## "Visitor" Accounts:

We have commenced sending out the Visitor agcounts this week. We do this for several reasons: 1st. We wish to let our subscribers know just how their account stands on the Visitor's book.

2nd. If any mistake has occurred in keeping the accounts, to give an opportunity for immediate correction.

3d. To remind those indebted that the interests of all concerned require an early payment of all dues to the caper.

One thing is certain: the money due the Visitor must be collected. To collect by a travelling agent is a very expensive mode, and, in many respects, unsatisfactory. We trust, therefore our subscribers will not put us to this unnecessary expense and trouble. When you receive your account, just enclose the amount due to our address; or, if more convenient, when in the city, call and arrange with our publishers, Barnes & Co., Prince William street.

To each and all we say, if any mistake appears in your account, be so kind as to point it out, and we shall be most happy to correct it.

The Western Association convenes at St. George on the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. Blanks were sent last week to the Pastors or clerks of all the churches, upon which the letters to the Association should all be written. Let the blanks be carefully filled, and let no church fail to be represented. If you cannot send delegates to the Association, you can send your letter by mail, addressed Rev. J. A. Steadman, St. George, N. B. Ministers living near to churches destitute of pastors, should take a little pains to see that such churches are represented, especially when they see that they have not reported to the Association for some years past. Let every church in the Association be reported this year. Be careful to report accurately, and in full, Church and S. S. Statistics, name of Pastor, with date of settlement, with the date of the organization of the church, and ordination of Pastor, if they are not reported correctly and in full in last year's minutes. Name all the licentiates in your church, whether they have been reported in years past or not. The clerk's address should be given in every instance.

The minutes of our Associations should be a truthful history of the state of the churches, and should be read and carefully filed away by every Baptist family. They will be worth more a few years hence than now.

THE UNION SOCIETY wants funds. Its board of managers believe that its call is first, and one that commends itself to the conscience, and benevolent spirit of every member of our churches. By order of the board, I sent last week, blank subscription papers to the Pastors or clerks of all our western churches

Each church should appoint its collectors-persons who have a willing mind, and a disposition to work even in the midst of discouragement.

These collectors should take the blanks, write their names upon the place left vacant for them, and then place one in every family in their district.

When these families have had sufficient time to consider their duty, the collector should call again d gather them all, doing all they can to procus some subscription, not only from every family, but from every member of the family.

The success of this system will depend much upon the energy and perseverance of the collectors, together with active co-operation of the pastors. If pastors do not attend to this matter, little will be ac-E C CARV

## Convention Educational Meeting. REPORTED BY REV. DR. SPURDEN.

Dr. Murdock, the Secretary of the American Missionary Union, said :- I feel oppressed after having spoken so often, and after so much that has been profitable has been said. Very often when I was a lad at home, there was hospitality exercised in our house, and four of us were put to sleep in one bed : and the complaint would come to the maternal ear in the morning that John had got all the bed. And Robin made that complaint. Robin has the same complaint to make still. I think if you go on extending, you will take in the State of Maine and all the New England States, and onward to that distant State in which the bark of trees grows to the thickness of three feet. If you do this, you will get our common school system, which lays an equal burden upon each one, and conveys an equal blessing upon every man, woman and child in the State. Bachelors were taxed equally with others, and they have sought relief by getting married at fifty years of age, so that the population was increased as well as improved. Our school system consists of graded schools, to which all boys go together, mine, and the governor's and the boys of the laboring man; and they think it a good thing, thus to associate with those in a higher social position than themselves. Out of the hard granite at the base, has come forth the sinew and thew that is moulding the country and making itself felt throughout the world.

Our high schools are the colleges of the common schools. They fit young men for college; and those who cannot enter college, have a four years' course.

comprising chemistry, natural science, &c. We are reaping immense advantages from that common school system. Our godly fathers first built a house in which to worship on one bill, and on another they built a school house; and the result has been, that our New England civilization, and education, men and women, have spread themselves to the Rocky Mountains. New England enterprise, mental culture, and moral worth, are scattered over all the States. Not because the people of those States are wiser or more muscular or enterprising than others, but because they are more intelligent. And not merely because their minds were enlightened, but because there was a moral element intermixed and The fear of God ruled in the heart, while the light of human intelligence blazes through the

without religion. It is as needful to a good education as exygen is to the composition of atmospheric air.

