## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 11, 1865.

## \$4,000 Wanted.

By whom? The Baptists of New Brunswick. For what purpose? To aid in sustaining missionaries in Sussex, Shediac, Cocaigne, Buctouche, Richibucto, Newcastle, Chatham, Blissfield, Doaktown, Ludlow, Bathurst, Flatlands, Dalhousie, St. Francis, Grand Falls, Woodstock, Richmoud, Springfield, New Zealand, Y. C., Grand and South Bays, Musquash, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Rockport, and various other places. Some of these districts are now occupied all the time efficiently by men faithful and true, who receive a portion of their support from the funds of the Board, others are partially supplied by assistance from the same source, and others have no Bantist ministry. \$1200 at least should be expended on I had not time to visit it. I must now pass over a host the home field during the assocational year ensuing. of buildings, public and private, without notice, for The sum of \$600 is surely not too much to ask the though they are viewed with interest by the tourist, churches of New Brunswick to give to send the gos- any description I could give of them would fail to do pel to the benighted heathen, who are passing to the | them justice. They must be seen to be appreciated. bar of God untaught and unsaved. For general and St. Giles' church, or cathedral, is a magnificent strucministerial education our churches ought to raise, as | ture, and for architectural attractions and excellence the smallest amount, \$1200. We have four young men now studying for the ministry, and this number octagonal lantern, exhibits those irregularities found must be doubled speedily if we are to keep pace with in the finest specimens of Gothic work." The the wants of our churches. Every young man, who is entirely dependent upon our beneficiary fund, will require \$100 per annum to barely live at our institutions. If we have eight of this class, it will take, therefore, \$800 per annum to sustain them. This would leave us only \$400 for purposes of general education; a small amount you will all say. Another nected with the weighing-beam or Tron which was thousand dollars could be most usefully appropriated formerly near its site, and from which the Church during the year to the establishment of Sabbath schools, and to the support of superannuated ministers. These several amounts as you readily perceive John Rob (1650) 'ane false informer of witnessess' when put together, make the \$4,000 named at the was ordained 'to be set upon the Trone, and his head of these remarks. You say this is a large sum lugg (ear) to be nailed to the Trone by the space of for the Baptists of this province to raise in one year. one hour, and thereafter to be dismissed." But are there not individual families belonging to our churches, who expend this amount each upon is an architectural curiosity, consisting of three themselves every year? Now divide and subdivide it rooms-the sitting-room, bed-room, and study. The amongst all our people and see what it is. In the interior is worth seeing as a specimen of a dwelling-Eastern Association we have 4,914 members, and in the Western 3,992, in all 8,906 members. Strike off the dead heads, and you leave us say 8000 in the tish Royalty, is a building of a quadrangular form, two Associations. Let our contributions from all with a court ninety-four feet square. "Its front is these, to the several objects named above, average flanked with double castellated towers, imparting to fifty cents each, and the full sum is made up. But | the building that military character which the events many of these people are poor, you say, and others of Scottish history have so often proved to have been are minors and cannot give. True, but there are other equisite in royal residences." ers upon whom God has showered his providential blessings so copiously, that they are able to are those of Queen Mary, some of which are said to give in sufficient measure to make up for all these remain nearly in the same state as when last occupied deficiencies. Some are as able to give a hundred dol- by that unhappy Princess. The cabinet where the lars as others are 25 cents, and they are held accountable to their Maker and Judge to give as He has prospered them. Says the good book, "A man is It is little if anything altered, and the floor near the judged according to that which he hath, and not ac- head of the stair bears visible marks of blood. The cording to that which he hath not." If some can tragical event occurred on the 9th of March 1566." give \$100, others can give \$75, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20,

Who will take it in hand and work it thoroughly? es alone, can apply it effectually to the necessities of by Mabense recently sent from Hampton Court. the case. We shall do what we can through the press and in the pulpit to bring our people up to the brethren generally heartily co-operate that the work ine orethren in the city are going to put their are going to put their shoulder to the wheel, and

MISSIONARY MEETINGS

are arranged to be held 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, 31st May. altogether in both city and country, and the work will go forward gloriously!

can do:-

A feeble church in this State, numbering not over contributing about one hundred dollars to charitable objects, and making a generous birth-day gift to their pastor, all within the last six months, have just made a contribution to the cause of foreign missions of in means, they yet have hearts to work and sacrifice for Christ. In addition to this they are endowed with a paster who understands that the surest means of blessing ourselves is to bless others. We comflock to all the friends of Christ.

# Edinburgh Correspondence.

NO. XXIX. EDINBURGH, August 1864.

