THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 21, 1868.

Revival Results. We have greatly rejoiced in the blessed tidings which have reached as from divers sections of this mighty continent during the last winter and spring regarding the glorious work of God in the salvation of precious souls. With very many of the churches of the redeemed, it has been truly a pentecostal season. Showers of reviving mercy have descended to: refresh and revivify the waste and desolate places of Zion, and handreds of thousands have pressed into the Kingdom. Some that had grown old in sin, others in middle life and more in youthful vigor, have joined themselves to the great army of the prince of peace. Thank God for such an accession of numbers to the Redeemer's fold, but that is not the best of it. These revivals not only multiply the membership of the church but as an exchange very justly remarks they quicken, develope, and elevate the intellectual powers; for the mental faculties are never brought out with more vigorous exercise, than under the outpouring of

They give a right direction to the intellectual energies, for they make men feel that they are responsible for the talents entrusted to them; the gifts with which they are endowed, and that they are bound to employ them in the cause of truth, virtue, and happi-

They favorably affect the social relations of life, improving them, ennobling them, making them fulfil their legitimate design, and become channels of benignant and healthful influence.

They favorably affect the community; enlightening and purifying public sentiment, healing sores on the body politic, driving away vice, encouraging industry, and putting a new aspect on the face of society.

They give a powerful impulse to the sacred cause of benevolence; money that was in the unrenewed heart, hoarded there, and worshipped there-finding its way out from thence, (these hearts being unlocked by grace,) and going into the Redeemer's treasury, to sustain and cherish those heaven-born institutions, which have for their sublime object, the moral renovation of the world. And

They raise up Sabbath School teachers, ministers, and missionaries, to be Zion's efficient helpers, to further the cause of truth and piety, and be blessings in their day and generation.

These are the results of revivals in the present wo ld. But there is another world beyond the present, and most benign is their influence as felt there.

They increase the population of that world; taking thousands, nay millions of the human family, who would otherwise have been cast off forever, accursed victims of eternal torment; regenerating them, washing them in the blood of the Lamb, making them meet for the inheritance of the saints in light, and putting them in possession of that inheritance; there, as kings and priests unto God, to advance from one degree of bliss to another, and one degree of glory to another, through everlasting ages!

They pour new tides of joy into the breasts of angelic intelligences; for if, as we are told, "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," how transported must these glorified immortals be, when not single souls, but "flock unto Christ as clouds, and as doves to their

But the mind is lost in contemplating the bearings of revivals on the world of glory. It demands the towering minds of cherubim, and seraphim, to comprehend these bearings in their full extent; and it requires the harps of the assembled celestial hosts, to strike a note of thanksgiving to God, high enough, and loud enough for such manifestations of his mercy !

Membership. (Continued.)

In our last article we called attention to the fact, that nothing in Scripture justifies the belief that membership in the churches depended of old on any formal ceremony of admission. It may be that any baptized brother present in their assemblies and known to be worthy, was treated as a member by the early churches; or that any of the contingencies we have previously supposed, as of election to office, or appointment to any special duty, may have constituted membership for the time being; and hence we ask, what becomes of the notion so gravely and dictatorily propounded lately, that a church "dare not" commit any act of judgment or other duty to brethren possessed of the gift of wisdom, and come from a distance, for the especial purpose of performing this act; and this on the express or implied promise of the church to abide by it? The necessity of membership being always constituted in the particular way usual among us, in order to entitle brethren to act for and with a church in some case requiring such aid, is a fiction of the imagination, got up possibly to serve a purpose; and if we should admit such necessity. how plain it is, that such a system would deprive large portions of the Church of Christ of the benefit of many of those gifts, which the Father has bestowed on His heritage, for the general benefit of the

If then there exist anywhere in the baptized church of Christ superior wisdom or ability greatly needed for the conduct of any particular case, it must be the duty of a church to procure that aid, if it can be obtained, and to give to God's cause among them the full advantage of it; and to refuse to do this, on the contracted notion of a church membership that can subsist only by some peculiar formality, and an entry on the church record, for which Scripture gives no warrant, is surely no less than to defraud God of his honor, and the church of His gracious benefits.

