# Editorial Correspondence. BAPTIST PROGRESS IN YARMOUTH.

As promised in our letter of last week, we furnish a brief sketch of Baptist progress in this Western section of our native Province. A Baptist preacher by the name of Moulton came over with some of the first settlers from Massachusetts, and remained for a short time in this place. Subsequently he went to Horton, where a revival was experienced under his ministry. While here, he baptized a Mrs. Rogers ; it is not known that he baptized any others. About a century ago, therefore, Mrs. Rogers was the principal, if not the only representative of the Baptist faith in this south western district of Nova Scotia.

Henry Alline and Thomas Handley Chipman, of precious memory, made an evangelistic visit to this place in 1878. In the vigor of youth, and with hearts charged with the messages of life eternal, they proclaimed in trumpet tones repentance towards God. and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. A tempest of opposition arose, but amid the fury of the storm the small still voice of God was heard calling dead souls to life. Several professed to be born again ; but these wonthful heralds did not, at that time, feel themselves called upon to administer ordinances, but to preach the Gospel. So far as we know, none were baptized by them.

In 1790 Harris Harding, intrusted, as he believed, with a message from God to these people, came to them in the spirit and power of the Gospel. As he unfolded his message, some were filled with rage, others cried for mercy, and obtained it through the blood of the Lamb. Combinations were at once formed to check the influence of the young stripling ; dogs were set upon him to drive him from the place; but this all turned out in the issue to the furtherance of the faith which these adversaries sought to destroy. So deep and wide-spread were the impressions made by Mr. Harding's ministry that a church was soon gathered. At this time the young evangelist was unordained. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to send for Rev. Thomas Handley Chipman, then a young man, to assist in the organization. Mr. Harding was not, as yet, a Baptist, but his preaching had led his converts to examine the scriptural testimony on this subject, and the result was that many of them embraced the doctrine of believers' baptism, and were accordingly immersed, we presume by Mr. Chipman. who proceeded to organize the new church on the plan of the New Light churches, which were then made up of Baptists and Congregationalists. Mr. Chipman's visit to Yarmouth was eminently useful.

In 1897. Mr. Harding settled permanently in Yarmouth. A small house was erected in the section now known as Milton, for the accommodation of his adherents : but so mightily did the word of God triumph over all opposing influences, and so numerous were the conversions under his ministry, that the place soon became too small for them, and as the good work proceeded, the new Congregational house in town, to which we referred last week, was converted into a Baptist chapel.

In 1806, Mr. Harding and his people experienced another mighty outpouring of the Spirit. Multitudes were brought under the influence of its saving power. whole households were saved, and the church greatly multiplied Mr. Harding was again assisted in his ardnous labors by Mr. Chipman. The work extended to the outlying districts, and thus the way tist sentiments and for the multiplication of Baptist churches in all that Western section of the Province sunshine, Mr. Harding continued his evangelistic labors. Preaching the Gospel with him was an every day business. He was constantly on the watch for souls. To every one he met, old and young, high something to say about the great salvation. He had phere ! church trials and domestic trials; but these, under the sanctifying grace of the Gospel, tended to fit him all the more thoroughly for his special work. Onward he went as a "burning and shining light," diffusing on every hand, by precept and example, the lustre of his piety and the power of the mission he had received of the Lord Jesus. His christianity was of the living type, energising his whole being and filling him with a deathless passion for the salvation of souls. Hence his success in scattering broad-cast through all the land the precious seed of truth divine. He was greatly aided, in his work from time to time by friendly visits not only from Mr. Chipman, as stated above, but also from Joseph Dimock. Theodore S. Harding, Joseph Crandal, and other kindred spirits. In 1827 another revival of a most extraordinary character took place. Mr. Harding exchanged pulpits for a time with his brother in the Gospel, the late Thomas Ansley, then -pastor of the church at Bridgetown. Mr. Ansley opened his ministry in the majesty of the revival power. The indications were favorable before his arrival; mercy drops had fallen; some souls were converted; but now the showers descended, and multitudes pressed into the kingdom-This revival went forward with triumphant success for some eighteen months or more. In twelve months 217 candidates were baptized, and 71 additional persons received for baptism, and 40 restored to membership. This work of grace led to the adoption of the articles of the Baptist Association of Nova Scotia as the basis of church order, and in the union of the church with the Association in 1828, on the strict communion plan. The length of this letter compels us to reserve further remarks on this subject for our next issne.

