THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1868.

Romanism in America.

In nearly every section of the Old World, Roman Catholicism is waning. In Italy, Spain, and Austria liberal ideas on the great questions of the Christian faith are rapidly gaining ground. A late writer on the state of the Papacy in Italy assures us that twenty-three millions in that country would gladly vote against the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope, and not more than two millions in its favor. In Austria the change in the public sentiment of the nation is truly surprising. The priesthood can no longer hold supreme dominion over the consciences of the people. Public schools are controlled by the State, marriage is made a civil contract, the press is comparatively free, and the Emperor of Austria has recently given his assent to a law which places the different religious sects of the empire on a basis of equality.

But, while Romanism is loosing its hold on the continental nations, in America, the land of freedom, it is planting its roots more firmly than ever. So broad are its plans for conquest, and so rapid its extension, that the organs of the Protestant faith are sending forth, trumpet tongued, the note of alarm. The Christian World for August discourses thus:

Here, in Protestant America, Catholicism is striding on with a conqueror's tread. The shrewdest minds in the Roman Church have given up the old world. They see, as well as we, the handwriting on the wall, and all their energies are set upon building up the old empire in the new world. They have hitherto succeeded beyond their best expectations; how well, even facts and figures fail to adequately set forth. In 1800, there were in the United States: 1 bishop, 100 priests, and about 50,000 laymen; now, the Romanist can point to 44 dioceses, 3 vicariatesapostolic, 45 bishops, 3,795 churches, 2,317 clergymen, 49 ecclesiastical institutions, 29 colleges, 134 schools for girls, 60 asylums, 26 hospitals, and a communion of 5,000,000. In the older States the Catholics are a confessed power of great magnitude. They secure the choicest sites for their buildings, they erect churches at a cost at which Protestants would shudder, they make themselves seen and felt as no other sect can or cares to do. But they do not stop here. The energy of American Romanism is bound-It outruns the advancing tide of our civilization, so that we learn by experience the truth of the European proverb, "Discover a desert island, and a priest is waiting for you on the shore." It is dotting the Western prairies with churches and convents and religious houses. An article in a recent magazine informs us that an American, "saw two years ago, at Rome, a better map of the country west of the Mississippi, than he ever saw at home, upon which the line of the Pacific Railroad was traced, with every spot dotted where a settlement would naturally gather, and a conjecture recorded as to its probable importance." The 4,000,000 of blacks in the South. just in the transition state from slavery to freedom. susceptible to any influence that comes clothed in the garb of kindness, offer an inviting field, and Romanism is not slow to recognize the fact and turn it to account. A teacher of the American Missionary Association in Texas, says that the greatest evil he has to contend with is the Catholic influence at work among the people. A biography of Peter Clavers, a Jesuit missionary, has recently been published, detailing the wonderful sacrifices he made to preach the Gospel to the blacks, as a proof that the Catholic Church was the earliest and is the truest friend of the

Perhaps, on the basis of facts like these, the Romanist is not so far wrong in drawing the conclusion October thus expresses: "The question put to us a few years since, with a smile of mixed incredulity and pity, 'Do you believe that this country will ever ne Catholic?' is now changed to 'how soon do you think it will come to pass?" "Soon, very soon," he continues, "we reply, if statistics be true, for it appears by the calculations of a late Protestant writer, that the rate of growth of the Catholic religion has been 75 per cent, greater than the ratio of increase of population; while the rate of the increase of Protestantism is 11 per cent. less."

With change of fortune, there has come, as might be expected, a change in the attitude of Romanism on this continent. Once it was very well contented with "leave to be;" now, it is the most grasping and defiant of denominatialisms. The enormous influx of emigration, and the easy conditions of citizenship have made it a first-class political power in a country where, next to dollars, votes are omnipotent. It has taken possession of New York city by fifty thousand majority, and, remembering its majority of a thou-sand in one ward in Boston last autumn, it would not be safe to deny that it is soon to control this city, Indeed, it looks now as if nearly all the cities and large towns of the country were, by naturalizing of voters, to be given over to it. And it is the problem, which may be the next to solve in this country, whether the civilizing influence of free institutions will be able to keep pace with the influx of ignorant foreign voters, so as to keep the balance of power on the side of freedom, virtue and good government.

