THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 23, 1868.

The Calling of Councils.

At the recent Association at Sackville, the following resolution was moved by Rev. Thomas Todd,

Whereas, A healthful discipline is essential to the purity, unity, and growth of Christian churches; and hereas, constituted as Baptist churches of this country are upon the Associated principle, it is highly important that the disciplinary action of each should be so conducted as to command the respect of all sister churches; therefore

Resolved, That in case of any serious difficulty arising in any church of this body implicating the unity of its membership; or, if any accredited minister of the denomination, by any indiscretion or immoral act should render himself a subject of disciplinary action, we would recommend that, before such action be taken, a council be called of disinterested ministers and judicious laymen from sister churches, to make such enquiries and to give such advice as may tend to harmonize conflicting opinions, guard the character of our ministry and membership against the injurious influence of false and malicious aspersions, and to inflict such disciplinary chastisement upon all offenders as the nature of the case may demand ; and we would further recommend, as a general rule, that when the advice of such council is given, it be adopted by the church inviting it as a final settlement of the questions at issue.

One conversant with the history of our denomination in this country would take it for granted that a resolution in such perfect accord with its polity hitherto, would pass without opposition. But not so. The leading minds from Nova Scotia, and one or two

of our N. B. brethren, opposed it on the ground-1st. That it is inconsistent with that article of our faith, which asserts that "the Scriptures are our only rule of faith and practice."

2nd. That its tendency is towards Presbyterianism, as opposed to church independence.

3rd. That it might lead ultimately to all the horrors of the Inquisition. On the other hand, it was argued by its advo-

cates-1st. That the course propounded by the resolution

is in perfect harmony with the teachings of the New Testament, as found especially in the 15th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

2nd. That the sentiment commended is essential to denominational unity.

3rd. That it is in perfect agreement with the usages of our denomination on this continent, from the beginning until now.

4th. That if we are to dispense with advisory councils, because in some way they are supposed to interfere with the independence of our churches, then, for the same reason, we should dispense with all associational organizations, with theological schools and with ministerial expositions of the Scriptures, and not only let every church, but every member of every church be his own expositor, perfectly irrespective of the suggestions or advice of all others.

After a protracted discussion, the mover of the resolution, as a matter of courtesy to the brethren from Nova Scotia, who complained that it reflected upon the recent action of a given church of that Province, withdrew it, and there the matter, for the present,

It will be remembered that the Visitor stated some time ago that the rejection of the decision of the late council in Halifax would bring up the whole question of our church polity for discussion. This prediction has been fulfilled to the letter, and we now regret to add that the tendency in many minds, as it seems to us, is towards the revision of our church polity to such an extent as to threaten the subversion of the associated principle on which our churches are established, and to give us in its place a feeble individualism, destrucitve of all associational communion of churches and of all harmony of denominational action.

Eternity.

What a mystery! Who can fathom its wonderful depths! What is it but the habitation of the Eternal -the life time of the Infinite! Eternity, says an eloquent writer, has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages, but time writes no wrinkles on eternity. Eternity! stupendous thought ! the ever present, unborn, undecaying and undying-the endless chain composing the life of God-the golden thread entwining the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, time shrouds them for the grave. Its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its pleasures are bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay. Its days will know no darkening-eternal splendor forbids the

Reply to Rev. Dr. Spurden.

SAINT JOHN, July 20, 1868. REV. C. SPURDEN, D. D. :

Dear Brother, -Your courteous communication, prompted by motives whose purity is cheerfully conceded, and addressed to me through the columns of the Christian Visitor, has come to hand. I could wish that a reply were not necessary. I sincerely hope that I may be as successful as you have been in avoiding all expressions calculated to engender contention, or to impair the friendship which it gives me great pleasure to believe is mutual and cordial. Controversy is too often detrimental to the peace of Zion, and always distasteful to me. But we may not shrink from it when it becomes a duty to maintain the principles of our holy religion against what we deem to be the encroachments of heresy; or the almost equally baleful influence of neglect and silence on the part of those who, in virtue of solemn ordination yows, are expected to expound and defend Bible truths at every hazard. My object, however, in replying to you, is not controversy; but, simply, defence of a few points that it is not proper for me to pass over in silence.

In the article which recently appeared in the editorial columns of the Visitor, but which, with my reluctant consent, has cast off its editorial garb, and, by your letter now addressed to me, is forced into a position over my own signature, you, in conjunction with Rev. Mr. Harley, declare, in unqualified terms, that I give utterance to what is "the very reverse of the truth, and, in the highest degree, unjust and injurious." This, dear brother, you must allow, is an accusation of the very gravest import; and if true, even my supposed ignorance of the English Baptists can hardly shield me from the rebuke and nation which such an utterance provokes npon me. It is fair to suppose that each clause of the above accusation was deliberately written, and that each word was carefully chosen. I should do you injustice were I to suppose the contrary. Of mise. I could not suffer myself to lie down under such a charge, without attempting a defence.