V

tion while we agreed in the main. But no; they name no point in particular. It is the Polity, the whole Polity, and nothing but the Polity, which is the object of their aversion and terror; or, if any thing in particular is named, it is something we have never said or written-some figment of their own imagination set up by themselves that they may enjoy the huge satisfaction of overthrowing a prodigy.

They are, however, in no little agitation about the object of their dread ; for the press has waked up to unusual activity. It teems with article after article from various writers on the subject of Church Polity. indicating the feverish condition into which some of our good brethren are thrown ; several are found joining in the shout of reprobation against us : a perfect storm of invective is raised, and still no finger is levelled at any one particular point.

But, perhaps, we may yet be indulged with some further elucidations of what seems now so involved in haze; and, therefore, we proceed, in the meantime. to offer a few further remarks recapitulatory in some degree, of our previous observations.

We have given it as our belief that a church might, f it pleased, in difficult cases call in members of other churches to aid them ; that if a church be prejudiced, or agitated by excitement or passion against a brother, or even accused or suspected of it, it is not inconsistent with any Gospel principle to delegate to other brethren, impartial and unexcited, the duty of judging the case, and that such decision ought to be final. Of course, the authority of such delegates or council being derived from the church itself in which the difficulty occurs, they cannot be regarded as an authority outside of their own body. The council, in such case, pass judgment on the matter submitted to them because the church bids them, and without such bidding they would not move in the matter. The only alternative to this view is that a church, however agitated by prejudice or passion against a party, is in that state a fitting judge of his character and conduct! Do these alarmed brethren say this? Would they submit to it in their own persons? Or, can they point to any passage in God's Word requiring them to submit to it ?

Any of the remarks which we have made about councils result no less directly and necessarily from the principle of independence; and must, therefore, if unacceptable to these brethren, imply in their minds an opposition to independence.

For, while each church is independent, it is surely to be remembered that all churches are equally so and when met in association, they have, therefore. the right to say what church shall be or shall not be a member of their body ; they have the right to entertain their own opinion of the conduct of churches, and to inquire into such conduct, if they please, so far as this does not trench on individual church freedom and to express what they think of their conduct, if this seem needful for the cause of God, or for the preservation of their own body from unworthy membership, or a participation in the wrong conduct of other churches

Without the right of doing this, what would be come of our common independence? We, none of us, hold that associations, or communities of churches, are obliged to bow to the dictation, or succumb to the tyranny of any particular church, any more than any church is justly bound to obey any outward coercion, or to submit to any Diotrephes who may love to have the pre-eminence over them. This principle we have stated and enforced in our views of Polity. It is plainly essential to independence; no church

Correspondence from the Sandwich Islands Rey, David Crandal bas kindly placed the following interesting letter from his son, Dr. Crandal, at our disposal. The Dr. went to the Island some time ago in search of health. We are glad to learn that he now seems in a fair way to recover. His letter will be perused with pleasure. It is dated :---

Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, March 1, 1868. My DEAR FATHER :-- I wrote you since my arriva and also sent some papers. I have been steadily improving, but my old dyspeptic difficulty still bangs on. I intend going to a neighboring island where there is no doctor, and about 5000 inhabitants, and as soon as I am able to ride I will commence practice there. Everybody belongs to the church here, natives included, and certainly the missionaries have done a great work here ; they have books, and music, and preaching in their own language, and are very apt to learn and very strict in the observance of what has been taught them. This is the most extraordinary climate I have ever known ; every imaginable vegetable will grow by putting the seed in the ground without any dressing for the land whatever. On the mountains, 15,000 feet above the sea, are snow and ice the year round, and from the sea to the mountains you have any degree of climate you wish, and strawberries eight months out of the year. The mountains are full of goats, turkeys and fowls, all wild, and millions of them. They were landed years ago, and have multiplied rapidly since. Two volcanoes are still in action, their fires slumbering only, and smoke and flame issuing from their craters. Al most every nationality is represented here. The country is liberal, constituted after the English form. All the leading officials are whites. The natives will not work as we do, but are content to live on what nature provides so abundantly. They build their houses of reeds, and use matting for floors and beds, as for clothing, a light cotton wrapper is all they require. I have long known that there was not a thought worth our attention that could not be found in the Bible, and here I see it illustrated, " And they walked forth in the morning and evening to meditate. Truly in this climate it is a great source of pleasure to be quiet, and away from the noise, bustle and strife of the great centres of commerce, where one can live literally under his own vine and his own fig tree. There is no disease incident to this climate, not one; all the sickness and disease introduced among this simple-minded people have been brought by our so called civilization. I wish your community could imitate the example of these natives. They are one brotherhood, without dissensions, murders, or robberies. You never think of closing your doors or windows, or turning a key. You will see in the paper I sent you an account of the Morning Stur's trip among the islands, which is very interesting. The form of worship here is Congregationalist, Catholic and Puseyite or reformed Catholic : the orthodox is the main form followed. I think when I get settled I shall unite myself with whatever orthodox church there may be in the place. During two months in the fall and two in the spring, a great many whale ships come to these Islands to refit and get fresh provisions · as many as 150 sometimes are here at once. but fallen off of late years to 80 or 90. It is the calm, quiet Sabbath day, and I have just come from church. I shall go to another island to-morrow. Your affectionate son