To purchase that vote, unscrupulous politicians are willing to pay any price, and those who control it are by no means scant in their demands, always asking and receiving that which will conduce to the advancement of Catholicism. In 1866 the legislature of New York voted for Romish institutions over 124. 000 dollars, and to like institutions of Protestants and Jews combined, 4,000. Between January and July of last year, New York city granted to Romish nstitutions 120,000 dollars. This very month an attempt was made to pass what was known as the Assembly Bill, No. 606, by which the State was to appropriate some 70,000 dollars for the churches of St. Bridget, St. Michael, and a long list of sanctified impostors. That bill failed, but the same day what was known as the "City Levy Tax Bill," passed by a large majority, giving them an even larger amount. They hold, by special grant, a lease of land on 5th Avenue, valued at nearly two millions of dol!ars, for 99 years, at a ground rent of one dollar a year. You say this is New York; but go as far West as Idaho and Colarado, and you find the legislatures of each appropriating 30,000 dollars for Catholic schools.—
The Catholics themselves are mostly of the poorer laboring classes, but they find themselves in a position to demand, and do demand and receive from the Protestants of America vast sums to defray the enormous expenses of their growing establishment. They mous expenses of their growing establishment. They find money for foreign needs, sending, as they did last year, to the Pope nearly 3,000,000 dollars. When legislatures fail them, they search out other ways of bleeding the community. They placard the streets with notices of proposed charities, and call upon all to aid them in building their hospitals, and sylums and refuges-and failing in voluntary subscriptions, they buily men with threats of withdraw-al of patronage if their demands are not met. And yet every sane man knows, or ought to know, that every dollar given to that cause goes as really to the up-building of *Romanism*, as though he dropped it with Peter's Pence into the Pope's strong box. But the Catholic wants money, and money he must have, and the money he gets, and in such profusion that the Church has always something laid by in store for anticipated wants, till "it has become a question of anticipated wants, till "it has become a question of no small moment as affecting the public interests, to what use this vast property, growing so rapidly, is bye-and-bye to be put?" In a land where so many public men are vendible commodities, always up to the highest bidder, the gravest changes in the social order are by no means impossible.

Our Convention

is at hand. It is expected that the assemblage of the ministers of the cross will be larger than usual. Not only will they come from Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and New Brunswick, but we may hope to see valued thren from Ontario, and from the American States. Are we making heart preparation to receive salvation will come with them ? We have churches here to be nourished and confirmed anew in the faith and obodience of the gospel. We have precious souls here by the thousand who are as yet in the salage of the "wicked one." May we not hope that the word preached by the Lord's faithful servants will be "mixed with faith in those who hear

All business matters, are trust, will be attended to in the unity of the Spirit and in the bonds of peace.

ducation and Foreign Missions are the two princi-

pal subjects for conventional discussion and arrangement. Both of these are closely identified with the dearest interests of our ministry and churches, and with a more general propagation of the gospel of our God and Saviour. Let us then with all our discussions and decisions blend the spirit of a genuine piety.

able to have a consultation in reference to the propriety and feasibility of uniting the Baptists of the Dominion in one efficient missionary organization for the purpose of sending out missionaries to the foreign field, who shall depend for guidance and support, under God, upon the Baptist churches of our common country. Effectual doors are open in almost every section of the great heathen world for the full and free proclumation of the gospel of Christ, and the Saviour's command is just as authoritative as it was when it first came pure and fresh from his sacred lips, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." The Lord help us in the most practical and successful mode to obey the royal man-

If our Canadian brethren are with us we shall be

Morning Prayer.

Early morn, before the cares and temptations of the day crowd upon us, is the time to raise our hearts to our gracious protector in humble supplication for divine protection and guidance through the day. In the morning, says Dr. Todd, the mind is calmed; the temptations of the day have not beset you; the duties of the day have not filled your mind and begun to vex you. Before you go to the duties of the day, to its cares, anxieties, and temptations, begin the day with prayer. Temptations you certainly will meet : trials of virtue and patience will overtake you; and many times before night you will need the aid of your Father to shield you. Go to him, and ask his counsel to guide you, his Spirit to sanctify you. Then will you have done what is equivalent to half the duties of the day, when you have thus engaged his care and assistance. And when the evening comes, when you have done with the duties of the day, the body is wearied, and the mind is jaded, when the world is shut out by the shades of night, when you come to look back and review the day, when you see how many deficiencies have marked it, how many imperfections still cluster around you, how many sins stare you in the face, how little you have done for yourself or for others, or for God, the day past, then s the hour of prayer. It will be sweet to feel that you have One to whom you can go, and who will hear you; One who will forgive, if you are penitent, and ask in the name of Jesus Christ; One who will accept your evening sacrifice, and give you strength for the morrow, and gird you with his righteousness. This hour if rightly improved, will be like the cheering countenance of a most beloved friend. Take care that nothing comes between you and those hours devoted to God. "Think of Daniel, prime minister of Persia, with the affairs of one hundred and twenty provinces resting on his mind, yet finding time to go into his chamber three times a day, that he might pray and give thanks to God.' Think of Alfred with the cares of monarchy; of Luther, buffeted by the storms of Papal wrath; of Thornton, encompassed with a thousand mercantile engagements, yet never allowing the hurry of business to intrude on his regular hours of devotion."

Co-operation with the Pastor.

The pastor may be gifted, zealous, prayerful, and may do his duty faithfully in the pulpit and in his ministrations from house to house, but unless sustained by the hearty co-operation of his people his ministry, to a great extent, must be a failure, the blame of which is generally placed at his door. Is this right? Are not the people required to have faith, love, and power as well as the pastor? Is there one code of laws for him and another for them? As in the case of Moses, his hands must be held up by a praying, sympathetic people, or the foes of the church will be triumphant. It is said of a certain minister, who had a revival of religion in his church every year, that the secret of his success was ascertained to be in the fact that a good brother in the church spent all his Saturday evenings, until the clock struck twelve, in earnest entreaty before the mercy seat, that the Spirit's influence would attend the ministry of his pastor. No wonder that the blessing came down. "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find."

