Some of the best literary, scientific, and political periodicals are edited by Jews; and some of the most celebrated poets, painters, engravers, musicians, and composers, are Jews. In many of the countries of Europe where they have been sorely oppressed, they are now enjoying equal privileges with others.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1868.

Central Association.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., the Gaspereaux valley was the centre of attraction for the large Baptist family of Central Nova Scotia. Those who have never visited this charming district can form but little idea of its transcendant beauty, or wondrous fertility. It extends several miles, east and west, between the Horton mountains. These towering declivities, on either side, are adorned with forest trees of divers sorts, all attired in fresh foliage of exquisite loveliness." The meandering Gaspereaux passes through the centre of the valley, affording not only ample supply of water, but, at certain seasons of the year, abounding with fish of delicious flavor. The graceful elm, the drooping willow, and other kindrec trees, beautify the banks of this splendid river; and large orchards all blooming with indications of fruit fulness, give variety and charm to this beauteoulandscape. Probably on this broad continent there is not a spot more admirably adapted to the fruit generally grown in those northern climes. Farming is the chief business of the place; and indications o industry, economy and thrift, are apparent to the most casual observer.

The religious associations of this lovely vale are touchingly impressive. How many of the glorifier saints in heaven, and of the faithful witnesses in the militant church, were buried with Christ in holy baptism in this magnificent river! In the days of the now glorified Harding, this was the natural bap tistry of the Horton church. Here the converts o his successful ministry flocked in crowds to put on the insignia of their new bern faith : and among them those who were destried by the great Head o the Church to stand as faithful sentinels on Zion's walls. Dr. Pryor-Mr. Harding's associate in the ministry for more than twenty years-baptized scores, if not hundreds, in this beautiful river. Bro. Stevens, who succeeded Mr. Harding in the pastorate of Gaspereaux, and Bro. E. O. Read, the present es teemed pastor in turn, have conducted many willing converts through these baptismal waters into the fold of Jesus. These reminiscences of the past still one's spirit, and make us feel as if the place where we are standing is "holy ground."

The Baptist chapel has been so much enlarged and modernized that it is difficult to trace much resem blance to its former appearance. We see in this im provement an indication that society in the Gaspe reaux valley is on the advance.

The meeting was opened by Rev. James Parker. the Moderator of last year, and the Association wa organized by the appointment of Rev. Dr. Cramp. Moderator, and Rev. S. B. Kempton, Secretary.

After the usual preliminary arrangements, letter: were read from several of the churches. From these it was manifest that spiritual refreshings during the year had been as "angels visits, few and far be tween." Some of the churches, however, reported tokens of special mercy, and accessions to the numbers; others are praying for the descent of the eternal Spirit to make manifest the riches of his con verting power. On a motion to appoint the usual committee on the Christian Messenger, an exciting and prolonged discussion took place on the policy pursued by our contemporary regarding the unbappy difficultie which exist between the Granville street church and its late pastor. Several of the leading minds tool part in the debate, some expressing themselve warmly in favor, and others very decidedly against the Messenger's course. A resolution was finally moved by J. W. Barss, Esq., evidently intended to pour oil on the troubled waters, and to harmonize as far as possible. But this it failed to do ; for though carried by a large majority, a very strong and influ ential minority expressed unqualified dissent. Sabbath arrangements provided preaching not only for Gaspereaux, Wolfville, and adjacent stations, but for the Cornwallis churches as far west as Billtown. It is devoutly expected that the precious seed of the Gospel, so widely scattered by God's ministers, will be productive of rich fruit.

a. A HOME MISSIONARY meeting was held on Monday evening, and several brethren gave interesting addresess to a small congregation, having special reference to the physical and spiritual destitution of the Eastern sections of the Province. An effectual door is opened in that extensive region for the preaching of the Gospel by Baptist missionaries. The Lord grant them enlarged suc-

ERRATA .-- Ih our absence last week our typographer made us speak of Dr. Crawley as President of Acadia College, instead of Dr. Cramp, as given in our manuscript. For Lewis Payzant, Esq., read John Y. Payzant, Esq. We hope this correction and explanation will be accepted as an apology for these provoking blunders.

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The Eastern Association.

The next annual session of this body opens in Sackville on the 9th inst. We want to see every church, large and small, that has a name in this association, sending up one or more delegates to represent their interests. The business of our associations is increasing in magnitude and importance every year. We want more thoroughness of organization more unity of purpose, and more consecration of heart and life to the great work committed to our care. Our educational interests, as a denomination, are widening and deepening. Missionary demands are multiplying, and all agencies for the proper training of the young in Sabbath-schools and at our family altars require to be energized anew by the elements. of a pure devotion. Let us then have a full representation of the faith, zeal, and beneficence of our churches in our approaching anniversary at Sackville, and let us come together in the name of the Lord of Hosts with one heart and with one spirit, prepared for the faithful performance of our whole duty.