W. B. CRANDALL.

Reply to the Editor of the Christian Messenger.

are :- (1.) I asked to have my articles returned ; (2.) I thanked him for returning them, Surely after about three or four weeks' delay, and

there being neither promise nor prospect of their pub-lication, it was, I think, about time to ask for their return, as otherwise I could not expect to receive When Bro. S. returned them, I thanked him, for a reason that will soon appear ; and I am sorry it was the only thing in his connexion with my articles. for which I could thank him !

The character of the whole transaction -my asking for, and his returning, my articles, was perfectly un-derstood by Mr. Seldon, as is evident from t e postscript to his note accompanying them, viz :do not always return MSS, when not accepted. The postage would be an object." Hence I thanked Mr. S. for returning them, though they were sent back as articles " not accepted

How, under the circumstances I have mentioned Mr. S. could venture to question the statement that I could not get my views, on the subject referred to, published in the *Uhristian Messenger*, or ask for its correction, though it precisely describes the fact, may well, I think, excite surprise. If a reward had been offered for the exclusion of my articles from the Christian Messenger, Mr. Seldon could, I believe, honestly claim it; and I think the readers of the Christian Visitor and (if the opportunity were given them) those of the *Christian Messenger*, too, could have no difficulty in deciding that Bro. Seldon was honestly entitled to receive it I and, for any thing he has shown to the contrary, they could also acquit him, even of any intention to publish them !

Yours respectfully, Bridgetown, N. S. May 1, 1868. GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

# Correspondence from Australia.

Froin a private letter, received recently from Mr. Edward M. Bill, of Australia, we extract the following items of informatian :---

Homebush, February, 2, 1868.

Yon will, no doubt, be somewhat surprised, when you hear that I have turned my attention to teachig; and, after a good deal of preparation and not a ittle trouble, I have received an appointment as Head Teacher in one of the Government schools, with salary of £200 a year. Thechange from an active life to one of close confinement and hard study is a very trying one; but I am happy to say, that so far, my constitution stands the change much better, than I night have expected. In fact, my health has not een better for a long time, than it is at the present ; and more than this, I feel that my heart is in the work, and like it very much.

The public schools, as I have told you in a prerious letter, are regulated and conducted upon the most improved modern principles of imparting instruction to the young; and I believe, will bear favorable comparison with those of any other counry. So much for your humble servant and schools. We are living in stirring times just now. Victoria, or rather the people of Victoria, are just now passing hrough a severe ordeal in a struggle to maintain heir constitutional rights against the aggressive measures of a self-styled aristocracy, represented by about a round dozen of old gentlemen, composing the council of the Legislature. The contest s been carried on with more or less vigor, these last two years.

This time, the real bone of contention, is the famous Lady Darling grant of £20,000 : which sum has been voted to Lady Darling by the assembly in consideration, of the loss sustained by Sir Charles, her husband, in maintaining the privileges of the people and their right to the control of the finances of the country ; and for which praiseworthy conduct, his royal mistress thought proper to recall him, and subject him to severe censure. The Upper House have ob-jected to this grant, which was included in the supply bill for the year. The consequence is, the ministry is left without means to carry on the Government of the country. This most unusual and undesirable state of things, has lasted now about four months ; and the whole matter has been again referred to the country for the decision of a general elec-

tion. This election is just now being hotly contested; and so far as the results are known, the constituencies are nearly unanimous in upholding the

be home on the 1st inst. The field, to us, appeared white unto the harvest. We rejoice to add that the administrations of our valued Bro., Dr. Day, who spent the winter in Yarmouth, were well received. and thee effec highly promising. We trust he will be enabled to return to this new sphere of action richly laden with the blessings of the gospel of peace. The field before him is most promising : the people noble hearted, and guite prepared to co-operate with him in building up and extending the cause of the Redeemer at home and abroad. May the Lord bless pastor and people with all needful gifts and gracious influences from above, and prepare them for the great work committed to their care.