Mr. EDITOR-I spent a few hours very pleasantly on THE CALTON HILL. The ascent is not difficult, and the prospect from the summit is most delightful. Reaching the top of the flight of steps, we passed on the left the graceful monument crected to the memory of Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy during the years 1785-1820. Close by are the Observatory and the monument to Professor Playfair. Nelson's Monument, "a structure more ponderous than elegant," stands on the summit of the hill. It serves a useful purpose in connection with the TIME BALL, which falls from the top of the flag-staff at one o'clock, and one of the Castle guns (connected with it by an electric wire) fires simultaneously. On another part of the hill are the twelve columns of the National Monument, intended to commemorate the heroes who fell at Waterloo. "The splendor of the projected building (which was to be a literal reproduction of the Parthenon) was worthy of so patriotic. a cause, but, unfortunately the architectural ambition of the projectors was far in advance of the pecuniary means at their disposal, and the monument, consequently remains unfinished." On the southern slope of the Calton Hill is the High School, the principal public Seminary of Edinburgh. "The business of the school is conducted by a Rector, four Classical Masters, Teachers of French and German, of Writing, Arithmetic, and Mathematics, and of Fencing and Gymnastics." A New Academy was founded in the northern suburbs of the city in 1823, where a large number of children of both sexes receive the benefit of a useful education, "either gratuitously or at a by the road side, stands Burns' Monument, which I entered for a small fee, and looked over some of the mere nominal cost." Opposite the High School, close nteresting memorials of the Poet.

EDINBURGH CASTLE stands at the head of Castle

the interior; but I had a fine view from the top, which is 383 feet above the level of the sea.

THE PARLIAMENT House has been appropriated

since the time of the Union for the meeting of the Supreme Courts. The great hall, (122 feet by 49 with a lofty roof of carved oak) is now used as the waiting room of the Advocates and other practitioners in the Courts, and is ornamented with statues and portraits of distinguished lawyers. The Advocates' Library adjoins the Parliament House, and contains "the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 150,000 volumes, and the manuscripts to 1700. The collection of Scottish poetry is exceedingly rare and curious, and amounts to nearly 400 vols. Of the manuscripts, the most valuable are those relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland." The Signet Library, also forms part of the Parliament House buildings, and contains 50,000 volumes; but but rarely excelled. "The spire, in the form of an Assembly Hall, the place of meeting for the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, also used as one of the city churches, occupies a prominent site on the Castle Hill. Its elegant spire is 241 feet high, and quite an ornament to the city. The Tron Church, I would not mention but for a curious tradition conderived its name. "To this Tron it was customary to nail false notaries and other malefactors by the ears.

The interesting house of John Knox, the Reformer, house of the sixteenth century.

HOLYROOD PALACE, the ancient residence of Scot-

"The most interesting apartments of the Palace unfortunate Rizzio was murdered adjoins the Queen's bedchamber, and had no entrance save through it.

The Picture Gallery is the largest apartment in the \$10, \$5 or \$1, according to their several abilities, Palace, measuring 150 feet long by 27 broad. Susand the cent, the mite will do its work and be re- pended on the walls are DeWitts fanciful portraits of membered in the great day of final investigation and 106 Scottish Kings "in a style of art truly barbar-Indeed they seemed to me more like carrica-But this scale, however good, will not work itself. tures than portraits. There are only four pictures in the whole Gallery possessing any merit-one of in the general rejoicing. But how evanescent is all The pastors, missionaries and deacons of our church- Mary, Queen of Scots, and three historical paintings

"In the olden time, many a scene of courtly gaiety has enlivered this hall. It is still the place giving point; but it is only in proportion as our for the election of the representative Peers of Scotland-ren'ringh Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Her present Majesty has rescued the Palace from the neglect into which it had fallen, by making it a place of occasional resi-

dence during the summer." The ABBEY of Holyrood House, on the north side of the Palace was founded in 1128 by David I., whose prodigal liberality to the clergy drew from James VI. the pithy observation that he was "a sair sanct for the Crown." The west front is in the "most beau-Let there be a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull ful style of early English," and the sculptured carcade, and rich variety of ornament in the doorway, are much admired. The windows are of the time of The Macedonian tells us what a weak church Charles I., and the tablet between the windows contains the following inscription: - BALSILICAM HANC, CAROLUS REX, OPTIMUS INSTRAVRAVIT, 1638. HE twenty-five members, and no one of them having a SHALL BUILD A HOUSE FOR MY NAME, AND I WILL ESproperty income sufficient to defray expenses, after TABLISH THE THRONE OF HIS KINGDOM FOREVER. Rising immediately from Holyrood is ARTHUR'S SEAT, the summit of which is 822 feet above the level of the sea. The name is supposed to be derived from more than forty dollars. Few in number, and feeble Arthur, the British Prince, who, in the end of the sixth century defeated the Saxons in this neighborhood. It is surrounded by an excellent carriage road. called the Queen's Drive, crossing the Park, and mend the example of this faithful pastor and his little | then taking the footpath leading past the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel along the summit of Salisbury Crags, we made the ascent without danger or difficulty. We were, of course, quite fatigued and "out of breath" by the effort—the day being excessively hot, but that was soon forgotten in the magnificient view which is commanded from that lofty eminence. Having satisfied ourselves with what could be seen from the top of Arthur's Seat, we descended by a shorter and more precipitous way, taking the nearest route for the city. Arriving in front of the Princess Street Gardens, the Band was discoursing sweet music, assisted (?) by the bagpipes, and thus ended the interesting excursions of the day. One more letter, Mr. Editor, will conclude the sketches of my European tour. J. C. HURD.

