THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1868.

Recognition Services.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Harley was installed Pastor of the Benssels street Baptist church. The services were of an exceedingly interesting charac ter. After the reading of appropriate passages o Scripture by the Rev. I. E. Bill, and prayer by th Rev. Mr. Cady, the Pastor elect gave, in a neat an elegant address of about twenty minutes, a resume o his experience and call to the ministry. He had, it early life, been the subject of deep religious impres sions. A sermon by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon fully awakened him to a sense of his lost condition. A the age of fifteen, he made a public profession of religion. In 1861, he entered Mr. Spurgeon's College, and remained there a year and a half. He very much regretted he had not continued longer at College before entering upon the duties of the Ministry. He la bored, not without apparent acceptance, with a church in Kent, for four years, when he received a call from a Baptist church in Derby, where he remained till his call from the Brussels street Baptist church. He made an earnest appeal to the church to co-operate with him in the great work of saving souls.

The address to the Paster elect was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Pastor of the Leinster street church. The Rev. gentleman was most felicitous in his remarks. He considered the relation of a Pastor with his church under the three different heads of a Witness for Christ, an Ambassador from the court of Heaven, and a Preacher of the Gospel. As a witness, he was to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; as an ambassador, he was not to abridge the stipulations contained in his commission; and as a preacher, he was to preach not for popularity, but to win souls for Christ. Mr. McKenzie is a sound, argumentative speaker, and wins conviction by sheer force of thought and intellect.

The Charge to the church was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Carey. It was racy, sparkling and elegant. He urged upon the church to attend in the first place, to the physical wants of their Pastor; in the second place, to his mental wants ... that is, to see his library is well stocked with the standard literary and ecclesiastical works of the day. His books were the minister's tools, and to do a good work he must have a good set of tools. Nor must the church be oblivious of the religious wants of their Pastor. He was as much in need of their prayers as the church of the prayers of their Pastor.

The recognition prayer was then offered by Rev. I. E. Bill, commending the youthful Pastor to the special guidance of the Chief Shepherd, and invoking the divine benediction upon his person, family and min-

After prayer he presented to the Pastor elect the hand of welcome. In so doing, he expressed deep sympathy with him in the sacrifices which he had made in leaving the land of his birth, the scenes of his loved home, and the endearing associations of his early christian and ministerial life; but he must be cheered with the thought that although he was some 3.000 miles from his father land, he was still among those who gloried in their allegiance to the old flag Which for a thousand years of he .913

paratively new country multitudes who, like those he had left behind, were loval to Him "who wears upon His vesture and upon His thigh His name written King of kings and Lord of fords." From the commendation of brethren Brock and Spurgeon (said the

speaker), we were quite prepared to give you a cordial welcome; but now that we have seen and heard you ourselves, we feel that you have brought your credentials with you credentials sealed by the highest authority in the universe, and which bring deep conviction to our hearts that you are a brother in Christ and a chosen vessel to bear to the people of the new world the treasures of redeeming love. As such we extend to you the hand and the heart of cordial welcome. Welcome to this church as its undershepherd, to "lead it into green pastures and beside the still waters;" as its watchman, to guard well its interests, and in the time of danger to "blow the trumpet and to sound an alarm in God's holy mountain;" as its bishop, to "take heed to yourself and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseer: to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his blood." We open our hearts, to receive you as a gift sent to us from gracious heaven in answer to the many prayers offered in the sacred desk, in our social meetings, and at our family altars, since the death of our late loved pastor, that God would send us a pastor after his own heart. As such we welcome you (said the speaker) not to a divided and scattered flock, but to a church thorough. strange disregard of moral integrity and of christian ly united in sentiment and feeling, and so revived by God's spirit as to be prepared to gather about you with their sympathies and with their prayers, to hold up your hands and to co-operate with you

the great work of winning souls to Christ. In the name, therefore, not only of this church, but in the name of the Baptist ministry of this city, and above all, in the name of the Great Head of the Church, my brother with all my heart I bid you made the topics for criticism. This departure from welcome to this city and Province, as a messenger sent by God to declare to perishing thousands the unsearchable riches of Christ, May you have a rich "unction from the Holy One," and be bundreds who do not and cannot see the articles with the means of guiding multitudes in the path to hea-

ren. Amen.