> For the Christian Visitor. Baptist Seminary Alumni Society.

MR. EDITOR :- Last May, as you are aware, the Old Students" of the Baptist Seminary organized themselves, and also to give prizes to encourage the students. A fair commencement was then made, and prize of ten dollars was awarded to the best in classics. An oration was delivered, and the society and its friends dined together at Long's Hotel.

This year, also, we intend to celebrate the close of the academic year in the same manner. The Rev. W. S. McKenzie, M. A., of St. John, has kindly consented to give the second annual oration, which will be delivered on Thursday evening, the 4th of June next at half-past seven, in the Baptist Chapel, Fredericton. After the oration the society will dine together, and it will be the aim of the Alumni to make this gathering of their friends both pleasing and profitable. The society hope for the attendance of a large number of the students of former years from all parts of the Province at the examination in June. thus securing one of its great objects-the promotion of a deeper and stronger feeling in favour of our Se-

minary. There are many old students scattered over the Province whom we cannot solicit by letter to join us, or want of their address. Those of them who may read this are invited to unite with us, and enclose the annual fee of two dollars to the Secretary, when their names will be enrolled on the list of members.

The constitution of the Society provides that those who have not studied in the Seminary may become members by being balloted for and paying two dollars. We hope there are many such who will cooperate with us to advance the interests of our beoved and increasingly useful Academy.

It may be as well to state that eight of the students last year entered College. Six more will matriculate this year, and several others within its walls are preparing to pursue a similar course. These facts speak for themselves, and show what is being done for the higher education of the youth of our RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, Secretary. country. Fredericton, April 29th, 1869.

### For the Christian Visitor. The Seminary Debt-

DEAR BRO. BILL :- I suppose you, as well as many f your readers, will be glad to hear how we are making out in Charlotte County in raising that \$150. which was considered by the Association our proportion of the amount required to pay all debts, dues, and demands now against the Baptist Seminary.

About six months ago the matter was laid before our Quarterly Meeting at St. Andrews. A committee was appointed, and the churches assessed for the amount according to their ability. As we found it utterly impossible to raise the amount apportioned to us without giving a pledge that the whole amount required should be raised and the debt paid, we presented the following subscription list to our churches : " Jan. 8, 1868.

Read Rev. D. Manzer's report of three months it was received, and amount due voted to be paid.

Read application from Rev. A. Estabrooks, for aid in pursuing his studies. Voted to appropriate \$15 from Ministerial Educational Fund

Read letter from Rev. W. A. Coleman : on motion was received. Rev. D. Crandall applied for aid for widow Starrett

Voted \$10 from Infirm Ministers' Fund. On motion, Corresponding Secretary was authoriz

ed to address an appeal to the churches in the Eastern association in reference to the collection of funds. On motion, Treasurer was authorized to borrow from the Sabbath School fund sufficient to meet deficiency in paying present draft on Home Missionary Fund.

On motion, adjourned to meet in Germain Street On motion, as founday in June. Vestry on 1st Monday in June. J. E. MASTERS, R. S.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION House .- The Third Anniversary of this Society, will "Old Students" of the Baptist Seminary organized themselves into a society to promote the welfare of the lostitution, to foster a kindly feeling among following have been invited to address the meeting: Hon, Henry Wilson, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler: D. D., Hor, Neal Dow.

It is also expected that Dr. F. R. Lees, and Mr. J. H. Raper, of England, will be present and address the meeting. Admission free. The public are invited to attend. WM. E. DODGE, President.

# Secular Department.

# Foreign and Domestic News.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, May 1.-Mr. Disraeli closed the debate Thursday night on the Irish Church question. He deplored the act of injustice contemplated in the resolves. It was an act which involved wide . confisca tion of property and menaced the rights of every corporation and every person in the United Kingdom. It inevitably must predispose the public mind for a similar attack on the Church of England, and it undoubtedly was intended to have such an influence ; but in spite of the violence of the press and the pressure brought to bear by the advocates of change

believed the Irish people would never sanction the sacrifice of sacred things to party necessities, leading, s it was sure to lead, to results only to be described as revolutionary. At half past two o'clock this morning the House

voted on the first of Mr. Gladstone's resolves, and the count stood as follows :- For the resolve 330 : against the resolve 265 ; majority 65.

The announcement of the resolve was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the liberal benches. Mr. Disrael then arose amid a most profound silence, and said that this decision so altered the relations of the Ministry and House of Commons that the Government needed time to consider what action it would take. He accordingly moved that the House

adjourn until Monday. LONDON, May 4. — The proceedings in the British House of Commons to-night were very interesting and important.