# For the Christian Visitor.

The Reason and the Contrast. Why do persons who entertain skeptical views of God, of his Son Jesus Christ, of the Holy Spirit, and of the immortality of the soul, and of its distinct and separate existence from the body after death, o. its sensible and conscious happiness or misery before the general judgment, why, I ask, do such persons gnore the dying testimony of both saint and sinner? I answer, because those who have embraced similar views or doctrines with themselves, have, upon their death-beds either renounced their skepticism altogether, or died, as the brute dieth, unconscious; as in entirely let alone of God! A striking and most alarming picture of whom has been drawn by the

"Like brutes they live, like brutes they die" Why will not the admirers of Voltaire admit that dying testimonies are undying evidences of a man's creed? Because he (Voltaire) declared in his last sickness that he was abandoned by God and man.

Why? Because Hobbes, another infidel, declared that if he had the whole world to dispose of, he would give it for a single day to live. And died with the declaration, "That he was taking a leap in the dark.'

alone either day or night.

Why? Because Lord Rochester, who, after living a number of years as a bold and unflinching defender Hill, on a rock, very high, and precipitous on one side. "It is one of the fortresses which by the Articles of Union are kept fortified." It is said to be the cidest part of the city, and the nucleus around which Edinburgh arose. "It consists of a series of irregular fortifications, and although, before the invention of gunpowder, it might be considered impregnation of the great God, and before him whom he was preparing to be judged, that from the bottom of his soul he detested and abhorred the whole course of his former wicked life. O remember, said he to a skeptical friend who visited him on his death bed, that you condemn God no more; and added, we have all been mistaken in our consoils and opinions—our persua-

30,000 stand of arms. Beyond this, I saw nothing of that when he was in danger, that he tasted so much hundred-pounders. The other day, under the shadow of the bitterness of death, that in the future he of St. Phillip's, I looked upon the grave of Calhoun.

should entertain doubts of his own creed. equality of the Son with the Father, and the necesty of a change of heart by the spirit and grace of God, and the separate existence of the soul after the death of the body, have seen their fellow disciples die, and invariably either with reason dethroned, or affirming positively with what feeble strength they could command, that their doctrines afforded thom

no light in the darkness of the valley before them. Why? Because others have declared in their last moments their fears with reference to the judgment. Why? Because of the great and unmistakable contrast afforded in the last words of the dying chil-

iren of God and those of skeptical views. But let men teach and preach what they will, the day of their death will confirm and establish either the truth or the fallacy of their doctrines. It is not possible to entertain unscriptural views of Jesus Christ either as it regards his divinity or his humatrying hour when earthly friends can no longer avail, or add comfort and consolation.

We must possess pure gospel views of the Messiah, we wish in our dying moments to say with the Apostle-"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernable were dissolved, we have a building of dod, an house not made with hands, eternal in the neavens." 2 Cor. v. 1. Or with the devout Psalmist. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Ps. xxiii. It is a living faith in Jesus as the Word, and that that Word was in the beginning, and that that Word was with God, and that that Word was God, that inspires the soul with the confidence and assurance of the Apostle when he said, "Therefore we are ded. Another guaranteed that he would wipe it all always confident, knowing that, whilst we are at up with his pocket handkerchief. Said Deacon H. to home in the body we are absent from the Lord: We me, "Ah, we didn't understand the North," Yes, are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent | that's it, they didn't understand, and they have paid from the body, and to be present with the Lord." 2 dearly for their ignorance. Cor. v. 6, 8. That the Apostle teaches here in the plainest form of speech concetvable, first a union existing between the soul and the body, and that so at a story which I have the best reason for believing long as this union was maintained, there would be to be true. A young man was travelling in this state an absence from the Lord; and second, that so soon and "put up" at the habitation of one of the counas that union was dissolved, there would then be a try whites. "What kind of sweetening will you presence with the Lord, is beyond the domain of have for your tea, long or short?" said he. My doubt to those who, with Paul, have believed in the Lord to the salvation of the soul. And this is the whereupon the hostess bit off a lump of sugar and idea so noble and so exalting in its nature which en- put it into his tea. The other concluded to take long ables the ransomed of the Lord to exclaim, as the sweetening, whereupon she put her finger into the curtain is raised and eternity salutes their enraptured | molasses cup, and then into the teacup, and stirred it vision-" Vain world adieu!