The exercises were of a deeply solemn character, and calculated to awaken deep and earnest thought on the part of the immense crowds that thronged every part of the church, a said wood vivy, !!

Miscellaneous Matter.

Some points an relation to councils seem still to not so regard them, in which case, if they should accept the decision, they might be called on to attest the character of an accused brother as good, contrary

We are assured, that if this statement be tried on the principles of justice and common sense, and more particularly on those of christian charity, every imagined difficulty will vanish.

If the evidence against a man is clear, it can hardly be supposed that the accused man would claim to eferred, or that a council would decide that the question is disputed; the evidence is not judgment, against the innocency of an acis would manifestly be the part of the church, of model and charitable brethren, to hope

ion, decided against his opinion?

rials in courts of law, in capital cases, jurors

stantin desired to give the prisoner the benefit

deals that may rest on their minds—that is,

cause it is better that society should suffer the poss ble harm of a failure of justice against an offender, then that a man should be condemned to death who possibly is innocent. Of the two evils, the possible danger to society is far less than the evil of capital unishment being inflicted where it would possibly

This principle seems fully applicable to such cases f church discipline as we are now considering. An injust church sentence against a brother is a flagrant vrong; it goes to destroy his reputation dearer than life. If a jury is bound to give a prisoner the benefit of their doubt, on account of the supreme value of life, then a church is bound to give an accused brother the benefit of a doubt, on account of the supreme value of character. On the principles of ordinary ustice and law we see that they would be held to be so bound; but is christian charity opposed to jusice? Is it not as tender of reputation and personal ights as any mere human system of justice or law? Nay, is it not far more tender than these? Is it not the design of the Heavenly Father that the world shall learn from the tenderness and delicacy with which Christian churches shall deal with all such subjects, a constant lesson, in regard of the superior, ove-is in their midst?

What so damaging a libel against the christian name can be conceived, as that law and justice, as ad ministered by human courts, shall be more jealous for the rights of men, and for what is due to kindness and reasonable consideration for others, than a christian church shall be found to be, designed though it to exhibit to men a pattern of heavenly excellence !

It would seem then, that the objection above suposed, that a church cannot accept a decision unless agrees with their belief, is groundless, because it ests on the idea of the evidence being incontestable, mides inconsistent with the fact of a reference, which tself implies the existence of doubt. How beautifully those passages in 1. Cor. 13, apply to such cases as this: "Charity thinketh no evil," "hopeth all things, believeth all things."

A popular commentator has made the following ensible observations on these passages. bd" Believeth Il things, must mean, that in regard to the conduct of thers, there is a disposition to put the best construcion on it; to believe that they may be actuated by ood motives; love produces this, because it reoices in the happiness and virtue of others, and will not believe the contrary except on irrefragible evidence." " Hopeth all things' means that, however dark may be appearances, * * yet there is a hope that matters may be explained and made clear. * * Love will hold on to this hope until all possibility of such result has vanished * Love will do this, because delights, in the virtue and happiness of others, and will not credit anything to the contrary, unless com-

In a recent case, the grave error of the church is attested by their own evidence; for they put on their record as fact, that there existed "no conclusive evidence of guilt," and yet, they proceeded to find the accused brother guilty, thus proclaiming their own aconsistency, and exhibiting to the world a case of church action in distinct hostility to the principles of stice and mercy which even jurous observe, under the guidance of the law, and which are still more essential to christian love, Y grot at bus taken o

In the whirl of party feeling and heat wand be produced by the wide spread publication of partial and distorted evidence, and which a cruel injustice as permitted no equal opportunity to answer or correct, there may be, for a while, a contrarity of opinion n this case : time must allay those agitating causes ; be truth must eventually be known ; and there must last, be but one opinion, as we judge, on the duty giving to an accused man the benefit of a doubt rising on the evidence against him still more of withding condemnation when there is no conclusive Miss Vass; (3), the action taken by the church in vidence of guilt.

The matter of evidence involves considerations of uch weighty importance, that we shall hope hereafter to invite special attention to this subject, though possibly not in our next number.

