot do more can do, and whether, in and better than we ha ve done in time past. You must bear with me for a moment-those, at least, who were present at the subse ribers' meeting when I say that I have never attende a meeting since I became a Christian man, which gave me so much pain. I I say, without hesitation, that if you expect laymon to attend your subscribers meetings to hear such disthat occasion, you will be cussions as took place on disappointed. And more, I feel that the great work of missions cannot prosper " while such a spirit prevails as was then manifests 1. I am speaking plainly, but I do so because I love ; this Society. There is no man who loves your denor ination more than I do, and I trust you will receive my faithfulness in the spirit of Christian love. The question is, are we, as a denomination, doing all we can in regard to Christian missons? I unhesitating ly say we are not. You

ask me for my proof, and I siz aply ask you to look at the sums we have spent in balloing new chapels at home, and to ask whether the slight merease which has taken place while I have been treasurer of your Society, is at all proportionate therewith. I am distressed to say that they bear no comparison whatever. We ought to have it in our hearts to inquire, " How is this?' and humbling ourselve, before the Lord to determine in His strength that it swall be so no longer. These are the questions I want to see you take up at our subscribers' meetings, and not, as on the last occasion, show your impatience at the reading of the abstracts of the committee. And how let me look at what we ought to do, that we are not touching at the present moment. With regard to India, we have expended £14,700-a large sum; but what is the ion of India at the present moment? India now employment for him in a holier state of existence, is not the India of ten years ago. You have a civiland therefore in the full bloom of his youth he said sation going on there that is awakening enquiry and

to whom I have alluded, after being subjected to the torture, was told that he must deny Christ; but he said, "I can die, but I cannot and will not deny Him."

A Christian church has been formed at Pekin with thirty-five members; another at Hengchow, in the interior, with more than thirty members. At Shanghae more than 400 have been brought to the knowledge of the truth; at Amoy, 1000. When I mention these numbers I contend that, compared with the efforts that the churches of this land have been putting forth, the results are highly gratifying. Let me speak about other missions. Take the results of modern missions in South Africa. Go back in thought and try to imagine the condition of the races that inhabit the southern part of that continent at the close of the last century. They were dying out fast, when God raised up Dr. Vanderkemp. He raigned his position as colouel in the army, because a medical man; and eventually the first the London Missions. ment there is one of the most extensive awakenings of many years post. We have an agent there, a godly man raised up in Norway itself; but I have often had it in my heart to bring the claims of that country before our committee; for what can one agent de among so many people? Take Kussia. In South Russia there is an awakening which has excited here and here and

embraced the Gospel. And let me say-for this is if they would send him to Africa. an occasion on which we ought to acknowledge ser- sions there. At length, crushed by his labors and by vices done by those who are not connected with our the persecution both of white and black men, he went own denomination-that a deputation of good men to his reward. Then take the story of Robert Mofof various denominations representing the Evangelical Alliance, is about to wait upon the Emperor to up their winged words and putting them into a writask for the release of those brethren. But are you ten form, and then translating the Bible; and if we prepared if they are released to respond to the call send the Gospel there? I have extensive works in Australia, and I happen to know that there never was a time when a larger or more promising field was opened to the view of Christian people, than Australia at the present mement. If we could as a towns. Who built those towns? The native tribes Society, say to a good many godly men who at this would probably have ceased to exist by this time but moment are without pastoral charge, "Go there and for the missions. The towns are the outgrowths of we will help you for a few years." I believe that the mission settlement. The people are growing rich many self-supporting churches would be raised. There in material wealth, and more than half these settleare many persons there, who have gone out from ments sustain their pastors, and do it generously; our churches and Sunday-schools, who would wel- and there is even a South African Congregational come such brethren. But we are not in a position to take advantage of this field, and it is our duty to the West Indies, and again I would dwell, with the lay this to heart this morning, and consider whether profoundest respect, upon the memory of the illuswith all these prospects of usefulness-with an additional fact that there is not one of our missions that is not calling for extra help-whether we are doing all we can as judividuals to he'p on this work? Now, I take it that if I give a goodly sum of money towards a Christian object it is as much an act of religlous service, if it is done in a right spirit, as anything I can do for the service of God. How, I ask you, did the apostle estimate the offerings of the Church? Why, as one of the most sacred duties : and there is nothing which a Christian man does, it it be done in a spirit of sacrifice and self-denial and devotion, which is more outspoken as a testimony to his being practically a servant of Christ than such I must refer to one more subject before I sit down. At a meeting some five or six days ago of things now? In Antananarivo there are ten thousone of our learned societies, a paper was read by Mr. Barnard Owen on missionary successes and negro converts, proving by incontrovertible facts the success of African missions, and also pointing out the impediments arising from the encouragement afforded to drunkenness and debauchery by traders putting ardent spirits against the Bible. Captain Burton, her Majesty's consul on the coast of Africa, on that eccasion thought it right to say that Christian missions were the curse of Western Africa, and that the tury of the Christian era; and if there be any foundapoly antidote to them was the spread of Islamism. This statement might not be worth attention, because Captain Burton afterwards said that the missionaries nad not their Scriptures translated into African tongues, and if Captain Burton can advocate Islamism -being bimself, I presume, a Mahometan-we can afford to leave him. But I feel bound to take the are districts occupied by millions without one solifirst opportunity, as your treasurer, to say that Cap tain Burton's statement in maligning the character of your missionaries and their converts has no foundation in truth; and I hereby challenge him to meet me on this platform and to tell me cases before Christian men which he can at all quote as evidence of the assertion. It is because I feel it due to our friends on the Western Coast of Africa that I take public notice of this fact. And now I have already ccupied your time too long. I thank you for having neard me so patiently, and I will now, with your permission, call upon the next speaker.

