his comrades for special prayer, the midnight inrepression of the aged saint, the word of testimony, and the laying him at the feet of Jesus to be healed -- all these events were but the lines in the chain of God's marvellous purposes of grace to the profane sinner.

Lord, increase our raith in the present power and immediate results of thy testimony !

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1869.

Christian Baptism.

BY REV. A. N. ARNOLD, PROFESSOR IN MADISON UNIVERSITY, N. Y. No. 11.

Had infant biptism been introduced by the apostles, the baptism of adults would early have become only exceptional, and "visible saints," to use the expression of President Edwards, would very soon have constituted no more than a minority of the baptized. The statistics of modern Pedobaptist missions show how rapidly this change would take place. In the Ahmednuggur Mission of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions, twenty-three years after its establishment, there were one hundred and ninety-eight communicants, of which number eighteen were baptized in infancy, while during the same period two hundred and forty eight children had been baptized. The number of infants baptized was to the number of adults, therefore, as two hundred and forty eight to one bundred and eighty, or more than four to three. The South African Mission of the Rhenish Missionary Society, about twenty years after its establishment, reported at one station seven hundred communicants to two thousand three hundred and forty baptisms ; at another station, five hundred communicants to one thousand baptisms. at a third, one hundred communicants to four hundred baptisms. The Tinnevely Mission of the Church Missionary Society, about twenty years after its establishment, reported two thousand nine hundred and ninety communicants to fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty " baptismal converts." In the New Zealand Mission of the same Society, after about forty years of its history, the statistics stood, " fortyfive thousand native converts, of whom between five thousand and six thousand are communicants," So rapidly does infant baptism, where it is generally practised, displace the baptism of adults. So soon do the unconverted baptized far out-number the " visible saints." Now, if we suppose that infant baptism was practised in the apostolic churches, we must believe that all the teachings of scripture in regard to the nature and import of baptism are applicable only to an exceptional use of the rite, which was rapidly growing more and more rare, and which in the course of half a century after Christianity was planted in any community, would almost entirely disappear. We are fairly bound, moreover, on this supposition, to account for the silence of the New Testament in regard to a class of persons who must have constituted the majority in some Christian communities before the canon of the scripture was closed, - persons who, having been baptized in infancy, had grown up without giving any evidence of saving faith. For we have no warrant for supposing that the proportion of such persons would be materially different from what it is at the present day in missions founded and conducted by the most evangelical Pedobaptist denominations. We have thus far briefly exhibited the principal scriptural grounds for our rejection of infant baptism. Although Baptists stand alone in their practical rejection of it, they are sustained by the judgment of the ablest biblical scholars as to the lack of scriptural evidence for the practice. Dr. Hackett has said : "The opinion that infant baptism has any legitimate sanction from any passage in the New Testament is no longer tenable at the bar of biblical criticism." In his Commentary on Acts xvi. 15, he cites the testimony of De Wette, Meyer, Olshausen, and Neander, who all agree in abandoning the attempt to establish the practice on scriptural proofs, Dr. Sears, in his review of "Burgess on Baptism," in the Christian Review for June 1888, cites similar testimonies from more than a score of the leading biblical scholars of Germany. We extract only a few. Olshausen says of the practice, that "it certainly was not apostolical." Starck says : "the New Testament presents just as good grounds for infant communion as for in. fant baptism " Hahn says : " we must concede that the opposers of it cannot be contradicted on gospel ground." Winer says: "originally adults were baptized." Lang says : " all attempts to make out infant baptism from the New Testament fail. It is utterly opposed to the spirit of the apostolic age and to the fundamental principles of the New Testament." Schliermacher says : " all traces of infant baptism which are found in the New Testament must first be put into it." These declarations of the most eminent Pedobaptist scholars are sufficient to show that we have not put any forced, sectarian construction upon the scriptures bearing on this subject.

The Efforts of Rome

in the Southern States are prodigious. She is terribly in earnest to secure, if possible, supremacy over the recently emancipated millions of the South. This year, it is said, Rome has resolved to expend \$600 .-000 in gold upon the freedmen alone. Nearly 200,-000 children are receiving instruction at Popish schools. The "Sisters of Mercy" are pursuing their calling with great energy ; priests are very numerous in all the great cities and towns of the South, and monks, in any number, secretly work their way into every nook and corner of the land, teaching old and young the dogmas of the "infallible church." It is high time for Protestants to take their stand on the ramparts of Zion, and to prepare for the deadly conflict that must sooner or later come. This mighty continent, if we mistake not, is yet to become the theatre of the last great battle with the combined forces of evil. Already the struggle has commenced. Friends of a vital, soul-saving Christianity gird on the armour of truth and righteodsness, and boldly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints.

