THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 4, 1867.

The Appeal Below,

dear brethren, is uttered in the kindest feeling, and with the very best intentions on the part of your fel low-laborers in the City. We do most deeply feel that a great work is committed to the Baptists of thi rising country, and that weighty responsibilities reupon us as a section of the redeemed family. The work and these responsibilities demand the thorough consecration of all we have and are to Him who laid down His life for us. If we faithfully discharge ou duty, souls will be saved through our instrumentali ty: if through negligence, indifference, or covetous ness we fail to do it, souls will be eternally lothrough this unpardonable failure, and their bloowill be required at our hands. See Ezek. 23d Chap On the watchmen the solemn responsibility rests o guiding their people in the path of duty. Some o our brethren, we are happy to learn, are inaking hopeful exertions in the way of collecting funds, an we trust that the association will testify to the fideli ty of all. Personal application to each member u the Church and congregation only can ensure suc cess. Permit us to suggest that it may be well t read the following circular from the pulpit on th Lord's Day. It will tend to strengthen any appea that may be made by the pastor. "Union is strength."

To the Baptist Churches of New Brunswick-DEAR BRETHREN :- Will you permit us to speak : few words to you in behalf of our Missionary Union Society in this Province ?

You are aware that this organization of our deno. mination embraces six distinct objects, and that the contributions made to the Union, are, by your own arrangement, divided as follows :---

Out of every dollar

40 cts. for Home Missions ; 121 cts. for Foreign Missions : 15 cts. for Ministerial Education : 121 cts. for General Education ; 10 cts. for Sabbath-schools ; 10 cts. for Infirm Minister's Fund

But any Church, or individuals, sending funds to the Society, may designate the object to which such funds are to be appropriated, and they will be applied as the donors request.

It is a matter for sincere rearet if not for anxious solicitude, that our Benevolent Enterprizes are very inadequately supported. Have we not reason to fear that our Divine Master is displeased with our meagre offerings to a cause to which we owe so much ? We cannot hope to fulfil our mission, as a denomination, either at home or abroad, with the small offerings we are now yearly making to the objects of Christian Benevolence. Let us, dear brethren, awake to the duty of contributing to the cause of Christ, according to His claims upon us. The membership of our Churches, in this Province, is over 9000 souls, But one cent, each week in the year, from the members of our Churches, would make a sum of about \$5000. Surely no one is so poor as not to be able to do that much. But we are under obligation to do according "as God hath prospered " us. Last year but a fraction over \$1700 came into the Union,

Another Associational year is near its close, our Annual Report will soon be rendered, but to meet the urgent demands of the present year, our Treasurer ds. Will you not AT ONCE respond to this necessity, and forward your yearly offering GOD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER." GEO. A. MACNUTT. I. E. BILL, G. M. W. CAREY. E. C. CADY. St. John, N. B. June, 1867.

people, and it will be in the future just what they are pleased to make it. In the hands of a sober, intelligent, frugal, industrious and religious people, it must soon become prosperous and mighty. In the highest sense, this is England's first born child. May the infant learn useful lessons of instruction from the mistakes and defects of her grand old mother, and strive to imitate her in all that is wise, and virtuous, annoble and good. God save Victoria ! Heaven smil. upon the " New Dominion !"

For the Christian Visitor. Permanency in the Pastoral Office.

No. 5.

Having considered some of the special cases in which the Pastoral connection may be properly ter minated, we now proceed to show why it should be continued

And first, the Word of God gives intimations that the relation in question should be permanent. W have no positive precept to guide us in this matter ; but an argument of no small value may be found in the custom among the primitive churches: Wherever the Apostles planted churches, they ordained Elders. or Pastors over those churches, and these Elders, or Pastors, seem to have continued in their respective positions without change or interruption. We newhere find any intimation that these ministers passe. from one locality to another to assume the duties of the pastoral office in some other church. There wer Evangelists, or Missionaries, or Itinerant Preachers, whose labors were extended to new and unoccupied fields, and who also rendered assistance t small and feeble bands of Christians strugglin, against the heathen corruptions by which they wer endangered, or the mischievous heresies insinuate by certain Judaizing propagandists. But those why were set apart to the Pastoral office, to train and guard the churches organised by the Apostles seem to have remained permanently in their respective fields. The Pastors of the early churches, so far an we can learn from Scripture and history, were or dained to the specific work of "feeding the flock o God." Such being the design of this office, it was necessary, to some extent, to make it permanent, and we have no hint of its being transferred from one to another of the " Episkopous," or overseers ; and this design of the Pastoral office supplies our next argument for its permanency.