But, if I attempt, as I did, in reply to your demand,

to substantiate my statement by adducing my authority, you return upon me with the very questionable han a gratuitous assertion that my citations are destitute of any value—nay, as you distinctly intimate, are drawn from a source quite unworthy of confidence. This style of rebutting evidence, I need not

The thing is simply impossible. The idea is a moninform you, has but little force with an opponent, and none at all with me: since, in appealing to an American journal for a verification of my assertion, I did not cite an opinion, or inference, or historical statement of an American Baptist, who might, possibly,

be so ruled by prejudice, or so disqualified by partial ignorance of the English Baptists, as to render his opinion on the question at issue of no value; but I cited the language of no less a man than the Rev. John Stock, D. D., an English Baptist minister, whose veracity and judgment I have no reason to distrust, and to whom I may safely refer for authority by virtue of the weight of learning and piety which so justly accompanies his name. Nor am I able to understand how testimony from that source is damaged, because it happens to come in the form of a contribution to a religious journal published in the United States: a country whose religious press, it is not too much to say, furnishes the ablest family newspapers in Christendom.

But what, dear brother, am I to understand by the following, in your letter to me: "Accusers of the brethren are to be found in every community; and in this imperfect state, material may be gathered from some quarter or other which may seem to justify their calumnies." It savors very much of a reflection upon Dr. Stock, in order to lessen the weight of his opinion as quoted by me. But you must pardon me for being slow to believe that such an eminent minister of the Gospel, as Dr. Stock is admitted to be by his brethren in England, stands associated with those meriting the barsh appellation of "Accusers of the brethren," Dr. Stock firmly and conscientiously maintains that mixed communion, as practiced, if I mistake not, by a large portion of the English Baptists, is unscriptural, illogical, and injurious. Is he, therefore, an "Accuser of the brethren" in the offensive sense which seems to be indicated by you? You and many others may regard him as, in this respect, the victim of a delusion; but thousands of the wisest and devoutest men in the Church of God give him credit, not only for a sincere heart and a manly courage, but also for a sound mind in the position which he so bravely and ably defends in a community where it seems to cost something to be a restricted communionist.

However, whether Dr. Stock is right or wrong in his views of the communion question, and of the relation it sustains to denominational unity and the promotion of the cause of Christ, it is not my present purpose to argue. I simply maintain that, in citing proof of the assertion for which I am called to an account, I did not draw upon an American, but an English writer, and upon one, too, whose verdict I must continue to respect until it is proved that his verdict is not worthy the respect which I accord to it.

I am happy in agreeing with you nearly to the full extent of your views, so far as you give them, on Unity" and "Uniformity," "Individuality," and Democracy." It is not likely we should differ at all on these points, if our views were thoroughly sifted and compared.

I should regret exceedingly if, as you intimate, any erious diminution of pecuniary means for pushing forward the missionary enterprises of the Baptist deomination in England is to be ascribed to the financial failure of one rich man among them. It will naturally occur to almost any mind, that more unity of sentiment and action among our Baptist churches in the mother country would redeem their missionary efforts from any disaster originating in the bankruptey of a single individual.

In conclusion, dear brother, permit me to say, that if the assertion for which I am under trial at the bar of your generous mind is to be still further questioned, I must be allowed to bring forth such matter in vindication of it as is to me available, submitting such matter to our brethren to pronounce upon its worth and weight. In doing this, have no desire to depreciate the English Baptists, but simply to uphold the truth. Nor would I, nor need I, in conducting a discussion of this nature, sacrifice your friendship-a friendship which, in a short time. I have learned to esteem very highly.

I fear I am writing you too long a letter. It has passed the limits I assigned it. I have written plainly, I hope not unkindly. If in any respect l am mistaken, you will forgive me. It may be of little consequence to withhold or to express the humble nodicum of my protest against what is deemed to be violence done to TRUTH by brethren, whether Baptist or not, in England or elsewhere; but, humble as it may be, it is not for me to suppress it when it ought to be uttered.

With sincere wishes for the prosperity of yourself

and of your people, I am, dear brother, Yours in the best of bonds,

W S MCKENZIE

Horæ Biblicæ. ETERNAL PUNISHMENT OF SIN. BY J. 1. DUNLOP.

On the ground of sovereign love-for, if it be a matter of love, at all—that love must, of necessity, be free and sovereign, in its exercise-the restoration of the sinner, after ages of ages, of intense suffering, in the future state, is through the mediation of