The Messenger informs us that religious services of auch interest have for several weeks past been held in the North Baptist Church in Gottingen street. Halifax, (Rev. J. E. Goucher, pastor.) On Friday last a special Conference Meeting was held at which twenty rsons presented themselves as candidates for mem ership-nineteen by baptism and one by letter. ome of these were persons in advanced life, and thers were belonging to families whose parents are dready in the church. Quite a number were from he senior classes in the Sabbath school. Filteen of the number were baptized on the Lord's Day moring in the unfinished large audience room of the church. The basement in which services are at present held, was, as usual, well filled by an attentive congregation.

The Brunswick street Methodist Church has. duing the past two or three weeks had large accessions. eetings have been held every day, either in the afernoon or evening, or both. About two hundred persons have been received as new converts or perus restored to membership.

Rev. E. Spinney reports to the Messenger an intering revival in progress at Cow Bay, C. B. Since the 1st of October they have had seven Conference Meetings, at all of which some one as candidates have offered for Baptism.

The Baptist Church, Fredericton.

Having given the Rev. William Hall from Nova Scotia, a call to the pastorate, which call he accepted. May 1843, he was inducted into office. The Rev heodore S. Harding from N.S., preached the sermon, and Rev. Dr. Spurden gave the right hand of fellowship. Bro. Hall was previously ordained by the church as an Evangelist. His pastorate continued until Sepember 1844. The Rev. Doctor Spurden favored the church with one sermon on the Sabbath, and adminisered the communion from Jan. 1845 to Nov. 1845; t which time Rev. Samuel Elder from N. S., a young man of promise, who neceived his education at Acadia College, N. S., was ordained over the church as pastor. Questions proposed by Rev. John Magee; prayer by Rev. Thomas Saunders : charge to minister by Rev. Samuel Robinson ; right hand of fellowship by Rev George Rigby; charge to the church by the Rev. William Harris; sermon in the evening by the Rev. Samuel Robinson-a solemn and interesting season, and looked like the beginning of good days. Bro. Elder continued pastor of the church, until his death, which took place in Philadelphia, U.S., on the 23d May 1852, to which place he had repaired for his There were fifteen members added by ba tism during his pastorate. The Rev. Isaiah Wallace was one of the number. In October 1852, the Rev. J. D. Caswell accepted a call to the pastorate, which continued until Feb. 1854. Twenty two were added to the church by baptism during his pastorate. In Sept. 1854 the association was held with the church. In March 1855, Rev. George Seely visited the church, which resulted in his becoming pastor; which connection continued until May 1856, at which time he resigned his pastorate, having thoughts of leaving the Province for the far West. During his pastorate and visit, he baptized 39 happy converts, who were added to the church. During the same time, Dr. Spurden baptized 5, that were added to the church. The Rev. H. P. Guilford was installed pastur of the church, on Sabbath, the 14th of June, 1857. Sermon by Rev. D. Nutter, of Portland, St. John ; Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. H. W. Willard, of Eastport, Me.; Prayer by the Rev. I. E. Bill; Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Dr. Spurden. Bro. Guilford's pastorate continued one year and a-half; during his pastorate, there were 24 added to the church by baptism--a number of which were baptized by Rev. A. B. Earle, while visiting the church, Nov. 1858: the Association met with the church, Sept. 1859. The Rev. J. C. Hurd entered upon his labors as pastor, on the 9th August, 1860. His pastorate continued until May 1864. During his pastorate, there were 10 added to the church by baptism. The Rev. Dr. Spurden, Principal of the Baptist Seminary, performed pastoral duties, from May 1864, to Nov. 1865; at which time the Rev. Dr. Spurden and the Rev. J. E. Hopper unitedly supplied the pulpit and administered the ordinances. In the Spring of 1866, a glorious revival was experienced. Meetings were held for seven weeks, Saturday nights excepted, which resulted in 20 happy believers being buried with Christ in baptism; 18 by Rev. Dr. Spurden, and 2 by Rev. E. Bill from St. John. From illiness, the Rev. Dr. Sporden was not able to administer the ordinance, for the same reason tendered his resignation as acting pastor. In April 1867, Rev. J. E. Hopper tendered his resignation also, which was received. Amount of money for different objects reported at the Association in 1866, \$775.73. In Nov. 1866, Rev. Dr. Hurd entered upon his labors as pastor. In the Spring of 1867, a series of meetings were held, and the spirit of the Lord was poured out from on high ; the church was revived and sinners converted; 16 were baptized by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hurd, and added to the church. Rev. Dr. Hurd resigned his pastoral charge, Aug. 1867. Monies raised for different objects as reported at the Association in 1867, \$1,-170.29. In Nov. 1867, the Rev. Dr. Spurden entered upon the pastoral duties of the church, and is still the pastor. One has been added by baptism, and From a review of the brief sketch of the Baptist Church at Fredericton, it will appear that it has been favored from the beginning with a diversity of gifts in the gospel ministry, but the same spirit. It is the ame God which worketh all in all. When the mind goes back to those holy men of God, who visited the church in its earlier days, and remember how earnestly they proclaimed the sacred and immutable truths of holy scripture, "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism ;" and contemplate their sufferings, their pa tience, and their triumphs in death, all having been made conquerors through him who was with them many at the present day, are contending earnestly for the same faith once delivered to the saints. W. S. ESTEY. Fredericton, April 10, 1868.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOL.