If observation does not deceive us, mistaken views prevail in regard to the design and duties of the Pastoral relation. The great work of the Pastor, as learned from the sacred oracles, and as propounded by our leading theological instructors, is not to make, additions to the Church-though that is by no means, to be overlooked in preaching the gospel-but to edify and establish the Christian brotherhood in all gospel truths, in all spiritual graces and virtues, in all religious toils and enterprizes for the promotion a Christ's Kingdom among men at home and abroad. We are here reminded of the well chosen words of a theological professor, who had himself been a successful Pastor for twenty years over one church. He was addressing a class of young men just completing their course of professional studies, and about to enter the work of the ministry. In the course of his address he said : " My young brethren, we counsel you that the work of the minister of Christ is to build up the Church-that he is the best minister who does the most, by God's help and blessing, to build up the Church committed to his charge; and that this building up the Church consists not so much in increase of members, as in the development of character. Inspiration itself gives a no more exalted idea of the work of the ministry than thistruly to build up the Church of God, that it may attain the perfection for which it was designed. A very different thing is this from merely adding to the numbers of the Church ; a very different thing is it from merely achieving a reputation as a 'pulpit orator,' or an 'elegant scholar,' or a ' fine writer,' or a 'learned man,'" This counsel is abundantly supported by the Holy Scriptures, and confirmed by the fruits of every ministry which has shaped itself in accordance with the idea contained in that counsel. The conversion of souls, it must be repeated, is never to be lost sight of for one moment in the ministrations of the pulpit. But the conversion of souls, so far as human instrumentalities are connected with that result, depends very largely upon the character and co-operation of the churches. When a true Church of Christ, "the pillar and ground of the truth," is soundly instructed in the doctrines of the gospel, is animated by the purifying and ennobling spirit of these doctrines, is lovingly united, firmly established, promptly and orderly disciplined, and the membership, in their various and appropriate spheres of Obristian activity, are scripturally, sincerely and prayerfully toiling for the honor of Christ and the promotion of His cause -then and there the conversion of souls is sure to follow. God's Spirit will work. with and through such a church. Its pulpit will be invested with power, though occupied by ordinary ability. But numerical enlargement, without proper culture and training, without Scriptural principles binding the members together in sentiment and sympathy, is likely to become a mere conglomerate instead of a Christian Church. It may speedily die by a suicidal stroke; or, if it continue, it will have only a distracted existence, bearing the name, but having neither the character nor the commission of a Church of Christ. Now, if these views are correct, how extensive and esponsible is the work of him who enters upon the duties of the Pastoral office. His work in any church is a life-work. The longest pastorate is too short for the task assigned it. It will take all the mental ability, all the acquisitions of knowledge and experience, all the time and strength of the most pious and capable man in the ministerial ranks. Let him do his utmost, his work will always be in advance of him; and this would be true even if there were but few or no additions to his flock from the conversion of souls. In such a work as this, what can the most industrious man accomplish in two or three years? In that time he hardly begins the most essential part of his mission. The development of christian cha-racter-the training which every pastor should aim to conduct in the ranks of christian believers -- the upbuilding of the Church, as an organization which is to become " the pillar and ground of the truth," are objects that cannot be gained suddenly, or by a few spa modic efforts, however vigorous. Such kind of progress is everywhere, and always slow.

concerned, we think we may say that all hostility to enable it to cope with other Acadamies belonging to press, and freedom of religious worship. He is also the Union is rapidly dying out, and that the general the different religious bodies in the United States. opposed to slavery, and through his influence it has determination on the part of all parties is to give the Believing the reasons for endowing it are as applica- received its death blow. Last year a law was passed "Dominion" a fair, manly trial. This is just and ble to our own Institution as to the one in New that every child born within the empire is free, and noble. This infant nation, that comes into existence London, I give them from the Watchman and Re in twenty years the cursed system becomes extinct. unstained by human gore, legitimately belongs to the Rector for the benefit of the thoughtful among Pro. I mention these things to show that a Missionary vincial Baptists :--