Christ-or, it is independent of that mediation. This latter assumption, for it is nothing more, it may be observed, is in direct opposition to the whole of the revealed will of God :- not only is there not a little, in all the Scriptures of truth, in favor of itbut the very idea itself is antipodal to the economy of grace-that God ordained before the world*-to unfold which is evidently the great design of the Bible. God set his love upon his people. He chose them to glory as the end-and through holiness, as the means to that end,† The carrying out of this purpose, on the part of Jehovah, was necessarily in accordance with his character. Sovereignty, in God, is bounded by his own nature. God acts in consistency with his glorious self. While he exists, he must be what he is. And what God is, he ever was, and ever will be. Man, by his fall, forfeited his claim on God, as moral, intelligent creature. He became justly liable to eternal death. As far as man himself was concerned, his recovery by a broken law of works became impossible. It would have been dishonorable for Ged to enter into any terms, with man directly, as being a finite and accursed creature! -and infinite ustice demanded an infinite satisfaction to the holiness of God. Any overture towards his apostate creature could only, in the nature of the thing, be a matter of his own good pleasure : - and so great was the disparity between an infinitely holy God, and man, his totally depraved and ruined creature, as to ender immediate intercourse between them impossible. A medium became necessary. Christ is that middle person-that daysman to stand between God and the sinner, and lay his hand upon them both. Christ is the only mediator between God and man. The sinner is brought to God, and God extends mercy to the sinner-only in, and through Him. He is the only foundation - the only way- there is salvation in no other. § No sinner ever entered heaven, or ever will, but by him. A sinner-yea, a countless multitude of sinners-after ages of ages, in torment -to enter into heaven without Christ-yea, independent of Christ-would but produce a perfect discord, in that holy and happy place—a radicalism that must, if permitted to continue, end in anarchy and confusion. As long as the Bible is recognised as the

evident, when it is taken into account, that the mediation of Christ, in respect to the salvation of the sinner, is in the Word of God, plainly and distinctly limited to this present life. This is involved in the whole structure of revelation. Now is the day of salvation. The present is the only state of probation to man. Where the tree falleth there shall it be. As the sinner dies in this world, so will his character and state be throughout all eternity. As the gospel of the grace of God is the full development of the preceding, so it is the final dispensation of mercy from God of love to the sinner. Let it be rejected, and there remainsth no more sacrifice for sins. Christ once, i. e., at one time for all times, in the end of the world, or, as the phrase evidently means, at the close of the Mosaic dispensation, hath appeared to put away sin, by the sacrifice of himself. He dieth no more: death bath no more dominion over him. In accordance with all this, the sinner, as in the case of the rich man, is said to have received all his good things, in his lifetime, -which, indeed, could not be the case, if after death, a restoration to glory awaited him. Of Judas it was said, by one who well knew. it had been good for him if he had not been born, i. e., if he had not come into the world at all, -and, when he was born into it, if he had become as if he never had been in existence. His case is incompatible with the idea of restoration in the future state. Annihilation, of which so much is said without any reason, in his case would have been a boon, -but even that was denied to him. Judas went to his own place-to receive the just reward of his iniquity. The Pharisees, too, who sinned against the Holy Ghost, seem to come under the same category. There is nothing in the passage, in which this circumstance occurs, respecting these blasphemers, from which their final restoration could, by any fair, legitimate exegesis, be inferred; -for whatever the expression " neither in this world, neither in the world to come" may mean, it is evident that, in this case, the sin is unpardonable as Luke states it. Mark, no doubt, gives its true meaning, when he represents Christ as aying, that he who commits the sin that the scribes did, on the occasion referred to, "hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation."** Fearful must the state of that man be who trifles with such passages as these, and, by a fine-spun criticism, under the semblance of scholarship, endeavors to give an air of plausibility to a theory, in direct opposition to the whole Book of God.

*1. Cor. ii. 7; †Eph. i. 3-5; ‡Gal. iii. 10; |Gen. xvii. 25, Psa xi. 5-7. §Job ix. 38. Psa. lxxxix 18, 19, 1 Tim. ii. 5; 1. Cor. iii. 11; Acts iv. 12; Rev. i. 5; Rev. 5. 9. 12. Luke xiii. 23-28; Mark viii. 34-38; 1x. 48-48; Matt. xxv. 41. 46; John iii. 36; v. 29; l. Cor. xv. 24-28; Heb. x. 26-27; Rev. xxi. 5-3, 2. Cor. v. 10; vi. 2; Heb. iii. 15; Prov. 1. 24; Lake xvi. 25; vi. 24-25; Matt. xxvi. 24; Matt. xii.

Baptist Progress in England.

We rejoice to hear from the London Freeman that our English brethren are multiplying their chapels, and, in other respects, are enlarging their borders. A ate issue of the Freeman says :-