The Rev. W. Farebrother, of the London Missionry Society, moved the following resolution : That this meeting, while lamenting the prevalence idolatry, superstition, and sin in many lands, rejoice to learn that the Gospel is more and more widey preached by His servants of the various denominations which constitutes His body, the Churchand to know that increasing numbers from the east and the west, the north and the south-some indeed through much tribulation-are passing into the kinglom of God. Devoutly thankful for the blessings of regarding them as the first fruits of that harvest

which this and kindred Societies have enjoyed, and expect, this meeting recognises the increased obliga-

ing forward of this work, and I believe it is our duty to inquire what measure of holy influence has rested ken of success, but let us take care that we give God on our labours, and whether the reasonable expecta, all the glory. "O, sing unto the Lord a new song, tions of the founders of these missionary societies for He math done marve lous things. His right hand have been realized. And then it rests with us to and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory." consider our responsibilities as their children and successors in this work. In certain circles I find something approaching to depression, as though little had been accomplished; in other circles I find an exaggerated estimate of what has been done. Let us look the matter fairly in the face. Referring to India-and I should not be doing my duty if I did not refer to India first at a meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, and I cannot speak of the names of the honoured men who were the pioneers there but with the profoundest respect-what was the position of India fifty years ago? Contrast Lord Minto's administration with the administration of Sir John Lawrence. The former declared that no missionary should enter India, and when seven brethren! two of them, however, dropping down the river and finding shelter under some nominally heathen flag. 1 wonder whether any one would dare to repeat the calumnies which were uttered against our missionaries in India at that period. There were not five hundred persons throughout the vast country who had broken caste and placed themselves under Christian instruction, and now there are not fewer than 213,000 who have done so. I find that there are no less than 50-000 Christians inhabiting one part of Burmah, and in every one of the mountain valleys there is a church, a manse, and a minister sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people. Look at the position of British Ingia, the craving for intelligence, indicating a great social revolution in progress; and I contend out by your Society and other similar institutions. Respecting China: when I left that country in 1846 the fellowship of the churches, and now there are not less than 30,000, and every Lord's-day some 10,000 persons meet to read God's wonderful testimony and to bow the knee in prayer. I know how easy it is to say, what are these compared with the four hundred millions who inhabit that country? but we have no business to talk thus about the four hundred millions till we have preached the Gospel to them. The best way is to say, What are these 10,000 compared with the men you have sustained? and I contend that the answer is sufficient to make us bend the knee in adoring gratitude. The state of things in China is such as to require our most patient consideration. There are small bodies of Christian men and women, but you little know the persecution they have to endure. The resolution speaks of men passing through trial and tribulation—now little we know of that in this country ! I know not whether any of you ever notice in the telegrams from China anticipating the mails such lines as this : - " There have been missionary riots at Amoy." Perhaps you want to know what these missionary riots are. They are scenes exactly like that described in Ephesus where great numbers will come together and vocilerate for hours the name of some deity. Some time ago a trader of wealth in one of the principal streets of Amoy determined to close his business on the Sabbath. He was a Christian ; so he put a card-"The proprietor of this establishment is a Christian, and the place will be closed every seventh day; business will be resumed atsunsel." The people of the street demanded a conference, told him that they would not have the customs of their fathers broken, and that he must pull down the shutters. He would not, and the consequence was,