At the opening of the session, the Premier defended the course of the Ministry and expressed the hope that the Liberals would not press the Irish Church question to a debate until he should have an oppor-tunity for deliberation regarding the course he should pursne.

Mr. Gladstone replied to Mr. Disraeli, and to his defence of the Tories, and stated it was the duty of the party represented by him to press their policy without any reference to the wishes of the ministry. whose course in holding office after their recent decisive defeats he termed unprecedented and unconstitutional

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Mr. John Bright and Mr. Robert Lowe, who were equally torcible in their denunciations of the desire of Mr. Disraeli to retain the government under the present circum-

stances. Before Mr. Gladstone concluded, he stated that he would not urge the consideration of his resolutions t that time if the Ministers would name an early day for the purpose. Mr. Disraeli fixed Thursday the 7th for the debate

## Interlocutory.

We believe fully in the fundamental principles of what is generally called the Congregational-which is also in the main the Baptist-system of church government. This includes the entire independence of the churches. We hold that no authority exists on earth that can legally control their action. They are responsible to God alone for their doings and judgments, so far as these are within the scope of church action. If they commit a trespass, or are guilty of a libel, or any other breach of municipal law, they are of course answerable to the Courts of Justice in the persons of those members to whom these violations of the peace may be traced ; but within the scope of church action, no authority on earth-no council, association, or convention-no assembly or court whatever, has any power over them, by sentence, decision judgment, decree, or any other method, to constrain their action-to arrest, enforce, or reverse their judg-

All this we have stated, expressly or virtually, again and again in the course of these comments on antist Church Polity, till we almost feared our readers would be weary of the repetition ; and yet, from righteous, and let my last end be like His." the eastern side of the Bay there has come to us in various forms the rumor that certain persons there, earth. We feel that we have lost one of our best perso-

ependent without it. "But," cry certain persons in our neighboring Pro-

vince. "this is barmful and unscriptural teaching." was early prepared for the general extension of Bap- Do they indeed think so? Do they deny these manifest principles of liberty ? Who then are independents-they or we? Perhaps these strange inconsistencies might receive explanation by uplifting the Through seed time and harvest, amid storms and veil of the past few months. Perhaps we might then discover some of our brethren torn, alas 1 and agitated by prejudice and faction. Perhaps some great wrong might then appear raising among them the standard of party, and distorting whatever comes to and low, rich and poor, saint and sinner, he had their vision through the medium of a party atmos-

> If this be so, we shall wait with extreme interest to learn how their associations shall deal with these matters, which must, we presume, come in some form before them, and what means they shall adopt to soothe the asperities of party, while they stand firm for the paramount claims of mercy, justice and truth. In the meanwhile, it seems hardly necessary to observe that it is impossible, from the nature of things, for any church or individual to be free from the influence of public opinion. With the utmost freedom of independence, there is a sense in which no church or individual can be independent of this. Men will think for themselves, and form their own judgments; and so long as no bayonet of despotism is pointed at their throats, these opinions will be expressed. It is so in secular matters; it is no less so in the affairs of churches.

> It is plain, too, that the public opinion of the churches generally may be an influence beneficially employed, in the providence of God, to rebuke wrong, and to exert over men and churches a wholesale moral influence. The Association may be the medium of directing and bringing to its issues that wholesome influence; it may give a wise utterance to the public opinion of a Christian community: and when we speak of a council named by the association, or by the churches generally, to inquire into any case of wrong doing, we speak only of public opinion taking that formal and orderly direction; and this, too, it should be observed, may become absolutely necessary to enable an association to decide on the fitness of some church to join the n. or to continue in their membership.

> Thus far, we have felt constrained to turn partly aside, in this number, from the more regular course of our notices on Polity, in order to drop a word on the somewhat singular outcry raised against us. We hope to regain our path in another number on the important subject of membership in the churches, in the light of which subject, we judge, some of our remarks here and in former numbers will be found to be strongly corroborated.

> A sermon appropriate to the death of the late Rev. Jarvis Ring, was preached in Brussels Street Baptist church on Sabbath evening last, by the pastor, Rev. T. Harley, from the words of Paul to the Philippians. "For me to live is Christ, but to die is gain." The preacher ably set forth Christ as the great source, theme and end of the christian life, and explained in a style lucid and impressive in what resnect death to the christian is eternal gain.