Those young men, especially, whose love of learnng or seilse o duty impels them to seek a liberal education, are drawn irresistibly to the larger schools; for in these they find associates who are animated by the same love of knowledge, are pursuing the same course of study, and are looking forward to the same public life-work. Hence the great number of men who have prepared for college at "Meridan" and "Exeter," N. H., and at " Philips Academy," in Andover, Mass., and the vast power which these well-endowed schools have wielded. Hitherto the Baptists of New England have had no academy under their control toking rank with these Brunswick Baptists were fully alive to this matter, noble institutions. The school at New London has perhaps approached their standard as nearly as any but has failed to reach it for want of a suitable en-

dowment. In consequence of this, many young men of Baptist parentage have resorted to Meridan, Exeter, of Andover, to prepare for college. Some of them have been converted in these academies, and by the silent yet powerful influence broncht to bear on their God." minds, have been led to waive their objections to infant sprinkling as a substitute for Christian baptism and to connect themselves with churches upholding that error. Others have been led by attachment to some of their classmates, and by the praise which was lavished upon Dartmouth, or Amherst, or Yale, to enter one of those colleges in preference to Brown or Waterville (now Colby University.) Thus for want of preparatory schools of the highest excellence, our colleges have lost a large number of students who would otherwise have resorted to them, But this has not been the only loss to the denomination and to the cruse of truth. Young men have been taught in college to undervalue the simple faith of their parents, and to believe that a less " morbid conscience," a less scrupulous adherence to the plain word of the New Testament, is enough for them, since it is enough for their wise and revered teachers and for their beloved companions in study. Many an able man has entered the pedobaptist ministry by reason of the social atmosphere which enveloped him at the time of his conversion in college. He has been led away from the truth, not by direct argument or persuasion, but by the more subtle and potent influence of association.

And this is not all. There are those who, while retaining their belief, of Baptist principles, are borne along from the academy to the college, and from the college to the theological seminary, until they have completed their studies for the ministry, without entering a school supported by their own denomination, or establishing any connections of personal sympathy and interest with those who are to be their official companions in the work of life. This ought not so to be. It tends to weaken our colleges and theological seminaries, by alienating from them the honor and support which is necessary to their highest usefulness. It tends to isolation in the ministry, causing one to feel that he is almost alone among his brethren, and that he is making a great sacrifice of social position and happiness by remaining in the Baptist ranks. And so it tends to weaken and inefficiency.

If this be so-and the writer has presented more than a sober statement of facts-it is plain that our prosperity as a body of Christians charged with. the assertion of important truth, depends very greatly on the support which is given to such schools as the one at New London. The strength of our ministry, as a whole, will correspond in a large measure with the efficiency of our theological schools; the usefulness of these will be graduated by that of our colleges; and the prosperity of the latter will depend upon that of our endowed academies. The three tre, fact, but one graded system of education for he ministry, and the character of the education given in advertisement ; therefore, it is, in fact, an advertisethe academy will determine the prosperity and usefulness of the college and seminary; for it will lethemselves of our institutions for the higher forms of discipline and culture.

would not very likely have to suffer on account of propagating his religious opinions. Portuguese is the language spoken by the natives of Brazil. While the missionary is acquiring this tongue, he could

find ample scope for usefulness among those who speak English, provided a place of trade (say Rio Janerio) was chosen.

I have penned these thoughts to set my brethren thinking about countries that seem to be forgotton by them in their foreign missionary operations; and also that they may receive ventilation. If Newthey could support two missionaries, one in each named country. Nova Scotia should add Newfoundland to her list, and Canada make choice of New Zealand or Australia, or both. The reason why we do so little is because we attempt so little. "Attempt great things for God, expect great things from Yours &c.,

June 24, 1867.

A LAYMAN.

For the Christian Visitor.

