

Twenty Reasons for Baptist Unity.

- 1. Jesus commands it. "These things I command you, that ye love one another."
2. Jesus prayed for it. "That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee..."
3. The inspired Paul enjoins it. "That ye stand fast with one spirit and with one mind..."

his style of preaching, from that time, thoroughly; declaring that as for him—let others do what they want—but he would speak so as to be understood by all whom it was his duty to address.

Letter from Rev. O. H. Spurgeon.

DEAR SIR—You seem to imagine that the Baptists of England are rent by great internal schisms, and have among them no brotherly love. Who gave you such information I know not, but as far as I know it is utterly false, a most pernicious fiction, untrue from top to bottom.

Revival Intelligence.

DEAR VISITOR—I am happy to inform you that the good work of the Lord is in steady progress in Howard Settlement. Last Sabbath was a good day; it was blessed to see the little church which numbers fifty—twenty-two of which have been baptized of late—sit down to the table of the Lord, and the spirit of the Master revealing Jesus in his sufferings to the people.

DEAR BROTHER BILL—The Lord is graciously magnifying the riches of his sovereign grace in reviving his cause here of late. Sinners have been converted, backsliders have been reclaimed, believers have been baptized, and the children of God are rejoicing in the Redeemer's love; many are seeking the Lord sorrowing.

has much more than kept pace with this rapid increase, having risen from less than 400,000 to more than 1,000,000. Thus it appears that in England, where mixed communion has generally prevailed, our numbers have diminished, compared with the population, in the ratio of thirty-three per cent.; while in this country, where strict communion has been the rule, our numbers have increased, relatively to the population, in the ratio of about fifty per cent.

Dr. Arnold says elsewhere in his treatise on Communion: "Mixed Communion tends directly and logically to mixed membership; and mixed membership tends directly and logically to the extinction of Baptist Churches, and the suppression of Baptist principles." This is all very well, if we are wrong, and our fathers before us were wrong; but it is very ill if they were right, and we are right, in our views and practice on the subject of baptism.

W. S. MCKENZIE, For the Christian Visitor.

Missionary Papers and Contributions.

DEAR BROTHER—As you have repeatedly requested from me communications to your paper, and it is not your wish that at present any reply should be made to your advocacy of Church Polity during the past year, I propose by this brief article to apologize for the non-appearance of some promised letters, hoping that the time is not far distant when your columns will be open and your readers ready to listen to a full and fair discussion of the other side of that deeply interesting and important question.

T. H. PORTER, JR., North Sydney, C. B. Sept. 20, 1868.

P. S. Among other typographical errors in my last, you will oblige me by correcting the following: In the third paragraph, second sentence, for "Herby" our condition must be lamentable indeed," read, "Surely our condition," &c. T. P.

For the Christian Visitor. The Charms of the Country.

Away in the country. Escaped from the din and excitement of business. Oh! how refreshing! Instead of looking at faces constantly—divine though they be called—one does not fancy always to be in contact with fallen humanity; and then the same dull round of business with its worrying and grovelling influences. The sameness of the houses you daily pass, and everything by which one is surrounded—these things are calculated to depress the spirits.

sky and the ocean seem to join and make one grand whole, like time and eternity meeting, making one eternal present. Withdrawing the vision, and looking to the left and right the scene is quite enchanting. High perpendicular rocks, carved into fantastic forms by the rushing waves when lashed into fury by storms, varied by caves and miniature gulfs. Their heads covered with beautiful foliage, waving grain, and raspberry bushes loaded with that delicious fruit. The grandeur of the scene heightened by being reflected in the ocean, which lay like a sleeping infant at their base, reminding me of one of Bishop Heber's beautiful stanzas, which I alter a little to suit the occasion:

"Reflected in the sea I love; To view the rocks and swimming glow; So true at their tops above; So restless as the sea below. This heavenly scene is all serene; The clouds have now bright seen; That fluctuate o'er the changing scene, As false, as fleeting as 'tis fair."