We trust the interests of the Union Society will be duly placed before the churches by their respective pastors, or deacons, where churches are without pastors, and that the contributions to the several objects embraced in the Union will be in proportion to the reasonable demands made, and to the blessings which a merciful God has bestowed upon us.

The first instalment of the reply of the Granville Street Church to Rev. George Armstrong appeared in the Visitor of the 4th inst. That came to us in manuscript, and we had a right to expect the remainder in the same form, but, to our surprise, the whole thing has been sent forth broadcast in the Christian Messenger Extra. This arrangement, as our Halifax triends will see, renders the republication in the Visitor quite unnecessary. Many of our readers, having received the Extra, will be offended if we treat them to the same dish in the Visitor. More than this, we have several letters on hand on the other side of the question, which we shall be compelled to publish if we continue the publication of the Extra. The whole matter having gone through such a thorough discussion in the papers, in pamphlets, and at our late association, we think our brethren of Granville Street will agree with us when we say that it is sufficiently ventilated, and the sooner the discussion is closed up the better it will be for all concorned. For ourselves we must say, that unless some new phase of the affair should be presented we must devote our columns henceforth to matters more satisfactory to our numerous readers.

For the Christian

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

task-to accomplish which the sinner, in a future two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side, is not more a truism, in Euclid, I than this in the Bible. It is impossible for the sinner, in this world, or that which is to come, to re-establish himself in the Divine favour. This can only be done by an act of free, and sovereign mercy, on the part of holiness, justice, and truth. The utter hopelessness of the sinner bettering bis condition, in a future state, after ages of ages, of intense suffering, as a punishment of sin-a period to which, it is said, the word eternal, in the Bible, is appropriately applied, is still further seen, in taking the real nature of moral evil into account. Sin is nothing short of a wilful and total rejection of God, and with Him of all good-an antagonism of every attribute peculiar to the Divine Being-an attempted independence of God-and a virtual denial of his very existence. In consequence of moral evil, the perpetrator of it, is not only guilty of high treason against the Majesty of the heavensbut his whole nature-body and soul-is totally depraved ;-the sinner is degraded by it, from his proper rank, in the scale of being ;---and separated from God, the source of all good, and from all happiness in Him :---physical evil, of every kind, is, through it, introduced, perpetuated, and extended by him. In moral evil, there is no tendency to work out its cure -no, not in the least degree :- it but hardens and infatuates its unhappy victim, and unfits him, in every way, for the real enjoyment of happiness. In fine, sin is the violation of an obligation, which, with regard to its object, at least, is infinite :- an evil that God alone can cure ;--- and even He can only remedy it, in consistency with his own glorious character and perfections. Its effects, on the universe, at large, God only can tell. At the termination of any assignable period of misery, in the eternal world, the sinner, it may be assumed, is not in a fit state to meet all his liabilities-particularly so, when it is considered that his guilt, in consequence of uninterrupted transgression-during these ages of ages, is increasing in magnitude and in extent. So far from satisfying all the demands of the law, and the justice of God, at this stage of his career, it is more than probable that the real state of the sinner, is that of insolvency -not able to pay anything at all. On the assumption, however, which is perfectly gratuitous, that he will, indeed, have discharged all his debt, at the end of this time, and be fully prepared, on his own footing. to enter the realms of bliss ;- the determination of the great question, when this point is attained, is necessary for the completion of the theory. This is only known to God. There is no intimation of it, in the dictates of eternal truth. We have no right, therefore, to assume the affirmative. It is enough to be wise up to what is written, without seeking to go beyond it. The Bible, however, is very plain and unequivocal with regard to the fact, that the sinner will never be able to say, as did the Substitute of his people-" It is finished." Never will justice be able to give him a discharge on his own account. On the

contrary, let it be taken for granted, that the sinner is aquitted, in the Court of Heaven, upon the ground of his own merit, and enter eternal glory, as a thing that was due to him-without owing even a single mite to Divine mercy-to Christ-or anything else, but his own sweet self, he would then have to rejoice forever in Limself alone-in the work that he com-

his dominion. This would be, indeed, a herculean States. The mother in this family was one who lived godly in Christ Jesus. As yet, no minister visited state, is utterly unable. He has no desire to attempt the place. The pious soul of this dear saint could it-he has no ability for its performance. That any not endure seeing her neighbours, and others, who came up here to get lumber for the St. John market, destitute of the means of grace. She therefore opened her house for divine service, and instructed the people-all who would attend the meetings, and they were not a few-from the Word of God, sometimes preaching. This she continued to do for some years, God-an act of mercy in perfect harmony, with his until she was joined by Elder M. Doyle. At this early period there was no meeting house in all this region, nor organized body of Christians, while now there are three houses built for divine worship-one Presbyterian, at Redbank : two Bantist-one at Salinon Creek, the other at the Forks; and three churches-a Presbyterian, and two Baptist-one at

> the Creek, the other at the Forks. Lest I be tedious, I will close. And, if allowed, will resume my pen on my visit, &c., at some future time. Yours very truly, JOHM M. CURRY. P. S.-Indications of a revival are favourable in Upper Gagetown; four have been immersed by the pastor, Brother Strang. J. M. C.