MR. EDITOR-In looking over the pages of the Acadian, I was surprised to find such an empty. boast under the form of an advertisement, offering \$140 reward to any one who would find a passage of Scripture that says, "That any man, or all men, possess in this life undying, or never-ending, or immortal or imperishable souls." I never beheld human weakness and sophistry so closely united in a public newspaper before. Mr. Grant, whose signature is appended to the advertisement, must think men have very shallow brains, that cannot penetrate the design and fallacy of such a mode of argument. Mr. Grant craftily insinuates, if the phraseology which he calls for is not found in the Bible, then the sentiment it contains cannot be true. This, I shall show, is a fallacy. Where can Mr. Grant find a passage of Scripture that says, "Undying, never-ending, immortal, imperishable God." He cannot find it, for the simple reason it is not in the Bible. Will Mr. Grant then infer, because he cannot find in the Bible this peculiar form of expression to designate the immortality of God, that God must be, or is, mortal? He would not hazard such an idea, for all creation would rise up and condemn him. Yet Mr. Grant insinuates in his advertisement that if the precise form of expression is not found in the Bible to designate the immortality of the soul, it is mortal. It must be obvious to all reflecting winds that there is a distinction between the form of an expression and the sentiment it contains. Mr. Grant was well aware of this distinction when he framed his advertisement. He was crafty enough not to offer the reward to any one who could prove the immortality of the soul from Scripture, but to any one who could find a passage that says so and so, limiting his offered reward to the form of expression, We will, for the sake of illustrating Mr. Grant's mode of reasoning, try it with himself. Mr. Grant frames an expression that he knows is not in the Bible, then offering a reward to any one to find it. The sentiment of the immortality of the soul is plainly taught in the Bible, but not in the form of Mr. Grant's ment of human weakness and sophistry. I may take

and around are the instruments used in the performance of the horrid rite. 'A mere glance is sufficient, and, with a shudder, the visitor turns away, and, by mingling in other scenes, strives to efface the impression made by the revolting spectacle.

On the right hand side of the grand Avenue, on the ground of the Protestant Mission, is the Salle Evangelique, or Evangelical Hall, capable of seating 850 persons. In it English service is held every Sunday, Besides, a prayer meeting is held daily, from one to two o'clock. During service the Hall is usually well filled. The Missionary Museum contains many things of interest, and is crowded from

morning till night, with visitors of all creeds and nawell as the uncouth symbols used in their superstitious ceremonies. The following missions were reof the Established Church of England, Missions of the Church of Scotland, American, Moravian, Danish, Swiss, Dutch, Wesleyan, and Baptist missions. From the ceiling of the museum is suspended a large map, showing the stations of the different miscions in various parts of the world. Nothing can be more horrid and revolting than many of the idols here exhibited. Kali, the goddess of cruelty, worshipped prostrate body of her husband, Siva; with four outstretched arms and clenched fists, her tongue pro-

truding beyond her lips, and with long, flowing folds of hair reaching even to her feet. Around her neck is strung a number of small carved heads representng the victims she has slain. Near the entrance to the museum is the hat worn, in the Indian Islands, by the one who has distinguished himself by cutting ff the heads of one hundred persons. It is fantasically constructed and profusely ornamented with feathers. Among the idols of the Sandwich Islands Kaili, the principal god of battles, is the most repulsive in the whole collection. Ingenuity most have been tortured to conceive such a hideous, disgusting biect, much less to fashion and mould it into shape, When people become the victims of superstitious vorship it is remarkable to what strange excesses they go, and with how little that is beautiful and attractive they clothe the objects which they invest with the attributes of Deity.