It may be reiterated again and again, that a com pany of people bound together as a church by a certain formality like our ceremony of admission, and under obligation to do all their church work themselves, and not to admit others to help them unless they become members by the same formality, and continue members for a certain time, but the Bible surely says no such thing. It may be found convenient to propound this notion in order to justify on this shallow pretence the breach of a solemn engagement to admit the aid of others in deciding a case submitted to them, but in the word of God we find nothing to authorise such breach of faith, and if we admit additions like this to the Divine Record, to screen our manifest wrong-doing, it cannot be long before the Bible will be made, even in Baptist churches, to speak whatever language the passions and selfishness of corrupt human nature may demand,

We do not by these remarks intend to object to the more ordinary and lasting membership usually observed in our churches, or to the customary formalities attending it; and to them and other points relating to this question, we may have occasion to refer hereafter, but in the meantime there are some other matters relating to membership, which, from their superior importance, seem to demand previous attention, and which it is our purpose to canvas in

We are informed that the Baptist church in Prederiction, under Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., have ably just, is evidently the grand design of the Word third naval arsenal in the kingdom, and had in 1850 enriched by some of the most popular writers of the hasten forward, with irresistible power, to a glorious purchased an eligible site in a central part of the city, and intend erecting thereon at an early day, a house of modern type. Their plan is to build by donations, leave the control of God. God is essentially and necessarily love. As a population of 28,400 souls. Very peaceful does it look to-day, sheltered by the hills, and bathed in the bright sunshine. Its history has indeed been rather den & Co., 498 Broadway, New York. For sale by and to make the seats free to the public.

What is being done

by the Baptists for the evangelization of this Province? is a question which each member of a Baptist church should carefully consider. That we are not doing what we ought and might do is evident; but that we are doing something is equally evident. The churches are working each in their own respective ields, and some of them have been abundantly blessed with revivals. Some that have not enjoyed the reviving work of the Spirit have been laying a deep foundation for future growth. Beyond the work of the churches at home, the Home Mission Society has been strengthening feeble interests and preparing for yet more extensive conquests beyond. The means at the disposal of the Board are small, yet the little means have accomplished more than could have been expected. The appropriations and appointments of Missionaries were mostly made at the meetings of the Board held at the Associations in Hillsboro' and Maugerville. This was as it should be. Then most of the ministers in the Province were present, and could express their opinions, and hence could be relied upon to do what they could to sustain their own action and forward the necessary means to fulfil the promi-

At the Eastern Association appropriations were nade to Dorchester and Shediac, and at the Western to Saint Andrews, and the Miramichi fields. The Board has been able to attempt no more than the promises involved except to continue Bro. Washburn's mission at Musquash and Dipper harbor, and to send missionary for one month to Buctouche and Richi-

Your appropriations brethren were wise. God has smiled upon them all. Bro. Edwards, has been great. ly blessed with revival influences. Bro. Hickson has seen steady growth, and a great change in one of his out stations. Bro. Bleakney has baptized many in Dorchester, Bros. Rattray and Manzer have both baptized some and seen the Sabbath Schools and other religious interests thriving under their labours. Bro. Washburn bas been favoured of the Lord in Musquash, and has baptized three. God has blessed the labors of our missionaries, and seems to be bidding us to go on; and, not only continue to sustain these laborers, but to send out others to help them, for "the fields are white to the harvest." But the Board is now destitute of funds, and must now look to the churches to do their duty in replenishing the Treasury.

For the Christian Visitor.

Horæ Biblicæ.

NO. IV. ETERNAL PUNISHMENT OF SIN.

An infinite Being is only known to an infinite nind. God alone understands the nature of God. A created and dependent mind, whether of man or angel, which is necessarily finite, is unequal to the task. Man's idea respecting the Divine Nature is, at the very best, but imperfect. This arises from his limited capacity of apprehension and comprehension. In his search to find out the Almighty unto perfection. he is obliged to treat of single attributes-which are but specific modifications and exercises of the allperfect excellence of the Deity-in the way of partiion; and thus, from his limited view of the Being and attributes of God, he is even prone to look upon these properties of the Divine Nature as distinct from, if not, at least in some instances, antagonistic to, each quently set at variance by him. Could man but see God as God sees Himself, his views respecting his Maker, however correctly formed in this his imperfect state, would probably undergo considerable modification. The Divine attributes, he would very likely see, differ only in his comprehension of them, and not in reality; that their total is one object-one absolute perfection -an infinite determination to the greatest excellence. Rectitude and goodness he would then look upon as his own views, from different points, of the very same infinite excellence.