The fear of God combined with the culture of the

mind, has constituted the vitality of New England civilization. I do not say this in a boasting spirit, for I am an emigrant to New England from the west. What I would desire most ardently for you, is simply this combination of intelligence and piety among the peo-ple. Give them facilities for education. Raise high-er the places where they are to be prepared for life.

I wish in closing, to avail myself of this occasion say how deeply my heart has been penetrated ith a sense of the kindness which has been shown me in this place. I have corresponded with some, and have met others; but had I been an old familiar acquaintance, I could not have been more kindly enty; and, I am persuaded, that the presence of God warious. There were some churches distinctively will lead and lighten the way in which you try to go.

Dr. Fyfe, President of the Literary Institution, ment, mixed up in other churches. Certain it is that through this country, down to the time when we issue.

remarks. I do not know the details of your wants; but a few words relative to our own condition, may be serviceable to you. We have had a good deal to contend with. Out in the West they did not believe in ministerial education. They wanted ministers who took up the Bible and preached a sermon just as their eye lighted upon a text. On one occasion, Malcolm told a Dutchman, "God never made a minister." For the cry was always, for "God made ministers." This statement caused much astonishment. But it was followed up with the common sense remark. God never made a shingle; he has made the trees from which man forms the shingles. You go into the forest to select a tree suitable for your purpose; you reject one tree because it is unsound at heart; another because it is twisted and gnarled; but when you find a clear grained tree, you choose it and make the shingle. So in like manner, God and man make

I have told them in Canada-for they say, we want self-made men : I have told them, well, all men are self-made; the only difference is that some have greater advantages than others for carrying forward the process of self-formation, and our Institutions of learning furnish those advantages.

We are pointed to Apostolic times for examples of untrained men. Here is a great fallacy. The Aposles sat under the best teacher for three years and a half; and, if we had the same teacher now, I would ever open my lips to teach another young man. After that, they were empowered to speak with tongues, and miraculous endowments were conferred pon them. Take the apostle Paul: where did he go or three years, and for what purpose? I suppose he studied theology during that time. Sufficient attention has not been given to this theological instruction. A young man came to Finney and said that God had mpressed his mind with the conviction that it was his duty to preach the Gospel at once, without spending time in preparatory studies. But Finney assured him that God did not intend it; for if he had, he would have made him three years earlier. Our young men ought to know the word of God, and be thoroughly drilled in it. Make them read God's Book, and become better acquainted with it. Expound, explain the word of God. This is the great work we have to do. I do not believe that every man has to go through college. He may get his learning where Dr. Colver got it-at the north-east. corner of a log hut: but he must have it wherever he may get it. The work of a minister is not simply to bring a man into the church, The difficulty of his work begins there. The most difficult part of his work is to instruct the convert.

A painter first draws the outline of an intended picture in chalk, but that outline is not the picture; the greatest work has yet to be done; the sketch must be filled in before the picture is complete. So with the young convert; the minister must toil at the profile till he has brought out the full image of

This should be the aim of the minister, to bring out a full likenesses of Jesus Christ. Every grace must be harmoniously developed; without benevolence, a man is a deformity, and so with every other grace of the christian character. If a minister does not develope mind, his work is not done, and without

Great provisions have been made in Canada for education, but I have always quarrelled with one feature: while they have given millions for the education of young men, they have not given one dollarfor the education of the partners of the young menthey have not provided education for the young women.

It was a saying of Lord Brougham, that of all the ideas a man acquires, he acquires half before he is six years old. The mother furnishes these; and if she has no clear views of truth, no sources of reflection, what will be the state of those who are entrusted to her training? Read the Bible records of the Kings of Judah. Every good king had a good mother, whose name is mentioned; but the names of the mothers of the bad kings are not recorded; the training of every bad king was defective.

But the schools which I desire for our young women, are not the finishing schools, where they learn a little drawing, acquire the art of writing billet doux, earn a few French sentences, and other equally brit iant accomplishments, and come out with what is egarded as a finished education. I speak not of hese-I am no advocate of such a training; but I speak on behalf of a thoroughly good education—a mental, moral, and religious training, which can never be lost never be forfeited.