In the various collections are to be seen idols of al imaginable shapes, sizes, and varieties. Some even with four heads; some of wood; others of stone, and not a few of clay, fashioned to suit the whims and caprices of those setters-up of strange gods. In the centre of the building is a beautiful model of the famous missionary ship, "John Williams," constructed from the proceeds of the subscriptions by the children of the missionary schools of England. At one end of the museum is a small court, in which books are sold under the auspices of the French Protestant Society of Sunday Schools. These books, which are in English and French, are sold at a cheap rate; many even below publishing prices. They are principally historical, and designed especially for the oung. In the opposite end of the building tracts, in twenty-two different languages, are sold and also distributed gratuitously, under the auspices of the Religious Tract Society of London, New-York, and Paris. Books also are offered here for sale at cheap rates. Near the buildings of the Protestant Missions are the gorgeous structures, oriental in style as well as the magnificence with which they are decorated, Egypt and Turkey, presenting a striking contrast The Turkish Mosque attracts many visitors, the greater part of whom are not, however, worshippers The Papal States have constructed, in the Park, model representation of one of the Catacombs at Rome. The passage ways contain various inscriptions, as well as niches, some open and others filled The fresco paintings on the walls are very well executed, and serve to give one a very good idea of these remarkable receptacles for the dead. An addition has been made to the number of dis tinguished visitors, now in Paris, by the arrival of the Grown Prince and Princess of Prussia. The King of Prussia and the Czar of Russia are soon expected here. The exchange of courtesies between the Emperor and these illustrious personages will have the tendency to allay the animosities and ill-feelings which previous collisions may have engendered, and rival rulers. The Emperor and Empress have distinguished themselves by the generous cordiality and marked hospitality with which they have received and entertained the representative individuals that have visited Paris during the Exposition. The Emperor seems very popular: whenever he visits the Exposition Palace he is followed by crowds, who heartily cheer him, as he leaves. The Emperor is begining to show his years, being now fiftynine years old ; the many hardships he underwent, during the early School was held in the evening. Addresses, interest. period of his life, must also be telling upon his constitution. Whatever his errors may have been, whatever faults he may have committed, and by whatever motives he may have been actuated, no one can deny that, under his rule, France has increased in material strength and moral power as much as she ever did, in the same space of time, under the most distinguished of her many rulers. Yours, &c.

The Dominion the Subject of Praver. We are glad to know that a prayer-meeting was held in the Vestry of St. Mark's Church, under the guidance of Rev. Geo. Armstrong, on Monday last

at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of imploring the divine blessing on the new Empire. It was numerously attended and was a very impressive service. We exceedingly regret that arrangements were not male in time for a prayer meeting on a much larger scale, in which the ministers and members of the several evangelical Churches of the City could have joined their supplications together in delightful fellowship. It so happened that nearly all of the Weslevan, and Presbyterian ministers were absent from tionalities. It is a collection of Bibles, books, and the City attending to anniversary gatherings. This various publications of the different missions, and circumstance interfered with a general meeting on also of the idols worshipped by heathen countries as Monday; but we rejoice to know that in the Baptist Churches of the City earnest prayer was offered on the preceding Sabbath, that Jehovah's sanction might presented :- London and French Missions, Missions be given to this new order of things among us; that our rulers may be honest, faithful men, guided by wisdom from above in the discharge of the responsible duties which devolve upon them; that the law of peace and good-will may be the ruling spirit in all hearts, and that the new nation, throughout all its sections, may be prospered in all that appertains to present and future good. We presume that kindred prayers were offered in all the Churches. Let us see by the Thugs, is represented as stamping upon the to it that the chief corner stone of the "Dominion' be laid in the prayers of a God-learing people, and that the authority of the Supreme Ruler be fully recognized as the guiding star of the infant nation. Then may we hope for the benediction which alone gives permanent success !

PERSONAL-We are informed that Rev. G. A. Macnutt of this city, has received a unanimous call from the Alexander Street Church of Toronto, Ontario, to become their pastor, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. This church was organized a short time ago ; but it has just completed a most elegant chapel, and its onward course indicates intense earnestness in the Master's work. Our Brother Macnutt is impressed with the idea that as the call was unsought for on his part, that it must be Providential; and, therefore, that it is his duty to accept, We shall regret exceedingly the removal of this highly esteemed minister of the Lord Jesus from our Province; but at the same time, we must believe from all the circumstances connected with the case, that the Lord has a great work for him to do in Toronto. Our brethren there have been most fortunate in securing the services of one so thoroughly qualified, both mentally and religiously, to build them up instrumentally in the faith and practice of the gospel. He combines in no ordinary degree pulpit ability and pastoral qualifications; and with the blessing which God has promised to all his faithful servants, he cannot be otherwise than eminently success ful in the great work to which the Lord has evidently called him.

BEGINNING RIGHT.