Thanks be unto God for the faith which assures me, as one of his unworthy disciples, that my thinking, reflecting, reasoning, deliberating spirit cannot Friday next. entombed beneath the clods of the old church yard, and that death is but the stroke which separates the body from the soul, and that while the former is in companionship with worms, the latter is enjoying glory in the presence of Jesus.

"O blessed hour, O welcome day, When Christ shall take my soul away." B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY.

# For the Christian Visitor.

Correspondence from New Hampshire.

HILL, N. H., May 4th, 1865. DEAR EDITOR-Having arrived at this place and had a little time to look around, I now sit down to fulfil my promise. We had quite a pleasant trip to Portland, with but one exception to myself. The state-rooms were all taken up, and I had to take a common birth. About midnight I was aroused by some one searching my person. The wretch apologised by saying he thought it was an old acquaintince, and he was waking him up. I felt very much like putting him to sleep, if the necessary means had been at hand. We called at Eastport on our way. The news of Gen. Lee's surrender had just reached them. It was a day of great national joy; the stars and stripes were floating in the air from the top of nearly every building, and all seemed to participate earthly pleasure. Ere the week closed their Chief Magistrate was assassinated, and the nation was clothed in mourning. The flags drooped at half-mast. the symbol of death hung at the doors and windows of shops and private dwellings, the church bells tolled, and the big tear was seen standing in the eye the South, expressed the deepest regret, and it evident that the President's death is having a tendency to soften the bitter feeling existing between the two political parties in the North

We were two days coming from Portland here. entered the Hygenie cure the next day, and the doctor commenced putting me through a watery ordeal. The Institute is capable of accommodating about thirty-five or forty persons, and is usually full luring the summer months. There are fourteen patients in attendance at present. They are allowed to eat but twice a day; their diet consists of vegetaoles and fruits, with a very small quantity of animal ood, twice or three times a week. The food is all repared in the simplest manner, without salt or buter, and but very little sweet. The charges are all very high, and it must be one of the most moneymaking systems in Yankeedom. The patients pay from \$8 to \$10 per week, according to the rooms they occupy. In addition to that, they are required o find two sheets, two blankets, six towels, and pay for their light, fuel, and washing, which amount to about \$1.50 more per week. I do not expect to remain here more than four or five weeks longer—the expense of keeping a family in this place is so very great. We shall probably slide over into Canada.

Provisions, and most everything that one has to ouy, are up to famine prices. Beef, pork, and mutton are worth from 18 to 25 cents per pound, according to the quality and cut you take; flour is \$13 per bairel; tea, \$1.75 per lb.; brown sugar, 20c. per lb.; hav sold last winter for \$40 per ton, and straw for \$20. A good horse for the road and work is worth from \$800 to \$400; a common yoke of working oxen is worth \$300 and upwards; cows are worth from \$75 to \$100, and everything else in about the same ratio. The taxes are truly enormous, and yet the people seem to submit cheerfully to them. The taxes in N. H. this year for town, county, schools, and State amount to \$3.62 on every \$100 worth of property, whether personal or real estate. The poll tax is \$8.68. In addition to the above, there are the national taxes, which are neither few nor small. Every retail merchant has to pay \$10 per annum for the privilege of doing business; lawyers must pay \$10 per year to be allowed to practice, and doctors the same; pedlars have to pay from \$15 up to \$50, according to the business they do; hotel keepers pay \$5 for their license, and \$20 additional if they sell iquor. Any person owning a carriage worth over \$50 has to pay \$1 per year. A magistrate, for the privilege of writing deeds and transacting the business connected with the office, must pay \$10 per year. Builders and contractors are taxed \$25 for license. And so the system of taxing goes on until it embraces all branches of business, great and small.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have written about as much as you will care to put into your paper, and perhaps more. I intended to have said something bout the state of religion, but must reserve that for another time. I think my health is improving slowly. The other members of the family are all well, except my youngest son, who is very sick, we fear unto death. May the Lord prepare us for whatever in his providence awaits us. Please send me the Visitor for three weeks in succession after you get this, and also the one for this week, and then stop them until I can tell you where to direct for the future. We did not know we should miss it so much.

# Yours in gospel bonds, E. F. Foshay.

Correspondence from the Seat of War. Charleston, S. C., April 12th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR,-The bright, beautiful spring is here all its loveliness and beauty. The roses are in ful loom, and the air is fragrant with delicious odors his, I think, must have been a beautiful city in the days of its prosperity. If it is so attractive now amid its ruins, what must it have been in other days? Business is brisk, vesseis now begin to crowd the harbor; all things look very differently from what they did when I first entered the city. Even "shell-town," or Gilmore's town, as the negroes used to call the lower half of the city, is beginning to be patched up. I have become accustomed to the shelly holes in the chirch in which I preach, and to the holes in the side-walks. By the way those shells did some things very recklessly. I saw where one had gone through the organ of a Baptist church, another into a monumental slab near the pulpit, and another had penetrated the grave of the Rev. Dr. Furman, one of its former pastors. More than one fine organ has been smashed by the shells, and bones from almost every graveyard in the city have been acuttared over the grave and force from the grave been acuttared over the grave and force from the grave and force from the grave and force from almost every graveyard in the city have been acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave and force from the grave acuttared over the grave acuttared over the grave acute from the grave acute from the grave from the g

He lies amid the rulus which the carrying out of his Why? Because modern infidels, who deny the principles has brought upon the city. His epitaph is read at every street corner, is written, in fact, on all the south.