I would express my deep feeling of interest and satisfaction at my visit here. I am glad that I came. have been encouraged, and have been struck with the magnificent possibility that lies before you, from the number, strength, social position and evident energy of the people when drawn out. You can do anything you are determined to do for the glory of God and the good of His cause. I consider that there are others far away, who are behind you, and who want your help; and I trust, I shall be able to carry them some impulses that will be beneficial to

I thank you for your personal kindness to me; for the lessons you have taught me; for the encouragement your example has afforded, and the spiritual profit I have enjoyed.

Truth the day shall win, To doubt would be implety, to falter would be sin:

ing inte mobile od: For the Christian Visitor.

Open Communion among the English Baptists The evidence already quoted in support of the assertion that open communion among the English Baptists is detrimental to denominational unity, may, by some minds, be deemed conclusive, and, therefore, sufficient so far as the present discussion is concerned. But as this matter has been opened, and is being quite extensively agitated among our people in this Province; and as suppression and silence on this question would be unwise and injurious, it may be well to furnish some additional testimony, which, if not eeded to confirm what has been asserted by me. and disputed by one or two of our brethren, may serve to strengthen our denominational position in this land relative to the Lord's Supper, and aid, moreover, the determination of our ministers and churches promptly to repel the slightest approach towards the introduction of a practice that has been produc-tive of such pernicious results elsewhere.

Professor Curtis, a name familiar in our de ional literature, in his work on " The Progress of Baptist Principles," a work revealing extensive and careful research, mental ability and christian candor of the highest order, presents a statement suited to my purpose. "The following," says Professor C., "is the history of the whole question (of open communion among the English Baptists.). Before the year 1600, several of the Puritans who had left England and joined the Brownists or Independent church

Woodstoock, Ontario, said:—I could have wished in 1633, in an Independent church, enough of its own that John had occupied the whole of the bed, for I members, who did not believe in infant bantism ought not to detain you at this hopr with lengthened asked and received their dismission to form a distinct church on Baptist principles.

"It is probably owing to circu these that some of the churches in England became mixed communion and some atrict. When Bunyan wrote in defence of the former practice it was not, however, general in the denomination, nor did it beome so until the influence of Robert Hall's writings gave it a currency in England it has never obtained in this country. For a time the splendor of his essays on this subject dazzled and delighted all. And by degrees the practice be recommended became exceedingly current in the Baptist churches of that country. To such lengths were matters carried, that many openly declared themselves not Biptist churches in any sense of the word, or attached to any purticular denomination - but simply Christians. Sprinkling and immersion were performed in the same house of worship, as they are in some of these places to this day. Pedobaptist ministers were called and settled as pastors when the number of persons of that persuasion became the majority, as they must frequently in a country where the proportion of Bantists is so exceedingly small. They were sometimes preferred as able and willing to accommodate all parties, which Baptists could not. The result of this was found to be that while Baptist churches lost their distinctive character and influence, the Pedobaptist churches lost none of theirs. And thus the uestion naturally evolved itself, whether it was the duty-whether it was right, in fact, in those who onscientiously believed in Baptist sentiments, to ive up so powerful a source of influence in their faor as that of church organization. The result seems o have been very generally a practical conviction, even in the minds of all English open communionists, that the Pedobaptists and Regular Baptists of this ountry were right so far as this at least, that the maintenance of the ordinance of baptism is committed in charge to the visible churches as such-that it is one of the specific objects for which they are instiuted, and that they may not lay aside this means of extending their influence.

" Hence, most of the English (Baptist) churches now do not allow Pedobaptists to become fully members of the church in the sense of voting or having any share in the government, but simply to commune-Thus the church is Baptist though the communicants may be half Pedobaptists. This is a quiet but complete abandonment of Robt. Hall's theory, and of the principle of mixed communion, while retaining its practice. For it is quite clear that the maintenance of the two ordinances devolves on the same body of men. If baptism is committed to visible churches as such, so is also the Lord's Supper, and they are both church ordinances."

In another connection Professor Curtis observes, Many instances have occurred in England of hurches originally Baptist, carrying open communin sentiments so far as to elect Congregational pastors, and even using the font and baptistery in the same house of worship; but other denominations have never been inclined to meet Baptists in this matter, justly fearing, no doubt, that it might bring all ordinances into contempt."