John Walker, Esq., of this City, on Monday last began the "Dominion" by feeding, at his own expense, a large number of hungry people. First, the amates of the Poor Asylum, numbering about one hundred and forty persons. Then the unfortunate romen of the Home-ten in number. The children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum-fifteen, all toldand the orphans in charge of the Catholic Orphan Institution-numbering some twenty eight children The pupils of the African School are to be added so that the whole number fed in these several Institutions at Mr. Walker's expense on the natal day of the "Dominion" was upwards of two HUNDBED. This large number shared amply for once at least, not only in the substantial necessaries of life, but in many of its delightful luxuries. All honor to Mr. Walker for this friendly act. The poor will rise up to invoke blessings upon his memory, when his head is low with the clods of the valley.

The Approaching Eastern Association

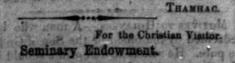
opens its session in the first Baptist Church, Hillsborough, Thursday the 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ob for the enlightening and purifying Spirit from on high to grace the assembly, and to give guidance to the deliberations and decisions of the occasion ! The railway will take association passengers to Moneton, and bring them back for a single fare. Will not the Hillsboro' brethren see that good teams are provided to take the delegates and their friends down from Moncton and bring them back also for a single fare? They know just how to do it. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The Natal Day

of the "" New Dominion," July the 1st, 1867, was celebrated in St. John and at all prominent points in New Brunswick with such appropriate manifestations of loyalty, satisfaction and, we may add, joyous delight, as indicate a hopeful future. There was very little attempt on the part of the citizens generally at systematic arrangement, and therefore, as a matter of course, the people selected their own plan of spending the day in a manner most conducive to their own tastes and interests. Many left the city in search of health and happiness combined-some by the Empress to Digby, others by the River boats to Fredericton, and a still larger number by railway to different stations between St. John and Shediac. Those who remained for the most part closed their shops and all places of business, and gave themselves up to such modes of enjoyment as the city afforded. Thousands. attended the military review on the Barrack Square, and were delighted for two or three hours in witnessing the case and precision with which a British regiment of soldiers, under the command of their gallant officer, Colonel Grierson, could go through their varied evolutions, such as marching and counter-marching, forming squares, advancing, retreating, loading, firing and charging, &c. &c. One commanding will swayed the entire regiment with the regularity of the most finished time-piece. As we beheld this perfect subjection to the one leading spirit on the part of these British soldiers, thought we, if only the soldiers of the cross were thus subject to the will of the great Commander, "the Captain of our salvation, made perfect through sufferings," how soon would the gospel triumph over all its foes.

In the afternoon the Band of this Regiment discoursed charming music on Queen Square from 4 o'clock until 6 P. x. The people were again out in immense crowds, and on all hands there was a free interchange of hearty congratulations on the advent of this new era in our Colonial life. It was something to feel, as one gentleman remarked to us, that rth we breathe the air and feel the clevating oulses of a national existence, such as mere Colonists can never feel. At 4, 6 and 12 o'clock, there was a grand booming of cannon, accompanied with ther appropriate expressions of loyalty. The ships of all nations, but more especially of the Union Jack, which towered high above the rest, opening its maiestic folds to the breeze in a style worthy of the nation which proudly spreads her canvass as the Mis-

We were deaply impressed with the general ex-



MR. EDITOR-As the subject of raising an endow-nent of Tweaty Thousand Dollars for the Seminary a now before the attention of the denomination, my rfect absence of any thing bordering on hostile feet-to the proceedings of the day. It is said that which I think worthy of notice at the present time.

The writer of the above says that the effort will le successful, and also that Baptists (in the United the anecdote about the wood-man who, when branch-States) "are unwilling to see any institution which ing a tree, cut the branch upon which he was standis capable of rendering essential service to the cause ing, and fell to the earth. So when men employ a of truth, languish for want of pecuniary aid." Be, mode of reasoning unsound in its mode and design, lieving that vigorous effort only is required to have it will recoil upon its anthors, when applied, with the same said of New Brunswick Baptists, I close double power. J. Rowe. June 27, 1867. PROGRESS.

BUVIW HOT For the Christian Visitor. Foreign Missions.