God's goodness is synonymous with moral excel-

lence. But, in a more restricted sense, it consists in God's determination and desire to do good to His creatures, according to their several capacities and relations, under the direction of His own wisdom and rectitude. Love is an out-shot of goodness-a particular development of it. God's love is God's delight n Himself, in His perfections, and also His delight in and desire to promote the happiness of His creatures. His delight in Himself is, no doubt, the moving cause n God of all that He does -the chief end of which s His own glory, the manifestation of His own perfections.—that He might appear before an intelligent universe what He is, and just as He is. God's love is natural, or it is sovereign. God naturally loves what is like Himself, what reflects His own image : and as that reflection of God's moral likeness in the creature waxes or wanes, so it is with this love-it ncreases or decreases in the same ratio. God loved His own Son, when an infant. He was a holy child-the brightness of his Father's glory, the express image of His person; * and as his sinless hunan-in connection with his divine-nature gradualy developed itself, he increased in favour with God, t n the same way, His people, as they advance in the divine life, become more and more the objects of God's complacency and delight. The cause of this love is the image of God in the creature. Let this image be obliterated by moral evil, as in the case of the angels that sinned, the love that it gave rise to ecomes hatred, the complacency aversion. The change, however, is not in God; it is in the creature. With respect to this part of His nature, God is still he same; He changes not. Satan, for instance, was an angel of a high order, holy and happy. God loved and delighted in him. But he kept not his first estate : be left his own habitation, on account of which he is now doomed to eternal perdition-the fit object of tifully laid out Palace grounds, and the country God's wrath and flery indignation. The love that once delighted in him, now keeps him bound in everlasting chains. Adam, too, as the best specimen of God's workmanship, was very good-created in righteousness and true holiness. God delighted in and loved to hold converse with him. Adam sinned. God banished him from his presence, and would have done so forever, had not God Himself in sovereignty interfered, in consistency with His own character and perfections, for his restoration. This was an instance of sovereign love. It is set upon its object; nothing in, or done by, Adam in his fallen state could, in any way, be the cause of this love. Its origin and the harvest, enjoy themselves amazingly, and save a mands pressing upon Christians in every land. Truly cause rest alone with God Himself. The sovereign little to help them through the winter. The hops it can be said, specially of this new sphere that is love of God, then, from the very nature of it, must are taken to the city, where there are long rows of just being opened up in that benighted land, "The be eternal, unchangeable, free, inseparable, and it high and large warehouses along the Thames, near harvest is great, but the laborers are few." Oh, that may be added, inconceivable. If nothing in, or done by, its object, was the cause of it-even so, nothing in, or done by, him, can in any way affect it. The love of God, then, in its nature and actings, is not incompatible with the eternal punishment of sin in the impenitent. On the contrary, this penalty, as the equence of moral evil, is the result of the love, as it is of the justice, of God. Rectitude and goodness are but component parts of one great whole they differ only in the necessarily imperfect views of finite minds respecting them. God is love-God is a truth. God is as the Bible makes mim known.

Yes, God is love; § and to show that He is so, on either side, through which we pass in a tunnel, while He is, at the same time, strictly and unchangereate him in the actual enjoyment of it, and would 'uneventiel; for it lay out of the range of the fierce the bookstores of the city.

of His people. And, so far is this love from setting harbor, aside or opposing the claims of justice, that its magnitude has been most strikingly displayed in the provision made for satisfying these claims.

* Acts iv. 27, Heb. i. 8; † Luke ii. 52; † Deut. vii. 7, Jer. xxxi. 3, John xiii. 1, Hos. xiv. 4, Rom. viii. 35 39, Eph. iii. 18, 19; § 1 John iv. 16.

A TRIP TO CANTERBURY. On the 1st of May, a bishop for Syria was conse crated at Canterbury. As your correspondent felt curious to witness the ceremony, and see the renowned old city in which it was to be held, he determined to attend. So, on the day mentioned, early in the morning, we wend our way to the railway station at Blackfriars with pleasant anticipations of quiet satisfaction to be derived from again seeing the country in its fresh and beautiful spring attire; for eight months' experience of the bustle, and roll, and din of London, instead of having driven from the mind the nemories of rural enjoyment, had rather refreshed them, and whetted the appetite for its quietness; and so far were the dust, and smoke, and fog, of the "greatest city in the world," from obscuring the pictures of its loveliness that they had added fresh tints to their

From our English Correspondent.

beauties and brightness to their sunshine. But here we are at Blackfriars, prepared to take advantage of the very kind provision of the railway officials, who, for the trifling consideration of five shillings, just as an expression of the passengers' appreciation of their very disinterested efforts to oblige the public, afford us the means to obtain all the before mentioned satisfaction. And now, as after a premonitory screech, the iron horse in front, with snortings waxing flercer every moment, starts us (the

train) thundering over the rails, let us look around. Almost directly behind the immense dome of St. Paul's looms up grandly from Ludgate Hill; on the left, at quite a distance, the London Monument lifts itself 202 feet above Fish Street Hill; still further, in the same direction, the turrets of the tower of London are seen; away forward to the right appear the great towers of Westminister Palace and Abbey, seeming all the more large and tall from the smoky London about it. "We have had precious hard times;" he haze through which they are discerned; while here and there on all sides needle shaped church spires pierce the air, and the slim, lofty, grim chimneys of gas and steam manufactories arise.