What a humiliating spectacle is here presented. Baptists believing that baptism is an ordinance of the gospel, an express, unalterable solemn command of pen communion, entering into a stipulation, that aptism shall be observed or not, at the option of each applicant for the privileges of church fellowship. the Pedobaptist applicant says no to the demand that he shall obey the command to be baptized, these open communion Baptists bow assent. It is as one has well said. "they leave the ordinance to stand vithout a witness. Yes, it is that; as churches they ave consented, they have agreed to drop it from the ommission. Deliberately they take away its place. s if under promise to give it a better, and then desert t. In their practice as churches, in which capacity lone it is that they are immediately charged with whatever the commission contains, in that charged apacity they have betrayed the ordinance of baptism. Results are accumulating such as these :- The subject of baptism, in the pulpit or in the church. the apple of discor J, the pastor, unconsciously drawn aside from it, and bribed by the mixed character of the church itself; the ordinance taught or practiced un welcome, and finally distasteful; its administration transferred from the Lord's Day to a day of the week, to be witnessed by the little group, not the multitude .: Baptist ministers pastors over Pedobaptist churches and Baptist churches of a century's standing transformed to Pedobaptist churches. The enerable and excellent Pengilly, the pastor of a Pedobaptist church! The fearless and faithful Mr. Spurgeon, apparently seeing the peril of the church s modifies the system-admitting none to member ship who are not Baptists, but leaves the table open to all. That modification means that the organization itself and the property shall not share a common fate with the principle involved."

But as Dr. Stock, in his admirable little Hand Book on Theology, says, " Those open communion breth ren, who admit to the table but not to membership are of all of us the most inconsistent. Clearly it is illogical to admit to one of the highest privileges of hurch membership, and yet deny membership itself. Those who are scripturally entitled to the one, are as fully entitled to the other. Were we driven from our present position, we must embrace the principle of open membership. There is no logical resting place between the two extremes." And when it comes to open membership our denominational protest, unity, and existence come to an end.

"Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation." "Every plant which my heavenly they will not be very far out of the way."

There is no shutting one's eyes to the sad W. S. McKenzie.

For the Christian Visitor.

From our Special Correspondent.

all the newspapers of the visit of the Chinese Embassy to Boston, and the enthusiastic manner in which they were entertained by the city authorities, have, pubtless, reached you by this time; and, as they furnish all necessary information respecting them and the object of their mission in a more condensed form than I can find time to produce it, I will not trouble your readers with any further details, But while much has been said in reference to the impressions produced upon the highly cultivated and chris tianized inhabitants of this "modern Athens," by sque looking dignitaries of the "Celestial Empir the question is an interesting one, "What did the Chinese Embassy think of us?"-i. e., of Boston and its people—their manners, customs, religion, &c. The following humorous epistle, which I clipped from the Boston Herald, and place at your disposal, may throw more or less light upon it. To enquire would spoil the whole thing; that is left entirely to tertained than I have been. I shall pray for the prosperity of my brethren here in all their enterprises for the benefit of men. I thank you for the kind ness which you have shown me; for the interest you have shown me; for the interest you have schools in connection with our Sociemaintenance of schools in conn

Doston is believed by its wise men to be the "Hub of the Universe," the very spot where the earth's axes stick out. Some people whom we saw in New York and elsewhere laugh at this, but we are the more ready to believe it because we know that the other end of the axes protrudes from the earth in our own celestial kingdom, directly on the other side o the globe. We were received in Boston with great honors. The governors of the city are very highly educated gentlemen, who drink large quantities of champagne, which gives them a brilliant complexion and makes them very sparkling in conversation. 1 asked Mr. O'Spurr, who has charge of the castle which they assemble, to which caste the governors belong, and if they were all of one caste? He replied that there were several caste represented there, including fore-caste, caste-up, out caste, and caste-steal Mr. O'Spurr has given me and the members of the Embassy much valuable information. His dress is peculiar. When the city governors go on an excursion he wears a long c'oak which falls to his heels, and being lined the same forms one huge pecket, which always filled with cigars. I believe be belongs to the custe iron, which is next below that of caste steal I have not yet been able to fully understand the social economy of this great people, but I have learned