It was after a night spent by Christians in united prayer for the success of Livingstone, of Scotland, that one of his sermons was instrumental in the conversion of five hundred souls. O, for godly, praying churches! Let us have these spiritual lights in the land, and then infidels and scoffers will not charge the pulpit with having "lost its power."

A Word to Farmers.

We happen to feel just now in the mood of preaching a short sermon to our farmers. Many of them read the Visitor with interest from week to week, and yet it is not often that we write an editorial bearing directly upon their position and responsibilities as a class. . This is a favored season for farmers, the world over. Seldom has mother earth been so fruitful in all good things as she is this year. In England and on the continent the agricultural prospects were never brighter. The United States are jubilant with the fatness of the soil. The Provinces of the Dominion are beautified and enriched with fruitful fields. Hence the language of the Psalmist is emphatically appropriate on all hands at this time: "Thou visitest the earth and waterest it: Thou greatle enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: Thou preparest them corn when Thou hast so provided for it: Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly: Thou settlest the furrows thereof: Thou makest it soft with showers: Thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness, and thy paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness, and the little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing."

Thus, in the glowing strains of an inspired poetry, the man of God recognised, in the prosperity of the seasons, the gracious superintendance of an ever watchful Providence. Ought not we to do the same? When Jehovah withholds "the early and the latter rain," all is barrenness and gloom. He sometimes does this as a punishment for sordid covetousness, or for giving to the creature the place where the Creator should reign supreme.

No class in the social compact have a greater opportunity for tracing the dealings of Divine benevolence than those who cultivate the soil. Smiling nature all around them calls upon them to contemplate with gratitude nature's beneficent God. Farmers, as it appears to us, above all people, should abound in love to the Creator and in consecration to his service and glory.

In early life, when we were accustomed to cultivate them? Are we devoutly praying that the God of the soil, there were but few of the appliances of these odern days to relieve the muscle and nerve of man. The planting, hoeing, digging, mowing, raking, pitching, reaping, binding and threshing machines were unknown in those days of "auld lang syne;" but now the numerous inventions of the age augment vastly the power of cultivation, and give the farmer more leisure for reflection and for the improvement of is mind. The pressure now is more upon the intelleet than upon the muscles, and success depends more upon wise arrangement than upon physical en-durance. Some have foolishly imagined that a very

limited range of intelligence is sufficient for the farmer. Never was there a greater mistake. In his case, emphatically, "knowledge is power."

We pray for our farmers, that they may not only have success in their business, but wisdom in their heads, and, above all, the grace of God in their hearts. Then will our roral districts not only be the abodes of plenty, but the home of an enlightened piety, where God shall be worshipped in spirit and in truth.

For the Christian Visitor, Doings of a Council.

Pursuant to the request of the Baptist church, Bay-Side," a Council convened with them on Wednesday, the 12th ult., at 10 A. M., to consider the propriety of ordaining Bro. D. Carpenter to the work of the Christian ministry. The following churches were represented, viz .- Sackville : Rev. Thos. Todd ; Deacons E. Read, John Thompson, and Joseph Sears. Point de Bute: Rev. E. B. Corey; Deacon Henry Ward; Brethren Rufus C. Wrye and William Tingly. Point Migic: Rev. P. Duffy and Deacon N. Hicks. Shediac : Rev. W. D. Manzer. Elgin : Rev. D. Cran-

The Council was organized by appointing Rev. Thos. Todd, Chairman, and Mather Allen, Clerk When matters preliminary to the ordination were carefully examined, it was unanimously resolved that made very attractive. The great organ is played the ordination services be proceeded with at half-past | while the people are assembling, flowers adorn the two in the afternoon, and that Rev. E. B. Corev read the Scriptures and offer prayer.

Sermon by Rev. Thos. Todd; Ordination prayer, Rev. David Crandal; Hand of Fellowship, Rev. P. Duffy; Charge to candidate, Rev. Thomas Todd; Charge to the church, Rev. W. D. Manzer; Benediction by the candidate. The services throughout were of an interesting character. The sermon was founded on 2 Timothy ii. 15.

Notwithstanding the rain descended in torrents, the place of worship was filled to its utmost capacity, MATTHEW ALLEN,

For the Christian Visitor,

Open Communion among the English Baptists. In last week's issue of the Visitor, I simply gave statement of the past and the present aspects of the liscussion relative to the topic of Open Communion nong the English Baptists. After that statement went to the printer, a friend in this city, placed in my hands, the Examiner and Chronicle, of the 6th inst., an able Family newspaper, published in the city of New York, which contains the article given below-an article presenting facts so fully corroborative of the statement for which I have been censured, that I may be justified in offering it to the readers of the Visitor. Upon inquiry, I find that the writer of this article is a competent authority for what he writes in respect to "the tendencies of Open Communion" among the Baptists of Great Britain: that he is yet as loyal to the crown of England as he is to the loctrines and ordinances of the Church of Christ. The space required for my quotations forbids any comments from my pen. The article to which I ask attention, is headed "THE TENDENCIES OF OPEN COM-MUNION," and proceeds as follows:-

MR. EDITOR-Among the Baptists in Great Britain all of the influential churches, and is ably vehemently defended by the most gifted and popular preachers. How does it work there, and what is its influence in relation to the maintainance and advancement of our principles?