By special request Rev. I. E. Bill, then gave a brief ketch of the life and labours of our departed Brother. spoke of the invaluable service which he had rendered to the church of God, and of the peaceful and triumphant state of his mind in the prospect of death. A large congregation was in attendance, and many were ready to exclaim, "Let me die the death of the

The departed was truly one of the excellent of the , editors, college agents, or dignitaries, do not oal friends, and that the church below is robbed of one

Pressure of business has prevented earlier attention to the Christian Messenger. Mr. Seldon inti mates that the statement that I could not get my views on Granville Street Church and the Counci published in the *Ohristian Messenger*, is incorrect. He wishes to make the impression that had I left my communications in his hands, they would have been published in the Christian Messenger, when the pubication of Dr. Crawley's letters and those from Granville Street Church was completed. How long, in that case, I should be compelled to wait every one can judge for himself. Though at first I expected Mr. Seldon would insert my articles, I gradually be-came convinced that they would not be allowed to appear in the Christian Messenger. Mr. S. says, "had not positively declined my articles, as seemed to suppose;" but he does not say that he accepted, and would publish them, though they were from three to four weeks in his hands !

Anonymous matter, written we know not by whom but obviously by parties who thought it best to conceal their names from the denomination and the pubic, was, and is, paraded before the readers of the Christian Messenger ; because, though not touching the merits of the case in dispute, it favored, or was supposed to favor, the side espoused by the Editor of that paper, while communications prepared and proffered by a member of Council, over his own proper signature, and touching a vital point in the pen discussion, are thrust aside as " undesirable matter. and treated as unworthy to see the light !

Before request to return my articles was made there was, I think, distinct pre-shadowings of the doom awaiting them. When I saw the communica-tions of a talented and erudite scholar, an aged and venerable minister of large experience and deep piety, who had spent the best years of his life in earnes and self-denying labors to promote, as far as in his power, true piety, and sound liberal education in the Baptist Denomination in the Lower Provinces, and particularly in Nova Scotia-I mean Dr. Crawleythreatened with expulsion from the columns of the Christian Messenger, a paper which he helped to originate and conduct ; surely it would show great mental obtuseness, or an amazing amount of presumption in me, to infer that better treatment was reserved for my articles on the same general subject. And yet Mr. S. wants the readers of the *Christian Visitor* to believe that had my communications been left in his hands he would publish them !- that my haste in asking to have them returned alone prevented their publication, and that consequently my statement is incorrect, and my complaint unfounded 1 Bro. Seldon says my view as communicated to the church was published and he seems to think that I ought to be satisfied with this, though my statement to the church was purposely made brief, on account of my communica-tion to the *Christian Messenger*. For the letter was written and forwarded *before* the request from the church reached me, and in my answer to that request it is stated that, "I had written to the Christian Messenger my impression of the opening proceedings of the Council, and as to what I regard the implica-

tions resulting from them." tions resulting from them. In the letter acknowledging the receipt of my arti-cles, I say to Bro. S. :--" In the conviction that you would not publish, I had, before your letter reached me, sent the above articles, as amended, to the *Ohris*me, sent the above articles, as amended, to the Chris-tian Visitor for publication. Had I received your letter sooner, probably I would have waited a little longer to obtain the *liberty* of presenting my views on the matter; though from what you say in the last on the matter; though from what you say in the last Christian Messenger, I judge you have resolved to al-low in your columns nothing adverse to the views and position of Granville Street Cuurch." This faand position of Granville Street Ouurch." This fa-ference is, by the result, proved to be correct, and had I waited longer in the hope of getting my articles inserted in the *Christian Messenger*, I would, no doubt, have been doomed to disappointment. Look, too, at Mr. S.'s reasons for deferring the publication of my articles; and it will be seen that they support the statement to which he objects :---(1.) Said articles contain only " undesirable matter ;" (2.) the subject to which they 'refer had previously been discussed in the *Christian Messenger*, and they threw no fresh light on the matter. And yet, not-withstanding this unfavorable opinion of my articles, Mr. S. wants us to believe that he would publish them 1 Whether the readers of the Christian A

would form as unfavorable an opinion of my articles as its *Elitor* entertains of them, I of course know not; but it is evident Mr. Seldon did not like to trust the matter to their judgment. Brethren and other friends whose judgment I much respect, entertain a very different opinion of them articles. I think there

course the ministry has adopted in the struggle to maintain exclusive control of the public purse; and the first act of the new Parliament will be, to send up the appropriation Bill for the third and last time. the unpalatable Darling grant attached : no with more concessions, no more compromises. The coun-cil must either surrender at discretion, this time, or

suffer to be wiped out of the constitution. It is their own seeking; they have dared the people to the contest, and must abide by the consequences. Sir Charles will get the £20,000, though it should cost the annihilation of the council : nothing more certain than this

You are already aware, that we have been honor ed with a visit from His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, Dake of Edinburgh.