The past fortnight has witnessed some interesting novements in connection with our denomination which deserves special attention. We are thankful see the number of efforts for the erection of new Baptist chapels. They are signs of activity among us of a really healthy kind. The opening of the new and beautiful sanctuary at York marks a new era in the history of our denomination in the north. This undertaking has been a spirited one, and will, it is hoped, be a stimulant to other towns. The foundation stone of a new chapel at South Kensington was laid on Tuesday, where the Rev. Samuel Bird has been labouring since 1858. The same ceremony was been labouring since 1858 performed last week at Esher, a quiet village in Surrey, where up to the present time there has been no onconformist chapel save a Quaker's meeting-house, situated in one of the most retired and pleasant spots in the village—a village that notwithstanding its proximity to the metropolis has been about as upprogrossive as a rural hamlet in Mid-Wales. It is now. however, increasing in population, and the new building will be erected just in time to draw together a self supporting congregation. At one of these meetings-we will not say which, lest the gentleman's services would be in requisition more often than would be pleasant to himself-an exceedingly novel mode of raising funds was adopted. It was ingenious enough for a Wesleyan. It consisted of challenging the ladies at the public meeting, by the chairman, who had brought with him a bag of coins of all sizes and value, and who offered to give a corresponding coin for every one sent up to the platform by a lady. We need hardly say that the expedient proved a successful one, and that the chairman's bag was exhaus ted in a few minutes. The efforts we have mentioned are only few out of many that are being made for the extension of the denomination throughout the country. There is now greater need than ever for the earnest efforts for this purpose. It is of no use for ever boasting of Bunsen's well-known saying, "There's a future for you Baptisis," unless we, as a denomination, are increasingly anxious to open up new and untried ground. We want men of picty and faith, coupled with earnestness and self-denial, to commence new spheres of usefulness in different towns throughout the country. It is easy to criticise the men, but difficult to supply the right ones. Of course, men of mere glibness of speech, and a certain amount of easily expended fervor, are not likely to sustain what appear to be at first promising enterprises. These qualifications have only a few days in which to live, and the reaction may do permanent mischief to the new cause. The church lives in times which bring great responsibilities. To a large extent the denomination is awakened, and is in earnest. We must move forward, hever resting on our oars, nor vaunting the glories of the past. The London Baptist Association is setting an excellent example to the more affluent and influential county associations throughout the country, and we hope to see the day when each association will make an effort to erect a new chapel in their respective counties every year, or at least once in two years. Which of the associations will do itself the honor of taking the lead in such a movement.

The Cause in Illinois.

The New York Examiner of the 16th inst., furnishes the following cheering information in reference to the progress of our churches in the great West:-In the wide field of Baptist enterprise, there is n State which presents more encouraging prospects than Illinois. Churches are springing up in all directions, and an earnest ministry is engaged in lay-ing upon deep and solid foundations the structures of a true and primitive Christianity. A few statements of the growth of some churches will prove this:-In Litchfield, Rev. T. W. Green commenced one year ago with 90 members. His church now num-bers 200, mostly admitted by baptism. In Bunker Hill, Rev. A. J. Delano, has added, un-

ler God, some 60, by baptism and profession. A glorious and remarkable work has been achieved Pana under the labors of Rev. H. H. Northrop. church of 45 members has increased in fifte nonths to a large and prosperous body of 200 mem-ners, and it is a solid and substantial work. In O'Fallon Rev. Mr. Swift has been eminently

In Paris, the influence of Rev. Mr. Bostwick been strongly felt, and a number baptized.

In Galesburgh, the Bartista In Galesburgh, the Baptists have erected the finest pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Griffith are making gigantic

In Mendota, Rev. Mr. Gilbert, by continuous and levoted labor, has built up a church of over 200 In Minoak, a wonderful work has been accom d, and sixty baptisms this year have sealed it. Rev.

Mr. Merritt, paster.

In Monmouth, the terrible schisms of the past have given way to unity of heart and hand under the successful administration of Dr. Bolton.

In Macoub, the brethren are engaged in the arduous work of erecting, with small means, a good

In Quincy, the Rev. Mr. Taft, of the First church, a exerting an excellent influence and doing great cod. He has a fine church, and strong men to aid

In Freeport, a good work has been accomplished by Rev. Mr. Tousey-70 baptisms. There are strong and rich churches imited and prosperous at Jerseyville, Carrollton, Marengo, Rock-

port, Aurora, Ottawa, Springreld, &c. The pastors of Illinois are a tine, healthy and deroted body of men. They unite Western vivacity and enthusiasm with Eastern culture-men of large hearts and active brains. And such men are needed and welcomed-men who can talk to the people living truth in a living manner, eye to eye, and heart to heart. Illinois is a grand field for the earnest minister. He will be well paid, and warmly received, and find men thronging to receive from him the bread of life. VIATOR.

Opening of the new Baptist Chapel at Hopewell

This is a building of modern type, 65 feet long and 45 wide. It stands on a beautiful eminence, affording a lovely view of the picturesque landscape in front, including the extensive marsh with its meandering river, and the Shepody Bay in the distance perond. The house is accommodated with a vestry for Sabbath schools and social meetings, and is ornamented with a tower of tasteful proportions. The nterior is chastely finished, having semi-circular pews, and a platform for the preacher in correspondent style; this has a Bible-stand in the centre, and contrasts most favorably with the old-fashioned pulpit, which bore a strange resemblance to a criminal box. The platform is ascended by two steps only, and is tastefully furnished with carpet, sofa and chairs. The singers' gallery is opposite the preacher's platform, in the other end of the building, and is fitted up in good shape. This new sanctuary for God reflects the highest credit upon the managing committee; upon Mr. Nathaniel Peck, the contractor; Mr. Cook, the master workman; and, in fact, upon all

The House was publicly dedicated to the service of God. Sabbath, June 21st. Dedication sermon by Rev. John Rowe, from 1st Kings, viii. 27. Preaching also by Revs. W. T. Corey and by W.W. Corey. These brethren were aided by Rev. W. Foshay, and Rev. James Irving. The attendance was very large, and the impression favorable. As the church has put forth this noble effort for Zion's welfare, we trust the Lord will speedily send them a pastor after His own heart, and that the beautiful bouse erected to His name may, like the Temple of old, be filled with his presence and glory !