that they did, and, what was worse, they put him to

death. Several such scenes have occurred at Amoy.

But underneath this there is the broad lact that Chris-

tianity has taken root in the cities of China. Look

at Poclo, where the first Christian martyr oled. There

are churches there, and 485 of the inumbinants have

commercial position-who are imprisoned for having Society, also offering to pay the expenses of a mission fat's life. He wandered among these tribes, picking were there now we should find in one of the outbuildings of his mission settlement, a white-headed old man turning off the last sheets of the Bible from the printting press. Now, Sir, let any one take a map of Southern Africa, and he will find it dotted with large Union. I would refer to your own great mission to trious men who founded it. In your report I hear of churches sustaining their own ministers. I hear of schemes for education-just those things which should expect to hear of in churches of our own land. I have no hesitation in saying that those people have been won to civilization and the gentle amenities of Christian society by your missionaries. In estimating the results of modern missions, let us glance at Madagascar. It was said that the people there, if deprived of the presence of the missionaries, would go back to their idolatry. God suffered this to happen. and, besides this, I know nothing in the persecution of Diocletian or of Nero, or in the days of Mary, more fierce than that which these native Unristians had to endure in Madagascar. But what is the state of and people out of 40,000, who, with more or less regularity, attend the public worship of God. There are seven large churches, two of which will accommodate 1,500 each, and in almost every village round there are small bodies of Caristians presided over by one of their own number. Upon the whole, I believe that the inroads on heathernsin during the last seventy years have been greater even than those made by the Apostles and the fathers during the first cention for that statement, again I say there is enough to call forth our adoring gratitude. But oh, Sir, I am appailed when I think of what has to be done. Look at China with its four hundred thousand. and as yet only those points of light in that coutinent of blackness. Look at India, where there tary believer. Take Borneo, the vast eastern archipelago. Look at Central Africa. Think of Dahomey, with its bloody rites, and then ask, " Are these people to be brought to the knowledge of the Yes, God has given the commission to us, truth ?" and at the peril of our souls we must not neglect the work. The results of the last seventy years should only prompt us to greater energy and zeal. Some say, you make heavy claims upon the churches. Yes. we do; and is it possible that enterprises like these can be carried on without cost and sacrifice? Is it not one of those laws which underlie all God's dealings, that everything great and good must be accomplished by effort and sacrifice? What is it that we are attempting? No less than the reconstruction of society, the recovery of heathen nations to the knowledge of truth, the tifting up of barbarous tribes to a state of civilisation, and the accomplishment of the purposes for which Christ came and died. Can this be done without sacrifice? No; God requires sacrifice, and He accepts sacrifice. Then, let us compare results. Missions are costly, but look at the South Sea Mission. Look at those 250 islands, where there is not a vestige of idolatry. The cost of the whole thing, from first to last, is not quite so much as you which the Word of God encourages His people to have spent upon building the Warrior. The whole cost of the Madagascar Mission has not been quite tion which is thereby laid upon them to abound yet so much as you spend upon a first-class gunboat. more in diligence, liberality and prayer, "to hasten admit the costliness, but I agree with a statement I have seen in the Times, that the question of missions This resolution speaks clearly and distinctly of has hitherto been treated like throwing a penny to a success, and after some seventy years of effort in mo- questionable beggar. May I, Sir, offer a practical dern Protestant missions, it is time that we looked this suggestion? It is said that the Chancellor of the question fairly in the face. When we enter the Exchequer is going to take off two pence of the Income Church of Christ we come into the possession of a tax. Let the wealthy members of the Baptist churchberitage of many lauds. Our fathers built colleges, es give that som to your Society, during the ensuing gave us type-foundries and printing establishments, year. I doubt not that, from this date, our missionand all the costly appliances necessary to the carry, ary meetings will assume a different character. There is a kind of harvest shout about them. I have spo-

Missionary Intelligence.