that caste-steal is the highest caste known from which all the great offices are filled. We were quartered at a house kept by a man na med Hah Vepahka which is a very good house, though we missed the small game so common in our own country, which these barbarians do not understand. At this house we were visited by some of the chief men of the city, who asked us many very simple questions about our country, though we must acsnowledge that they were generally very polite, Going to this house, we were taken in carriages through the city. The railroad terminates in the city, but owing to the jealousy of some of the governing party we were made to leave the cars some distance out and taken into the city carefully guarded, but still treated with much consideration and politeness. The popu lation assembled on the streets, and made loud acclude mation to their god Hurrah as we passed along, seeming to stand in some fear of us, though our mis

sion is one of peace. Before the procession I did not know that the Americans used in war the same weapons that we do the patent stink-bag-but on passing a place called the Church street district, we discovered that a maga zine of that kind of ammunition was established there. We asked one of the governing councillors about it, but he was very reticent, and soon changed the subject, evidently not being allowed to reveal the secret

Un passing the City Hall, the Common and the State house, we poticed several idels of bronze, granite, and marble, and people worshipping them. These idols were generally barbarous specimens of art.

Writing of worship, I am reminded that there i not a temple dedicated to Josh in the city, and that is almost entirely unknown here. The Embassy has under consideration the establishment of a mission in this city, that the interesting but ignorant people may learn something of the true religion, 1 was the victim of a ludicrous incident one day when making inquiries on this subject. In my poor Eng. lish I asked the clerk at the notel where we stop if he could direct me to a Josh-house. He winked very knowingly, and would have sent me off. I know not where, had not Mandarin Burlingsme came along at that moment and discouraged the adventure. Yet 1 bably misunderstood me. Mandarin Burlingame is very well known here.

The place is still pointed out where he laid his head on the bosom of the old North End, though for what end I cannot conceive.

We were treated to a banquet at the St. James Hotel, named after some national idol, I suppose. The food was such as I have described in previous letters. but the Champagne we could all appreciate. At the table I noticed some things which would be considered very disgraceful in China, but we were told that the customs of the country sanctioned them. I re-

One person we noticed particularly here, and asking Mr. O'Spurr what caste he belonged to he smiled, and said he believed it was the Caste-Up, Mr. O'Spurr is an invaluable guide to us in this strange

We have had some good specimens of the native music since we have been here. A band goes about with us much of the time, and we also visited the Great Organ, which is one of the idols of the city. The music here consists of a great noise, and some o the tunes are lively enough, but we lack the southing effects produced under the hands of our own professors, except in the organs found in the streets, some of which are very fine. But what can we expect of a country which was a wilderness but yesterday Let us be charitable, while we are thankful to Jost that we were born the subjects of His High Mightiness, the elder brother of the sun and moon.

The importance of the establishment of a mission by the Chinese embassy, that the "ignorant but interesting people" of Boston may "learn something of the true religion," casts a severe and not undeserved reproach upon those in high places, who habitually trample on all holy things, and disregard slike the laws of God and man. The editor of the Watchman and Reflector, in speaking of one most objectionable feature in connection with the entertainment of the Chinese embassy, says " We do not expect to stem the tide that is carrying us as a people into general desecration of the sabbath, but we shall not cease to utter our voice in warning and regret. That our city should hospitably entertain the Chinese embassy is eminently proper, but that in doing so the authorities should provide a Sunday evening entertainment at the Music Hall is to be lamented, and for many reasons. It furnishes the example of rulers breaking the laws they are chosen to enforce, and fines definite and regular. We might well say in the with what consistency could one of our officials who language of scripture, "All Thy works praise Thee." attended in his official capacity, and as a host to stran- Communicating life and enjoyment to an invisible gers, the concert at the Music Hall, arrest a frequenter of some ' free concert' saloon the same evening ? Each was being entertained, but in a different manner. Rogues, and the ovil inclined see through these inconsistencies quickly. And further, would it not have been policy, to place it upon no higher ground, for the city authorities to shew to these intelligent Chiamen that we observe the forms of a religion? We have gained nothing in proving to our visitors that furnish items of information from other sources. we have little regard for sacred things, that we count no time hely, and if they look upon us as heathen

There is no shutting one's eyes to the sad fact, that sabbath desecration is one of the marked features of a growing evil in Boston and its environs. I am informed that as many as six steam boats, loaded with pleasure seekers, leave the wharves every sabbath. with all the usual accompaniments of a gay time, MR Entrox - The glowing accounts given in nearly while thousands of others spend its sacred hours in a no less objectionable way, With all the churches, inisters and missions of which this great city can boast, there is still an overwhelming preponderance