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR BRO.-As the result of a persevering effort amid many discouragements, the Baptist church at Mill Cove is considerably revived. Nine have been paptized, five of whom were baptized vesterday.

W. A. COLEMAN. Yours as ever White's Cove, June 15th, 1868.

Rev. Mr. Punshon.

We elip the following on this distinguished orator The *debut* of this famous orator at the General Conference of Thursday, the 14th inst., equalled and surpassed all expectation. The hall was crowded to Charles Lamb's well-known fullness. The speaker sat nervously on the platform wriggling his well gaitered foot and ungloved hand, while the dullest oreliminary of the address was going forward. When this was through, and he stood before the body, the blood that had been agitating his extremities began to move in swift and even pulses through his stal wart form. A large-framed man even for an English. man, his avoirdupois does not overbalance the equi noise by its bulk. His face is large, brown, and full eyes bright but hidden, a sort of clear, obscure face, not entirely submitted to the razor, nor shaved after the British shoulder of mutton fashion, but with a thinnish fuzziness of beard running under and around the chin, and a nose that, were he a drinker, would tend to the blossoming condition. His man ners are easy and self controlled, his voice pleasant and manageable, though of no especial unction and soulfulness, his words are well and aptly chosen. The Times is his model. More than any great English preacher he copies the ornate semi-spigramatic style of the Thunderer of Printing House Square. We are surprised that no pulpit orator has caught its trick before. Every journal of London and the provincial British cities essays to imitate it. It is as distinct from French and American journalism as if it were in another language. Yet not Cumming, nor Spurgeon, nor Stanley, nor Robertson, nor Guthrie, nor Arthur emplates the most popular of English styles of composition. Only Melville approximates Parliament is full of its imitators. From Disraei down, its mode of putting things is the most current and the most popular. Punshon alone of pulpit orators has learned well its elaborate touch. mode of flanking a foe by a quiet stroke of back handed satire, cool and complete, is purely Disraelish and Timesish. His stateliness of statement is after the same school. His finished periods drop from his lips one by one, hot, rapid, rounded, full.

He adds to this hard finish of style that good British ministerial quality, aptness of scriptoral language. Never have we heard the best lines of God more per-

forward, and give the "Dominion a fair and honest trial; and if then it should prove a failure all will join in seeking some new political organization. Agitation is bad from every point of view, and while the people are squabbling amongst themselves and necessarily neglecting the summum unum, the country as a conquence falls behind.

Monday 22d is to be kept as the anniversary of the settling of the city of Halifax : games, races and sports of various sorts are talked of as the order of the day. THEATRICAL - The Olympic is performing in Temerance Hall, and is well received.

CLERICAL -The Right Rev. C. F. McKenon, Bishop of Arichat left Antigonish on a visit to Montreal. The Bishop is attended by Mr. Theropulus Richard, one of the students of St. Francis Xarvis College. Rev. Andrew McGillivary, Cape George, is also absent on

Last Sunday three prelates of the church of England ook part in the services at the Cathedral the Bishop of New Brunswick, of Newfoundland, and of Nova Scotia.

The different religious bodies are now holding their anniversaries in various parts of the province. Flour is rapidly declining in our market No. 1 now sells for \$7.50, 23,281 barrels bave been landed at Halifax during this month.

GOLD.—Large discoveries of gold are being made t Ecum Secum, and this out of the way place bids fair to rival if not surpass any of the various fields of the Province.

The French Monitor Mondago has at last left our port, after a sojourn here of some nine months. Our fayor did the polite thing in the way of a farewell address, which was suitably responded to. The gun-boat, charged with a lot of our big wigs and a band on board, steamed out of the harbour alongside the Monitor and accompanied her, some miles to sea.

INFANTICIDE is a somewhat common crime in our midst ; a box containing an infant has been found in the Naval burying ground. LEGAL -- Mr. Brook W. Chipman, merchant of thi

the proceedings against Messrs. Dun Curnain & Co., Mercantile Agency, for injuring created. Mingled cheers and hisses rendered the his credit by falsely reporting that he had failed. Mr. Chipman has laid his damages at \$20,000. The fare to New York per Carlotta, has been reduce

o nine dollars. There occurred almost a serious accident on th

ailroad between Truro and Pictou; a lot of wood took slide and deposited itself on the track. The express train came in contact with the wood, and the engine and tender were thrown off the track the rails were torn up some distance, and the trains delayed some time. Had the train been thrown off in the opposite lirection a frightful accident must have occurred, as here was a deep precipice over which the cars must have inevitably been precipitated.

STOCKS of all kinds rule high in the market at preent. Our money men have been hoarding up their noney in hopes to be able to obtain additional interst. As the usury laws have not been altered, they re seeking investments.