The Open Communion Baptists in England may baptized persons to the Lord's table, but not to made the place alive with enthusiasm and excitement, that it is growingly influential in England is proved by the fact that it is practised by most of the larger churches, and has the support of the ablest ministers of the denomination. It has the support of such men as Baptist Noel, Brook, and Landelis of London, Mursell of Leicester, John Howard Hinton, Edward White, and others equally eminent and influential. In these churches our principles are only nominally held; that is, immersion only is practised, but members are admitted who have been sprinkled, who have their infants sprinkled, and who defend infant sprinkling. The question of Baptism is held in abevance, and in some cases no discussion is allowed. Pedobaptists not unfrequently become the majority, and a Pedobaptist minister is introduced to the pastorate. Baptism is administered on some week day morning or evening, and the affair conducted very

A few years since, a Baptist church at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, called a Pedobaptist pastor. Shortly after this some persons wished to be immersed. A Baptist minister was sent for, but he was requested to say nothing about baptism in his ser-This instance is one among many that could be given il necessary. As Pedobaptists unite with so called churches, and give their sympathy and support to Pedobaptism. The late Dr. Belcher, of Philadelphia, formerly of London, told the writer that he once in bit of pleasantry dared Dr. Leifchild, of Gravan "One-half of my people are Baptists, and I don't want to offend them." Would our Pedobaptist brethren on this side of the water do likewise if we should amalgamate with them?

More than all this. An effort has recently been made to unite the Baptist and Independent or Congregational churches in one body. The Rev. Edward White, of Kentish Town, near London, has identified himself with the Congregational Union. Others are following him. But for the influence of Mr. Spurgeon, who is open in communion, but not in membership, and who opposes the movement with sturdy determination, it is likely the Baptist churches of England would largely amalgamate with the Pedobaptist churches of the Congregational order, and thus leave the few strict Baptist churches to maintain and defend Gospel ordinances.

A few years ago, a young man in the Province of Nova Scotia was licensed to preach the gospel, by a Baptist Church. He afterwards became pastor of of the law, all religious denominations stand upon one of the churches of our denomination in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. Desirous of obtaining more educational qualification for his work, instead of pursuing a course of study in one of our colieges on this side of the water, he went to England, and above the pastors, bishops, or ministers, of other destudied at Regent's Park College. Ultimately he nominations. Such recognition would naturally be became pastor of an open communion church, and in correspondence with his former friend he ridiculed the bigotry of the regular Baptists. He is now pastor of a Pedobaptist church, practices infant sprinkling, and uses the formularies of the church of Eng-

Within a few years, over forty Baptist ministers in England bave joined Pedobaptist denominations. Most, if not all, of them were open communionists, and two of them had been students in Spurgeon's

thenticated, establish, beyond dispute, the conclusion that open communion tends to the concealment of our principles, and the destruction of our churches?
In conclusion, another fact claims attention. In England, the strict Baptist churches are often counion question, and in no way openly to interfere with long established usages. Gradually his influence wins a portion of the church over to his views, until he gains a majority in his favor. The restraint s then thrown off open communion introduced is then thrown off open communion introduced, and the strict brethren are either compelled to submit, or are excluded for disorderly walking if they oppose. For the fellowing statements the Rev. William Norton, of England, is responsible. They appear in the English Baptist Magazine for March, 1866:—
"The late Christopher Anderson, of Edinburgh, a faithful friend of the Serampore brethren, was himself a martyr to the griefs occasioned by the partisans of free communion. He had founded a church by God's blessing on his labors, and had purchased a chapel, and placed it in trust for its use. A free communion minister was chosen to be his co-paster, under the impression that he would not attempt to disturb the practice of the church. The expectation faded soon. He and his free communion friends in the church obtained and kept possession of the chapel, depriving the excellent Christopher Anderson of the very meeting-house he had provided for the worship from which they dissented. The course pursued was so bitterly painful that it hastened his

Let our churches take warning.

ONE WHO KNOWS. I hold in reserve other testimony which I have been able to obtain from the most respectable sources. W. S. McKenzie.

Enlarged Borders of Fulton Street.

For nearly eleven years the daily prayer meeting at Fulton Street has been held in the confined Consistory rooms of the North Dutch church. Efforts have been made from time to time to have the old church itself thrown open. But the Dutchmen thought it better to let well enough alone, and the meeting has continued until now. The August vacation has led to some alterations in the old prayer meeting room, and the meeting was allowed to be held in the church. The success of the movement has been surprising. The attendance even in dogdays has been very large, actually filling the body of the church. It is estimated that when cool weather comes and the people return, that the large church will be as completely filled at the noon-tide hour as the old lecture-room has been. The consent of the Consistory has been obtained to hold the meetings in the church for a few months. The meetings are speaker's stand, and every arrangement is made for the comfort and edification of those who attend this remarkable meeting. As a part of the Fulton Street services, Mr. Lamphier who originated the meeting, carries on in the old North church a singing meeting every Monday evening, which is free to all. It is also proposed to open a daily evening prayer meeting up town, on the plan of the Fulton Street meeting.

CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.

The Methodists in this city and region with their families go into camp once a year. They own a fine grove at Sing Sing, where for thirty years camp meetings have been held. A few of the more aristocratic families stand aloof from this gathering, but the great mass of preachers and societies are attracted annually to the grove. Whole families, old and young, spend ten days in tabernacles. Some of the tents are very elegantly arranged with all the appliances and comforts of a fashionable home. Young ladies are as careful of their toilet as at Saratoga of the seaside. Most of the visitors engage in the religious exercises. Some regard the occasion as a picnic, and sit in the rural drawing rooms reading, writing, conversing, as if they had no interest in the services. The preachers have what is called a tent to themselves, in front of which is the preaching stand. This tent is a wooden building where quarters are very close and beds are bunks, rising one above another like a canal boat. The prayer meetings at five o'clock, the hour at which Wesley used to preach during nearly all his public life, are sparsely attended. The prayer meetings from eight to ten are very crowded, exhibitating, enthusiastic. The Methodists go into the woods annually for the purpose of singing, shouting, crying, "Hallelujah!" "Amen!"
"Glory to God!" "Glory to Jesus!" They leave their business, dwell amid much discomfort, for the purpose of enjoying a season peculiar to themselves, and if other people don't like it they are not obliged to hear it nor pay for it.

I stood the other morning before what is known as the Green Street tent. The meeting was led by the Rev. Mr. Inskip, the Green Street minister. He believes in camp meetings, in revivals, in religious excitements, in shoutings, and transports-in what is called the Power. The tent was crowded; people stood on the outside. Probably two hundred peropen communion flourishes. It is practised by near- sons were present. All shouted; all sang; all praytalked; part of the time women prayed till they were red in the face, and screamed till they lost their breath, and could only express their leelings by vigorously pounding the bench by the site of which they kneeled. Warmhearted exhortations, earnest and thrilling addresses, be divided into two classes, viz: those who admit un- short prayers, interspersed with camp-meeting songs church membership, and those who admit to both. | and made the meeting only too short, though it lasted The latter usage is certainly the most logical, and two bours. With three sermons a day to an audience of three thousand people; with prayer meetings between the preaching services; and a general prayer meeting from nine to ten o'clock at night, it keeps the time pretty well occupied. Song and prayer fill every part of the grove from early dawn till midnight. The interest will increase till Friday, the last great day of the feast .- New York Correspondence of the Watchman and Reflector.

Precedence Law of the Dominion. This law is published in the Gazette, as having re-

ceived the approval of Her Majesty, and reads thus 1st-The Governor General, or officer administraing the Government; 2d-Senior officer commandng Her Majesty's troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a general; and officer commanding Her quietly, so that the Pedobaptist members may not be Majesty's naval forces on the British North American station if of the rank of an admiral; their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's regulations on this subject; 3d-The Lieut, Governor of Ontario; 4th-The Lieut. Governor of Quebec; 5th-The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia; 6th—The Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick; 7th—The Archbishops mon. He declined preaching, baptized the candidates and Bishops according to seniority; 8th-Members and left greatly dissatisfied with the proceedings. of the Cabinet according to seniority; 9th-The of the Cabinet according to seniority; 9th—The Speaker of the Senate; 10th—The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniori-Baptist churches, so Baptists, attaching very little ty; 11th—The members of the Privy Council not of value to our peculiar views, unite with Pedobaptists the Cabinet; 12th—General officers of Her Majesty's army serving in the Dominion, and officers of the British North American Station not being in the chief command, the relative rank of such officers to Congregational chapel, to preach on the subject of be determined by the Q een's regulations; 13th—baptism. "It woulnd't do," replied the latter. The officers commanding Her Majesty's troops in the Dominion of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the officers commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the British North American Station if of equivalent rank, their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's regulations; 14th—Members of the Senate; 15th—Speaker of the House of Commons; 16—Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority; 17th-Members of the House of Commons; 18th-Members of the Executive Council, Provincial, within their Province; 19th-Speaker of Legislative Council within his Province; 20th-Members of Legislative Council within their Province; 21st-Speaker of Legislative Assembly within his Province; 22d-Members of Legislative Assembly within their Province.