A slave prison was visited by me and my friend. Enclosed are a few leaves from a maple grove in a Charleston slavepen. I saw the barred windows, the great heavy bolts, the bins for their raw corn. Gilmore's shells have let daylight into the old bastile by tearing out a gable end. The old mart where slaves were sold is now occupied by mule-waggons.

The are some union people here-true union, some

A friend of mine from Picton, N. S., who has been here during the war, said he was present when the ordinance of secession was passed. The signers would not all use one pen-each would take his own from his pocket, and write his name, intending to transmit the pen, doubtless, to his posterity. A looker-on said: "I would give a thousand-I would nity, and at the same time enjoy his presence in the give FIVE THOUSAND dollars to have the privilege of signing my name to that paper." I think some who signed it would now give much more to have their names erased.

Mr. Yeadon who offered \$10,000 for Butler's head, has confessed himself in the wrong. He is now in

the Lunatic Asylum. The people here I pity. I know of some worth a hundred thousand dollars, who now carry home on their backs rice, drawn from public stores; and women too at that. I am feeding a young man who before was worth \$30,000; he is now here without a

Some of these people have been very much misled. One of the prominent secessionists said he would drink all the blood that would be shed, if they sece-

People in the interior are very ignorant of what is going on, and of the facts of the day. I was amused friend with me said he would take short sweetenings, round.

The flag which was fired upon four years ago is to be replaced by Major Anderson on Fort Sumpter, on

Charleston, S. C., April 17th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR,-Last Friday was a great day here. Hundreds of visitors were on from the North. The city was alive with excitement. At 10 a. M., the steamers were in readiness to take us to Fort Sumpter. Seats and decorations had been prepared; and hundreds of army and navy officers, with invited guests, were anxiously awaiting the appearance of the orator-Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. At last he came. Prayer was offered amid the amens of hundreds. The "old flag" which was lowered four years ago, was then taken from its hiding place and attached to the rope. Maj. Gen. Anderson delivered a brief and impressive address. The tears were rolling over the old hero's cheeks. He then proceeded to raise the flag to its place. Such a scene I never expect to witness again on earth. Every heart was moved; I think there was scarcely a person there who did not weep. Then the air was rent with cheers; then the cannons boomed. Every fort that fired on Sumpter four years ago, saluted the flag, and so did all the vessels in the harbor. I stood on the parapet and witnessed the whole, with emotions not to be described. What increased the depth of the feeling manifested by all, was the reception that ng of the news that Lee and his army had sur-

The next day there was a large meeting which called out thousands of blacks and whites. George Thompson of England, Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, Theodore Tilton and William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist, were among the speakers. Such a meeting I had never seen, and can never see again, for the circumstances can never occur again. All who spoke gave all the glory to God.

After the meeting the colored children, singing dghn Brownchies escorted the speakers to the Charleston Hotel. Henry Ward Beecher preached on Sunday to three or four thousand people. Only think! Garrison, Beecher, Thompson and Tilton speaking here in this city. What changes four years have wrought.

P. S.-The news of the death of President Lincoin has been received!! It creates the most profound sensation.

#### For the Christian Visitor Correspondence from Gagetown.

When I heard the announcement of the death of David Estabrooks, which event occurred on the 11th of last month, I said how true. "The old must die, the young may." He was the Son of Charles and Hannah Estabrooks. He lived from childhood in the parish of Canning, dwelt in kindness with his parents. brothers and sisters, beloved by his young associates and endeared to clinistian society. At the early age of twelve he was led to view the Saviour as the sinner's only friend; his mind at that time became aroused, through the instrumentality of Brother Rev. W. D. Fitch, and he ceased not to strive until Christ showed him the beauties of redeeming grace and dying love. He was one of the twenty-nine that was paptized in the beautiful river St. John, by Revs. A. B. Earl, W. D. Fitch, P. O. Rees, J. Magee and W. M. Edwards, on Sunday, 24th Oct., 1858, a scene long to be remembered with feelings of pleasure, joy and gratitude: from that time until his death, he was a member of the Cauning Church. He died at the age of 25. His lingering illness was borne with patience, but at last he fell-

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep, From which none ever wakes to weep, A calm and undisturbed repose, Unbroken by the last of wees." Yours, &c. Gagetown, April 26th, 1865.