> We again remind our brethren of the importace of a full representation of the churches at the approaching association at St. George. The session opens on Thursday, the 17th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M. with a Ministerial Conference, after which the assoation will be organized. The introductory sermon vill be preached by Rev. Professor Hopperon Friday morning. Persons intending to go by land from St. John direct, will do well to leave either the Wednes-John direct, will do well to leave either the Wednes-day preceding or very early on Thursday morning. The distance is 45 miles. Or they may go on Wed-nesday morning in the American boat to Eastport, and thence to St. Andrews by the Queen. In that case the land conveyance would be red ne two routes cannot be much

A friend has kindly placed in our hands a circular letter, addressed to the Lancashire and Cheshire Baptist Association, for 1868, by Rev. H. Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, England. It is a very soly written paper on the "Bulwark of Protestantam." It will appear on the first page of our next (For the Christian Visitor.)

Boston, August 27, 1868. Mr. Entror-On my rambling excursions, I was nuch interested on finding in Boston Common a large Telescope, upwards of eight feet in focal length, next. with an aperture of six inches diameter, mounted on tripod stand, ranging nearly eight feet high. I viewed the solar spots through this fine glass. The sun came into view, as a large ball of fire, exhibiting near his equatorial regions a very large spot, in the form of a parallelogram, well defined, approaching to a darker, deeper shade in its centre. The spot, in comparison with the sun's magnitude, would be about en thousand miles in length and three in breadth. I also observed a spot on his upper northern limb, about one third in magnitude of the former, more minutely defined in its outlines. As I kept my eye steady on the latter spot for some time. I noticed it faintly diminishing; which, I believe, was owing to the equatorial motion of the sun on its axes. It is by close observation on well defined spots, that we are able to ascertain accurately the diurnal revolutions of the heavenly bodies. These spots are supposed to be, by the best astronomers, portions of the opaque body of the sun, seen through the openings of a luminous atmosphere. This idea is confirmed by the constant changing of these spots with the most inconceivable rapidity, which only can take place by a rapid collapsing and expanding atmosphere that en-I was equally delighted, amused and instructed, by

views through one of the most powerful microscopes I had ever met with. The instrument magnified 400 diameters, exhibiting the object 160,000 times its original size. When my vision fell upon the field of view, to my astonishment, there appeared five different species; I was glad that the pathway was not crowded with them, so that I could observe each separate one more distinctly. The largest I saw rose n magnitude to the size of a small hazel nut. not unlike it in form. Their motions were exceedingly rapid and graceful. The larger species were blessed with only one eye, which was located in the centre of its forehead. The eye was globular, clear, well defined and brilliant. It was furnished with a double set of wings, or fins, radiating from the shoulders, extending nearly two thirds of its length. The motion of its wings, or fins, were inconceivably rapid, acting as the paddles of a steamboat in its motions through the water. I could not help lifting my heart to God, admiring the wonders of Lis skill, that on a speck of dust, 100,000 times smaller than the tinniest grain of sand, He had furnished all the beautiful or gans of life, giving it locomotive power surpassing all description. What little knowledge I have gained in the science of optics, I am persuaded, from the smallness of their eyes, that their vision cannot extend, in its utmost limit, beyond the 100th part of a bair's breadth: so that a single drop of water will appear as large to them as the Atlantic ocean to us. do not think the clerk meant to deceive me. He pro- This may appear incredible to persons onskilled in the science of measurement; but let such inform their minds on the basis of these sciences, and they will find my comparisons correct. Consider, then, what an ocean of wonders will be spread out before the vision of one of these little creatures in one single drop of water. There may appear, for aught we know, mountains, and hill, and dale, and scenes of surpassing beauty in the range of their little vision : Collection Brussels Street Chapel Sunday 23, \$20 28 the little dust seen floating about in water is a 100 million times greater than themselves, and may furnish them with all the diversity that mountain and landscapes do to us. However that may be their motions and movements express their perfect happiness in their sphere of life. The largest of these animalculæ would not occupy the space of the one thousandth part of the smallest speck of dust visible to the naked eye. Consider, then, how inconceivably small must be the organs of life and the circulation of their blood; and, for aught we know, they may live upon animalculæ so amazingly small as to escape the detection of the finest instrument ever vet invented by man. Thus we find creation teeming with wonders, in heaven above and on the earth beneath. Yet those little creatures, though invisibly small, are as much under the paternal care of our heavenly Father as the rolling sun, that sheds ten thousand beauties on the encircling worlds and pla nets that play around him as their centre of motion light and heat. Those who have any taste for the study of nature will find a feast for the imagination. surpassing in beauty, sublimity, grandeur, variety and leveliness, ten thousandfold, all the fictitious scenes ever invented or painted by the novelist. Another species appeared in the form of a wedge,