From our Travelling Correspondent. DEAR VISITOR-Permit meafter a longer delay than to the present fine, but outgrown buildings, and for intended, to give your readers a few more jottings by increased appliances and additional laborers in the the way. On account of the great snowstorm when I was in Moncton, I found it quite impossible to drive my horse to Dorchester, so I was obliged to take the sponse, more or less prompt and cheerful. The mistrain. By this means I was soon landed at Dorchester Corner, where I found a cordial welcome at Bro. Knapp's. On Tuesday morning 1 visited Rev. T. Bleakney, and found him ready and willing to assist me in my work. Bro. Bleakney spent two days with his horse and sleigh in visiting this field. Here we accomplished a good work for the paper, especially in Fairfield. So you see the church is becoming more and more awake to denominational interests in sustaining the cause of truth. Bro. Bleakney preaches twenty sermons each month, besides g ving frequent lectures upon temperance and other subjects ; and I was glad to see that pastoral visiting was not neglected. The churches as well as congregations have been gradually increasing. Dorchester is now highly favored with railroads and navigation. Coal mines and stone quarries are among the resources of the place. On leaving Dorchester I came to Sackville, where I found Rev. Thomas Todd as much engaged in his work as ever. This is the eighth year of his pastoral labor in Sackville. Pastor and church appear to be well'satisfied with each other, and are working in delightful harmony. One of the deacons said we have the right man in the right place. Copies of the CHRISTIAN VISITOR are multiplying in Sackville. In a conference meeting Dea. Reed stated that he sometimes received more than the value of two dollars in reading one column of the VISITOR. Bro. Todd has always taken a great interest in the paper, and heartily works for its | tween the remote sections of our wide country. support. On Friday and Saturday he took his horse and sleigh, and drove me all over Sackville. The roads know each other better. I believe all parties might were good, the scenery delightful, and best of all, the profit by the knowledge. Not only would a closer people gave us such a cordial welcome that we felt sympathy, not to say union, impart strength, but ourselves perfectly at home. On Sabbath three services were held ; congregations good, especially in the evening. In the afternoon Bro. Todd gave a parting address to one of the young members of his church. about leaving for California. A suitable reply was made. The hearts of all present were moved. On Monday one of the members of the church drove me to Point deBute, where we only had a few hours to spend. Bro. Corey is holding frequent meetings assisted by his brother. As the spring tains are now descending, and the snow disappearing, it will be a

week or two before I will be able to drive any distance; but my next journey will be in Charlotte county, of which further notice will be given. Respectfully yours.

D. W. CRANDAL. P.S.-I am informed that the horse distemper in very prevalent just now in Albert county, and from emarks which have appeared in print, I am led to uppose that some persons have the impression that in the Mother country, as one of many religious comny horse is implicated in the matter; but I beg to ay once for all that my horse has not been afflicted vith any disease of the kind this winter. To this act dozens of persons will testify if necessary. April 2nd, 1869. D. W. C.

Donation Visits.

MR. EDITOR-I approve of appual or even semi-anual visits of churches to their pastors, especially when a good donation is connected with them. 1 have no objection to a few lines of information inserted in the denominational paper, of such occurrences, by way of stimulating backward churches to hasten new and stiff, if not narrow modes of thought ? But

larger demand for large brick-and-mortar additions work. Nor does there seem any good reason to doubt that each of these appeals will meet with a resionary meetings, so far as I can judge, have had encouraging success, at least in the western portion of the field. The annual contributions for Theological instruction, are coming in as usual, without the employment of any paid agent, though the cause is fortunate in having the indefatigable labors of an un" paid one, in the person of Rev. Dr. Fyfe, the principal of that Institution. The sum for the Mission premises, has been almost, or quite raised, in donations of \$10 each. The nucleus of the \$4 000 has sfready been formed ; and we confidently hope to see its volume constantly enlarged by agglomerations of various sizes, and from all quarters. The enlargements proposed, may be a work of longer time, but they too, we feel assured, will come, either gradually in the course of years, through faith and patience, or suddenly through the opening of some generous source of supply.