For the Christian Visitor

Correspondence from Grand Falls. DEAR EDITOR-Death is doing his work in this place. Last Tuesday I received the word that George Estabrooks, son of brother E. Estabrooks, Grand Falls, was killed. I hastened to the house and found it true: George had been suddenly called to meet his God. Bro. Estabrooks had just borne the body of his son to the house. He was killed by the falling of a tree. The father was present, and saw the tree fall on him; he ran to him, but there were no signs of life-death had done his work quickly. He was a good boy, tifteen years of age. May God support the afflicted parents in this the hour of need.

On Wednesday morning the little town of Grand Falls was aroused at the cry of "fire!" in our streets. Between three and four o'clock fire was discovered in the Custom House, adjoining the residence of Dr. C. Currier, which, with several out-houses, were burned. The origin of the fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. It is to be hoped the guilty party may be found and punished. We have a number of persons up here who pay no regard to God's holy day, and where such are, we must expect fire

I have nothing special to report in connexion with the Church of Christ in this place. We are trying to worship God, trusting in his promises that the word shall not return void." Our meetings on Sabbath are well attended. The brethren are talking of commencing to build a house for God this summer. We need one very much. Our Sabbath school is doing nicely. We have just received our new Library. If any of the Sabbath school scholars in St. John would collect some of the Sabbath school papers which they have read, and send them to the Sabbath school at Grand Falls, I would be much pleased. and the little boys and girls would be happy to recofee them from their friends in the city. I have a od apportunity of distributing tracts or papers to tle boys and girls who never go to Sabbath school ours truly, W. A. J. BLAKEST.

For the Christian Visitor.

As a subscriber and reader of the Visitor from its ommencement, permit me to make a few remarks through its columns in reply to your correspondent "Charity" of last Thursday's issue, and first I do not approve of fictitious names appended to communica tions in Religious Journals. In his first paragraph he says, the danger which threatened our Province has passed away, &c.: "that the people contending against fearful odds, the sophistry of nearly all our orators, and the potent influence of money, &c., has decided against the scheme by overwhelming majorities." I can permit Mr. Charity to enjoy his opinion, if he has one, and I request of him to state to the public any one assertion of any one of those orators which is founded on a false basis. I perceive that Mr. Charity does not yet understand that this a poor Province, not for want of national resources, but for want of a patriotic local Government. Such a one as would devise means of giving our own people as well as emigrants employment, and thus save to the Province the control over our own public works, mines, minerals, &c., all of which are now being absorbed by Capitalists of the United States, whither our people as well as emigrants are flying for employment. One word on the sophistry spoken of by Mr. Charity, and I must say that all the sophistry I have neard is on the anti side of the question.

The great Anti orator of Dorchester stated in his ecture in Harvey the 25th Feb., that our sailors would be taken to man the gunboats on the Canadian Lakes to the number of 30,000, which, with many other frightful things too fictitious to enumerate, has no foundation in fact, and the result has been, through fright, money, and other agencies, to create a maddened mob, the results of which Mr. Charity boasts of as saving our Province from danger.

ISAAC TURNER. Yours, &c.

Harvey, A. C., April 5, 1865.

For the Christian Visitor Mr. Epror - I wish to inform you concerning our some disease. Diphtheria, for the first time, of which Moses's family, and one in Capt. John Keay's. The first three were attended by a gentleman from had been sick some six days, when they sent for Father Walker, he having visited the Island on a former occasion of sickness or mortification of the foot and leg of Mr. Thomas Chaffery, which he cured, the Island, was persuaded to come and do what good he could. The young woman that he visited first was not expected to live; after treatment she seemed III. A report of the Board will be read. to get better, but congestion set in and carried her of on the eleventh day. He also treated five other cases, and they sail seem to be doing well at present. Father Walker has been with us for fifteen days, going from house to house late and early, praying and administering medicine to the sick, preaching occasionally; although so blind he cannot see to read, but is getting others to read for him. He now intends returning to St. John as soon as possible to have his eye operated upon. We hope that God will restore to him his sigh that he may yet be useful in doing good.

Yours truly, WM. H. CHAFFERY. Indian Island, May 1st, 1865.

## Progress of the City Churches.

The special services in the Baptist churches of th City and Portland, held during the winter and spring, have been attended with pleasing results. Brussels Street Church has added by baptism since the meetings commenced, 13; Germain Street, 15; Leinster Street, 16; Portland, 23-in all 67. We spent the ast Sabbath with Elder Cady in Portland. Preach ing at 11 A. M., Sabbath school concert at 2 P. M., baptism of five believers at 4: preaching at 6, after which, reception of eleven candidates, and of the Lord's supper administered. It was indeed a day of deep and abiding interest. The Lord is doing great things for Zion, whereof we are glad.

PERSONAL -- Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., has accepted unanimous call to the Hopeweit Church, and has entered upon his labors. He has a great and good work before him, and we pray God to give him a rich harvest of souls. He wishes his papers and letters addressed to Hopewell, A. C.