The Macedonian for May, referring to the close of the financial year of the Baptist Missionary Union,

It is with profound gratitude to our Heavenly Benefactor, that we announce that the financial year 1864 -65, has closed prosperously. The donations for the month of March reached the unprecedented sum of \$66,158.03. The whole amount of donations for the current expenses of the year is \$120,249.02. The receipts from legacies, have been \$12,818.14, and from miscellaneous sources, \$20,117.84, making an aggrelanded at Calcutta they were placed under restraint : gate of current expenditures of \$152.685. This will meet all the appropriations and leave a handsome balance in the treasury.

We ought to add, that it may be seen what our people have done this year for missions to the heathen, that the Treasurer has received since April 1, 1864. on account of the Jubilee Fund, \$43.852.28, which, with the amount previously acknowledged, makes a little over \$53,000 received for that fund.

The grand total for all purposes received since April 1, 1864, is \$196,537.28.

For this every way prosperous and honorable result, we are indebted largely, under God, to the wise and effective cooperation of the District Secretaries, the colightened zeal of our pastors, and the growing liberality of our churches. A careful analysis of the that this is mainly owing to the labours of men sent sources of our receipts, will show that a much larger number of churches have this year contributed than heretofore, and that many churches have made very there were about twenty who had been received into marked advances on their usual donations. We will thank God and take courage.

Mr. Crawley, of the Henthada Mission, temporarily at Bassein, on account of the health of his family, writes under date of Dec. 29,-Bro. Douglas " has much to encourage him among the villages. But the great deliciency of native preachers renders his work something like that of a pioneer, who passes through a forest, clearing as he goes, but leaving no one be-hind to see that the land he has redeemed does not become a wilderness again. The only hope is that God will-mercifully pour out his Spirit, and then out of the ingathering which follows, call many to guide and instruct the flock. " Bro. D. is at present absent at the northward.

where there are applicants for baptism."

MISSIONARY HARDSHIPS .- Mr. Bixby writes :-It is hard work to traverse on foot vast plains alternating with sand and mud-to climb high hills in the hot sun, to cross deep, rapid streams and ravines—to thread one's way through dense jungles—to follow the wild man's trail—now in a bed of burning sand -now in the bed of a cold mountain stream-to sleep night after hight in forests infested with robbers

bears, tigers, wild bogs, and servents, and to feed on

mountain fare. It is a work from which the flesh

shrinks, and a "fleshly mind" recoils, but to which the "love of Christ" goes forth with courage and joy. FRUITS OF TOIL .- A retr spect of twenty-one years labors in Tinnevelly, by the Rev. J. T. Tucker, of th Church Missionary Society, brings out the following facts. During the that period he has rescued from heathenism and Romanism 3100 souls; he has witnessed the voluntary destruction, by the worshippers, of upwards of forty devil temples, with all their idols; and he has established sixty schools, and built sixty.

Mr. Spurgeon. The sermons of this far-famed preacher are highly

six churches of various dimension

Calvinistic, but, notwithstanding this, the Methodist seems quite disposed to do them ample justice. He neaks of these discourses in the following apprecia-

These are the sermons of an extraordinary man, who has of late years created a great sensation in England. Born in an humble home and trained for the ministry of the Baptist church, he came up to London when scarcely twenty years of age, to take London when scarcely twenty years of age, to take the pastorate of a congregation on the Surrey side of the Thames. On his arrival in the metropolis he attracted great concourses of people by his burning eloquence, and preached occasionally in Exeter Hall, to accommodate the vast masses who congregated to hear him. About four years ago, a large temple, termed the factopolitan Tabernacle—a massive build-

ing, with pillared front-was erected for him in Lonfigured so brilliantly before the world, and gained so wide a reputation, is not yet thirty years of age.