BUSINESS has not been active during the week, the eather not being seasonable; the Spring Trade is now nearly over. Supplies for the fisheries are about ssued or will be the coming week, so that we may ook for a dull season during the summer months Shipping interests are very quiet, little doing in Coal charters to United States and Canada. On the whole business prospects gloomy at present. There is some enquiry for vessels to load lumber at outports or United States.

BREADSTUFFS .- Floor, prices are fully 30 cts pe bl lower, with the immediate prospect of a further ecline; the Spring demand may be considered over; stocks are accumulating, and the local demand will e small, so that we may fairly anticipate lower prices. Canada Extra \$8.10 @ \$8.20 : No. 1 Canada, 27.75 @ \$7.80; No. 2 dull at \$6.30 @ \$7.00, accord ng to grades. Rye dull at \$7.00 @ \$7.25. Corn Meal quiet; we quote good Kiln Dried at \$7.05 @ \$7.15; Halifax Ground \$5.05. Oatmeal in moderate equest at \$8.00 for Canada, Nova Scotia, and P. E. sland. Imports for the week, 8458 bbls Flour; 1250 obls, 292 bags Corn Meal, 3893 bus. Corn.

FISH .- We have no change to note since our las in any description, very little has changed hands. Cod dull. A prime lot large Hard Cured sold at \$3.50, ordinaary may be quoted 3.10 a 3.30; Small Hard Cured (Cape Breton), is worth 3.30 a 3.45; good Talqual, 3.00 a 3.20. We quote Bank and Bay uiet at 2.00 a 2.10. Salmon nominal, none in the narket. Mackerel, No. 3 scarce, and rates are firm; we quote 5.80 a 6.00. Herring unchanged; Shore Split 4.25 a 450; Round 4.20 a 4.80; Bay Island split 4.00 a 4.20; Round 8.50. Alewives, quiet at 3.20 a 3.40. Exports for the week : To West Indies, 580 tres., 290 boxes, 245 half boxes Cod; 100 tres. United States, 5394 bbls. Herring; 6 bbls. Mackerel;

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. -Telegrams from Zoulla, Abyssinia, published in the English papers. report that all the troops of the expedition, except a small body of cavalry, have left Zoulla to embark for Bombay. Sir Robert Napier was to leave on the 12th June. In the House of Lords, on the 19th inst., the Earl of Ellenborough, in some remarks on the expedition, suggested that on account of the unusual character of the service performed by the troops, spe-cial honors be paid to them upon their return from the scene of their exploits. The Earl of Malmesbury

Lord Privy Seal, in reply said that the Ministry had not yet considered the point. The Duke of Cam-bridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, expressed the opinion that an award of universal honors to the members of the Abyssinian Expedition would be a bad precedent. The subject was then dropped.

PARLIAMENTARY .- The Irish Reform Bill passed in Committee, in the flouse of Commons, on the 18th ; and a bill providing for the purchase, by Govern-ment, of all the telegraph lines in the kingdom, was read a second time.

G. F. TRAIN, "the irrepressible" was hissed down on the 19th June, while trying to speak on the Liverpool Exchange. He has recently declared his in-tention of becoming a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

LONDON, June 22 .- Prince Napoleon has gone on visit to Constantinople. The last advices from Athens report that the Cre-

tan representatives and exiles now in that city offered an address to the United States Consul. On the occasion of presenting it, certain citizens of Athens as-sembled in large numbers before the office of the American Legation, and made enthusiastic demonstra-tions of gratitude for the friendship and sympathy of the American people.

LONDON, June 23.-Last night a meeting was called by the Liberals at Guild Hall to consider the Irish Church question. The hall was crowded. The Lord Mayor presided, but it soon became evident that a majority of those present were Tories. As soon as voices of the speakers on the platform inaudible to all except the reporters. Mr. Labbeock moved the first resolve, declaring that the Irish Church should cease to exist, and opposing any amendment of the Suspensory Bill now pending in the House of Lords. A general uproar followed the reading of the resolve ; fights took place in various parts of the hall and the disturbance threatened to become serious. At this juncture the Lord Mayor retired from the Chair, and, with a number of other gentlemen on the platform left the hall. The Tories then rushed upon the platform and held it for a short time. They addressed the audience in an excited manner, declaring

that the bulk of the English people were opposed to the Suspension Bill. After comparative quiet had been restored, speeches were made in support of the bill by R. W. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Goschen, M. P., Wm. Lawrence, M. P., and Mr. Harcourt. They were repeatedly interrupted, and were unable to pro-ceed with the reading of the other resolves. The meeting ended in disorder, without taking any vote on the resolves.

The review of Admiral Farragut's fleet at Ostend resterday, by the King and Queen of Belgium, was a brilliant and successful affair.

FRANCE

A Paris telegram of June 19th, says that a solemn requiem mass was performed there on that day, in commemoration of the death of the Emperor Maximilian, it being the anniversary of his execution at Queretaro. The Empress Carlotto, Gen. Miramon and a large number of Mexicans were present.