While taking this rapid glance we have been speedng along above the housetops. As we now look down on either side we catch a vanishing glimpse of street after street with their hurrying streams of life: a flitinteresting views is presented. Now a wilderness of the small, smoke blackened houses of the poor flits past; anon rows of palatial buildings along broad and airy streets are at hand and gone; again a green square which looks strangely out of place, yet all the more refreshing from the ocean of smoky brick around, country. We open the windows and sniff the breeze, no longer redolent of coal fumes and all the nauseous vapors of a crowded city, but perfumed with the scent of vernal verdure, springing flowers, and apple blossoms. We feast our eyes, so long accustomed to sant task of making a few jottings.

Two difficulties are now experienced. Although noticed; and when employed in jutting down a note, grass, give variety to the prospect, while green bedge | the heavy debt which was upon the Society at the ows, the undulating character of the country, its close of the previous year. plentiful sprinkling of ornamental trees and fruit trees just bursting into blossom, and the neat built the heathen the report speaks very favorably. Evi-

he practical in his composition. We now approach a low circling range of hills, nd while in the act of making a note, are interrupted he inky darkness of a tunnel beneath them. After sufficiently contracted, we look out upon deep be among the ruins of the past ages. neadows, flanked by low ridges on either side, thickly overspread with trees. That tall tower vonder is in connection with the Crystal Palace Sydenham: from its summit a fine view can be had of the beauaround. As we advance, the orchards of apple and cherry, for which Kent is noted, become more freviz:-hops. These are set about four feet apart, and each surrounded by three or four of the aforesaid curious and agreeable appearance. When picking London Bridge, for their reception, and that principle extracted, which adds bitterness to the ale which adds bitterness to the lives of so many in England. But while we have been making these observations Brombey, Mary's Crag, Farningham, a name far to the readers of the Christian World, and makes a

This city with the contiguous villages of Rochester Brompton, and Stroud, is pleasantly situated at the quietly down at the head of a valley with steep hills

never have withdrawn it from any of the human race civil wars which had their battle grounds in the unless His regard to Himself as the highest object of centre and north, and made many an unnoticed place His love had rendered this indispensable; and even famous by their carnage and death. But once it was when just cause for it has occurred, He still conti- the theatre of stirring scenes. In 1667, the Dutch nues to love the sinner as His creature, the work of fleet under the redoubtable deRuyter, amidst the con-His hands, that He has no pleasure in his eternal sternation of the English at so unusual a sight, having punishment for its own sake. But, in the Bible, the taken Sheerness, a few miles distant, sailed up the expression "God is love," refers to the grand and bay, broke the chair thrown across the mouth of the most effective display of that love in the redemption Medway, and burned several ships in Chatham

But, all are aboard, and the train is on the move. After another immersion in the blackness of a tunnel, we look out over a channel dotted with small sandy islands, and see the sloping green shores of Shepney on the other side; the land rising gradually toward the interior, is agreeably diversified with clumps of trees which vary the lighter green of the gray fields with their deeper shadings.

The country through which we are now passing, s a limestone formation, and presents that unseen but gracefully rounded appearance, which is characteristic of these soft rocks, and which results from their original sharp and jagged outline being reduced by the weathering process of ages. Here and there we see those primitive institutions-windmillsmoving their giant arms lazily in the light breeze. Numerous large brick, with an occasional lime kiln, are scattered along the route. Hop fields become more frequent: occasionally a barren knoll, or marshy patch of alder is passed; the villages of Sittingbourne, Faversham, and Broughton, are left behind; we see in front, a city with the tower of a splendid cathedral rising in the midst; the train stops, and we once more land on terra firma at the round of Canter-