The sermons contain the fundamental doctrines of by the sin of our first parents-our helpless and unone state, by nature—the need of the atonement of the necessity of the supernatural work of the Spirit of God to enlighten and purify our depraved nature. These important truths are presented to us in a singularly clear and practical form, and in a racy Saxon

As we anticipated would be the case, Mr. Spurgeon is not so ornate in his preaching now as he was in the earlier years of his ministry in London. He does not give us so many of those wrilliant flights of imagination with which he used to regale his hearers. neither does he inquige so much in those eccentricities which his enemies delighted to exaggerate. His mind is becoming more munly and matured, and more richly stored with gospel truth and Christian experience; and his eloquence is directed with greater wisdom, yet with energy. There are few sermons published in our day equal in popular beauty and power to those of Mr. Spurgeon. He is endowed with a very sagacious mind, and a sound understanding. While many evangelical preachers address their hearers in an abstract or essay-like style, this young preacher addresses himself, with singular faithfulness to the consciences of his hearers. He is not possessed of so great stores of learning and theology as many of the preachers of our day, neither is his mind capable of the profound thought or the close logic of others: yet we believe there is scarcely a living man, in our day, gifted with a more fertile and rilliant nower of illustration.

We are astonished, on perusing the prolific volumes of his sermons issued from the press, to find them so fresh and interesting, abounding in happy thoughts and fancies, and in fervent appeals to the hearers.

Mr. Spurgeon is not only singularly gifted for his extraordinary mission as an evangelical preacher, but ne devotes the energies of his body and mind with aithfulness to his Heavenly Master's work. Sunday after Sunday he rivets the attention of the thousands of people who throng his tabernacle by the charm of his stentorian eloquence, which is the work of no ordinary man, while at the same time he has, for several years, devoted much of his time to training up young men for the gospel ministry. We therefore welcome this new volume of sermons with peculiar

Acadia College.

The examination for degrees will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30th and 31st, commencing each day at nine o'clock. A. M.

The Quarterly examination of the Classes will be held on Thursday and Friday, June 1st and 2d, commencing each day at nine o'clock, A. M.

Candidates for matriculation are requested to present themselves for examination, in the College Library, on Saturday, June 3rd, at nine o'clock, A. M.

The anniversary of the Coilege will be celebrated on Tuesday, June 6th, in the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville. Orations will be delivered by members of the graduating class, degrees conferred, and other business transacted. To commence at 11 A. M.

J. M. CRAMP, President. A meeting of the Governors of Acadia College

will be held in the Library on Monday, June 5th, at S. W. DEBLOIS, Sec'v. Two o'clock, P. M. Wolfville, May 4th, 1865. Rev. T. Sanders, of Prince William, was in

the city the other day. He informed us that a revi- their specified value, and again issued, val had occurred in the Canterbury church during the winter, and that Rev. J. G. Harvey baptized nearly twenty persons during the progress of the work. He further stated that a revival is now in the the same are presented in payment of duties on debts Dumfries and Queensborough church, and that the pastor, Rev. G. R. Campbell, had baptized six persons, and others were expected to go forward in the

We are exceedingly obliged by the timely remittances of numerous friends to the Visitor office since the opening of the present year. Our publishers, Messrs. Barnes & Co. are always ready in our absence to receive renewals or new subscribers, and to receipt accordingly. A timely call is never

Missionary Meetings

will be held (p.v) as below:

In Brussels street, on Wednesday evening, 17th May. In Leinster street, on Friday evening, 19th May In Portland, on Wednesday evening, 24th May. In Germain street, on Thursday evening, 25th May. In Carleton, on Wednesday evening, 81st May,

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

The very sudden death of Wm. Wright, Esquire, which occurred on Friday morning last, called forth from the City press an expression of deep regret. The deceased ranked among our most highly esteemed citizens, and therefore his unexpected removal to the spirit world is felt as a general calamity. The death arrow has its mission, and when it strikes, its victim, however wise or good or useful, must yield to its fatal power. "Be ye also ready," is an admonition which all should heed.

REVISION OF THE MARRIAGE LAW.