Rev. T. Todd writes, to correct a slight mistake in the minutes of the Association, as given in the Visitor last week. He says :-

The Committee of Arrangement consisted of Rev. Thomas Todd, Deacons James Anderson, E. Read, Joseph Sears, Christopher Harper, L. Kinnear, Titus Hicks, Josiah Tingly, Laban Lawrence, John Thompson, John Ford, and Bro. John B Tingly; Revs. D. A. Steele, E. B. Corey, and Patrick Duffy.

Re-opening at Carleton.

The Baptist chapel, on the Carleton side of the city, which has been passing through repairs, will be repened (p. v.) next Lord's Day. Presching at 11, M., and at 6, P. M., by Rev. I. E. Bill. A special service will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M. Preaching by Rev. John Francis. The other Baptist ministers of the city are expected to take part. We are hoping for a season of peculiar interest. Collections will be taken at the several services, to defray the expenses incurr-

Hon, L. A. Wilmot is now the Lieutenant Governera in colonial life. It is the first time in this country that a provincialist has been elevated to the Governorship of his native Province. It, probably, never entered the brain of young Wilmot, when first elected to represent the County of York in General Assembly ome \$4 years ago, that he would ever rise to his present elevated position. But his commanding talents, the successful part he has taken in the political and social history of his country, his moral virtnes and his acknowledged christian character, all conspire to render him worthy of this marked distinction. May his future be increasingly brilliant in well-doing I

The Baptist Quarterly for July is an admirable production. Here are its contents: 1. Development vs. Creation, by Dr. H. Lincoln. 2, Fallen wan in an unfallen world, by Rev. E. C. Anderson. 3. The Weakness and Strength of the Pulpit, by Dr. S. Graves. 4, The Silence of Scripture, by Dr. G. W. Gardner. 5. Paradise, by Rev. II. Sawtelle. 6. The Christian alternatives-Jesus the Messiah. or Jesus the Impostor, by Dr. N. M. Wood. Judge Read on Sunday Horse-Cars, by Dr. S. R. Mason. 8. Editorial Notes. 9. Intelligence.

A BAZAAR will be opened on Thursday, 30th July inst., at 10 A. M., in the late Baptist chapel, at Hillsborough. Ladies and children's clothes will be of fered on reasonable terms. A Tea will be prepared by the Sewing Circle at 5. The Grand Division will meet on the 29th, and a great number of talented gentlemen are expected to be present.

We are glad to hear that the recent Strawberry Festival in connection with the Baptist church of Portland, realised about one hundred dollars be-

Miscellaneous.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has just done a foolish thing in celebrating a wedding at which all allusion to chistianity and religion was omitted by design. "The groom clasped the bride's hand, saying, 'I take you,—, for my wife;' she responded, 'I take you,—, for my husband,' and the clergyman added only these words: 'In behalf of the sentiment of the community in which we dwell, and of the laws, I declare, in virtue of what you have now done, that you are husband and wife. May the love which has been declared, be strong as these evergreens [throwing at their feet some evergreens and flowers] to endure the storms and winter of life, and as fragrant and tender as the flowers of summer. May God bless

Mr. Spurgeon has been lecturing in Suffolk, and speaking upon the Irish Church question. He said he did not care much for Whigs or Tories. The Tories were very good in office, and the Whigs very good out of office. He considered that the disestabshment of the Irish Church was only a question of ime; Dissenters must not be absolutely certain that it would be accomplished at once. Even Conservatives looked upon it as a matter of time, although they hoped that the time might verge upon the eternal If the House of Lords should throw out the Suspen sory Bill, the next House of Commons might pass it by a larger majority, and it might be passed for five or six times; the subject would thus be kept constantly before the public, and when the people asked what prevented the measure from passing, they must be told "the bishops." He considered that the bishops ought not to have any voice in the decision of the question.

At the annual banquet in connection with Spurge-on's College, Rev. Dr. Binney warned the students against imitation of their great principal. He said that in the zenith of his popularity, Robert Hall had many imitators. Mr. Hall said of one of these, Why, sir, I am told that the man actually imitates he pain in my back." A gentleman had once told church of which he was deacon, made a good many pauses in the course of his sermon. "Don't you like it?" said the young man, "why, that's the great secret of Mr. Rippey's papulating." mitate what they ought not.