The subject of Foreign Missions has occupied my was no time to write to you. Instead of writing, thoughts more than usual of late. I fear that we as therefore, I sent you copies of the Wilmington Daily a body, in this Province, have lost much of that Commercial, from which you would gather an account spirit that pervaded us some years ago. My belief is of the business transacted by the National Division. that we can never bring up the feeling to that point No material changes were made in the Constitution. again, until we establish an independent mission and the policy of the Order, in reference to the may lead to a better understanding between these great Raising money and sending it to missionary organiza- colored people, and to female members remains ontions, in the United States, or elsewhere, will never changed. On the whole, the Order is in a prosperdo it. That is not an objectionable way, but still, I ous state, and it will become still more prosperous if think, our people will never do their duty, until they the churches of God and the ministers will advocate feel a responsibility resting upon them. By Foreign its interests and engage in its work more zealously. Missions I mean any place outside of our own Pro. You are doing well in New Brunswick. I wish that vince where the Gospel needs to be sent; any place the ministers everywhere were equally engaged.

not been proclaimed. Having said this much, let Garner at Boston, and preached for him in the mornme now come to the choice of a field, or fields, and ing. The fifty-fifth anniversary of their Sabbath what is to be said in favor of each. Our own and other bodies elsewhere, generally ing and appropriate, were delivered by former superlook to India, China, and other countries, where the intendants. During the year there have been true and living God is not worshipped. There ap-twenty-four conversions in the Sunday School, and pears to be a very general disposition to cultivate twenty two of the converts have joined the churchsuch fields. In this I rejoice. But may we not in Brother Garner's labors are much blessed. He has this Province look to other spiritually destitute captized every month since his settlement. The regions, which give as much promise, nay more, of church is greatly revived, and our brother is held in yielding fruit, and more speedily. I proceed to very high esteem among them.

notice them in their order of importance. 1st. There is British Columbia, a country nearly Delaware, which is a well-built city of 80,000 inhabifive times larger than New Brunswick, whose in- lants, with streets laid out at right angles, and many habitants speak our own language, and where we of these lined with trees. Brother Marsh, pastor of have no foothold that I am aware of. By the choice the second church (containing about 450 members) of such a country we can immediately enter upon the kindly entertained me doring my stay in the city. work. Missionary work there would not be more Da Lord's day last I preached in the morning in one arduous then on any home stations ; the cost (after of the Methodist churches, and in the evening for defraving his expenses to reach the scene of his Brother Marsh. The place of worship occupied by future operations) would not exceed that of any good sis church is an elegant structure, exceedingly well

place. When missionary ground is broken in any he city. centre of population by our denomination on this To-day I have enjoyed interviews with Dr. Kindall continent, it is expected that, in time, it will become brooks, Howard Malcom, and B. Griffiths. I had self-sustaining. This idea need not be lost sight of ot seen Dr. Malcom since 1831, when I methim at here. It would not be long before an intelligent, he anniversary of the Baptist Missionary Society. working, and God fearing man, would be able to draw together a congregation that would almost, if not altogether, support him. By this means, other places in the same country, might receive fresh accessions of men; and the money, or part of it (if not wholly self-sustaining) given to them. Two other strong points may be urged in favor of this choice of a missionary field. Any graduate of a college, or a good pastor from any of our churches, could ge immediately, and enter upon his work as soon as he arrives, not having to learn snother language. " The other point is that it is a healthy country. Often in India, after a man has spent much time in acquiri a knowledge of the people among whom he is to labor, and the study of their language under in numerable difficulties and obstacles, he is removed by death, or prostrated by reason of the unbealth climate. Thus much valuable time and money is many cases are lost. In these respects British Colum eration, and con bia presents a case worthy of consid sequently the chances for immediate results, and at less cost, are better than any other foreign mission

one letter in it, and challenge the world to bring such a passage from the Bible, and they could not do it. It would be well for Mr. Grant to remember

a passage of Scripture and alter one word, or even

Philadelphia Correspondence.

DEAR BROTHER-I have been so engaged that there where our principles-the truth, as we hold it-has I spent a very pleasant Lord's day with Brother

There are four Baptist churches in Wilmington, and able man that we would select for any other granged in all respects. The spire is the bighest in

> e is President of the Historical Society, and spe such of his time in conducting its affairs. Dr. rooks, as you know, edits the National Baptist, by and successfully. Dr. Griffiths has the Pubation Society under his charge. I think we should brought into more active sympathy with that There are thirty-eight Baptist Churches in Phila-

phia. It is the most beautiful city, I suppose, on continent. I have seen none equal to it. Exse brevity. I am, dear Brother, me 25, 1867. Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP.