SERVIA

A telegram of June 20th, states that the announcement that the Prince of Milon, nephew of the late Sovereign of Servia has been proclaimed Ruler of that Principality was an error. The Memorial Diplomatique says the Powers have agreed to leave cervia free to choose her own Prince. The selection of Milon is considered certain.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 22 .- Steamer Morning Star from Cleveland for Detroit, coilided with a bark on Lake Erie, Saturday night. Both vessels sank and twenty persons drowned. George W. Belding, of the London firm of Belding. Keith & Company, committed soleide in this city, vesterday morning. Late advices from the seat of war on the Parana, state that four thousand Paraguayan women under the charge of an Irish woman named Eliza Lynch, have been armed by General Lopez, and are protect ing his communications. New York, June 23.-Gold continues steady with little fluctuation.

THE INTRODUCTORY SERMON

was preached by Rev. Stephen March, of Bridgewater. from Ephesians vi. 10: "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." The discourse, written with care, was well read, and was an able exposition of the source from which the believer derives his strength to contend with the principalities of evil, and to perform faithfully and successfully the work of the Lord, and was well re ceived by a large and appreciative audience. It was neculiarly gratifying to us to mark the decided pro gress which our Bro. March has made in the art of sermonizing since he first commenced in the vestry of our old Germain street church, some twelve year: ago, to tell the story of redeeming love. May his course in the future, as in the past, be onward and upward in the great Master's name.

As the session proceeded, reports in commendation of education, missions-home and foreign,-and Sabbath schools, &c., &c., were passed, to be recorded on the minutes, but without discussion. Monday afternoon, and the most part of Tuesday, were occupied in discussing the unfortunate differences growing out of the disciplinary action of the Granville st. church, in the case of their late pastor, Dr. Pryor. Hon. Judge Johnston, Rev. Dr. Crawley, Rev. N. Viditoe, Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Rev. William Hall, and Rev. James Parker, made very able speeches against the action of the church, especially in rejecting the decision of the Council, as in their view opposed to the principle of common justice and fair dealing, as doing violence to the usages of the Baptist churches of this continent, and as detrimental to the unity and progress of our denomination. Several short, pithy speeches were made by brethren, not so much in opposition to the general principles enunciated, as to their application to the Granville street church. T. H. Rand, Esq., superintendent of schools, and Rev. Messrs. Miles, Munro and Saunders, were the principal speakers on that side of the question. After listening for hours to these discussions, we came to the conclusion that, aside from the special case under consideration, a very large majority of the assembled brethren would heartily decide in favor of

to the Salmon river so as form the fork referred to. time ago that the disciplinary policy advocated by the Ohristian Messenger relative to the late Halifax Coun-all that an infinitely perfect Being ever considered From our Halifax Correspondent. He informed the House that steps had been taken Forty years ago there were but two or three log huts by the Government to allay the ing in the North EASTERN EXTENSION .--- H. G. C. Ketchum, the con DEAR VISITOR -Before this and Christian Messenger relative to the late Halfax Coun-cil, must necessarily bring up for review the whole length of this river, which is forty miles, question of Baptist Church Polity. That prediction -viz, to show the is falilied, and the sequel shows, to cur minds, at least, that so soon as the clouds which encompars a given case are dissipated, the brethren, for the most to the teachings of our fathers on this important sub-to the teachings of our fathers on this important sub-is failling and that afl will now put their pict. the whole length of this river, which is forty i

Rev. Mr. Punshon. To those who had the privilege of listening to the

Rev. Mr. Punshon, on Sabbath morning or Monday evening, or at both times-any attempt at description will appear very inadequate; for the most glowing accounts that had reached us, did not prepare us for the "feast of fat things." We seem to have been sitting beneath showers of gold. We have stood upon the mountains at suprise we have gone with the sunshine to the "Bannered Castle," and to the "Peasant's" hut; and we have heard the dashing of the waves-so striking are the figures used to exemplify the theme ; and this is one of the orator's greatest charms in the sermon. from the text, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify God," the time when the multitude gathered around Christ did not seem afar off time; it was only yesterday that the people followed the Divine Teacher; it was only yesterday those blessings fell from His lips; it is to day He says, " Let your light so shine;" and, in the lecture, Daniel became a living hero. We talk, and sing, and read, of these prophets, as belonging to ages so far away, that we scarcely feel ourselves akin. We forget-" In all ages every human heart is human :" but in the description of that Hebrew youth, we ealized most fully, that his temptations were the same as in our day; his affections were as ours-his pursuits and aims human, yet under Divine guidance ; and, Daniel was a brother, having just as we have need-great need-of strength from heaven. One great beauty of the lecture, was the rich vein of religious truth that spread itself through the mass of eloquence: God. Christ, in it all. There was no pampering to unbelief-the truth, vital and ennobling, shone through all; and that altar that Daniel erected with the "windows open towards Jerusalem," was shown as the corner stone of his greatness. It seemed befitting the majesty of the theme-it seemed well in view of the talent evinced, that the voices of more than a thousand should join in praising "God from whom all blessings flow." All must have turned away with some aspirations after a better, nobler

The thought arises with so mighty a work to be done among men, why are there so few mighty ones in talent to do it? God has chosen otherwise: and we find our answer too, in the text, "Let your light so shine." If each disciple of Christ, shall obey this injunction, a light would be kindled that would soon surround the globe, and nations in darkness would Glorify God." June 23.