with two eyes located in the opposite extremes of its transparent head. Its head was very much in the form of the butterfly's, having ten feet issuing from beneath its fins. This species, much smaller than the former, apparently as rapid in their motions, passing to and fro with easy, graceful motions. As these animalculæ were mostly transparent, the more solid parts of their bodies were dark and well defined, so that the whole creature appeared in the sunlight of microscopical view a conspicuous object, all its outlines definite and regular. We might well say in the language of scripture, "All Thy works praise Thee." animalcular were mostly transparent, the more solid speck of dust, finding its sphere of motion, life and enjoyment in one single drop of water. Who ever could have conceived of such wonders before the invention of the microscope. Thus the art of man has enabled him to explore new fields of wonder, teemin with life, but invisible to the naked eye. It is neces-

Yours truly,

From our Halifax Correspondent.

DEAR VISITOR-Since my last nothing on this sidof the Bay of special importance has transpired. The House of Assembly is still engaged at those Repeal resolutions, and it is hard to say when the debate will close. Nothing new is being elicited, but the members seem to think that they must earn their daily pay; whether the country is receiving value for ney is another matter, about which politicians everywhere appear to give themselves but little con-

The County of Yarmouth, which was considered to be annexationist to the backbone, has at last spoken out man-fashion. An address has been presented to Hiram Blanchard, the leader of the tandem opposi-Hiram Blanchard, the leader of the tandem opposi-tion in the House, signed by about two hundred of the most influential and respectable of the people, ex-pressing their "admiration of the noble stand he had taken, and their heartfelt thanks for the fearless and aken, and their neartiest traines for the learness and outspoken manner in which he had in the House of Assembly defended the cause and upheld the rights and liberties of every true British subject in the Profince." This address is felt to be a great blow to hose who are endeavoring to sap British connection.

right to it, if to Nova Scotia, then Nova Scotia should hold it, but surely it would not complicate matters to hire the building to the Dominion pending a settlement. Somebody is losing \$35 per day by its being abut up, and Bicenose in this as in other instances is fated to bleed in order to gratify the spleen and caprice of his rulers.

I ted public assailant of Rome, whose violent speeches have been so often attended with rioting, has offered himself as one of the candidates to represent that City in the House of Commons at the coming election. This makes the sixth candidate for Manchessalut up, and Bicenose in this as in other instances is fated to bleed in order to gratify the spleen and caprice of his rulers.

A meeting was held in the interest of Murphy. It is estimated that there were six thousand persons

Kennedy is again performing to crowded houses, and to the infinite delight of Scotchmen.

The Rev. Dr. Anderdon has been lecturing with much acceptance to the people of Halilaz.

accepted the challenge of Robt. Fulton, of your city, to a rowing match on our harbor for \$500 a side. Everybody is busy preparing for our Provincial Exhibition, to be held in the beginning of October

The congregation of St. Matthew's Church in this City (Presbyterian) are moving in the matter of obtaining an organ for their church. One member has onated \$1600 toward the object.

The Royal Alfred leaves on Saturday on a cruise for a month at Quebec. In horrows There will be some interesting debates on the hool Act in our Assembly as soon as the House finds time to attend to business. A move will on the one hand be made to introduce separate schools, and on the other to cripple the School Commissioners, and

so curtail the benefit of the present system.

Gen. Butler is at present in this City. He is being lionized by the annexationists. A notice has been posted in the reading-room cautioning people to take care of their "spoons," and the same remark is occasionally made in the street-shops, care being taken that the General should overhear the remark.

No improvement to note in business, transactions of all kinds are very limited.