A writer in last week's issue of the Christian lessenger, over the signature of "An Aged Baptist," eems to have been greatly startled" by certain views on " Church Order and Discipline," propounded in the editorial columns of this sheet. There is wide and important difference between the views which we publish and distortions of those views. It not the first time, in the progress of the unhappy controversy which has been of late agitating the demination, that our words and sentiments have been most flagrantly misrepresented we have ceased to be " startled;" but we are ashamed and sad over the candour, clearly evident in the open and covert at-Messenger, to misrepresent and malign our views of editorials on Baptist Church Polity. We must be pardoned for cherishing suspicions which are forced upon us by this unfair treatment; We do not ask ex emption from criticism; but we must beg that our views, and not misrepresentations of our views, be fair dealing in the matter of criticism and censure, becomes the more disreputable and despicable in a writer who knows that his productions will be read by which he deals, and who conceals himself under an saion to act as a shield, bray let samen bamusai

We are charged with the attempt in to introduce into the Baptist Polity, a superior ecclesiastical court, with functions to ignore the power of any church to discipline one of its members." Again, it is said, "The Bible affords as much authority for the inquisition as it does for such a court as that suggested by the Christian Visitor." These are specimens of the style in which "An Aged Baptist" deals with our need remark. An objection is made against referring Baptist Church Polity. He knows or ought to know, certain cases to a council, on the ground, that they if his age has brought with it any wisdom, that such might judge a party innocent, when the church can- a representation of our views is not only unfair to us,

> What does "An Aged Baptist" mean when he says, If such a court as that proposed by Bro. Bill, were stituted, would the churches have entire confidence in its assumed infallibility? The italics are ours. When and where have we claimed infallibility for an ecclesiastical court? And if we have not put forth such claim, it is one of the worst species of disesty, to argue against such a claim. How unimates it as a claim of ours : "When any bodybe he editor, clergyman, or private christia

o criticise and correct our views on Baptist Church variance with scripture teachings or the cotablished usages of our denomination on this continent. Until like an agreement with the weakent individual within or without the realm, especially when it lays down a will not be likely to receive any further notice in the Who is there that ought not to doubt his variance with scripture teachings or the cetablished at on disputed evidence, if a large body of disputed will not be likely to receive any further notice in the May the Lord save our large, united, vigorous and coptunes from the independence in ontinent, from dividing up into innumerable little vidual to itself suite in the ligarchies and democracies—treating with ill-tempt.

Ind children jealousy every prudent and practical right.

christian liberty and church independence were about to be invaded and destroyed. This clamor for church independence would not have been heard among us, but for the needless ambition of some to assert church

For the Christian Visitor, Granville Street Church and the Council.

After assenting to the recommendation for calling aded, or her opinions and wishes respecting the case be disregarded by the Council, took the unprec course of laying down a "Basis of Council"-an laborate document carefully and guardedly drawn p; and, in addition to binding Dr. P. to a certain rescribed course was evidently designed for the guince of the Council, To this " Busis" Dr. P., though rotesting against it, had to submit, as on this condion only would the Church grant him the Council commended by the Association. This "Basis" ews conclusively that the decision was to be final. No other view consistent with a common sense inter-pretation, can be taken of this document. It will be en that the church committed the charges against subjects, a constant lesson, in regard of the superior.

light, and the more perfect and expansive love, that committing them, the church yielded her claim to decide on them, of a suite fliw strong all of the confession of the council; and that by so decide on them, of a suite fliw strong all of the confession of the council; and that by so decide on them, of a suite fliw strong all of the council.