In a recent note from Rev. Dr. Tupper he remarks-" It will be pleasing to you to learn that our meetings, to which I referred in my last letter. issued favorably-thirty-three have been baptized at Stronach Mountain, and two restored. A happy change is manifest among the people. Our conference in Tremont on Saturday, the 29th ult., was a delightful season. Three persons were received by letter, and two for baptism. These were baptized

Rev. S. W. DeBlois, of Wolfville, informs the Messenger that, in addition to many acts of generosity on the part of his people, under circumstances which made them peculiarly acceptable, they have recently made him a donation of \$140!

We are informed that the revival in his church during the winter, added some sixty persons to its membership. When churches treat their ministers' with affectionate regard and true christian sympathy, they may expect the divine blessing upon his labors.

Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts for 1864, are received, from which we learn that the Revenues of the Province from the 1st November, 1863, to the 31st October, 1864, amounted to one million six hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and seventeen cents.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick, has come to hand. It has been prepared with a good deal of care by Jas. G. Stevens, E.q., Secretary, and contains valuable information regarding the progress of Agriculture in the several Counties in the Province.

The Annual Report of the Post Office Department of New Brunswick, for 1864, is upon our table. It shows the net Postal receipts for the year to be \$50,046.50, an increase over the previous year of \$3,925.38. The expenditure was \$71,974.111. In 1856 there were 38 Post Offices, and 208 Way Offices; In 1864 there were 42 Post Offices, and 325 Way Offices. The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year was \$32,216.83. The number of letters posted was 794,128, and the number of newspapers 2,059,627. The number of letters registered was 8,490. There were no registered letters lost during the year, and the number not registered lost, or their contents abstracted, was thirteen. Registration subjects to so many checks that loss becomes almost impossible. The money order system is found to be a great success, and arrangements have been made with the Imperial authorities, also Canada, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, for the exchange of money orders. This will be found highly advantageous. Orders on the United Kingdom not exceeding £2, transmitted for 25 cents; on Canada, Nova Scotia, or P. E. Island, not exceeding £5, for 25 cents. The charge in all cases corresponds with the amounts remitted.

inst. They were present Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Cady, Garner, Bill and Spencer, and brethren Everett, Sceley, Barteux, Gabel, and Masters. The Corresponding Secretary communicated some facts relative to Bro. Hopper, and the field he occupies, viz: Lower Sussex and Shediac, after which the motion aid on the table at the April meeting was taken up and the motion to give to Bro. Hopper \$100 for one year, to aid him in preaching the Gospel in those fields, was carried.

Bro. Evans for aid for Sabbath School at Shedia Voted to appropriate \$10 from same fund

Extracts of a letter from Bro. Crawley at St. Andrews was read. Read letter from Bro. Hickson, given report of labour performed at Newcastle, Miramichi, since the meeting of the Western Association. The report is highly encouraging. He has had hap-tism every month, and sixty-three (63) have been added to the Church by baptism during that time. The good work is still progressing. New fields are opening up, and the call for more labour is very urgent. The report was received and six months appropria.

tion (\$25) voted to be paid.

A communication was read from Bro. Joseph C. Bleakney, giving a report of four months labour at Richmond Station, and asking aid for Woodstock and Richmond. The appropriation for Richmond \$10 was voted to be paid; and a motion submitted to appropriate \$60 to the fields. But for want of funds motion was carried to lie on the table for one month noping by that time the increase in the funds would be sufficient to warrant the appropriation. A letter was received from Dr. Sporden relative to

Bro. Elijsh Corey, who is studying at the Seminary. The Corresponding Secretary laid before the Board the case of Bro. Williams, who wishes to obtain further education that he may be better prepared to preach the Gospel. Corresponding Secretary was authorized to obtain further information from Bro. Williams in reference to his future plans. Extracts of a letter from Bro. Steadman were read.

The Chairman of Committee on public meetings &c., reported arrangements for holding public meeting in the different churches are being completed, and will be published in the Visitor.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Leinster Street. first Monday in June at 8 o'clock P. M. J. E. MARSTERS, R. Sec'y.