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ETERNAL	PUNI	SHME	T OF	SIN

BY J. I. DUNLOP.

The impenitent, it is said, is finally restored to appiness, after he has undergone an assignable eriod of punishment, in a future state. Admitting for argument's sake, that such is the case, this restoration, on the part of God, must be a matter of his justice, or an act of his sovereign love. Between these, there can be no compromise in this affair, consistent with his character and perfections.

olonial Department, rose to reply for the Govern-On the ground of justice, this restoration, on the nent. He acknowledged that discontent prevailed in the Province of Nova Scotia. He took occasion to was to make women to do the work of men. That was the system on which bazaars were held. He hoped that they would complete their endeavors by direct taxation not indirect. (Renewed laughter.) When he returned from New Zealand he hoped he he should find the remainder of the money ne-cessary for the schools and parsonage had been rai-sed. But his last words were, "Don't have a ba-zaar." (Cheers and laughter.) leny the correctness of a statement made by Mr. part of the sinner, implies that he is due nothing to No. 2. the polity which, from the beginning, has guided the ustice-no, not even a mite-that he has during this Bright, in a speech on 15th May last, to the effect that the passage of the Canadian Union Act in Par-Passing on up a distance of three miles, we arrived at Associated churches not only of these Provinces, but period of suffering-rendered a complete satisfaction the hospitable residence of the Messrs. Langins and of this continent-a polity which blends in beautiful proportions with the unfettered action of the affilia-ted principle, as expressed by associations and by liament here was not final, but merely preliminary to its confirmation by acts of the Legislatures of each of the provinces concerned. The appointment of the commission of inquiry would be a great evil, and would be considered an insuit by the Dominion of to Divine Justice-endured the penalty, entire, and Mother. These friends have ever given a hearty welto the fullest extent, that was due to his acts, and come to the ministers of our Lord Jesus of every state, as a sinner :- in other words, that the sinner name. This place is known as the Big Forks, so duly constituted Councils. has, in his own person, while in this state of misery, called, because of the Gaspereaux stream running in-It will be remembered that the Visitor stated some adured all that Infinite Justice had ever contemplated

pleted, that terminated his misery after suffering for ages and ages. He would be a non-such in heaven ; his presence, and his song would destroy its harmony. The idea is perfectly absurd-and the argument. of which it is the natural sequence, resolves itself nto a reductio ad absurdum.

Again, let it be taken for granted, that the sinner, at the expiration of the ages of ages, has expiated, by his own suffering, the whole of the guilt that he has contracted in life, and since death, and that retribuive justice has upon him no further claim, as far as the past is concerned. He is, at this period, either in a state of perfect holiness-ready and fully prepared to enter into heaven, and enjoy God throughout all eternity, or, he is not. If the latter, the sinner is unfit for heaven ;-and, in a moral point of view, utterly incapable of enjoying its blessedness. Without boliness no man shall see the Lord § He s still under the curse of a broken law, and obnoxous to Divine judgement. The wrath of God still abides on him.** In such a state, his entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, is an absolute impossibility, as long as he continues to be what, at present, he is: which must, as far as is known, 'continue throughout all eternity. On the former assumption, it is difficult to account for the sinner's acquirement of this holiness :-- nay, it is impossible to do so, on scriptural grounds. The Bible furnishes no data-no, nothing of the kind-that would, in the least, lead to the conlusion that God, the Holy Ghost the author of all gool in, or done by, the saved, begins, carries on, and completes, the good work of sanctification, in the essels of wrath-fitted by themselves-for destructon. True, it is said, that the suffering consequent upon sin, is merely of a corrective kind-designed to promote the zeal and eternal good of the sinner. Be it so, in that case, it is not punishment, in the way of penalty, at all ;- it is a blessing, and a great blessing, too-the best, indeed, that God could confer -under the circumstances-upon the sinner ;--for this reason, that it would be the only appropriate, and effectual means for the signers final restoration. As to suffering itself, it may be observed that there s nothing in it that can, of itself, either produce or n any way promote holiness in the creature. Such, indeed, is not-it could not be-its design in regard to the sinner, in the future state. No penal code, divine or human, ever made the restoration of the criminal its sole, or even its chief, end. And as an effect must be of the nature of its cause, it is abundantly evident that the suffering of the sinner, in a future state, for ages of ages, cannot act mechanically on him to bring him into a state of purity from sin; nor can it, indeed, operate to the attainment of this result by moral means : for the only effect that suffering has upon its victim is to force him to external compliance with requirements of any kind. In many cases, it fails even in that. But to change the heart, to make holy and prepare for heaven, it has no power. Moral evil can be cured and moral good pronoted only by moral means; not by mere suffering. * Exod. zzzi. 18, Deut. xi. 10. † Rom. vii. 12. ‡ 1 Book xx. †John xiz. 30. § Heb. xii. 14. ** John iii. 86.