Mr. Eaton, the Clerk of Granville Street Church, tells us, no doubt with her approval, that the church asked for "advice" only, a mere "opinion," and not a "decree." In proof of this, Mr. E. gives us a garbled statement from the resolutions of July 12th, which he intimates expresses the view of the church as to the nature and extent of the work required of "Investigate the subjects in clause 2nd of the Basis hereinbefore mentioned, and report to the church their opinion in what degree, and which of the charges against Dr. P. have been established before them, &c. Observe the marked and palpable discrepancy. I The former directs investigation and a eport to the churche the latter directs the Council to "investigate the subjects specified in clause 2nd of the "Basis," and report to the church their opinion, in what degree any and which of the charges alleged against Dr. P., have been established before them." Does not this passage authorize and require the Council to act as the judges in Dr. P.'s case?—to decide the watter as between him and the church. The Council formed no "decree," and gave none. It will be seen that the Council kept strictly within the basis. investigate the subjects specified in clause 2nd the basis. They heard the case the evidence and the arguments, and gave their opinion, which, onder the circumstances in which it was asked, and in reference to the charges presented was entitled to respect and acceptance of both parties. But to pro-ceed. In the presentile to the Resolutions of July 12, he church says :- "And although as an independent church of Christs they are possessed of full and am natever pertaining to the interests of this church, or to the conducting of its proceedings, yet in view of the high respect which they entertain for the Central Association, of which this church is a member, and for its opinions and acts in its associated capacity, be it therefore resolved—That this church cordially apssociation, to invite a Council to consider the charges hat have been made against Rev. Dr. Pryor and the show that the church felt that they were yielding something when accepting the recommendation from Council by What was it? Was it not that, by conenting to commit the matters in dispute, to the will, I think, be apparent to every one, that she cannot retain the right to judge in it—because the church could not rightfully and honestly, give power for the purpose, and yet rightfully and honestly retain, and use the same power in the same case. The Basis" proves, conclusively, that the church authorized the Council to "adjudicate." The 2nd and adjudication to be: (1), the charges of immorali-ty, and all testimony having reference therete, which has been, or may hereafter be adduced; (2), the

charges of a pecuniary character in the accounts with eference to each of the above cases. That Here we have it under the hands of the church hat the Council was called, not merely to investigate certain charges against Dr. P., but to ADJUDICATE on them. This, then, was the work assigned the Council. Such being the case, how can it be said that the church was not bound to abide by the decision? What! ask a Council of ministers and other christian brethren to adjudicate on charges of gravest import od the church authorizing and requiring them to do and the church authorizing and requiring them to do so—regard itself as not bound to accept their decision!—nay, as having a right to reject it! What an unreasonable assumption! What a monstrous claim! Will Mr. Eaton tell us that "adjudicate" means to give "advice," to express a mere "opinion," destitute of weight or force; a thing to be rejected or transpled down, as may suit the views, feelings or inerest of either party hop that the party laying down

charges for adjudication, and requiring submission from the other party can rightfully—because it happens to have the power—lay hands on the weaker party and immolate him.

The idea of adjudication does not admit a right in either party to set aside the decision of the chosen and accepted adjudicators; or a right in the other party to inflict on the accused but acquitted party, Il the punishment it has power to inflict all the punishment it has power to inflict, either rightfully or otherwise, previous to accepting the adjudicators. Would this be "adjudication?" Would it not be an utter disregard—a shameful mockery of it? Surely Mr. Eaton cannot regard it in any other light; but if otherwise, I must say, I would neither wish to be his client, nor to have him for my judge. Far, far distant be the day, when such monstrous Far, far distant be the day, when such monstrous notions as to adjudication, and the obligation to respect it, shall disgrace courts of law, debauch public entiment, and render strife and controversy inter-sinable. It is painful to know, that from any cause to be told by one of her officers (one most active in the prosecution) with the approval of the church, that the Council was called only to investigate subjects and report to the church. By which representation it is, in effect, said, the Council had no right or authority to adjudicate in the ease, though that is the very thing the church had authorized and directed to do!! Else why investigate the case at all?

The facts presented, fully sustain my position—that the church was in right and reason bound to account the decision of the Council and that in rejection.

The view of the above well-known writer on " Polity." Respectfully yours, GEO. ARMSTRO Bridgetown, March 28rd, 1868.