Such a law might do very well in England, or in countries cursed with a State Church, but we have no such church in this country. Alere, in the eyes Episcopal Churches be recognized as taking rank regarded as indicative of participation in the management of the affairs of the State. In the name of the denomination we represent, we solemnly protest against any attempt to override the liberties of the people with the policy of a dominant priesthood. The act, as above, places the Bishops and Archbishops in rank above the members of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the Senate, and the Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity. All this may be very flattering to a would-be dominant class; but we have no such class in this country. Thank God we breathe the pure air of civil and religious freedom; and any attempt to create a spiritual hierarchy in the Government of the Dominion will meet with the most determined opposition. Religious bodies can create as many Bisbops, or Archbishops, or Popes, as they please for their own amusement or profit, and call them the successors of the Apostles to their d, and heart's content, and no one will complain; but when t, or an effort is made in high places to give them distinguished prominence in the civil code or in the social rational but earnest, will be heard from dissenting churches generally.

Mr. J. N. Hardenbrook, Photogropher Prince William street, was suddenly summoned to the spirit world, on the 11th instant. He leaves a devoted young wife and aged parents to deplore

Since the new postal law went into effect, paof these cases the parties are indebted to the Visitor. The paper is returned, but the money due the Proprietor is withheld. Is this justice? If persons wish to stop the paper let them honestly pay up!

The Religious Herald, of Richmond, Va., says :-Baptist pastor residing in one of the Southern States, in a private note to us, says: "On my birthday, a short time ago, I was presented with a magnifirent gold watch and chain by an old and tried friend: another gave me a splendid pair of bead-worked vel vet slippers; another a couple of fine, embroidered shirts; and some months ago one gave me thirty dollars in greenbacks; and another, a large photograph and family Bible, worth forty dollars. So you see I have enjoyed a refreshing breeze of good things. Besides these, I have had other gifts, amounting to fifty dollars, I suppose.

WHAT THE BAPTISTS ARE DOING. -Says Dr. Bright: "Their work is not illustrated by their numbers alone. Their protest against an unconverted church has tended to raise the standard of church member ship in all the surrounding Protestant denominations. With thankfulness, with humility, and with faith, they are incited to greater works than all these, to be manifested ultimately in a spiritual church-a con-

The Examiner, of the 13th inst., in speaking of the beautiful harvest, says :-

If only peace can be maintained within our horders, we may soon look forward, to an era of unexampled prosperity. The God of the harvest has blessed the earth and made it abundantly fruitful. From all points of the compass, throughout our wide domain, most cheering reports of the unexampled crops continue to reach us. It is said, "the king rules all, the priest prays for all, the soldier fights for all, but the farmer pays for all." When the farmer is unable to pay, then comes distress and anxiety. To day the barns of the farmers are full and bursting, and the hungry world looks to us with glad eves. Abundance with the farmer brings prosperity in business; trade revives, men are happy, and out of their abundance, they give towards charitable, educational, and religious objects. So new colleges will be founded, new churches will spring up, and if men will only cultivate brotherly love, happiness, and prosperity will reign throughout the land.

The National Temperance Convention which met it Cleveland, adopted resolutions which, among other declarations, affirm that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is a public nuisance and should be prohibited; that the prescribing by the medical profession of liquors as medicine is a serious hindrance of the temperance cause; that the use of ntoxicating drinks is inconsistent with true pietr : hat temperance advocates should be men of hightoned moral character; that youths' total abstinence societies should be organized in connection with Sunday schools, and an earnest support be given to emperance journals and publications

Secular Department.

From our Halifax Correspondent.

DEAR VISITOR: - In my last I attempted to give you some little insight into the political situation here. Since then, the Convention has been held and has reported, and now for the result. In the first place, then, there will be no blood-letting; our streets will not run with the gore of the citizens, as was to be apprehended if the belligerent tone of a portion of the press had found a response in the breast of the Legislature, and men breathe freer now that the criand with a benignant smile spreads her broad wings over our rent and distracted country.

The Anti-union party were invited by the General

Government to state what evils Confederation has brought upon them, and what measures or modifications would satisfy them; and the Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, Sir George Cartier, Mr. Kenny, and Mr. Mitchell met the committee of seventeen, consisting of the members of the Local Government and a number of the members of the Local and Dominion Parliament. Sir John, in a conciliatory speech, expressed the willingness of the government to consider any grievances, and to recommend to Parliament to redress their grievances as far as practicable, but the committee had no grievances to state-Nova Scotia had no wrongs requiring redress, at least they brought forward none. They clamored for "repeal." but repeal the British Government has refused to entertain, so that the conference ended and nothing was done. Mr. Howe, the chairman of the committee, verbally reported to the committee the result, when resolution was introduced, and carried unanimously, to the effect that in their opinion it was necessary to use all further lawful and constitutional means to extricate the people of Nova Scotia from a Confederation that has been forced upon them without their consent and against their will. While the fire-eaters are dissatisfied at the result, well-thinking, prudent men of the Anti party see the necessity of abandoning a position which, while it could only lead to one result, was in the meantime operating most injuriously on the best-interests of the Province. Men with any thing to lose construed the "What next?" to lead to nothing short of anarchy and rebellion, and for this step they were not prepared. The Legislature has proceeded to business under protest, and is at present engaged in passing various acts of incorporation for different gold local companies, the result of which will be the introduction of much foreign capital, and the consequent rapid development of our resources. The House of Assembly sits upon an average one hour and a balf per day, which indicates upon their part a decided intention to take things coolly this hot weather.