The American Bible Union has made arrangements for holding a Special Meeting in St. Louis. Mo. on Saturday the 20th of May next, in the Meetlittle Island. We have been visited with that loath- ing House of the Fourth Baptist Church (Rev. A. C. Osborne's), on the corner of Twelfth and North Marthere has been four deaths. Three in Mr. Robert ket Streets. The exercises will commence at halfpast nine o'clock, A. M., and continue (with the usual intermissions) through the day and evening. The Lubecok, and died. The fourth one was taken and following speakers have been invited, and nearly all of them are positively engaged : Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., President; Rev. Geo. W. Eston, D. D., President of Madison University; Rev. D. R. Campbell, D. D., President of Georgetown University; Rev. who after hearing of the dreadful raging of the disease on D. Pat. Henderson, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. George C. Lorrimer, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Alfred N. Gilbert, New York ; Rev. William W. Everts, D. D., Chicago,

## Secular Department.

## COLONIAL.

St. John is clamorous for Western Extension The Courier, News, Globe, Telegraph, and Journal. call upon Mr. Anglin, in ringing utterances, to fulfil his pledge at the hustings and after the election, that he "would support no Government that would not undertake Western Extension as a Government work." Mr. Anglin says the Company formed under the Presidency of Mr. Wright, stands in the way, and asks for time. The answer is, that he knows Messrs. Wright and Parks, who went to England to raise the "needful" to build the road, were defeated in their object by the triumph of the Anti-confederation party in the elections; that he knows the Company is virtually defunct, and therefore he ought not to delay taking hold of the matter as a Government measure. But the chieftain pleads for time, and intimates that if they will have patience he will redeem all his pledges.

For ourselves we must confess that we should very much prefer that Western Extension, and all other extensions of railways in New Brunswick, should be built by a company or companies, under the Subsidy Act. Private companies bring out the resources and

energies of the people in a way that a Government senate and then they can haild roads and work them for nearly half the expense. The cost of the Shediac and the St. Andrews reads are distinct illustrations of this fact. Every time we pass over the former and observe the beautiful level country through which it passes for more than three-fourths of the distance we find it difficult to imagine how so much money could have been squandered in its erection. Looking at the matter from this stand point, we

would say give us Western Extension, if possible, under the subsidy act; but if this cannot be done, then let no time be lost in building the road wholly upon the credit of the province. No Government can long resist the determination of the people to have this extension of the E. & N. A. Railway.

# LEGISLATURE.

No very stirring event has occurred up to this date in the legislation of our wise men at Fredericton; but we are hoping they will do something good and great before long. The length of their political existence depends upon their acts. FREDERICTON, May 9. Mr. Coram introduced a bill to amend the Water

and Sewerage Law of St. John and Portland; a bill to amend the law abolishing the Fishery Draft on the Western side of the harbor; a bill relating to debt and property of the corporation of St. John. Mr. Anglia brought in a petition of 700 inhabitants of St. John praying for the repeal of the law abolishing the Fishery Draft; also a bill for the conveyance of property in St. John,

The bill to amend the local government of the Parish of Portland, and the bill to amend to local government of the Parishes of Simonds, Lancaster, and St. Martins was agreed to.

Mr. McMillan presented a petition against the return of Mr. Hutchinson, on the grounds of bribery A lengthy debate took place on Mr. Gilbert's resolution for giving away alternate lots of Crown Land

to actual settlers, which is still before the House, Gilbert withdrew resolution for settlement of Crown Following Bills from St. John brought in :- Bill relating to paved side walks; bill to amend West

Side public ball act; bill to amend law relating to sewerage; bill to authorize an assessment by Corporation for certain purposes; bill to enable Corporation to improve the ferries; bill to grant certain privileges to former members of the Fire Department; bill to amend charter of St. John in relation to local elections; bill to amend law relating to City Court; also petitions from Corporation St. John against bill be-fore House relating to King street Carleton extension,

and against taxing City for Indiantown improve-ments, and against bill for abolition of ward elections. The Provincial Secretary submitted the Financial Statement, showing the total expenditure in 1864 of \$649,468 -\$12,000 above estimate surplus. On hand \$94,000. Estimated expenditure for 1865, \$693,820; increase in Militia appropriation of \$20,000. In interest on ordinary debt there will be an increase of \$7,000, and on Rullway debt of \$40,000; there is an estimated reduction of \$18,000 in Legislative expenses, and of \$3,000 in Post Office experses, which are chief items.

Estimated income for 1865, \$694,820.
Attorney General brought in a bill relating to

steam navigation.

Bill providing for payment of Grand Jurors and bill to amend law relating to Post Office postponed

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT St. MARTINS.— Two boys named David McCumber aged 19, and George Capes, 16, while-endeavouring to take a boat from one creek to another, late in the afternoon of April 19th, were blown off. Strange to say, no effort was made to save them. It was a small leaky The N. B. B. Home Missionary Society held a effort was made to save them. It was a small leaky special meeting in Germain Street Vestry, on the 8th boat, with a small sail, and only one oar. Both men boat, with a small sail, and only one oar. Both men and means were on hand to save their lives, the two packets were in the creek at the time, and the tide lavorable. If Mr. Carson (the owner and Captain of one of the packets,) had been present, he would have gone after them. The managers of the other packet were present, but made no effort to go, neither gave any encouragement to those who volunteered to go. It is clearly evident the uoys could have been saved, if any reasonable effort had been put forth. But no human aid came to their rescue. What must they have thought, when they saw none come to their help in the hour of danger, as the dark night begin to clear upon tham. There is a fearful responsibility