> For the Christian Visitor. A Visit to Chipman.

wrought into the best lines of were apples of gold in pictures of silver.

His rehearsal of the works and state of the Wesley. an Church shows a large advance in her ideas. There was a hauteur in his handling of the Pan-Anglican Council and propositions for "absorption," as well as in his declaration that they were no longer a society but a church, that expressed the feeling of young Wesleyanism to-day, and its great advance, in: this feature, upon the Wesleyanism of yesterday. He rolls out his grand sentences with a volume and

nce seem like a tiny skiff on his sweeping waves. The orator carried his auditory on his winged words, and sat down mid overwhelming applause. His victory was complete. One well remarked that we had not heard Punshon but the British Conference since "what was weak and stammering was" to be his, "what was clear and strong" was theirs, and all was of the latter sort. His sermon the day ollowing was less remarkable, though the crowd was even more so. The jam was immense. His yesterday's greatness had startled the city, and it boured out to hear him. His text was, "We have not received the spirit of fear, but of power and of a sound mind." It was a powerful gospel sermon that wrought mightily on his hearers. Shouts and tears esponded to his acclaims, deep answering unto deep. His reputation will win him great crowds and praise. Unlike Newman Hall in directness, simplicity, and a sort of childish manliness, he is a greater man, if not as great a soul. More hidden in himself, more seem-ingly cold and exclusive, he comes forth from the depths of his own being with far greater majesty and glory. It is like the sun in its strength. Bascom, Chapin and Storrs are his American counterparts. He has more of unction than either of them. and a harder finish, but with less imagination, and perhaps of penetrative analysis. His set orations are is wonderful works, and all the world of America will run after him as they have after Dickens and Hall. Two distinct, separate American worlds folowed these two distinct and separate Englishmen. Punshon will unite both of their auditors in willing and abundant admiration of his distinguished genius.

RIVER SIDE, HOPEWELL, June 22, 1868. REV. MR. BILL-Will you please insert in your paper the following death, and oblige

Yours, respectfully, JAMES NEWCOMBE.

Died at River Side, Albert Co., April 1st, Ida Lau-, little daughter of James and Elizabeth Newcomb, aged 5 years and 5 months. Although so tender in years, she left a bright evidence that she was going to Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Soon again we hope to greet thee, When the day of life has fied ;

village of Ourbar to consecrate a new church. In responding to his health at a luncheon which subse uently took place, his lordship referring to the work hat had called them together that day, expressed a ope that they would not cease in their endeavors in parsonage had been also erected. Let them on no a parsonage had been also erected. Let them on no account have a bazaar. (Laughter.) He thought that was a very unmanly way of rasing money. The meanest thing men could do was to throw work on the women. (Renewed laughter.) He said that ad-visedly, because having lived twenty five years among savages, he recognised that their distinguishing mark was to make women to do the work of men. That

25 qtls. Codfish. Oils.-Kerosene in moderate request, but prices are unchanged at 38 a 40 cts. per gallon. Cod unchanged, very little in first hands, quotations may be considered nominal at 45 a 48 cts. Other descrip tions dull.

PRODUCE .- Oats continue in good demand, round ots P. E. Island selling at 70 cts. retail price 75 cts. Butter in fair request. Choice in small lots sells from 22 a 23 common 18 a 20 cts. Canada fair 19 and 22 cts. Patatoes retail at 45 a 55 cts., according quality. Peas may be quoted \$5.00 per bbl. Receipts for the week : 4313 bush. Oats, from P.

Island; 29 boxes, 2 baskets Cheese from Canada. PROVISIONS .- There has not been much activity during the week ; however, there is little change to note in quotations. Pork : P. E. Island mess \$22 a 22.50; Prime mess 18.00 a 18.50; Prime 15.00 a 15 50. Beef quiet. Prime unchanged at 9.50 a 10.25. Lard dull at 12 a 121 cts. Receipts for the week :-15 bbls Pork; 8 packages Hams. WEST INDIA PRODUCE -- Molasses, the demand is

imited. Cienfuegos 80 cts.

Sugars continue in fair demand, and prices are Barbadoes 54 a 6; Cuba 51 a 53. Rum a shade lower; lots have been sold for the past week at 46 a 50 cents for Demerara. St. Jago 44 cents in bond. Imports for the week: 205 puns. 14 trcs., 28 bbls. Molasses; 224 hhds., 83 bbls. sugar; 125 puns rum. Exports: To United States-92 hhds. sugar, 20

EXCHANGE -Bank Bills on London 60 days sight 184 prem. Private, 124 a 124 per cent. prem. Gold drafts on New York at sight 3¹/₂ per cent. prem. Gur-rency drafts 25 per cent. discount, Sight drafts on Montreal 3¹/₂ per cent, prem. Sight drafts on Newfoundland 5 per cent. prem.