Repeal being at present hopeless, one cannot help regretting that Nova Scotia has let slip the fine op portunity she had of obtaining concessions from the Dominion Government which she might have turned to advantage, but she only furnishes one more additional proof that there is more truth than poetry in the fable of the dog and the shadow.

Pic-Nics have been all the rage this summer. The one of the Union Protection Company at McNab's Island, to celebrate their centenary, was a magnifi-cent affair, costing between three and four thousand dollars. The Canadian party were guests, and expressed themselves highly gratified at their warm and cordial reception. Lady McDonald won golden opinions by her frankness and affability, mingling eely with the company and joining in the dances. The engine company had a grand procession in honor of their centenary. From the number of these centenaries you will perceive that we are fast arriving at mature age, and as age brings wisdom, I trust the folks over the bay will bow with becoming deference to the teachings of their elder sister.

Mysterious.—The following has been placarded

send in returns of all able bodied members of House in their counties; also, a carefully revised list of all members who have taken the final oath, and a correct list of all the available arms and ammunition. By order of the

What does this mean? Is it a hoax, or have we our midst a dangerous secret organization? The detectives have taken the matter up and are endeavoring to solve the question.

ACCIDENTS. —There have been several casualities

lately, some of them serious. Amongst others, a marker at one of the butts was struck in the temple by a spent ball and very seriously hurt, and a man returning from the Scottish Gathering was killed. He got into a scuffle with a companion, both fell, and me casuality his neck was broke

ports light, and exports extremely small. The political agitation and excitement at oing on militates against business, and is alleged as the reason of the present duliness, and it is feared will

have an injurious effect upon the fall trade.

Markets.—Flour, No. 1 Canada is worth \$8.50, and holders are firm. Extra 8.70@8.80. Extra 8.10. Baltimore, (Howard Street) 8.36@8.50. Superfine, 7.25@7.50. Common, 6.25@6.50. Rye, quiet at 6.50@6.75. Corn Meal in fair demand at 4.50 for Halifax ground; 4.90@5.00 for kiln dried. Oatmeal in limited demand, at \$8 per brl. for Nova Scotia and Canada. Imports for the week 4443 brls. Flour, 992 brls. Corn Meal, 100 brls. Oatmeal.

Fish.—Cod. New, in fair request, but the arrivals are small. No large in the market offering for sale. Prime small, \$3.10@3.25; good Talqual, \$@3.10. The market is bare of New, Bank, and Bay. Had-

dock, hard cured, is worth 1.80@2. Pollock, 1.80@ pers have been from time to time returned with the 1.90. Hake nominal. Salmon dull and declining, statement that the person or persons to whom they derate request at 5.50 for No. 8's. Herring declining. No. 1, \$15; No. 2, 13; No. 3, 9. Mackerel in mowere addressed refuse to pay postage. On examina- Shore Split cannot be quoted over 3.50; Shore Round tion of the accounts we have ascertained that in most 3; Bay Island Split 3.20@3.40; Round 2.50@2 60. Alewives quiet at 3.40@3.50. Exports for the week, 9 tres. Cod; 800 brls. Mackerel; 225 brls. Salmon

400 brls., 100 hlf-brls. Herring; 100 boxes Smoked Herring; 1637 bxs., 21 brls. Lobsters. WEST INDIA PRODUCE. - The recent advices from West Indies show an advance in Sugars, and holders are stiff in consequence. Vacuumpan, 7cts.; Porto Rico, 61cts.; Cuba, 6cts.; Barbadoes, 6cts.a61cts., (in bond.) Molasses steady, Cienfuegos may be quoted 30,31cts.; British Island, 29cts. Rum dull, we quote Demerara, 50a51cts.; St. Jago, 43a44cts. Imports for the week 323 hhds., 24 tres., 180 brls. of

Sugar; 639 puns., 28 bris. Molasses. Oils. - Kerosene in fair request, stock not in excess, 89cts. Cod, it is difficult to give reliable quotations, there is little in the market, 48a45cts. is about the margin; quotations of other qualities nominal. No imports to note for the week. Exports, 39 casks Cod Oil.

PRODUCE. - Oats, the demand is small being confined to local retail, large lots offering at 60cts.; retail price 65cts. Butter, the demand is limited, and stocks are accumulating. Choice Nova Scotia at 16a 18cts. Canada good 16a17cts. Pease quiet at 5.00 per brl. No imports or exports for the week. Provisions. - Pork, New York Mess, \$23a23.50:

P. E. I. Mess, 22.00; Prime Mess, 17a18; Prime, 15, Beef quiet; N. S. prime, 8 50a9; American Mess, 12. Lard, dull at 10allcts. No imports or exports to note for the week.

Exchange - Bank bills on London 69 days sight, 134 per cent. prem. ; Private bills, 124a124 per cent. prem.; Gold drufts on New York at sight, 31 per cent. prem.; Currency drafts 29a80 per cent. discount. Sight drafts on Montreal 31 per cent. prem. Sight drafts on Newfoundland 5 per cent. prem.