From our European Correspondent.

PARIS, May 27th, 1867. of far from the Bible Stand, in the Park, is a plan ancient Mexican Temple, in which human saes were offered, having a flat roof and its exr fantastically covered with inscriptions and ange devices. By paying twenty-five centimes is allowed to pass through the turn stile and exits interior. Over the main entrance, placed

A Startling Death.

S. A.

GRAND FALLS, June 26th, 1867.

Dear Editor-It becomes my painful duty to record the sudden death of brother Wesley Thompson, of this place. On last Monday evening he did not return to his home as usual, which caused some anxiety in his family. Still, they thought he might have gone out of the village to engage a man to work in the mill, as they had heard him speak of wanting a certain person for that parpose. After a short time, finding he did not return, they despatched a person to learn if he had gone in that direction, but could get no tidings of him. Enquiry was made at once to know where he was seen last. They soon learned that he was seen between five and six o'clock going from the Upper Basin towards the Falls. It was now late in the evening; a number of persons with lights commenced the search in the direction of the Falls, and about half-past eleven his body was found lying at the bottom of a ledge of rocks. It is supposed that he was going down the ledge to see some head. It must have been instant death. It is thought he was there over five hours after he had fallen, before he was found. God has called Bro. Thompson away, but we sor-

his peace was made with God, and that his raosomed med by those who knew him. He was a strong

N. B. B. Home Missionary Board met in Brussels St. Vestry, members present Rev. Messrs Bill, Carey, & Crandall ; Bros. Everett, Barteaux, Smith, Gable, Fitus, ijart, Masters.

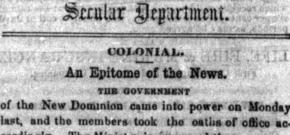
The Financial Committee reported having held meetings in the several churches. And submitted circular, which was ordered to be published in the Visitor with any additions necessary. Rev. W. A. J. Blakney submitted a report of three

months labour at Grand Falls etc., which on motion was received. Amount due voted to be paid.

Rev. E. Hickson, reported three months labour in his field was received, and amount due from the Board \$25 ordered to be paid, also the amount received from special subscriptions for that Mission.

Read letter from Bro. F. A. Everett, St. Stephen On motion it was received, and Corresponding Secre tary was instructed to reply.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the association at Hillsborough. JAS. E. MASTERS, Rec. Sec.



cordingly. The Ministry is composed thus : McDonald, Minister of Justice ; Cartier, Minister of Militia ; Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries ; Galt, Minister of Finance; Howland, Minister of Internal Revenue; Tilley, Minister of Customs ; Kenney, Receiver General; Archibald, Secretary of State for Provinces; Langevin, Secretary of State for Canada; McDougall, Minister of Public Works; Blair, President of Privy Council. Chapais, Minister of Agriculture.

Dame Ramour says that bonors are crowning the leads of the Confederate leaders. McDonald has been created a Knight, with the grade of K. C B., and Messrs. Cartier, Galt, MeDougall, Tilley, and Topper appointed C. B. Lord Monck, we understand, has been authorized by the British Government, to confer these orders.

Generals Williams and Doyle are appointed Provisional Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick : Belleau for Quebes; General Stead, for Ontario, Timely rains, and the warm weather combined timber lying in the Pool just below the Falls, and it have produced a most rapid improvement in the gave way, and he fell on the rock below-a distance growth of vegetation all over the country. The proof sixteen feet-a portion of the rock falling on his spect for an abundant harvest was probably never more encouraging .- Six or seven houses were destroyed by tire on Fort Howe, on Thursday night last .- The recent University Encounial celebration at Fredericton was a success. His Excellency, General row not as those without hope; for we believe that Doyle, presented the prizes for best classes in Classics, Mathematics, and Botany. Professor spirit is now at rest in heaven. He was much es- Campbell was the orator of the day; W. P. Dole, Esq., addressed the Alumni Associ