And here, I may perhaps be permitted to express my gratification, that the Vi-itor's able contributor. " E," has taken up the subject of Ministerial Education, and the wants of the age in respect to it, in the shape of a friendly notice of Dr. Fyfe's pamphlet, As a native of one Province of the Dominion, with my alma mater in a second, and my field of labor in a third, and scarcely knowing in which to feel the deepest concern. I rejuice in every manifestation of mutual interest and growing acquaintanceship belong, especially to see the Baptists of these Provinces each body, has, I believe, features which the other might do well to study, and each may have prejudices which friendly contact would remove. It is manifest that if such acquaintanceship is to be formed and to ripen into intimacy, the three organs must be the chief instruments in fostering it.

But apart from and above such considerations, the subject of the articles above alluded to, has an intent and an importance of its own. Those who study the signs of the times, cannot but regard it as one of the religious questions of the day. How shall the multitudes-the masses, be more effectually reached by the gospel? That the ministry of the evangelical churches does, ma rule, fail to a great extent, in reaching them, is, it seems to me, a fact resting upon a broader basis than the opinions of a few Educationists, however eminent. I might instance the Congregationalists of England; one of the most intelligent bodies, I believe, munities upon whom the conviction of some serious defects in the present system of ministerial training has fastened itself. Nor do I think that Dr. Fyfe, or any other educated man, could seriously maintain that too much Education, properly so called, stands in the way of any man's efficiency in the preaching of the gospel. Is not the root of the evil rather to be sought for, amongst other things, in the long isolation from contact and sympathy with the people? the shutting up of Theological students for a course of

people through the West and South have such a re hish for butchering each other. Of course, owing to the large extent of territory, and the difference in population, between these sections of the United States and New Brunswick, it is quite difficult to say whether the average of crime is greater or not, yet I should incline to the opinion that it is a hundred per cent. greater. Yet it is almost impossible to bring a criminal to the extreme penalty. The feeling seems to be gradually gaining ground, that capital punishment a verdict that will hang a man. Yet, demonstrations of lynch law are by no means unfrequent. It is unfortunate that such sentimental sympathy should be felt for the hardened wretch who deliberately imbues his hands in human bloed, and lynch law is its legitimate reaction.

EDUCATION. In one particular a marked difference may be ob served between the United States and New Bruns. wick, and that is, in their educational systems. The State governments do not, as in New Brunswick, give direct and to the teacher, but common schools are obligatory in nearly all the States, and the money, for

their support, is usually raised by assessment. The State legislatures provide normal schools, one or more in a State, according to the need, for educating teachers, just exactly what the Provincial Training School of New Brunswick is not intended for, or at least what it did not accomplish in 1861, or even attempt.

The time required to he spent at the Normal schools, for one who enters with a good common school education, is from two to four years; in the Training school it was three months.

The Normal school is placed in charge of a competent corp of instructors, who teach the candidates such branches as they in turn are expected to teach in any district or graded school. Tuition is free, but they do no such foolish thing as to pay the board of every boy or girl who may chance to spend three months in town, nor do they exclude those from teaching who have not attended the Normal, provided they can pass a competent examination.

These schools stand as noble monuments of the wisdom of the State legislatures ; they staud, too, in striking contrast to the stupendous folly exhibited in the management of the Provincial Training school of New Brunswick, at least, as it was a few years ago. It was at that time (1860) about as great a farce as P. T. Barcum's whale. I do not wish, however, to be understood as speaking against Mr. Mills. I believe he would gladly have had things different, but an AUGUST LEGISLATURE displayed its folly in making the school a humbug. I sincerely hope your new government will speedily overturn the whole thing, and found a Normal school, worthy the name, which will be a credit and not a disgrace to the Province.

the observance of the Sabbath. There is a law on the statute books requiring all saloons to be closed on Sundays, but it has been so long a dead letter, that few knew of its existence. The discussion of ment in regard to the question ; but few attended,

For the Christian Visito DEAR BRO, - God is ble ng us in our own of labor; to His blessed name be the praise. We commenced a series of meetings in the Upper Wickham church on the 17th of March, and God blessed from the first. A more general coming home of wanderers to the church we could not wish to see, for all came, and that with broken-hearted confessions to God and to the church. Beside, it was our joy to immerse into the fellowship of the church eight bapshould be abolished. Juries are unwilling to bring py believers. So the brethren are eating their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God. We have commenced a series of meetings in the Lower Wickham church with good prospects. God is already blessing us. Bro. W. A. Corey is spending a few days with us to very good acceptance and res profit. Pray for us, dear brother. Yours in Chris tian bonds. JOHN M. CURREY. Wickham, April,1, 1869.