Dr. Livingston's Perils-Private letters from this distinguished explorer up o Feb. 1 have been published and throw light upon the mystery which has so long shrouded his fate. It eems, says the Examiner, the Johanna men were exceeding great cowards, and being mortally afraid of the Arab slave dealers, upon whose track the party came occasionally, suddenly deserted the Doctor, and to make good their cause for reappearance in the place whence they had started, concected the awful lies which brought mourning to the whole civilized world. Meanness generally brings sin in its trainindeed, they are fast friends, and delight to travel in

Besides this trouble, the Doctor passed through a region of famine, wherein they all suffered much. The brave leader writes cheerfully and even jocosely says, "and I would not complain of it if it had not been knawing hunger for many a day, and our bones sticking through as if they would burst the skin." He suffered also a great loss in the deserting of two of his guides, who ran off with his medicine chest and many useful articles. "This loss," he adds, "fell on my heart like a sentence of death by fever, as was the case with our poor Bishop Mackenzie; but I ting picture of smoking chimnies, red tiled roofs, and shall try native remedies, trusting Him who has led me hitherto to help me still."

> London Correspondence. LONDON, May 1868.

THE ANNUAL MAY MEETINGS have commenced, and large numbers of ministers and passes by. The stations, Borough Pond, Walworth, delegates from all parts of England, representing vaand Camberwell, fly past; the roofs and streets begin rious denominations, are coming up to the great mebrick, of green to red, fast increases, and, now, but a instrumentalities which are now in operation not few minutes since starting, the stations at Dulwich only in this land, but also in foreign lands, for the and Herne Hill, in the suburbs, are left behind; the spread of the Gospel and the establishment of the rows of new houses on the outskirts of the city are Redeemer's kingdom on earth. The annual sermons past, and the train is careering along swiftly withits of the Baptist Missionary Society have been preached puffing, and rattle, and thunder, through the open in the principal Baptist chapels. Other meetings in connection with Bantist Union-Young Men's Christian Association, &c., &c., have also been held. Last evening the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society met at the Exeter Hall. The gathering was large-I should judge nearly four thousand persmoke-blackened houses, and dusty or muddy streets, sons were present. The services commenced by singbathed in that not to be analyzed compound ing that good old missionary hymn so dear and so called "London fog," upon the varied and gliding familiar to us all, "From Greenland's loy Mountains." prospect of tree-covered knolls, green fields, and and it was truly delightful to see, hear and to join placid streams spread out in the clear sunshine; and in with that vast assembly in singing a hymn so besettling ourselves down in our seats we give our- loved and so appropriate on all such occasions. After selves up to the enjoyment of seeing, and the plea- prayer, a report of the progress of the mission, its present circumstances and future prospects was read and was listened to with deep interest and attention. with two eyes, men are confined to one object of In the main it was highly satisfactory and encouragsight at a time, so, while looking out on one side, ing. The present year began with a balance due

with the train dashing along at the rate of nearly amile the Treasurer of £3,342 15s, Sd. Towards the diper minute, the country on the other passes by un- minishing of that amount, one thousand pounds has been kindly subscribed by two gentlemen; so that chasm is made in the landscape on both sides. the Committee are in hopeful expectations of being These difficulties, however, are partly remedied by able to declare themselves for a short time entirely glances frequent from side to side, and making the solvent. This, to the Society and to all interested, is notes as brief and suggestive as possible. The differ- a great cause of thankfulness, especially considering ent appearances of fields of vegetables, grains, and the great depression there has been in trade, and also

With regard to the progress of the gospel among cottages which dot it on every side, give picturesque- dences of a great and mighty change brought about ness and beauty to one who has a slight mixture of by the power of God's truth on the hearts of the peo-

ple are seen in many parts. Men are beginning to lose confidence in the superstitions of their fathers, and are giving more earnest heed to the Word spoken and startled by the train plunging with a shrick into to them by the Christian missionaries. Cruel rites are being abolished, and barbarous institutions grown pearly two minutes we shoot forth again into the old with age and still older in sin, are beginning to bright sunshine, and when the pupils of our eyes have dissolve, and, by the blessing of God, ere long will

But not to encroach on your space, there is just one thing which I should like to mention, which to to me seems to be one of the most hopeful features in the future prospects of the mission. Until very lately, all efforts to devise a scheme whereby the females of Iudia might receive secular and religious instruction have proved abortive, owing to the perquent, soon large fields of dried poles, about eight or fect seclusion from European society of the female ten feet high, proclaim that we are coming into the portion of the population. But of late this prejudice region of the the staple production of the county, is giving way, and now in Calcutta alone, 300 houses containing about 1,200 females are open to Christian instructors. Already there has been a society formed poles. When covered with vines, the twisted, in this country, called the "Ladies' Association." hatangled ocean of rich green vegetation must present a ving for its object the welfare of the females of India; and the thought has occurred to me if a hope might time comes, multitudes of the lowest and poorest of not be entertained that some such an association London overspread the country, and, while gathering would be formed in the Provinces to meet the dethe Spirit of God may be made more and more manifest in this great work, until that time shall arrive when we shall see the heathen brought forth into the glorious liberty of the Gospel; not one by one as the train has been speeding on past the villages of hitherto, for the most part, has been the case, but by hundreds and thousands.