This being the first time that any of the Royal Family have visited these shores, no expense was spared to give the Prince a reception worthy at once of the representative of our own beloved Queen and a right loyal people, and right heartily they went into t too. The unbounded enthusiasm which pervaded the people wherever he went, seemed to take the young gentleman quite by surprise, and was evidentgratifying to him. Melbourne and Ballarat were a perfect blaze of illuminations. Public business was suspended; and the people made holiday for the first fortnight of bis visit. To give a description of one-half, would occupy much more space than I can spare at present. But I cannot omit mentioning an arrangement in which the Prince took a prominent

part. I mean the laying of the foundation stone of a Temperance Hall, in Ballarat. It was a magnifient sight to see the young Prince lending all the weight and influence of his exalted position to this oble cause. It was a sight not soon to be forgotten, as after a most impressive prayer by the Dean of Mel-bourne, for the blessing of God upon the building about to be commenced-amid the deafening shouts of 40,000 people-the noble youth stood forward. and after a few appropriate words, proclaimed the stone "well and firmly laid." The trowel presented to him on this occasion, was manufactured from forty ounces of gold, beautifully mounted, and adorned with precious stones. His stay lasted about six weeks, and cost the country the handsome amount of £40,000. This is a moderate amount to pay for a imple expression of loyalty. I sincerely trust, you are all well ; give dear mother

my warmest and best love. Trusting to hear from you soon and often, I remain as ever, Your affectionate son. EDWARD M. BILL.

-----

Our Visit to Yarmouth.

Through the watchful care of a merciful Provilence, we are again at our post in the city. Many thanks to our esteemed fellow laborer, Rev. W. S. McKenzie, for his kindly attention to the interests of the Visitor and for the able and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of Editor pro tem.

during our absence. Our stay in Yarmouth was prolonged beyond what we intended when we left nome. The state of the cause seemed to demand it. The weather for a large portion of the time was unpropitious, but, notwithstanding, the services for the most part were well attended. The interests of the church seemed to require special efforts, and we advanced a little beyond our strength. Sixteen meetings in eight days in succession produced temporary reakness of the voice power; but a few days rest made all right. The social meetings were frequently full of religious interest. Some of our Sabbath services were crowded. On the evening of the 19th ult. the spacious chapel in town was filled to excess; aisles, halls, and all standing room occupied to the door. There must have been nearly, if not quite, a thousand people present. The discourse was addressed to the young men of Yarmouth. Hundreds in the vigor of manhood were there, and never did we address a more attentive audience. Jesus was in our midst, and the place was awfully solemn. At the close, we had the pleasure of administering the rite of baptism to four interesting candidates. The Sab-bath morning following, two more were baptized. In

the evening we gave our parting address to a crowd-ed congregation, at the close of which we extended

We, the undersigned, do give the several sums set opposite our names respectively, to pay the debt now on the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, upon condition that the whole amount required for this object be raised within two years from this date. In case the amount required be not raised within that time. this, our subscription, shall be refunded for church purposes."

As soon as the matter was brought before them in this light, they readily responded. We have visited all the churches in this county except one, and shall visit that one soon. Some churches had their bounty made up beforehand in primitive style, as there was no gathering when we came; others subscribed and became responsible for the payment by the first of June next. We have now nearly the \$150 raised. and expect to have every dollar of it by the first day of June next (minus the \$24 paid in at the Western Association).

If other counties come up in like manner and raise their proportion, the debt may be soon paid off and the Institution set free. Now is the time, while the Institution is doing well, and the people would like to see it doing better by setting it free from every embarrassment." Yours truly, J. A. STRADMAN. St. George, April 17, 1868.

DEAR EDITOR-In my note of March 80th, I omit ted the names of our much esteemed brethren, Thos. Saunders and J. Rowe. I can assure them that this neglect has been entirely owing to a press of labour, and not to any want of appreciation. In my note of the 13th of April, you make me to say ' the wife of the deacon,' when it is 'the wife of the donor.'

J. C. BLEAKNEY. N. B.-Will some of our brethren answer the following inquiry: "Is immersion essential to baptism ?

# Woodstock, N. B., May 1, 1868.

It will be seen by reference to another column hat a sale of pews is to take place in Brussels Street Church on Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. The preaching of the new pastor is attractive. Congregaions large. Now is the time to purchase.

We regret to learn that our esteemed Brother, Rev. J. A. Smith, of St. Martins, has been ill for some weeks. We pray God to restore him speedily, and spare his valuable life for many years to come.