M. A. H. writes thus for the Christian Messenger Told fast the Edit book

"A few months ago I saw in the columns of the St. John Christian Visitor an article entitled 'Gerizam, Ebal and Calvary,' and beginning with the sentence: 'These three mountains were strikingly portraved in one of our churches on Sabbath morning.' These three mountains. Calvary a mountain. Must we conclude that the eloquent preacher, enthusiastic correspondent, and able editor were all alike oblivious of the fact that Calvary is not a mountain? That in Palestine there never was any elevation, mountain, hill, or hillock called Calvary? And that the term Mount Calvary, does not belong to sacred topography but wholly to popular ignorance." This paragraph is the commencement of an article, and the writer proceeds to quote authorities in support of the truth of the statement. "The enthusiastic correspondent" is aware that the question of Calvary being a mount is a disputed one. Yet, men of learning and eminence have called it such, and travellers who have visited the Holy Land have believed that, whilst eighteen hundred years have made some changes in the appearance of Calvary, it was once quite an eminence. A reference to Calmet's Dictionary will be warrant enough to justify one in writing Mount Calvary. Nor dare we consider the belief of these authorities, "popular ignorance." We make no attempt to respond fully to the erudite correspondent. We believe we are warranted to write and to say, 'These three mountains." The "eloquent preacher,' and "able editor," are of age, and can speak for themselves. Do They are not responsible for forms of expression used by "the enthusiastic correspondent."

From our Ontario Correspondent. The first session of the local Parliament of Ontario under the new order of things has closed. The results in the main have thus far, I think, been highly satisfactory to all parties. The first trial of the "one House" plan seemed to augur well for its success in the futured There was, of course, a good deal of the usual wrangling between the "outs" and the "ins ." but on the whole, a considerable amount of legislation was done in a comparatively short session. Two or ole power to consider and adjudicate upon all matters three subjects which were before the House for dis-

cussion may be of interest to the readers of the Visitor.

First, let me allude to one branch of manufacture which has lately sprung into importance in Octario. allude to cheese making. I have before mentioned the rapid increase of cheese factories in this part of the Dominion of Lirefer to it again because of my ction of the church thereon, &c." Does not this conviction that the facilities for success in this branch reference to the full and ample power of the church of fudustry must be equal or greater in New Bruns-to consider and adjudicate upon all matters, &c. wick than here. I notice that the experiment was being tried last season in one or two places in your Province, but have not learned the results. In the course of the debate upon a bill connected with this manufacture, the following facts were elicited : There claim to, "adjudicate" in this particular case? The manufacture, the tollowing facts were elicited: There what else under the circumstances can it be? Now are more than 180 cheese factories in Ontario; they if we find that the church has authorized another produce a yearly aggregate of 12,000,000 lbs. of \$1,200,000. The number of them, too, is being constantly increasedly seels regulary a of

Another subject, of an entirely different nature cannot fail to be interesting to all non-believers in the union of State and Church, and especially to Baptists. The system of aiding denominational institutions with the funds of the State is unequivocally doomed. The grants are to be continued for a year or so, in order that the Colleges leaning upon them may not be too rudely shaken by the suddenness of their removal. But all religious bodies in Ontario having, or wishing to have, educational institutions of their own, are plainly notified that they must henceforth be prepared to support them entirely at their own. expense. Hitherto, a great anomaly has existed in respect to these institutions. Some, as those of the Roman Catholics, the Episcopalians, the Wesleyans, and the Episcopal Methodists, &c., have received large bonuses from the Provincial chest, while others, as those of one body of Presbyterians and the Baptists, have had no such aid. True, they might at one time have had it but have declined on principle. They believe that Cæsar's legislation and patronage should extend to Cæsar's department and not be- in money and useful articles, for which we are mos yond. And they baye, at last-perhaps it is not too othankful. May the Lord reward them a thousand ief, and had their doctrine on this point arread and prayer of the recipient we had been Ggo. SKRLY. sanctioned in the legislative halls. The recipients of Port of Barvey, A. C., N. B., March 24, 1888. State aid may, it is true, make a violent struggle yet. They have sufficient respite to muster and drill their forces, and sufficient interest at stake to nerve them for the contest. The friends of Victoria College (Methodist) at Cobourg have already contended earnestly through the public prints-not for the soundness of the general principle that sectarian institutions should receive aid from the State purse, but especially for the continuance of the five thousand dollars per annum to their own College on the ground tween denomination and sectarian. It may be wrong for the funds of the Province to be given to whatever, a church could invite a Council to under-take the delicate, operous and responsible task of ad-judicating on charges most seriously affecting the re-putation, usefulness and happiness of a fellow-being, once its pastor, and afterwards treat the decision with contempt, thus violating a palpable pledge; and then ers, irrespective of sect or creed. To deny to these to be told by one of her officers (one most active in help in the work of education because they are under the control of a religious body is surely unjust. The reply to these plausible arguments is generally put in the form of a dilemma. Either the institution exists for the special benefit of the sect to which it belongs, or it does not. If not, why not cut it adrift and make it a purely national public institution. If it does, it is in effect sectarian and within the sweep