Foreign and Domestic News. GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Ireland. - Despatches from Ireland report riot as having occurred near Tipperary on the 14th August which was attended with lamentable consequences. A man named Scully the agent of one of the great landlords of that region was shot at while serving the usual notices on the tenantry and was compelled to flee into the city to save his life. Soon after he started again upon the same errand accompanied by a large oody of well armed police. Upon reaching the hamlets of the tenantry his efforts to serve the notices were met with derision and threats of the

The police endeavored to disperse the mob when a ierce fight ensued during which the police fired upon the rioters several times, the shots being returned by some of the crowd. Several of the mob were wound ed as were a number of the police.

Mr. Scully was severely wounded, and the police retired unable to make any arrests at the time. The City of Limerick is in a high state of excite-

nent and further trouble is apprehended. LONDON, Aug. 17.-A great meeting of the Tory party was held at the Crystal Palace this evening, Resolutions were adopted expressing in general terms the determination of the party to firmly support the Church, the Throne and Constitution.

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- Scully was killed in Tipperary, and a Coroner's inquest brought in a verdict o murder, but deprecated the conduct of Scully, and suggested need of new and more laws to prevent a repetition of such scenes. Despatches received from Constantinople state that

serious encounter took place at Pera, two miles

from the city, between Greek Students and Turks, in consequence of the violation of the grave of Prince Troops of the Sultan were called out and fired upon the Greeks killing and wounding large numbers. Many of the latter fled to residences of foreign Con-

suls for refuge. The trouble was finally suppressed by the active measures of the soldiery. London, Aug. 18 .- At Liverpool provisions and

breadstuffs are generally firm; wheat declining.
The yacht Germania, which left Bergen, Norway, on an exploring expedition to the North Pole, was seen on the 23d of June in latitude 74, 78. She was steering due north. The sea was clear of ice.

There was a grand military display at Paris on the 14th of August.

The National and Imperial Guards were reviewed by the Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial and a large number of notables were also present. Fifty two battalions of troops passed in review. The city was gaily dressed with flags. Vast multitudes thronged the streets, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Royal family were loudly cheered. Lord Napier of Magdala was one of the distinguish ed foreign visitors present.

A grand French naval review came off at Rochfort the same day, and was witnessed by thousands of delighted spectators, among the most prominent of

Despatches of Saturday state that the Fete Nanolcan was celebrated on that day throughout France with great pomp.

All of the officers of the Court together with the Emperor Napoleon and family attended a grand Te Deum at Notre Dame. After the ceremony the Emperor left for Fontainbleau.

A ministerial crisis has taken place in Brazil. All

the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Emperor Don Pedro. Advices from Australia of July 2nd have been received. The political crisis in Victoria is increased

in importance, and is likely to produce great distress in consequence of the Ministry refusing to resign. The Assembly has by a majority of three to one directed the cessation of payment from the Treasury. UNITED STATES. Fifty additional miles are now finished of the Union

Pacific Railroad, making 750 miles from Omaha. It now seems probable that nearly 1,000 miles will be in running order before the year, and that the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business during

The Watchman and Reflector, speaking of the repeal excitement in Nova Scotia, says: "The cry for resistance to English orders and for

annexation to the United States, appears to be gathering strength daily; but we can hardly believe that the Nova Scotians are very desirous of helping pay our big debt, which they thought we were wrong to

The recent rapid advance in the premium on gold is chiefly due to the fears lest the repudiation doctrines, so formally enunciated, may cause American bonds held in Europe to be sent home and sold for coin. It is believed quotations will be much higher before the end of the presidential campaign. Even 200 is named as the point that may be reached.

wer the city:—

"Special Order, No. 2.

VAMPIRE KLAN ATTENTION.

Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges are requested to end in returns of all able bodied members of the louse in their counties: also, a carefully revised list.

KENTUCKY held her State election on the 3rd of August, and the Democrats were successful, by a majority estimated at 90,000. This is what was expected, Kentucky being the strongest Democratic State

The Augusta Branch of the National Institute is in charge of Rev. C. H. Corey, formerly of New Brunswick, and has acquired considerable notoriety abroad. It is enjoying a healthful growth both in numbers attending and the interest taken by the students.

It is stated that the great peach orehards on the cast shore of Lake Michigan are loaded with fine fruit, which will begin to roach the market next week, and continue to supply it for the next two months. The peach yield this year will be at least double that of any previous year. The quantity is variously estimated at between half a million and a

NORTH CAROLINA, -Rev. W. A. Barrett, Franklin-Methodists. He reports the conversion of a lady in her eighty-fifth year, and of a gentleman in his eighty-ninth year.

CAUTION TO LADIES TRAVELLING ALONE .- A new caution to Ladies Travelling Alone.—A new and alarming danger menaces ladies travelling alone on the cars. A young lady residing in Albany was returning home a few weeks since by the principal lines of railway, and in order to make certain connections was obliged to prolong her ride through the night. In the course of the evening a gentleman of fine exterior appearance and pleasant manners took a next beside her, and soon after engaged in intelligent convertation which, though not encouraged, was oc-