## The Approaching Association

at St. George will afford a good opportunity to make payment for the Visitor, or to hand in the names of new subscribers. Those indebted can forward by their minister or some friend if they are not coming themselves. New subscribers can get the Visitor for the balance of the year by the payment of Firry CENTS. TO A SECOND STANDARD TO A SECOND STANDARD STANDARD

The Bazaar

in the City Hall, Carieton, opened on Tuesday, under favorable auspices, and will continue open until Friday, when it will close with a Tea Meeting in the evoning. Fancy articles for sale in great variety, and on reasonable terms. Proceeds to aid in meeting expenses incurred by repairs on the Baptist Chapel in Carleton. Sales so far encouraging.

We learn by the Richmond Herald, of the 3d inst., that Bro. William Sands, so long and so lavorably known as the founder, and for many years the proprietor and Editor of that paper, departed this life on the 30th ult., in the 75th year of his age. We had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this departed brother. sie was a forcible writer, and an earnest Christian. We rejoice to hear that his end

Our American exchanges think that the new reciprocity treaty in contemplation at Washington, will be in time for ratification by the Senate at its December session.

Zion's Herald states, concerning a late camp meeing that "four hundred and fifty spoke in eighty minutes, with abundance of soul-stirring music terspersed," of whom, "nearly every one declared that the blood of Jesus Christ cleansed them from all sin!" And it is further said " the meeting exceeded n power, and the testimonies in intelligence, anything of the kind ever held on the American continent !"

The MUSICAL UNITED STATES REVIEW for Septem! ber, contains instructive reading and charming music.

Statement of Funds collected at the Convention for Foreign Missions, during its Session at Saint John, N. B., August 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1868;

ditto Portland Church, ditto ia Germain Street, ditto. Leinster Street, Sunday 28d. .....

Z. G. GABEL, Treasurer.

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News-

Speeches of the U. S. Minister. - The annual feast of the cutiers of Sheffield occurred on the 3rd of Sept. Hon, Reverdy Johnson, the new United States Minister to England, made a speech in response to a toast to his health. After expressing thanks for the hon-or conferred upon him, he said he came to the country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of frie ship and which be was certain was reciprocated in his native country. For no people under the sun had America more friendly feelings for than Her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people, had tike laws, and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions, and in their joint hands liberty would live forever. On the 4th of Sept. Mr. Johnson delivered another speech at Sheffield in reply to an address presented by the Corporate authorities of the city. The speak-er repeated what he had said to the cutlers—that a rupture of the friendly relations now existing between the United States and England would be impossible, on account of race, language, institutions and aspira-

ritiate the community by importing vices with them.

Referring incidentally to the general elections soon to occur in England, the Times says: "Whatever may be the results of these elections, the same-reciprocity of feeling between the United States and Great Britain is certain to ensue."

American Affairs. - London papers are dis the treaty between the United States and China with life, but invisible to the naked eye. It is necessary, for the sake of brevity, to bring my remarks to on the contrary sees nothing in the treaty to show a close; but I may be enabled, in a future paper, to that the United States have acquired a monopoly of

The contractors who built the Metropolitan Underground Railway in London, have made a provisional offer to construct the proposed underground road in N. Y. City, and to furnish all the capital required for the road which the projectors fail to ob-

tain at home. 

Tipperary Riot.—All the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbances have been discharged, no evidence having been elicited sufficient for their further detention. Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

The Queen.—The London Post believes that it is in accordance with the advice of Sir W. Jenner that

The Queen.—The Londom Post believes that it is in accordance with the advice of Sir W. Jenner that the Queen has now visited Switzerland, and we may readily imagine that distinguished physician had been guided by considerations of a purely psychological nature in counselling this course. Although living in retirement, Her Majesty will find herself in daily contact with much that is new and strange, and will be prevented from dwelling, as she would must unquestionably have done at Balmoral, on scenes and objects, which only serve to make the old wound break out airesh. It is idle to conceal the fact that it is of infinite moment that Her Majesty should as soon as possible reoccupy that position from which she has so long withdrawn. The Queen is scrupulous in the performance of what are strictly termed State duties, but there are other duties no less important which cannot be entirely overlooked. No one we are confident is mo e desirous than Her Ma-

A meeting was held in the interest of Murphy. It is estimated that there were six thousand persons present. Speeches were made advocating his claims and denouncing the conduct of the Magistrates towards him to the matter of the Ashton riots in May last. While the speaking was going on, the meeting