cept the decision of the Council; and that in rejecting of the general principle laid down.

I merely state these facts with reference to Oota I merely state these facts with reference to Ootario, rithout presuming either to pronounce upon the principles involved or to apply them to the whole inion. Perhaps Baptists in the Maritime Provinces, looking from a different stand point, might fail to be convinced. One thing seems tolerably clear: either denominations should do their own edicational work voluntarily and independently, or the aid afforded from the public funds should be apportioned upon a just basis, proportioned to the work done. The latter result is regarded as unattainable by the Baptists of Untario. The former—the purely voluntary principle—they regard as certainly not wrong; the other as, at least, questionable. Hence

of the Board, when a resolution was passed recommending the holding of such meetings, viz.: Messra, it lays down a resolution with the holding of such meetings, viz.: Messra, it lays down a resolution with the holding of such meetings, viz.: Messra, and O. Tupper, deeming it important to act promptly in accordance with it, have unitedly, with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting its accordance with it, have unitedly, with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting its accordance with it, have unitedly, with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting its accordance with it, have unitedly, with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting its accordance with it, have unitedly with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting its accordance with it, have already appeared. The last of share meeting its accordance with it, have unitedly, with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting its accordance with it, have unitedly, with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting its accordance with it, have already appeared. The last of share meeting its accordance with it, have unitedly, with the aid of others, carried it into affect. Notices of some of share meeting.

The last that this observation was the weak our successful to affect. Since the evening.

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Union. The sums paid down and subscribed at this time amounts to \$96.921.

The moneys received and pledged at the meetings held with the four churches, under the pastoral care of the ministers named above, approximate to \$400. A considerable amount additional will undoubtedly be obtained by the subsequent circulation of the sub cription papers among those who were not present Excepting one, of which notice was not received in ime, all these Foreign Missionary meetings, fifteen in number, have been attended by the writer. MIt af-

fords him sincere pleasure to say that they were conducted, not only with entire freedom from levity and riffing, as all such meetings always should be, but also in a truly earnest and devotional spirit. Besides the great benefit resulting from the imparting of much useful information, the awakening of a deep and lively interest in the important cause of Foreign Missions, and the exciting of a spirit of zeal and liberality in it. they evidently tended, by the divine blessing, to pro-

It is manifestly much to be desired, on various counts, that similar meetings may be held, without delay, by our ministering brethren in connection with all our churches throughout these Provinces.

Aylesford, March 25, 1898.

Revival at Sackville.

DEAR EDITOR—God, is displaying His power mar-vellously in our midst. Yesterday was an unusual day with us. Fourteen candidates were buried with Christ in baptism, amongst whom was my own son. One dear little boy, in the 12th year of his age, delights our very souls when he speaks for God. The eldest members of the church say that they never saw such a concourse of people at a baptism in this ed to hear the word of life. Perfect harmony pre-vails, and the people bave a mind to work. Twenty one have been baptized since the revival began. Ride on, Thou Prince of Life, in all Thy glory, conquering and to conquer land T \ hot Yours as ever. THOS. TODD.

March 30, 4868, bus boon trend to brongend

Revival at Coverdale, Hits state w bas aust March 30th, 1868.