Dr. Vaughan, a leading man among the English Congregationalists, died of congestion of the brain at Corquay, Devonshire, June 15th, in his seventy-ourth year. He was converted in early life, and believing it to be his duty to preach the Gospel, he devoted himself with earnestness to a preparation for that work. His early educational advantages were limited, but by a diligent use of those he had within his reach, he became not only a selfmade man, but one of marked attainments and posi-

Lord Shaftesbury has introduced a bill into the House of Lords regulating clerical vestments.

Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Tremont Temple, Boston, has ailed for Europe, to be absent until October next.

On Sabbath evening, the 21st inst., the Rev. John Alexander baptized four hopeful candidates in the First Baptist Church of Montreal. Two interesting young men are now applicants for

the ordinance, both lately from England, and both recently converts to Christ and to Baptist sentiments. Both were, we believe, led to Jesus chiefly through the young men's meeting, and one of them is indebted to Bro. Shenston's "Berean," for great assistance in the study of the question of baptism. - C. Baptist.

From our Halifax Correspondent.

DEAR VISITOR-The anti-delegates, as also Dr. Tupper, arrived passengers in the City of Cork on Monday last. Friends of both parties were ready to receive them, and cheers and hisses greeted the respective parties from either side, according to the political proclivities of the various groups assembled on the barf. The anti-delegates, before leaving England, entered a protest against the action of the British Government and Parliament, couched in very strong, and what would have been deemed a few years ago, reasonable language; but, as we are a fast people, iving in a fast age, with the bump of veneration poorly developed, we claim the privilege of kicking up our heels as often, and as high as we like. Our louse of Assembly meets on the 6th proximo, and I trust that prudent counsels will prevail, otherwise the material interests and prosperity of Nova Scotia will assuredly suffer while we are squabbling over the forms of government, If, unfortunately, anarchy and confusion become the order of the day, we may yet live to learn that a bad government is better than no government at all.

The City Fathers have come to a dead-lock. They, as I before mentioned, refused to include in their assessment the amount required for school purposes, n consequence of which the Executive declined to authorize the assessment, and the additional taxation required : thereupon the City Magistrates resort to builying, and, by resolutions, dectare that unless the assessment is authorized, they will cut off the gas and water, and stop the repairs on the streets. You will perceive from this that we are rapidly arriving at that stage when law and order will ue at a discount, and every man will feel justified in doing what is right n his own eyes.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley has been on a visit to Halifax or some days past. The Hon, Mr. Archibald is also IMPROVEMENTS .- A bridge is talked of across the

AMUSEMENTS. - Halifax is again attracted by its nnual pic-nic fever. This disease has become chronic, and there is every prospect that it will this year age with unusual virulence.

RELIGION. - The Rev. Mr. Elliott, the Congregationalist preacher, is beginning to be appreciated, and is drawing increasing congregations. The Rev. Mr. Punshon lectured on Babylon and Macaniay, and preached once on Sunday. His efforts were fully appreciated by those who heard him, and he received all the praise his magnificent talents deserved. His audience on Sunday, when there was nothing to pay, was large, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The numbers at his lectures, however, when he tickets had to be paid for, shewed that the Halifax folks know the value of a dollar, and can look at t tw ce before they part with it, unless the equivaent received in return is a ticket to a negro minsrelay or rope dancers.

LEGAL -The Supreme Court meets in banco on uesday next to hear arguments, but owing to the eat of the weather, there will not likely be much ousiness put through, as our gentlemen of the long robe decidedly object to working in the warm weather, though I never heard of an instance of one of them refusing a fee on account of the beat.

The Privy Council has just, on appeal, reversed a your city, against Wallace, of Halifax, and decreed hat Sweeny pay the costs. CASUALITIES. - There are several to note since my

ast. W. Townsend was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last, A Mr. Grant was found frowned this morning off one of the wharves of the ity; a Mr. Barker was also found drowned, and a nan in a state of intoxication lay down across the railway, and the train passed over his neck.

The coal trade is beginning to look up. Arrangements are being made to ship a considerable quantity Montreal, and a large amount will be required for e supply of the United States market.

The strawberry crop has been very abundanteas and potatoes are in our market. Business .- The Imports and Exports for the week

BHEADSTUFFS .- Flour - Extra Canada at \$7.70@ 75; No. 1, 7.85@7.50; Extra State New-York 7. 10@7.45; good Baltimore 7.00; Fine 6.50@6.75 Kye quiet at 6.80@6.90. Corn Meal, fresh ground, 4.60@4.75; Kiln Dried 5.00; Oatmeal 8.00 per bbl. Canada and Nova Scotia.

Fish. - Cod, some parcels of new are arriving and sell freely. Store price for prime large \$2.80@4.00; Small 3.00@3.25; Bank and Bay nominal at 2.00@ 2.10, in fact old fish may be considered unsaleable, few care to purchase in the face of recent advices from West Indies. Haddock quiet at 1.80@2.00. Salmon, No. 1. 15.00@16.00; No. 2, 18.00@14.00; No. 3, 10.00. Mackerei (new) in fair request at 5.25@5. 50 for No. 8. Herrings unchanged. Bay Island Spht 3.25; Round 2 50. Alewives in fair demand at 3.25@3 50.