> Among the passengers by the American Boat on Friday evening were Rev. David Crandal and his companion, who had been on a visit to their sons in New York for the winter. We rejuice to see our valued brother looking so fresh and cheerful. He has performed a good deal of active service for the Master while absent, and has witnessed blessed manifestations of the Redeemer's power to save.

Monday's Steamer had on board several of our public men, en route for Ottawa, via Portland, Among the number were Senators Botsford, Wark, and Ferguson, of New Brunswick, and Senators C. R. Bill, Anderson, and Holmes, of Nova Scotia. We trust they will render good service at the scat of the Dominion for our common country.

Do not fail to read the article on our first page from the pen of Dr. Eaton, describing the gracious work of revival in Hamilton, under the ministry of Elder Knapp. It is lengthy ; but it is rich in heavenly unction.

We are glad to see that the Paper Factory, established by the Messrs. Francis & Thompson, in Portland, have commenced to turn out brown paper of excellent quality. It is expected that in the course of two or three months they will furnish printing paper in sufficient quantity to meet the demand of the Maritime Provinces. Success to the movement.

Secular Department.

A Brief Review of the News of the Week. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Herrings are very abundant on the Newfoundland coast. An American fishing steamer from Fortune Bay, put into Halifax recently, having on board 4,500 LIQUOR DEALERS cersus SUNDAY LAWS. Early last fall some stir was created here by a few clergymen and others to enforce the laws in regard to The United States indicate a readiness to enter into re ciprocal trade relations with P. E. Island; but not with the Dominion. This is very small business, the reason for which is very obvious. Simply a reward for non-adbesion to the Dominion; but England can the matter led to the appointing of a committee of meanness. On Tuesday, the 6th instant, Dowey, the citizens to wait on the mayor and council, and de-mand the enforcement of the statute. About a week ago a mass meeting was called to sound public senti-ment in regard to the question ; but few attended. ment in regard to the question; but few attended, however, and there seems very little probability that the law will be enforced, simply because there is no public sentiment to compel such a course; ergo, the ticles taken from the altar. A company has been organized at Moncton for the manu'acture of tobacco. We are glad to hear of the escity of 300,000 people in regard to the interpretation of moral opinion. tablishment of useful manufactories at Moncton, or in any other section of the Province, but we must in all frankness and honesty say, that we cannot regard either liquor distilleries or tobacco factories as adapted to administer to the social happiness, material wealth, intellectual vigor, or religious prosperity, of any peo-ple. Science, history and experience utter one long and loud protest against their truits from beginning to end. The lovely little steamer Empress, met with a sa misfortune on her return trip from Windsor, on last Wednesday afternoon. Weather pleasant, no fog, sea smooth; but as she was passing Cape Mispec, under full way, she struck a sunken rock and inunder full way, she struck a sunken rock and in-stantly the water commenced rushing in. The cap-tain seeing the danger, run her upon a beach near at hand, so that by the aid of planks, the passengers were enabled to walk out upon dry land; tidings of the disaster were despatched to the city, and the lerry boat Prince of Wales hastened after the passenger. With great exertions she succeeded, in the course of the night, in getting them all on board, and in bringing them safely to the city in time for such as were bound West, to take the American hoat on Thursday morning. There were probably not less than 150 persone, all told, on board at the time of the disaster. The shock, when the boat struck, was tremend The wonder is she did not blow up, or sink imme diately. We have not heard of any investigation or diately. We have not heard of any investigation or any satisfactory explanation. One thing is certain the boat was too near the shore, and the result is a direct heavy loss to her owners, and a severe shock to public confidence. At a great expense she has been raised and brought near Rodney wharf, Carle-ton. Here she rests upon the ground. We understand the design of her enterprising owners is to repair a soon as possible and place her again upon the accu tomed route. Heartily do we wish them success The Empress is a general favorite with the travellin public, and all will rejoice to see her again at he

The People had a Mind to Work.

This is said of the earnest people who, under Nehemiah, rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, and re-established the worship of Israel's God in their own loved city. Discouragements of the darkest hus beclouded their path, and mountain obstacles stood in the way : but onward they went in the strength of the God of their fathers, determined to do their whole duty, for they "had a heart to work." Success triumphant was the result.

As with the returning Jews, so it should be with the Christians of the present age. A mighty work is entrusted to their care. The spiritual temple is to be erected instrumentally by them. "For we are 15 borers together with God." The foundation is laid, the edifice is going up, and every Christian should strive to bring at least one stone into the building Earnest hearts are demanded-hearts all on fire with love to Christ and to souls. Minds stirred with intense desire for usefulness in the service of God. "A mind to work." This is the grand secret of success. It leads to earnestness in prayer, and diligence in effort. It moves the whole man-body, soul, and spirit-to unceasing efforts to save souls. Christian othree by letter. people see to it that you have a mind to work.