**Waft, waft, ye winds His story, And you ye waters roll, Till, like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. H. Angell, of New York.

We rejoice to hear that this esteemed brother is greatly prospered in his work, in the great city of New York. In a letter, of the 15th inst., he says :-I am thankful to be able to inform you, that my family have arrived safely and well. The people gave us a very cordial reception. In my absence from my family, they furnished my house-supplied us with many of the necessaries of life to last us for some time to come-presented me with a policy of insurance on my household furniture, and left us money and sifts to the value of nearly \$700. During my nine months labor with the church, there has been unbroken unity. Over sixty persons have united with the church, and others expect soon to join with us. My health appears to be completely restored; and, I hope, if the Lord will, to labour in his cause with unabated devotion and earnestness. Though now severed from my relations with the Provinces, shall never forget many years of pleasant toil and hallowed association there; and I shall ever rejoice in the advance of the Redeemer's cause among you. But, that my health seems to be better here, I would gladly return and close my labors, as I have commenced them, in the land of my spiritual birth. 1 entertain, however, a bright hope of meeting you all amid the blissful fellowship of heaven, from whence imperfection will be excluded, and where "the partting word will pass our lips no more."

Revival at Howard Settlement.

DEAR EDITOR-Many of your readers will rejoice to earn of the glorious work of grace in this locality. visited the place, and commenced a series of meetngs. The Lord poured out His Spirit upon the peoole and sinners were converted Some years ago there was a little Baptist Church in that place, but long since it had lost its visibility. After we had held several meetings, visited from house to house, talked to the old professors as to what could be done, I then appointed a special conference, and with the assistance of some visiting brethren, proceeded to reorganize the church with 14 members. I have baptized sixteen candidates since the work began, and many have come in who have moved here from other places, so that the church now numbers about fortyne, and the work is still going on. There are very inviting fields for missionary labor in this section of the Province. My heart grieves, while travelling in those back settlements, to see how they are neglected. Let every church, privileged with the Gospel from Sabbath to Sabbath, think of the destitute, Some may blame the Missionary Board, but except the Board has funds what can they do? One and all think of this. There should be a man devoted to these districts who is not afraid of hardships, or one filled with burning zeal for the salvation of souls. The cause of God in many places up the river seems to be flourishing among all denomination. Pray for me, Yours, truly, ELISHA C. COREY. Canterbury, May 21, 1868.

From our Halifax Correspondent.

DEAR VISITOR-We are just now in the height of our rainy season. All the rain, which we ought to have had during the months of March and April, appear to have been concentrating their forces, and are ow pouring down in torrents, as if the waters above the firmament were anxious to make amends for their former sluggishness—the consequence is that the operations of the farmer are sadly behind hand, and the seed already in the ground seems in a fair way of promised, shall not fail, but when vegetation is hurried into a few months we question whether the fruits of the earth are thereby improved; the plants are forced, and resemble rather the products of the hot-house, than the matured, soil-grown, and refined fruits of the earth.

Professor Dawson, our celebrated and esteemed countryman, president of M'Gill college, Montreal, has been suggested by the Lord Provest of Edinburgh for the office of principal of Edinburg University which proves a great accommodation to the travelling public, the line is being well patronized, passengers eaving Halifax for Prince Edward Island one day last reached Charlotte Town within eleven hours.

The Etna arrived here bringing besides her cabin passengers, 800 in the steerage, these all proceed to New York. The Maritime Provinces ought to lay heir heads together, and furnish more inducement for he tide of immigration to set our way.

Our harbor at -present presents a busy and lively ppearance, large numbers of vessels have arrived om Domestic and Foreign ports, and give a start to ousiness, and awaken activity along our wharves; trade in all its various branches has revived to a considerable extent, although cash transactions are still

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News. LORD BROUGHAM.