PRODUCE. - Oats, whole price 65a70 cts. from store Retail, 75 ets. Butter dull, with a downward tend-ency; fair to choice 16a21 cts. Potatces 40a55 cts. Exports, 20 packages Butter.

Provisions.—Pork, New York City Mess \$28.90;

P. E. Island Mess 21.50; Prime Mess 17.00; Prime 15.00. Beef, Nova Scotia Prime, at 9.75. WEST INDIA PRODUCE. - Molasses, 80 cts. for Cienfuegos; 28a29 for British Island, (in bond). Sugars Porto Rico 64a64 cts. Cuba 6 cts. Barba does 61463, (the latter a choice article.) Rum, 50 cts. for Demerara; 44 and 45 cts. for St. Jago. Imports for the week-131 puns, 2 obls. Molasses

131 hhds., 11 brls. Sugar.

Exports—To Newfoundland, 130 puns. Molasses.

Exchange.—Bank bills on London 60 days sight, 131 per cent. premium. Private bills 121 to 122 per cent. premium. Gold draits on New York at sight, 31 per cent premium. Currency drafts 25 per cent. discount. Slight drafts on Montreal, 84 per cent. premium. Slight drafts on Newfoundland, 5 per

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News.

Royal Residence in Ireland .- The Committee the House of Commons to which was referred the proposition to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable reice in Ireland, have reported favorably on the

Parliamentary.—In the House of Commons, on the 17th July, Lord Stanley made an important statement in answer to a question asking for infor-

A reply he said had already been sent to the Uni ted States Government on the matter of naturalization, the substance of which was that the British Ministry was ready to accept the American view of the ques tion. He therefore thought a misunderstanding be

tween the two nations impossible.

Lord Stanley also stated in reply that he declined to make a treaty at present as the Royal Con is still considering the general subject and for the additional reason that time will not permit the passage of a bill at the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Mill asked the Government what disposition

was to be made of the fenian prisoners. Warren and Castello, who were arrested after effecting a landing in Ireland without the alleged purpose of exciting an insurrection, and whether the government intended to mitigate the sentence of those Fenians who had already been tried and convicted.

Lord Mayo replied that there were no particular features in the cases of Warren and Castello which

ould lead the Government to depart from their I

states that the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland. is confined to his bed by illne Sir Robert Napier has been elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Napier of Magdala.

Abyssinian Prince.- The son of the late King Theodorus of Abyssinia, has arrived in England, and is at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. He will be educated in England.

Royal Treasures from Abyssinia. - The spoils recently sent to the Queen, from Magdala, by Sir Robert Napier, are being exhibited to the public in the South Kensington Museum, by Her Majesty's command. The most important of these, almost worthy of the title of spolia opima, are the robe, crown and slippers of King Theo tore. These all afford beautiful specimens of flagree ornamentation in silver very much resembling that which is known to connoisseurs as Maltese work. The robe is ornamented with pieces of stamped silver, and both the robe and the crown have silver balls attached to them with barbaric silver pendants. There is also among the treasures another crown, but it is a very poor tawdry thing of crimson velvet, with a gilt ornament on the top, and gilt thread frieze or spiked border around it : but is is not to be compared with the other crown as a work of art. There are also three seals, one large gilt one, made many years ago by Messrs. Strongitharm, of Waterloo-place and Pall-mall with a jusper handle; it has on it a monstrously rude lion, and round it runs a legend in Arabic characters, "Theodore, King of Abyssinia and Ethiopia, the King of Kings, Theodore."

U. S. Squadron. - The American Squadron, under the command of Admiral Farragut, has been visited by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. Admiral Farragut returned the visit of the latter on the Gulatea, and subsequently by royal request visited the Queen at Osborne.

London, July 20 .- Lord Napier of Madgala, for himself and for the officers and men of the Abyssinian expedition, has made grateful acknowledgments o both Houses of Parliament for their recent vote of

CORK, July 20 .- A gunsmith's shop was broken into last night, and plundered of the contents by six armed men. The police are actively engaged in searchng for the prepairators, but no arrests are yet made. LONDON July 21 .- The London Times closes a eading article on the finances of the United States as follows:-

"The true interest of the United States government lies in its honor and right. Heavy as the taxes generally are, it is infinitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the terms upon which the national debt was created.

FRANCE. The Moniteur of the 16th of July, has a pacific article on the subject of a speech recently delivered by Marquis De Mouster, Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatiff. The Moniteur regards this speech as proving the policy of France one of moderation. No step will be neglected on the part of the Government, which as a tendency to quiet the public mind. France will carefully abstain from in ervention in the German questions, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Plombieres. Baron Von Lederer, late Minister, resident at Hamburg, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister dempotentiary of Austria to the United States. SPAIN.