Then the mind runs in another channel and draws another lesson. The mandate has not yet gone forth that time will be no more, but we are reminded that we have to brace up our energies to brave the storm of life and withstand its fury. Although it may make many a cruel dent on us here and there, but it moulded by a Divine hand we are only undergoing a process to prepare us to act a grander part in glory. I have said nothing about the rolling river that runs through the landscape, where the cattle are seen quietly browsing as if the Sabbath day, the world had commenced. And the gurgling brook that threads its way along, singing in soft cadence, no matter what may happen; reminding me of some happy dispositions you meet now and again in the world. Then again the imposing forest spreading over our valleys and crowning our hill-tops, I remember once being caught in a forest by a thunder storm. The awful grandness of the scene is beyond description. The rapid flashings of the lightning through the branches and leaves of the trees, the musical rain-drops as they fell in torrents on the bough above, and then the grand discharges of "Heaven's artillery" which reverberated through the woods as if the giants of the forest were answering one another—combined, the effect was calculated to overawe the mind, and force home the question, with power, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?"

It would be well for us always to remember that "There is a tongue in every leaf, A voice in every rill; To which we speak as everywhere, In flood and fire, 'ere earth and air, A tongue that's never still." And may we fully appreciate the following beautiful sentiment of Wordsworth:—"I have seen A curious child, that dwelt upon a tract Of inland ground, applying to his ear The convolutions of a smooth-ribbed shell, To which he spoke as if he were a soul. Listened intently; and his countenance soon Brightened with joy; for murmurs from within Were heard, sonorous cadences which rebreathed the monitor expressed the truth. Mysterious music with its native ease, 'Ere such a shell the Universe itself Is to the ear of shells." T. P. D.

St. Martin, Sept. 10th, 1868.

For the Christian Visitor. Ordination Services.

DEAR VISITOR—In compliance with a request from the Baptist church at Hammond, the following brethren met the members of said church at the Contra Meeting-house, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the hour of 11 A. M., to consider the propriety of ordaining Bro. S. C. Moore. There were present, Elder J. A. Smith, J. Irving, W. A. Crandall, and D. W. Crandall; and Deacons J. Hay and C. Burnett, from the Norton church. The Ordinal organized by appointing Elder Irving, Chairman, and W. Fowler, Esq. Secretary. Bro. Moore was then called upon, and gave a relation of his early religious experience, an appeal to the ministry, which appeared to be very satisfactory to the Council. Numerous theological and doctrinal questions were then put by Elder Smith and satisfactorily answered by the candidate.

On motion of Brother Burnett, it was unanimously resolved that Bro. Moore be ordained; and further resolved, that in the Circuit adjourn to meet at three o'clock, P. M.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Sermon preached by Elder J. A. Smith, from 2d Timothy, iv. 3—"Preach the word." It was one of Bro. Smith's most happy efforts, and was listened to by a very large congregation with great interest. Ordination prayer by W. A. Crandall. Charge to the candidate by Elder Irving. Charge to the church by Elder D. W. Crandall. Closing prayer and benediction by Bro. Moore. Preaching by Bro. Irving. Hammond, Sept. 9, 1868. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

Rev. Thomas S. Crisp.

At Bristol, England, on the 16th June, the Rev. Thomas S. Crisp departed this life, aged 80 years, he had been for fifty years President of the Baptist College, and minister of Broadmead chapel, in this city.

The following is taken from the address at his funeral, delivered by Dr. Steane. A solemn mystery, indeed, if we may not say, with this blessed world before us, an unmitigated darkness, shadows that intermediate state upon which the soul enters when it is ready to depart. Few thoughtful minds have dwelt upon the subject with profound pensiveness, and imagined the questions they would like to propose were some friendly spirit permitted to revisit us for the purpose of making larger disclosures of the unseen. Especially would we like to know if, with the continuity of being, there is preserved also a continuity of human sympathies. Do our departed friends still conscious of our lot as we are? Do they have any participation in our infirmities and sorrows, do they still regard us with benevolent and sympathetic emotions? Are they in circumstances to perform towards us offices of friendly although invisible ministrations? Are they kept acquainted, whether as spectators or through some other medium of knowledge, with the progress of providential occurrences, especially with those which affect the persons of their former friends and associates? Do they witness our conflicts with temptation and the great invisible tempter; and are they ready to interpose their heavenly aid in the moment of danger; and to cheer us with their plaudits, could we but hear them, when some hard-fought encounter ends in victory? Do they anticipate with pleasure our reunion with them, and will they greet our arrival with the warm congratulations of a sacred love? Do they witness the ardour of their new world seraphic love? Is it the office of the elder residents within the veil to receive the newly-arrived, to educate them in the knowledge of the unaccustomed scenes and society which surround them, and (accommodating the application of human methods to our conceptions of the intercourse of disembodied spirits) to introduce them to those renowned and illustrious ones with whose names they were familiar, and whose heroic faith, or patient suffering, or holy lives, beautify the history of the church below?