In a previous issue we announced the death of this minent statesman at Cannes, in France, on the 9th of this month, in the 90th year of his age. It seems proper that we should record our estimate of this renarkable man, and we cannot do so in more fitting words than in those used by the Examiner & Chronicle, of the 21st inst. Our contemporary says :-A man of letters, and lover of science, lawyer,

egislator, governmental minister, and judge, he was

more widely known and will be more lastingly remembered as a brilliant orator and a bold reformer. With a wide scope of knowledge, he was not a learned man in any one direction; but his mind was filled with facts and ideas about so many things, that it served to strengthen his naturally large self-confidence, to embolden his own honest audacity in grappling with subjects where a more learned man would nave hesitated, and to successfully push through great reforms whose difficulties he did not compreend, and whose apparent impossibility was but ad litional incitement to his spirit. Utterly fearless in some means or other. The decision of the Senate was confronting public opinion or contemporary criticism, careless of temporary defeat when once he had fixed his aim upon the carrying out of a great measure, he never rested till he was done. Thus it is that his ame is forever associated with the abolition of the slave-trade and the emancipation of England's West India slaves, and with the radical reforms of English law which in this country have changed the whole character of the code from one of vengeance to one of ustice in its dealing with criminals against society. That a man whose great powers and personal in-luence made him among the foremost of his time should become fired with the ambition of personal distinction is not only natural but also necessary and that he should have obtained titled rank and high office in the kingdom is rather to his credit than otherwise, for his direct and impetuous character for-bade the suspicion of his using any influence save that of his own life and deeds for such successes. As a literary character he was marvellously industrious, untiring and efficient; and, although his writings were in themselves rather of temporary than permanent value, they were powerful in bringing about results whose good effects will endure through time. The most intense worker, he was, strangely enough the last survivor of a circle of illustrous men who im printed their ideas upon the land and time in which brave men who have made this nineteenth century ninous through all the ages for the overthrow of tyranny and the development of humanity, is glory enough for any one man. To Henry Brougham that glery belongs. Let it hide from our view his petty faults and errors of judgment, and en shrine him forever in the lustre of a noble fame.

The Liberal press of England is thoroughly jubilant over the triumph of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church question. The anti-church and state party regard it as constituting a new epoch in British history; and, as proof positive, that the principles for which they have so long and so vigorously contended, are henceforth to be in the ascendant. The Tories, led on by Mr. Disraell in the Commons, and by Lord Derby in the House of Lords, are frantic with hesility to the disestablishment of the Irish Church; but they must bow to the sovereign will of the people, and the more gracefully they do it, the better it will be for themselves. As well might they seek to stop the The Galaxy, for June, is received. Its pages are enriched by some of the most popular writers of the hasten forward, with irresistible power, to a glorious strong as committees in different basen forward, with irresistible power, to a glorious strong as committees in different basen forward, with irresistible power, to a glorious strong as committees in different basen forward, with irresistible power, to a glorious strong as committees in different basen forward, with irresistible power, to a glorious strong as committees in different basen forward, with irresistible power.

On the 28rd instant, the debate on the Irish Church was again resumed, the Suspensory bill being under consideration.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech explaining the character and intent of the measure. He said the Liberals would not consent to subsidize any of the religions in Ireland. He expressed his amazement that the Tories should now threaten resistance to this Bill, after yielding their assent to resolves of which it was the logical result. The House of Lords might possibly reject it, but still it was the duty of the House of commons to proceed with the movement of reform which it had commenced,

Mr. Gladstone closed by moving that the Bill pass to a second reading.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy moved that the second reading be postponed six months, and supported his motion in a speech of much warmth. He declared that the Bill was a surprise, and meant confiscation but misstated the Queen's reply to the address of the House concerning the disposal of Ecclesiastical patronage, and robbed the Crown of some of its greatest prerogatives, including the veto power. He ascribed the origin of the movement to the enemies of the Church and State, and made an earnest appeal to all the Protestants to oppose it.

The debate was continued at great length. Mr. Disraeli, at a late hour, rose. He defended the action of the Tory party in resisting the Bill. The policy which had created this measure was disastrous to the country, and its direct effect was to the abolition of both the church and State. Mr. Gladstone replied. He said the step taken by the Liberal party was not hostile, either to Protestantism or the church of England. The debate terminated with Mr. Gladstone's speech, and a division took place on the motion that the Bill have its second reading, with the following result: For the second rerding, 312; against, 258. Majority 54

The announcement was received with loud and rolonged cheers from the Liberal benches A motion was then made that the House go into committee for the consideration of the Bill on the 5th of January next. The motion was carried without a

Her Majesty the Queen is on a visit to Scotland. The case of Home the spiritualist medium, which came before the Court of Chancery for a long time has at length been decided. The Court requires Home to repay Mrs. Lyon the sum of £60,000 and costs, on the ground that under influence and ballucination induced her course of action.