Effectual Praver

is the intercession of the Holy Spirit in the heart of the Christian, and therefore must be acceptable to the Great Father. It is for this reason that the fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much. Here is an illustration :

In a neighborhood where many persons were dwellfailing to grow. We may look for larger and con- Union Pacific Railway. membership of nearly one hundred. Dr. Smith, of ing in the bonds of a Christian congregation, a stantly increasing developments. And in this con-CHICAGO LIFE the Standard, officiated as pastor for a time, but his worldly man set up a business, which soon proved worldly man set up a business, which soon proved itself most dangerous to the morals and the best interests of many of the community, and especially of the young. Yet the letter of the law was sufficient-ly on his side to keep him beyond the reach of any human authority to restrain him. Being worldly-minded, too, and having his heart set upon making ection it is encouraging, rather than otherwise, to moves on with its regular ebb and flow. What a editorial labors soon compelled him to tender his re-signation, and the church is now without a pastor. totice that not only are the only claims upon the conglomeration is a city ! It is a world in miniature, till the last, we cannot but rejoice exceedingly that so body constantly recurring and increasing, but new It exhibits the workings of the noblest and the I had hoped to speak, to some extent, of the misones are continually arising. Within the last few meanest human passions. It touches the heights of tion schools, supported by our Baptist churches, in this city, but have been unable to secure the informamonths-for instance-the claims of Home Missons wealth, and sounds the depths of poverty. It exhi-The money was then voted by this vote Mr. Gough introduced a bill in addition have been vigorously pressed throughout all the bits the brightest of human intellects, and the most ion needed. I will here simply say, God is blessin ded not the entreaties that were made lesist, and cared not for the ruin he wro churches; the call for \$3,000 as this year's contri- debased of human souls. Here are men and somen the labors of the faithful in these schools ; and the Bill relating to St. John Geveral and Sp Just then a few women, devoted, earnest, Christian women, resolved to meet each other, and engage in THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT. - We are in the weekly rebution to Ministerial Education, has gone forth : of pure and holy lives, who, as angelic spirits, seem who went forth weeping, bearing precious seed, a from our Foreign Mission field has an women, resolved to meet each other, and engage in united prayer to God that he would take the matter in hand, and stop the terrible work that was making broader and broader the way that, in that neighbor-hood at least, was leading to hell. They prayed— and they conticued in prayer — and before many weeks elepsed a series of unexpected providential things occurred, by which an entire change was brought about; the business was given up; the nuisance ceased; and the evil was effectually and permanently stopped. ceipt of this highly interesting work, contain returning with joy, bringing their sheaves with them. A few weeks ago ten new converts from the Shields Bill relating to St. John Ferries agreed to. Mr. Needham's motion for a Committee to prepare plans and specifications for new Provincial Buildings in Fredericton, was lost by a vote of eight yeas to 32 mays. pamphlet form, suitable for binding, the only author-\$1,000 extra, to enable the missionaries to take advan- others, as imps of the bottomless pit, seek to drag ized publication of the sermons of the prince of Ameritage of a providential opportunity to purchase a Mis- men to perdition. Here, the voice of prayer and the tage of a providential opportunity to purchase a Mis-sion compound at Alloor. Now could the appeal of the Trustees of the Literary and Theological Insti-tute, for an additional \$4,000, to enable them to wipe out the only debt which cumbers the enterprise; and the supporters and friends of this Institution, are fairly warned that this is only preliminary to a much Mission were baptized at the First church. can preachers, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. We shall C. E. TAYLOR furnish from time to time, as oppostunity offers, ex-tracts from these admirable discourses for the edifi-Bill to incorporate the Musquash Steam Driving lompany agreed to. Needham's motion to send Royal Gasetts to Ma University of Chicago, March 27, 1869. cation of our numerous readers. The work is issued from the publishing house of B. Ford & Co., 39 Park A New York thief did a kind deed for a Brookly congregation by stealing a bag of manuscript a more from its pastor the other day. In Legislative Council a bill to authorize . In Reliver Council a bill to authorize . Row, New York.

terest.