TW Rev. David Crandal informs us that the Rev. Manning Starrat, of Elgin, has been called to his rest. His illness was protracted ; but he bore it with resignation to the divine will, and was sustained in the prospect of death by the prospect of a glorious resurection unto life eternal. It is expected that the Rev. James Irving, who preached his funeral sermon, will urnish an obituary sketch of this departed brother. We trust that the bereaved widow and her children will be comforted in this trying hour.

See notice of Educational Meeting in another column. It is a highly important meeting. Every member of the Committee should be present.

N. B. B. H. M. Board wet at Brussels street on the 4th inst Members present-Rev. Messrs Bill, Coleman, Cady, McKerzie, Harley, Spencer, D. Crandall, D. Blakeny and Washburn, and Bro. Everet., Swith, Calboun and Masters. On

n motion the minutes of previous meeting were The application from Jerusalem church was taken

on the Irish question. LONDON, May 5 .- Consols 987 a 94. Weather pleasant and favorable for crops.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 2.-The Impeachment trial. The President's counsel closed their arguments to-day. Congressman Bingham will make the final argument for the prosecution on Monday, and it is thought a decision will be reached by Wednesday. NEW YORK, May 5.—Near Galesburg, Ill., on Sunlay, fourteen houses were blown down, two churches unroofed, four persons killed, and forty persons in-jured by a tornado. The shanty of Patrick Loughlin of Great Bend, Pennsylvania, was burned on Sunday

night, and five of his children perished in the flames. New York, May 5.-Gold 1894.

#### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

May 1.-Select Committee on Ship-building recom mend drawback to be allowed on all duties paid on

iron used on composite ships. Carter introduced resolution to provide one million one hundred thousand pounds for construction of fortifications. He moved House into Committee and spoke at length in support of resolution. Sir John then moved and adjournment of debate. Rose moved House into Committe on Supply.

Holton moved to reduce salary of Governor General to \$35,000 from 1st July next, and also reduce salaries of all Civil employees 121 per cent., Mackenzie second

ed. Debate going on. May 2.-Mr. Holton's motion reducing the salary of the Governor General to \$85,000 and that of employees receiving more than \$800 by 124 per cent. was lost after a long debate by 21 majority. Messrs. Burpee, Connell, and Ferris voting in the affirmative. Mr. Mackenzie gave notice of an amendment to the

fortification resolutions asking for a committee of en-quiry as to the necessity of the expenditures. May 4.—In Senate, in reply to Reesor, Campbell stated Government would when they had decided upon route for Intercolonial, submit their choice for approval of Imperial Government, also that Govern-ment would not subsidize any Company to build the

In Commons, Jones, of Leeds, moved Resolution to reduce number of Ministers receiving salaries to nine. No debate—only mover speaking, and resolution was negatived on division.

Fortin presented third Report of Committee on Fisheries and Navigation, recommending construction of fifteen Lighthouses on coast of Maritime Provinces, Guif and Lakes, also recommending drawback on cordage, chains and canvass when imported for Fish-

ing purposes. May 5.—The motion reducing Governor General's salary to thirty two thousand dollars was carreid against the Government after a long debate by vote of 90 to 45. Messrs. Johnson and Gray of New Brunswick voting in minority.

Bill respecting penitentiaries read third time and

On motion to go into Committee of Supply, Holton moved an amendment which was seco moved an amendment which was seconded by Mc-Kenzie, setting forth desirability of greater economy in public service and the question of salaries of offi-cers of same grade in different Provinces. The motion was treated as wint of confidence and, after short discussion, voted dawn, 94 to 36—Nova Scotia members were all absent on the division but Campbell. In Senate, Chapais introduced Patent Bills,

OTTAWA, May 2 .- It is now stated that the authorities bave evidence that four persons, including Wha-len, Doyle, Buckley and another, cast lots to find who should kill McGee; that the lot twice fell to Buckley, and that he hired Whalen to do the deed, himself assisting in the arrangements. It is believed that the trial will not come off till

The report of the Minister of Public Works will be ibmitted soon, and will contain a history of all public orks in the Dominicn works in the Dominion. May 4.—The investigation into the McGee assassi-nation continnes. The missing links in the chain of evidence are, almost completed. A strong force of constables has been sworn in to take special charge of the public buildings here. Private letters state that Mr. Howe has had a for-

mal interview with the Colonial Secretary, who re-ceived him favorably and promised to take the sub-ject of repeal into consideration. Discounts on Ame-rican Invoices is 59 per cent.