The ministers of the city, as we remarked some time ago, met together at the opening of the winter to consult in relation to this subject. After due consideration, they unanimously agreed to petition the mitted; motion carried. Legislature for a revision of the law, and accordingly embodied their views in a petition-copies of which were transmitted to the ministers of several denominations for their consideration and co-operation, provided the measure meet with their approval. We are pleased to see that the subject has been taken up with much unanimity and earnestness, and the result. is that petitions, very numerously signed, both in the city and country, have been placed before the representatives of the people. J. W. Cudlip, Esq., M. P. P., kindly consented to take the matter i charge, and to prepare a Bill in accordance with the suggestions of the petition, of which he heartily approves. A note just received from him, assures us that he is making the necessary preparation to have the subject brought in due form before both branches of the Legislature, and that he shall use his best endeavors to procure the improvements desired. There. has been such a general expression on the part of the people in favour of the change, that we do not apprehend Mr. Cadlip's Bill will meet with any serious opposition. The greeat object is to remove all unnecessary barriers to the married life, and to relieve which they feel to be both unpleasant and unjust.

The Freeman's course towards the opposition press savours very strongly of the defiant don't care style, but no one knows better than he does that the press after all is the real exponent of the different shades free countries must meekly bow. He assures us in ment cannot see any movement favorable for rail- hopeful. way progress, that "Western Extension" is nevertheless in the opening speech as plain as noonday, that the Government is pledged to it, and it must go for-ward. In his letter of Tuesday's issue he thus expounds the sentiment of the Governmental speech :-"It contained the plain avowal of the policy of the Government to undertake Western Extension as a Government work, if the Company fail, as every one knows it will fail; it contained a measure for the issue of Treasury notes and a measure for the bolitica of the political Postmastershhip be-

sides several less interesting measures. The Militia don. This edifice, which is capable of accommoda. Bill will not be regarded as a minor measure by those ting upwards of 6000 persons, is thronged every who think it a pity that so large a sum as \$30,000 Sabbath by dense crowds, that gather around this should this year be spent in playing at soldiers. The remarkable young preacher, who, although he has opposition, poor fellows, are to be pitied. This Government they hate so much, move on so calmly, cooly, and firmly in the course they have entered on, disregarding the sound and fury of the opposition the Gospel—the fall of man from his original purity, press so thoroughly that no member of the Government, and no one of their friends would ever take the trouble, when some newspapers made such an effort Christ to reconcile the offended justice of God, and to get up an agitation, to say you silly knaves there is an important measure "foreshadowed" very plainly in the first sentence of the very section about which you make so much noise, and you must be stupid not to see it. They allowed the partizans of misgovernment and extravagance to foam and rage, and when their measure was ready they introduced it precisely, as if no such clamour had ever been raised.

The idea then is, that we are to have Western Extonsion as a Government work, built in part, at least by the issue of Provincial notes. We understand that Mr. Wilmot's bill, now before the House, provides for the issue of \$400,000 of this paper money, which on the greenback principle will be made by Act of Assembly a legal tender for all business transactions. These notes, if we are correctly informed, are to re present not so much specie in the treasury, but simply the credit of the Province, and are designed to save immensely on the score of interest. The Nova Scotia Government for long years has pursued this course as a settled policy, and if successful there, why not here? We are anxious to see Mr. Wilmot's plan in full, and then we shall be able to speak with more confidence in respect to its merits.

Since writing the above Mr. Willmot's bill has come to hand, and read thus :-

A Bill to authorize the issue of Tressury Notes in aid of the construction of Railways, and Public Works. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legisla-

tive Council, and Assembly, as follows :-

1. It shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint three fit and proper persons, of whom the Auditor General of the Province for the time being shall be one, to be Commissioners for the purpose of issuing Treasury Notes to any amount not exceeding hundred thousand dollars in the whole, and that such Notes shall be issued at such times and for such amounts as the Governor in Council may direct.

2. The said Notes shall be issued for two, three. and four dollars respectively, and shall be signed by the said Commissioners, and countersigned by the Provincial Treasurer, and shall be in the words and figures following, to wit:-

TREASURY OFFICE. St. John, New Brunswick,

This Note shall be estimated of equal value with legal coin for the amount of Dollars, and shall be received by the Provincial Treasurer and all Officers who collect Daties, in payment thereof.

Commissioners. Provincial Treasurer. And the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to direct the printing or engraving of such Notes, and to superintend the filling up of the blanks, and to number and record the same.