are usually presented with the gifts, is quite useless, ject mainly to crave indulgence for a remark, which and, as they are of a stereotyped order, I presume are some slight knowledge of the educational state of the seldom read. They are quite local in their applica- Baptists in this region, may authorize me to make. tion; and if the church and congregation, whence The plan of the Woodstock Institution does unthey emanate, desire to preserve them as momentos of their good-will to their pastor, they can inscribe But I do not think it can be correctly regarded as at them on their church records. I am led to these remarks by seeing several columns of your paper taken for whom it exists, as did Horton Acadamy in it up, week after week, with such addresses, to the ex. | earlier days. I do not think the Baptists of Ontario clusion of more aseful matter. A few lines like the and Quebec, would be willing to admit, however ollowing, would, I think, not be unacceptable to your gently the intimation might be encouraged, that they eaders :--

"The Baptist church, at Stoney Brook, testified their appreciation of the faithful labors of their pastor. Rev. J. Workman, by meeting at his house on the 1st inst., and presenting him with an address, and \$ ____ ' J. SCRIBNER Ch. Clerk. P. S.-It would be well to add, this is in addition o a liberal salary, which we have always punctually AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. paid. March 6th, 1869.

[Most heartily do we endorse the above. It equally applicable to long obituary communications. Our friends will please make a note of this.-Ep. CHRIS. VIS.1

From our Ontario Correspondent.

Volu-taryism and its Financial Results-The Ministerial Education Question-The Educational state and work of the Baptists in Ontario and Quebec, &c.

I have just been looking over soms figures in a copy of the Canadian Boptist of a few weeks ago, rom which I learn that during the last year, the 16,000 Baptists in Ontario and Quebec, coutributed or religious purposes, in round numbers, \$100,000, or an average of more than \$6.00 each. This includes church building, pastors' salaries, education, Home and Foreign Missions, &c. I have little doubt that taking into consideration the comparative wealth of the body, this amount will compare favorably with the voluntary contributions of any other body of Christians in the Dominion. Still, looking at it as an aggregate, we cannot but feel with the Editor. that it is not satisfactory. When we consider, on the one hand, the paramount claims of the cause, and remember, upon the other, that there are those amongst us who could have contributed, individually the whole amount, and that, too, with scarcely the necessity for any real self-denial-without at any rate, educing to any appreciable extent, the costliness of the furniture in their \$20,000, \$50,000, or \$100,000 nansions, we can hardly feel that the spirit of Apostolic days, is even yet fully developed amongst us. in the article referred to, the annual income of the Baptists of these two Provinces, is estimated at \$3.-200,000. If that be so, the amount contributed falls short, it will be observed, of one-third of the one-tenth which was contributed for religious purposes, even before the great example of all Christian benevolence far away toward the setting sun. came to earth.

Looking, however, upon the brighter side, we have in this \$100,000 of voluntary money, much of be able to travel, by rail, from St. John to San Fran-God and taking courage. The spirit of Christianity on the route, and a pretty tolerable certain one of be-

ventual atmosphere, and the consequent formation of up their work. But to insert the long addresses that I am wandering from my object. I refer to this subdoubtedly contemplate extension and improvement. present, standing in the same relation to the people are in education and general intelligence, behind their brethren of the present day, in Nova Scotia. Many of them have brought from England, Ireland, and Scotland, well-trained and thoughtful minds, and

years, in a somewhat unhealthful, chilling, semi-con-

others have enjoyed the advantages which the excellent system of Canadian Public Schools and Colleges has for years furnished. Nor must it be thought that the Institute, although its full course does not fall very far short of that of many of the Denominational Colleges on this continent, is adapted to furnish all the mental training demanded, by either churches or students, at our present stage. Many, on the contrary, are looking higher; and any one at all acquainted with the character and history of such Institutions as Toronto and McGill Universities, will know that they need not look afar. Take a simple fact. There are at present in the Woodstock Institute not less than nine or ten students, having the Gospel Ministry in view, who are preparing to take the full Arts Course at one or another of the above named Institutions. The Institute being affiliated with Toronto University, its students may be admitted to the First, or a higher year of the course in that University, upon the certificate of the Principal. A class of seven is preparing for entrance next Fall. After completing their four years' drill under the distinguished Professors in that Institution, they will return prepared to profit to the fullest extent, by the Theological Course at the Institute. I am aware, of course, that these facts, in the main, rather favor than otherwise, "E's" course of argument, so far as yet developed. We await his further papers with in-

Those of your readers, who made the acquaintance of Dr. Fyfe last summer, will be glad to learn that he has so far recovered from his very severe illness, as to have partially resumed his labours.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

DEAR BRO. BILL-Here, in the far West, with the thronging life of the great busy city about me, your paper comes on its weekly visit, a Visitor thrice welcome. In the far West did I say, When you reach Chicago you are just stepping on the borders of the western country. Though some fifteen hundred miles west of St. John, yet the West is still

With the present facilities for traveling, distances dwindle into insignificance. Next summer you will , no doubt, the purchase of hard, unflinching trial, cisco, if you complete your connection with Portland, physical or mental, a substantial ground for thanking and run a fair risk of seeing something of Indian life s doubtless here. It can scarcely deny its nature by ing cheated, if reports be true, by the officials of the

probabilities are that 2,200 saloons, and their frequenters, must be taken as the public sentiment of a

THE WOMAN'S CONVENTION.