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NOVA SCOTIA QUESTION .- On Tuesday night

key. M. Panshon arrived in this city by Friday's boat. He preached in the Centenary chapel to an immense audience on Sonday last; and lectured in the Institute on Monday evening. Both sermon and lecture are spoken of by those who heard them with enthusiastic admiration. 16th June, in the House of Commons, an interesting debate took place on the petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Union Act.

John Bright moved that a commission be appointed to enquire into the causes of discontent in Nova Scotia in regard to the operation of the Act of Confeder-Mr. Bright declared that an investigation into this

Mr. Bright declared that an investigation into this matter could not be otherwise than advantageous. If it was refused the people of Nova Scotia would feel that they were victims of a policy with which they did not and could not sympathize. Such a refusal would increase their hostility to Canada, estrange them from England, and give a powerful stimulus to their sympathy with the United States. Justice to the people of Nova Scotia and the generosity of the United States demanded this enquiry. The ministry would be greatly to blame should any untoward is event result from a refusal to grant this demand. Mr. William C. Baxter, member for Montrose set margin for profit.

the work on this road has been pushed on with such vigor that probably a fortnight more will see the cut cleared through, and enable the locomotive to reach the lower end of the road, when the ballast-Mr. William C. Baxter, member for Montrose, se-onded the motion made by Mr. Bright. Right Hon. C. B. Adderly, Under Secretary of the

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. — From the report just publish-ed of the operations of the St. John Industrial School, it appears that fifteen boys are now being instructed and supported in the institution in Carleton. A list of contributors is given—the sums paid in and pro-mised, amounting to over \$1,800. Messrs. Daviel & Boyd, gave the premises rent free, besides dona-tions in money. Mrs. Brydone Jack and Hon. John Robertson, gave \$100 each ; and Messrs. T. W. Dan-iel, B. Lingley and J. De W. Spurr, donated \$50 each, Mr. John Walker \$40, and quite a number of persons \$20 to \$25 each.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Legislature of British Columbia has by a vote of 12 to 4, resolved not to seek admission into the Confederacy until they see how Confederation works.

QUEBEC.

Hon. Messrs. Quinnet and Archiboult have resign ed their seats in the Quebec Government The old walls around Quebec city are to be demo-

lished. The Citadel alone is to be retained as a defensive work, and is to be reconstructed according to the most approved methods of fortifications. Letters from Rome give account of great privations

and suffering among the forces which recently left Canada to engage in the service of the Pope. The weather is excessively hot in Montreal. Seve-ral cases of sun stroke have occurred, and one soldier died in consequence.

ONTA KIO.

A Toronto telegram of the 19th says that a large quantity of military stores, direct from Woolwich have arrived here for the use of the Regulars and volunteers, also shot and shell for the gunboats.

A girl named Joues, 12 years of age, was murder Vacuum pan 7 cents; Porto Rico 6 a 61; ed by her uncle and his daughter, a girl of 14 years, near Delaware, Ontario recently. The body was dis covered in a hole near a tree. The accused are under arrest, and the evidence is said to be conclusive. The cause why this dreadful orime was committed is not stated.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Bridgewater Times appounces the discovery about six miles above the village, of a "lead" of quartz 18 feet thick. The lead has been traced four miles, and in two places where streams run through it gold has been discovered in the sand.

Last Monday was duly celebrated in Halifax as the anniversary of the foundation of that city.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

INTERNATIONAL LINE .- The steamers of this line now make tri-weekly trips between Boston and St.

Rev. M. Punshon arrived in this city by Friday's

OIL CONTRACT.—The Telegraph understands that the contract for supplying the Light Houses of Onta-rio and Quebec with oil has been awarded to the New

Fio and Quebec with oil has been awarded to the New Brunswick Oil Works Company of this city, In a few days Mr. Moore, the clever manager of the Works, will leave for Montreal with 200 barrels (about 8,000 gallons) in fulfillment of the Company's engagements. The rate paid is not excessive, but will leave a small

Woonstock RALWAY .- The Acadian says that reach the lower end of the road, when the ballast-ing will be commenced. The cut once opened through, there is but a half mile of rail to lay, and but five miles of ballasting to be done. The pros-pect is, therefore, favorable that the Railway may be opened for work in July, unless some new dif-ficulty should spring up." INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. — From the report just publish-

Bishop Selwyn on Bazaars. A few days ago, Bishop Selwyn attended at th

Ida, darling, thou has left us; Here thy loss we deeply feel; Yet our Father has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. There in Heaven we trust to meet thee, Where no parting tear is shed.

elocity that sweeps like a Mississippi, and the audi-