Let me not be supposed to exceed the limits of modest speculation or reverential thought, if, for a moment, I indulge the inclination to imagine the pertinacity of some of these enquiries to our venerated and now glorified friends in the ministry of this congregation, or perhaps all of them, met with as he passed through the peeply gates, and welcomed him to the abodes of the blessed? Can we not imagine that joy with which they have mutually renewed their suspended friendship? Have they not already conjoinly bent in humble worship before the throne, and now, by your aid, they are again united in song to Him that sitteth upon the throne? Let me not be deemed extravagant if I venture still further to suggest that they have introduced him to the more intimate of their former friends? Has not Ryland brought him to Peck, to Fuller, and to Carey? Have not Hall and Foster, and Anderson walked, as affectionate companions with him, and led him to hold lofty intercourse with minds more gifted even than their own? And if not these, will not others of the glorious company lead him where he may see, or perhaps converse with, some of the patriarchs, as Enoch and Abraham; or of the prophets, as Samuel and Isaiah; or where he may listen, while the sweet psalmist of Israel sweeps the strings of his golden harp, and melodiously pours into his own inspiration evoked? Will they not point out to him the face of the proto-martyr of the Christian church, radiant with sweetness and dignity, as if it were still the face of an angel? Or will they not place him at the feet of one of the apostles, as Peter, or John, or Paul.

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Religious Intelligence.

Dr. Cheney, who has been for a few months supplying the Central Square church, East Boston, writes to the Examiner that about fifty have united with the church, (twenty-five by baptism), since he began his labors there. The health of Bro. Cheney is improved, and he thinks of settling permanently in the East.

Rev. J. B. Thomas, who went from Brooklyn, N. Y., to succeed Dr. Cheney in the 1st Baptist church in San Francisco, found the climate ungenial. His voice failed, and an exchange states that he is now on his way to Europe to try a change of air and rest.

A Massachusetts pastor in writing to the Watchman and Reflector of the 27th ult. says: The Lord has done and is doing, we trust, a great work for us. Within about two weeks, we have been added to our membership. Twelve were heads of families. The first Sabbath of August was a day long to be remembered. Ten received the hand of fellowship. Eight publicly put on Christ by baptism. One husband led a wife, and of six fathers, one (the deacon), led a son and daughter, and the other a child to the water side to the pastor, and there, we trust, he gave them up to the Lord to walk in His commands and ordinances. It was an affecting sight. Another feature of interest was, that of the ten last received, six were members of the choir, including the chorister and his wife. We feel to be the Lord, and trust that others will hear and obey the command, "Go thou and do likewise."

Prayer Meeting in John Allen's Den.

The New York correspondence to the Watchman and Reflector, furnishes the following information in reference to this pandemonium of guilt: The sensation of the week has been a prayer meeting at the hour of noon in one of the most notorious dancing dens of Water Street. The proprietor is known as John Allen, though that is not his name. He has obtained considerable notoriety lately by the publication of some articles in the papers, and in His commands and ordinances. It was an affecting sight. Another feature of interest was, that of the ten last received, six were members of the choir, including the chorister and his wife. We feel to be the Lord, and trust that others will hear and obey the command, "Go thou and do likewise."

DEAR BROTHERS—Will you be so good as to acknowledge, through the columns of the Christian Visitor, the following sum received by me on behalf of the French Acadian Mission.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Total. Includes entries for M. NORMANDAY, Fredericton, Sept. 11, 1868, French Missionary, and various donors like John Brown, James Brown, etc.

Whelan found Guilty.

The following telegram received in St. John from Ottawa on the 15th inst., announces the fearful doom of Whelan charged with the murder of McGee. This decision of the highest tribunal in the Dominion brings the condemned man before us, not only as a monster of iniquity, but as an object of compassionate prayer, that God may have mercy upon his blood-stained soul.