DEAR VISITOR—I take my pen to inform you of a work of grace in the Dawson Settlement in connection with the 2d Hillsborough Baptist chorch. The Holy Spirit has come down in answer to prayer! The church has been revived and sinners have been converted to God. Strong sinners have been brought to bow to a stronger than they, even to Him that will not give His glory to another nor His praise to graven images; and they have been enabled to rejoice in the light of God's salvation. Twenty have already confessed their faith in Christ and have followed Him n the ordinance of New Testament bentism, most of whom are young men and maidens in the bloom of youth. May they long live to the glory of God on earth! It is especially cheering to me to enjoy this season of revival, for it was here that I first commenced my pastoral labour some seven years ago. During my pastorate we were bleased with a gracious revival. My health was for a long time very poor, so that I could not perform the labour of a pastor, and for some time could not preach but with great difficulty. But, praise the Lord! I am restored to perfect health, and have the strongest exidence that God is with me. Not unto us, but unto Him be all

Yours in Christ, And John J. E. FILLMORE. P. S.-Ere this reaches you, brother Irvine, n way. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me praise His Holy Name." od no L. B. E.

Revival at Canterbury out a synd

DEAR EDITOR-The church at Canterbury and Canterbury, and three at Lower Woodstock. Others are enquiring what they must do to be saved. I in Bro. G. Howard was with us two weeks, and his labors were blessed. May God continue to bless and save sinners. Dear brethren, pray for us. Canterbury, Y. C., March 27th, 1868.

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR BRO. BILL-You will be glad to learn of the prosperity of God's cause in this place during the inter. The presence of the Lord has cheered many souls. A goodly number have been baptized and added to the 1st church. I wish also to add that my affectionate people have remembered our tempora wants, and given me a donation amounting to \$120 much to say -educated the Province up to their be ofold in return in things temporal and spiritual, is the

> avoi s waitab For the Christian Visitor Quarterly Meeting, Sackville.

DEAR EDITOR - Pursuant to appointment, the Westorland County Quarterly Meeting was held with the first Baptist church, Sackville, commencing on the first Friday in March: Ministers in attendance were Revs Thomas Todd (pastor), D. McPhail, P. Duffy, Thos. Bleakney, and Wil DI Manzer H The repective meetings were, held as directed by the pasor, all of which were quite well attended and very solemn. The preaching was very impressive. The afternoon of Saturday was occupied with a very interesting social Conference, in which many related their christian experience with great profit. Among those who spoke were two young ladies, who for the left time related their christian experience and wished to follow their Saviour in the sacred ordinance of baptism. The church having received them, they were publicly baptised on Sabbath morning by the last of the large and attentive and to the next Parliament. The debate was then add pastor, in the presence of a large and attentive au-

Monday morning was occupied with a Ministerial elative to the interest of the Quarterly Meetings that

The next session will be held with the Shedia Beptist church, on the first Friday in June, at se en P. M. W. D. MANZER, Secretary.

burch, and we are making arrangements to build a ew chapel, off the post flat salar

"Our congregations are good, and interest well

Rev. E. C. Corey acknowledges with gratitude outh Hampton, They enjoyed an excellent tes provided by the ladies, and presented the paster with in appropriate address and a purse of \$30. The re-spient replied with a grateful heart. Speeches fol-

DALHOUSIS FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—We have re-ceived a pamphlet from Halifax stating that the first session of the Medical Faculty of DALBOUSIE COLLEGE will be opene I on Monday 4th of May, 1868. This Faculty has been organized and affiliated to the University for the special purpose of affording instruction

in the primary branches of medical science.

The first session will be opened on Monday the 4th of May, and will last three months. Fee for each course of Lectures, \$6. The Faculty consists of:

William J. Almon, M. D., President of the Faculty; Chemistry—Prof. Lawton, Ph. D., LL.D.; Insti-tutes of Medicine—Alexander P. Reid, M. D.; Anatomy Edward Farrell, M. D.; Materia Medica Alfred H. Woodill, M. D.; Obstetrics Alexander G. Hattie, M. D., and William J. Almon, M. D.; James D. Ross, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Thomas R. Almon, M. D., Prosecutor.