3. The Notes issued under this Act, when signed and numbered by the Commissioners, shall be delivered to the said Treasurer, who shall countersign the the same, and be accountable for the Notes so deliver-

4. All Warrants on the Treasury for payments of money shall, at the option of the Treasurer, be paid. in legal coin or in the said Notes at their specified value; and such Notes shall again from time to time be received at the Treasury in payment of duties, at often as necessary. And such Notes shall also be received at their specified value by all Deputy Treasurers and other persons anthorized to receive Crown dues throughout the Province, when and as often as

due to the Crown. 5. Whoever shall forge or counterfeit any of the said Notes, or shall erase or alter the same, or shall produce any imitation of the same by any process of art, or shall tender in payment, utter, vend, exchange or barter any such altered, forged or counterfeited Note, or any imitation thereof, or any erased or altered Note, or shall knowingly demand to have the same exchanged or paid with intent to defraud, shall

be deemed to be guilty of forgery, and on conviction thereof shall suffer all the pains and penalties prescribed by law for such offences. 6. Any of the said Treasury Notes, if worn or defaced when received by the Treasurer, shall be retained by him; and when such Notes shall amount

thousand dollars, the Governor in Council may order and direct the Commissioners to destroy the same, and to receive from the Treasurer a like amount of blank Notes, which they shall number. sign, and deliver to the Treasurer, to be by him countersigned and issued, instead of the Notes so destroyed. 7. Such Notes shall be destroyed by the Commis-

sioners, in the presence of the Provincial Secretary and the Treasurer; and before destroying the said Notes a record or entry of the numbers, dates and amounts thereof, as far as practicable, shall be made in a Book to be kept for that purpose at the Treasury. 8. This Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's approbation be first hereunto had and

FREDERICTON, May 16. Woodstock Bank Incorporation Bill, capital \$60,-000 : Bill to provide increased assessment for maintaining Police force in St. Stephen; Bill to enable municipality of Carleton County to borrow money for County expenses on advance of assessment, and a bill establishing specified form for Parish accounts, agreed to in committee

Message from Council announced their concurrence in Bill to amend Portland local government act, and in B'll to incorporate St. Croix bridge company.

Hon, Mr. Smith introduced bill to repeal sewerage

act and to make other provisions. Discussion arose on motion of Secretary that rule be suspended and supply be taken up to morrow without further notice, opposition contending that Militia and other government measures should be first com-

Treasury Notes Bill committed. No opposition offered to principle of bill, except by McMillan, who pointed out danger that would arise from having irredeemable paper—amount to be issued 400,000 dollars in one, two, and three dollar notes, and to be legal tender only in payment of duties and taxes. Wilmot had no lears of Banks refusing these notes.

gress reported after adoption of five sections. Smith gave notice of resolution for appointment of delegates to confer in relation to Union of Maritime

If they do, the Provincial Treasurer will refuse their

paper and thus draw the gold from their vaults. Pro-

General Williams, the hero of Kars, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and is the guest of Dr. William Bayard.

The Board of Directors of Western Extension Railroad have resigned their trust in favor of the Government, so that the track is now clear for Mr. Anglin to proceed and redeem his pledges.

We learn from George G. Dix, Esq., of North Sidney, Cape Breton, who is spending a day or two in our city, that several American companies are coal mining at Sydney upon an extensive scale, and the returns are highly satisfactory. The same gentleman those who perform the ceremony from a burden, informs us that he and others are operating in a copper mine at Margaretville, Wilmot, N. S., and that the prospects for a rich yield are very flattering. The copper is of the very best quality and is abundant in

The Baptist cause in North Sidney, with which of public sentiment, to which all sooner or later in all Mr. Dix is connected, is progressing under the ministry of Rev. T. H. Porter. A personage is in prosubstance that while the opponents of the Govern- gress of erection, and indications of success are

> The Freeman of Tuesday quotes some remarks made in our last issue respecting railway extension, and facetiously adds :

"Money squandered" !!! Unless we much mistake, the Visitor was one of the papers that at one time accused the Freeman of envy, untruthfulness, rancour and many other crimes, because it told the people that money was squandered on that road, and tried to put a check on the waste. "Truth will out."

Can the Freeman confirm the above allegation ? If not be will please retract it !