Sir Robert Napier, receives the thanks of the British Government for his wise and successful management of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Scotch Reform Bill is so amen led as to increase Scotland's representation in Parliament, by reducing the franchise of some of the English Boroughs.

Dispatch from Rome states that the Pope has asked the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States to raise one thousand Volunteers for the Papa! army, and authorizing them to make such terms with recruits as they may deem necessary and proper. Austria unites with Great Britain in urging a gen-

eral disarming. King William, of Prussia, in closing the sessions

of the Zolverian Diet, said that the rights entrusted to nim by Germany would be sacredly observed.

Prince Alfred is restored, and is on his way home in his frigate, Galatea, Farrel, his attempted assassin, was executed on the 22d of April.-A part of Gen. Napier's troops had embarked for Bombay by the 4th inst., and the evacuation of the country was then hastening forward. His wounded soldiers were being washed out. Seed-time and harvest, we are all getting well. Troops in good health. It is most remarkable that not a British soldier was killed in the battle with Theodore.-Clerkenwell conspirator, Barritt, gets a new trial.

LONDON, May 25.—Despatches from the British Expedition in Abyssinia report that the rear of the column on May 8th had reached Antalo, on return march to the sea cost,

The rainy season had commenced, but the troops barking for Bombay. No lives were lost by the British at Magdala.

The German Scientific expedition to the Magnetic pole has sailed on a voyage of exploration. In the House of Commons this evening, the Home Secretary. Mr. Gathorn Hardy, in reply to some ir-quiries of Mr. John Bright, said the government had decided to give the Clerkenwell conspirator, Barrett,

VIENNA, May 25. — Imperial assent has been given to the public School and civil marriage Bills which recently passed the Reichsrath.

UNITED STATES

THE IMPEACHMENT FARCE. No event has occurred in the history of the United States for a long time so thoroughly derogotary to the honor and integrity of American Statesmen as this impeachment case. Such wholesale chicanery from first to last on the part of honorable members to effect a party political triumph, is not often witnessed. So distinctly manifest was this spirit in all the proceedings, that disinterested spectators looked upon the whole thing with mingled emotions of sorrow and contempt. The large party having the thing in charge marched fearlessly on with the most perfect assurance that their purpose would be accomplished; but to the utter surprise of the wire-pullers. at a meeting on the 1st instant, Senators of the highest legal and judicial reputation on the Republican side, such as Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, and Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, announced in secret session, that they did not think the case against the President had been legally established by the testimony and the law. " This announcement," says the Examiner and Chronicle, "immediately opened a panic among those violent members of Congress, unfortunately too numerous, who from the beginning were deter-

mined that the President should be gotten rid of by

accordingly postponed till Saturday, the 16th instant,

and the whole machinery of party politics was set in

operation to manufacture public opinion, and bring

it to bear upon those who were deemed 'doubtfu

Senators," Now commenced in earnest the wire pulling from divers quarters. "Correspondents of the press at Washington," says our contemporary, "sent over the country dispatches branding as 'infamous' and 'traitorous' every Republican Senator who should vote for a quittal. Members of the House of Representatives, from at least three of the States, addressed special requests to the members of the Senate from those States, that they would either vote for conviction, or immediately resign. The zealots for impeachment, and the zealots for Mr. Wade's success sion, who in some points are different from each other, all made exertions to have the Senators whose conscientious convictions were thought to be adverse or doubtful, overwhelmed with letters, dispatches, and expressions of opinion from their constituents. And what, perhaps, is most offensive of all, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, who is Chairman of the National Committee of the Republican party, sent telegrams to the local committees in certain States, request them to send to their respective Senators, without delay, such mandates of public opinion as would secure the desired result. Many leading newspapers opened their flercest batteries in the same direction and the impeachment was suddenly spread from

The intelligent paper from which we quote, regards all this as " Most humiliating and ominous. The official representatives of a great political party employ the whole system of party machinery under their control, to influence the decision of Judges who are spe...ally sworn 'to do impartial justice according to the law and the evidence.' The demand was that Senators who have heard and examined the causa should take their man judgment, not from their own convictions, but from party presses, from mass meet-It is impossible to conceive a more impertinent and dangerous interference with a judicial proceeding, or a more monstrous outrage upon all decorom and all

Washington to distant States."