Foreign and Domestic News.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle from the continent on the 12th Sept. The Archbishop of Armagh at a visitation in his diocese predicted that the majority called for the names of the speakers, ruling adversely to his first decision. This speaker, ruling adversely to his first decision, permitted. An unseemly altercation then arose between Mr. Blanchard, oppositionist, and the speaker. This passage at arms was the more to be regretted, as there were strangers present, who judging from the display, would be justified in not considering our Legislature as much superior in tone and manners to the House of Commons. The election committee having reported Mr. Blanchard's election illegal, that gentleman vacated his seat, the opposition electing Mr. Wood as his successor, and the shaft horse will have to do all the work. The ostensible grounds upon which the committee decided, was on account of an error in the list of voters; but as the error did not reduce Mr. Blanchard's majority to a minority—and as it was proved that there was no collusion between Blanchard and the Sheriff—and he was not responsible for the mistake, some of which were not responsible for the mistake in several instances than the wrong naming of a name; it is difficult to understand upon what principle the committee decided, other than a desire to be rid of a man who proved a troublesome thorn in their side. The political waters have been more than usually disturbed the last two or three days—indeed there has been a mighty tempest in a teapot. The Lieutenant Governor called his Attorney General to account for some expression made use of by him in debate (referred to in my last), and which smacked strongly of sedition. The Attorney General replied, declaring himself incapable of entertaining or expressing sentiments of disloyalty. The Governor accepted the explanation; and declared his intention of publishing the correspondence, as he considered it a matter of public interest, as well as himself, were compromised by the imputation cast on the Attorney General. The Attorney General replied—stating that he would have published the correspondence himself, had he thought his so doing would have been agreeable to the Governor; and requested to be allowed to add a clause to his letter, to the effect that if he could not be obtained, he, the Attorney General, thought that the political system of an other civilized country would be preferable to the constitution that had been provided for Nova Scotia under the Union Act. So matters stood, when the House of Assembly stepped in, determined to have a finger in the pie. As the House has sat with closed doors, of course, your correspondent cannot vouch for the accuracy of what took place, but gathers his information from the anti-party in the interest of the Government. The House of Assembly then took umbrage with the interference of the Governor, at what they were pleased to call freedom of speech in the Attorney General—and for his venturing to call him to account for the same, and denounced the conduct of his Excellency in the "strongest language"—some of the members "even doubting whether he was not liable to be called to the bar of the House." It was considered that his Excellency did not act in good faith, in revealing private and confidential conversation. His act in deciding to publish the correspondence without first obtaining the consent of the Attorney General, was pronounced dishonourable—the gist of the resolution passed, was that the conduct of His Excellency was a breach of privilege. One of the repeal papers attempts to soften matters down very considerably; and, but believe there is no doubt, but that the House went at it hammer and tongs, and that the extremists carried the day. It is asserted by those presumed to be well informed, that the Governor threatened to dissolve, unless the resolution was expunged; however that may be, the Government on the day following, brought full pressure to bear—the moderates carried the day, and the obnoxious resolution was expunged. I fancy the fact of the correspondence was seized upon as a particular cause for smashing the Government, the extremists contending that the Government should have adopted a bolder and more defiant attitude to the Governor—the Government however refused to resign; and there is understood to have been, since a free fight in the Assembly with closed doors. Obnoxious members of the Government were ruthlessly attacked; and, they in their part, seized freely in retortination. The Lieutenant Governor has shown himself a man not to be trifled with; and should be obliged to put the issue to the people, he may confidently rely that loyalty will prevail, and British institutions be upheld. Volunteer drilling under the Dominion act, has taken place in several localities; as usual, both parties endeavor to make political capital out of it. Rumors are rife that Mr. Howe is to have the office of Chief Commissioner of the railway in Yorkmouth, paper, generally rabid, has come out and declared its approval of the acceptance of the office by the Hon. gentleman. We have had an exciting horse race on the common, between the General Williams and Skeddader; the former won in two heats, by about 24 minutes. It is reported that rich specimens of gold bearing quartz, have been found at St. John's Bay, in the month of August, and that a gold-bearing vein, as well as a coal producing country. The returns for the month of August, from several gold districts, show in that month, 2069 tons, 1 cwt. of quartz crushed, yielding 1078 oz. 1 dwt. and 3 gr. of gold. We have had amusements in the shape of concerts, picnics, parties, ball rings, Kennedy, dramatic entertainments, &c. There is no particular change in business to note, and the markets remain pretty much as before—the prospect of the fisheries are good.