The Editor of the Visitor has accepted an earnest invitation from the 1st Church of Yarmouth to spend a few Sabbaths with them. He expects to leave the city, therefore, on Thursday, and to be absent two note the spiritual welfare of both speakers and or three weeks. Rev. Mr. McKenzie has kindly consented to take charge of the Visitor during his ab-

> BRITISH TEMPLARS. - We have received a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the 4th Annual Session of the Worthy Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. From this we learn that the increase of the Order has been most remarkable during the four years of its, existence in this Province. One hundred and forty Lodges were returned at the close of last July. containing 5890 members. The Secretary, John S. Colpitts, Esq , reports that he issued Charters and stock for 60 new Lodges during the year, numbering 2,265 members. Success to the British Tempiars.

We learn from the Canadian Baptist that the membership of Alexander Street Church Toronto, Rev. G. A. McNutt paster has increased threefold during the year. Their bandsome and comfortable house of worship is entirely free from debt, which reflects much credit upon the enterprise and Christian liberality of the street of the tian liberality of the brethren upon whom the bur-den was laid. May the Lord bless them, and accept their offerings! We have been promised a more ex-tended report of the financial history of the new hurch, and its progress otherwise, which may be ex-

Mr. Spurgeon's College and Orphanage - We have a gratifying instance of Christian liberality to record. Mr. Spurgeon, on Thursday evening week, on his arrival home from his usual week-day service found on his table an envelope, enclosed in which were bank notes to the amount of of £2,000—£1,000 for the Pastor's College, and £1,000 for the Stockwell Orphanage. The generous donor sent it anony-mously. The note which attended this munificent ift, proves it to be from the same person who gave known friend is quite a stranger to Mr. Spurgeon but not to his printed sermons.—London Freeman

To Correspondents.—We are compelled, for the want of room, to hold over for next week a communication from Dr. Hurd, and correspondence from London, also from Toronto, Augusta and Ottawa.

The silly philippic to which O. S. refers, mets a dignified silence-nothing more, nothing less.

Decular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News.

A London despatch of 25th March states :- The Spsom Races commenced to-day. Blueskin won the detropolitan stakes and Clemency was the winner of

A further despatch says that Capt. Deasy, who was in company with Col. Burke when he was rescued from the police in Manchester on the occasion of the riots in that city, has been arrested at Salford and

strong opposition to the resolutions introduced by Mr Gladstone, looking to the Church reform in Ireland are in circulation and receiving many signatures.

It is officially announced Government will send ship of war to Japan to protect the trade of Italy is

Thomson and Mullahy, the Fenians, who were convicted of the murder of Policeman Brett, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th inst,, the ques-

tion of the Alabama claims came up and gave rise to some debate. Earl Russell made a speech in which he reviewed the relations of Great Britain and the United States during the war of the Rebellion, and defended the policy pursued by him in the case of the Alabama and other confederate cruisers. Lord Cairns Alabams and other confederate cruisers. Lord Cairns sustained the course of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, Lord Stanley, in the controversy with the American Government on the Alabams claims. Lord Westbury denied the Laws of England bearing upon the questions at issue and denied the justice of the claims for indemnity urged by Mr. Seward.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley gave notice that on Monday he should offer a resolution that the consideration of the question of Reform in the Irish Church Establishment be left to the next Parhament.

A London telegram of March 29th, says that the case of George F. Train, arrested for debt came be-

case of George F. Train, arrested for debt, came be fore the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy a day or tw since. Mr. Train presented to the Court a schedule of his assets and liabilities, which the Court rejected as a complete farce, and announced it as worth less than so much blank paper.

In the House of Commons on the Sist March, petitions in favour or against the Irish Church Establishment were read. Mr. Gladstone after calling for the reading of the seading of th

for the reading of the Acts of Parliament in relati to the Irish Church, moved that the House proce to consider them. He declared that the time wor come when the Irish Church would cease to exist

to the next Parliament. The debate was then ac

The bill abolishing flogging in the army has passe

A Paris telegram of 25th inst., says that the Bil concerning the right of public meetings passed the Corps Legislatiff. That body has adjourned till the 16th April.

It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon is engaged in preparing an important manifesto with regard to the foreign policy of his Government. The document is to appear about the 15th proximo.

It is estimated by the Minister of War, Marshal Neil, that since the new army law has been put into operation the guarde mobile of France has increased to 500,000 met.

Anti-Prossian riots have taken place in the North