Chicago has been full of stirring incidents for the ast two months, and by no means least among these has been the Woman's Convention, held about the middle of February, under the auspices of a society called the Sorosis. The object of this society is to educate people up to that standard of intelligence where they shall be able to understand that female suffrage is the final consummation of the New Disensation. Whether, like the Mormons, they will need a new revelation in order to accomplish this is ot vet determined.

The ladies of the United States, or rather a few of them, feel that they can no longer endure the bondage in which they have hitherto been held by their husbands. To hear many of the speeches, which burst from the anguished hearts of these enlightened. few, is truly alarming to people of weak nerves and tender sympathies. The former condition of the manacled African in the South was an elysian paradise n comparison to their condition of doom and disaster. One thing, however, is quite suggestive, viz. : that the loudest cries of indignation, and the bitterest wails of anguish, against the usurpation of the lords of creation, often come from those of the feminine community who never had a busband to role over them, and of whom the probabilities are that they never will. It is highly amusing to hear these declaim so loudly concerning their rights, and boldly assert that, "They will never surrender their freedom to any man." One cannot help asking, "Why Jack didn't eat his supper ?"

The question of female suffrage is being agitated to some extent throughout the West, and it is difficult to tell what the result will ultimately be. Much that is said reminds one of the philosophic dreams of the great social agitator of the eighteenth century, J. Jacques Rousseau; and many of the leaders in the movement might be not unaptly compared to the chivalorous, but chimerical, Don Quixote.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Some charges have taken place in the pastorates of our city churches within the last few months. Rev. Dr. Jeffery has removed from the North church, Chicago, to Gincinnati ; and the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Boston, takes his place in Chicago. Dr. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, and more recently of San Francisco. has accepted the charge of the Wabash Avenue church. Dr. Riddell, a short time ago, took charge of the Indiana Avenue church. Dr. Everts, of the First church, is now on a tour through Europe, Paestine, and Egypt; and Dr. Northup, of the Seminary, supplies his pulpit.

In our city churches there have been no special re rivals, but a good degree of prosperity prevails in all. specially the Fifth church. In the Baptist churches in the State, however, it is otherwise, Many of them are enjoying seasons of precious revival A new church was organized in the early part of Desember, in the southern part of the city, which holds its meetings in the University. It started with a LEGISLATURE.

The following bills agreed to since our last issue :-Bill in addition to Act to establish a Polling Place Carleton County ; Bill to exempt Frederic Railway from taxation ; Bill relating to asses rates and taxes in St. John ; Bill to establish a

rates and taxes in St. John; Bill to establish a Pol-ling Place in St. Stephen, Charlotte; Bill suthorizing Commissioners of Sewers, St. John, to reimburse persons heretofore assessed for improving King Street; Bill changing the time of holding Spring Term of County Court, King's. The following were introduced by Mr. Needham-Bill relating to election of Members of Assembly; Bill, relating to lslands in St. John River, opposite Kingsclear, York; Bill relating to recovery of Dower; Bill suthorizing Judges of County Courts to preside at Sheriff's inquisitions. By Mr. Peck-Bill re-lating to Commissioners of Sewers for Albert County. The follwing received from Legislative Council : Bill to incorporate Milltown Public Library; Bill re-lating to St. John Police Force; Bill relating to Justices of the Peace. Justices of the Peace,

Justices of the Peace. The proposed grant to the Woodstock Railw before the House. Moore moved an amendme that this House deems it inexpedient to pay to creditors of the Railway until they exhaust to securities which they may hold. King denounce this as repudiation. Needham considered it us parliamentary to act on the amendment in committee The Speaker spoke in favor of the amendment Lindsay was willing to give the Railway to the Government, but thought the Company have got a Lindsay was willing to give the Railway to t Government, but thought the Company have got more than the nature of the enterprise entitle the to. Dow insinuated that the money is intended creditors on this side of the Atlantic. Gough spe against the amendment, which was lost by the follo ing vote :- yeas. The Speaker, Covert, Dow, H bard, Montgomery, Moore, Butler, Johnson, Sutt Coram, Quinton, McQueen, Landry, 14. Now Wetmore, King, W. P. Flewelling, McAdam, La say, Kelly, Taylor, Beck with, Needham, Peck, Wh Stevenson, Frye, Gough, Caie, Keans, McLeod, Flewelling, Meaban, Hammond, Theriault,