Reports of the political situation in Spain are obscure and contradictory. No reliable accounts of the conspiracy of Duke de Montpensier and others, has been received from any source. Stringent censor-ship is maintained by the Spanish Government, which prevents the transmission of political news by

Duke DeMontpensier has arrived at Cintra in Porugal. It is now reported that the exile of the Duke was caused by his refusal to obey an order unless received directly from the Queen, and that the exile of the Liberal Generals was decreed in consequence of their alleged sympathy with the Duke. UNITED STATES.

New York Air Line Street Railway .- The conctors of the air line street ra mile of road into running order, between the Battery and Greenwich street. The road is elevated about fourteen feet above the sidewalk, and is supported by cast iron posts, placed from 20 to 40 feet apart. The cars are set in motion by an endless chain, or wire cable, furnished with a series of small truck, every 50 yards, which play into a projecting dip below the floor of the cars, and is set in by a stationary steam engine underground. The speed attained on the trial trip was from ten to fifteen

miles an hour. The Weather .- Reports from all parts of the United States represent the beat of the past week as something frightful. Vast numbers of cases of sunstroke have occurred, and hundreds of deaths have resulted. A telegram from New York, of the 16th, says that Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Board of Heaten, makes the startling statement that 250 deaths are known to have resulted from the excessive heat of the past three days with the Metropolitan district alone. Hundreds of horses have also perished from the heat. The theremometer is said to have reached 112° in the shade at Princeton.

The Cost of the Fourth .- A New York paper says t has no doubt that the proceedings of the Fourth this year have re-ulted in a thousand people being killed or wounded, beside the loss of property. It is as destructive as though we had an annual battle of mposing magnitude.

Wife-beating in Boston. - Captain Frank Wasway. of the brig Petrool, from Prince Edward Island, now lying in Boston, beat his wife in a terrible manner on Tuesday night, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was arrested and committed for

New York, July 21.-Money market continues easy and well supplied; breadstuffs unsettled. Gold closed at 43.

Telegrams state that the sum of \$10,000 will be awarded as prizes by the Canadian Rifle Association at the September meeting in Ottawa. Marksmen from all parts of the Dominion are expected to attend.

The new volunteer law of Canada, requiring three years' service goes into effect October first, and the rolls of the organization are now being prepared. The present volunteers are to be required to re-enlist; and if they do not they will be draited.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada for June was \$1,074,077. The expenditure was \$1,156,890.

MONTREAL, July 20 .- The deaths last week were 207, the largest number on record, except in cholera times. The roads in the vicinity of St. Scholastique are impassable on account of the burning forests.-Steamers and trains are delayed by the smoke.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. Toronto. - On the 18th, a block of stores on Yonge street, several dwellings on Victoria street, and Drummond's Lumber Yard were burned—loss \$50,

The Weather .- Telegraphic reports received at Montreal indicate the most intense heat as prevailing in various parts of the Dominion, the thermometer ranging from 95° to 108° in the shade. Au alarmingly large number of deaths from sun stroke arere-ported. At Montreal twelve deaths had occurred in two days, and eight in the same period at Toronto.

A letter from Scots Bay, N. S., informs us that on the night of the 10th inst., 30,000 shad, beside a quantity of herrings, were taken in the Seine. The shad of Scot's Bay are of an excellent quality.

Killed by Lightning .- The severe thunder storm which occurred a few days ago in Cape Breton caused the greatest consternation throughout the Island. A large number of persons imagined that the last Great Day had arrived. At thoughout Mrs. Quible and Day had arrived. At Cow Bay a Mrs. Quible and her daughter were struck by a thunderbolt, and both killed instantly, their bodies being fearfully mutilated. At Mira a man named Morrison was instantly killed in the same way, and his wife and child were seriously injured. Another death occurred at Little Bras d'Or from the same cause.

The Crops.—The Picton Standard thinks the prospects of a good harvest is not encouraging. The have it says will exidently here failure at most not

hay, it says, will evidently be a failure, at most not more than a two-third crop. In wet and low places much of the grain sown perished, and on the whole the cereals, except under unusually favorable circumstances, will also be below an average. Root crops

would lead the Government to depart from their usual course of law. Some delay bowever, had been caused in the proceeding owing to the necessity of procuring evidence from the United States to show that the accused were closely connected with the Fenian organization in that country.

In reply to the second part of Mr. Mill's question, Lord Mayo said the time had not yet come for a revision of the cases of these Fenian convicts, who were now filling out the term of sentences.

Archbishop Cullen.—A telegram from Dublin look well so far.

Gold.—The various gold mines in Nova Scotia are yielding largely this season. A few days ago a bar of gold weighing 363 ounces, from the Dominion Company's claim at Sherbrooke, arrived at Halifax. The same company has in hands about 15,000 tons of quartz ready for crushing. It is estimated that the bar of gold and the uncrushed quartz will realize about \$630,000! The Untacke mines, about five nitles from Halifax, are also yielding very large quantities of the precious metal.