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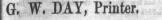
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view the condition of our province, in many of the reflections which I have made. I now pro-

the renections which I have made. I how pro-ceed to consider the selection of a field of labor. When it becomes one's duty to decide as to the special department of ministerial labor, which he will fill, or the particular field in which

he will work, a right decision can only be arrived

at after mature and prayerful deliberation. The consequences of mistake in this matter are most

dissertous to the minister, and also to the cause, involving it may be a life of wretchedness and

Yet very frequently a decision, pregnant with

consequences of infinite importance is made with a promptness, which indicates a very im-

perfect sense of the responsibilities assumed, or

It is not sufficient to be satisfied that one has

a call to the ministry. One n ust also ask him-self whether or no he has a call, to this or that

special field of labor which he may be invited to

In deciding on a field of labor considerati ons

of self interest must be laid aside. If we pause

to listen we will hear many appeals made to

To all these we must turn a deaf ear, else we

will not hear the still small voice of duty, and in

consequence will peril our future peace and use-

fulness. The true minister of Jesus Christ has in accepting from his master a call to the minis-

try, consecrated himself to that service, and must in a spirit of disinterestedness and loyalty, seek

to understand the will of his Lord, and cheerfully

go wherever he may be sent, even though pover-

y and contumely meet him while in the path of

The various departments of the ministry, and the various uppartments of the ministry, and the various spheres of usefulness which are af-forded, should be contemplated by him who is anxious to serve his Lord to the utmost of his ability. The field is the world, and each section

or this wast field presents some special claim to attention. Abroad are thousands of tribes and

ations, who are totally ignorant of the one liv-

ing and true God. At home in a land nomi-

nally Christian we discover large sections of

country, whose inhabitants are deplorably igno-rant of religion. We also find not only churches

varying in intelligence piety and efficiency--but also churches which scarcely pretend to keep

up the worship of God. It is our duty to consider the claims of these

various fields for Christian labor, and not rashly

vanity, ambition, or covetousness.

the intere ts involved.

ccupy.

VOL 1.

BY PURENESS, BYKNOWLEDGE-BY LOVE UNFEIGNED."-ST. PAUL.

ALEPH.

For the Christian Watchman

NUMBER 2.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

In considering this subject the best rule which | In our services we are to conform to the ex-Original Contributions can be given, is to select that field which, under all the creatmetances, offers the greatest pros-have the Gospel statedly preached, we must also pects of usefulness. But one must not be mis-afford opportunity for the brethren to teach, ex-For the Christian Watshman. LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER. taken as to the meaning of this term. Many hort and comfort one another, we must worship seem to imagine that the edification of a church God in addressing him in the humble accents of In my previous letters I have directed your atntion to some general considerations respecting the character, conduct and qualifications of him who would successfully discharge the duties of the Christian ministry, and I have kept in

is but a small matter compared with the conver-ion of sinners. Others seem to consider the time shmost lost, which is spent in preparing the ground for the reception of the precious seed of performed, nor the amount of time which each truth. We must not judge of our usefulness as should take up. It is the business of the church ministers, by the results which attend revivals, to decide this matter. However we must not nor by the frequency with which such seasons allow one to banish another, the prayer must be used on the second s sult in the greatest number of genuine conver- of the brethren, the other services should not be sions, and in the formation of the most efficient allowed to prevent the congregation singing the church the circumstances of the cose being taken praise of God. into account. Eriscoros. It seems to us that at whe present day, the

church is too much inclined to regard the sormon as the one thing needful, the brethren make no For the Christian Watchman. WORSHIP OF THE CHURCH. It is the business of the church to extend the borders of the heavenly kingdom, and to render more complete the authority of the King over each one of all his subjects. To this end the Gospel must be preached to sinners, believers must be more fully instructed in the doctrines worship and consequently the congregation is deprived of the advantage of this sphere of deand precepts of their religion, the Deity must votion

be worshipped-his praises sung and his ordinbe worshipped—his praises sung and his ordin-ances observed. These various services of the barb devenue attention to it church deserve attention. In the truthful record which we possess of the as closely as possible.

history of the primitive church, we learn that the brethren were in the habit of meeting 'ogether to receive instructions from their authorized "Watchman, What of the Night ?"

teachers. These teachers were given by Christ to his Is it not a dark and gloomy period in our Zion? These teachers were given by counts, for the church " for the perfecting of the saints, for the waiting in darkness and are sod ? Have not the Are there not many church members who are whiting in darkness and are said with the body work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." of Christ." Their great aim was the conversion of unbe-lievers, and the edification of the saints. These found slumber, that it seems as though nothing

early preachers seem to have dwelt mainly upon could awsken but the cry "Behold the bridethe great facts of the Gospel, the death of Christ groom cometh, go ye out to meet him." for sinners-the resurrection, as evidence of the Conformity with the spirit and customs of th acceptance of the Redeemer's work,of his ability world, have evoked these dark clouds which to be the constant friend of all his people, and of his second coming to condemn the ungoily and the day. Worldliness can never cause the sun

to gather his people home. These preachers seem also to have scorned the atts of the rhetorician, and to have simed, not arts of the rhetorician, and to have since to be an explored by the second science to touch the heart by unfolding sim. How rare are exhibitions of genuine conse

ply but earnestly the facts on which the Chris-tian religion was based. Duration to the service of Christ! How sel-dom do we find in actual life the character which

ply but carlies if the late of a main sector of the service of Carlst. How settin religion was based. But the Bishop did not monopolize the work of teaching and preaching. The members of the church felt it to be their duty and their privilege to edify, to exhort, and to comfort each and the light shine, and truth go other. God had bestowed upon each some gift which that burneth. May Watchmen lift up their voices

might be employed to the advantage of his bre-thren. One could interpret Scripture, another glorious morning! Gud speed the hour. could exhort to an increase of faith and to a

may be flushed with the hopes of future good, and may riot in scenes of earthly pleasure ; to-tion constitutes a member. Its ramifications are morrow a poisoned arrow may flit across their path, and prove withering to all their joys. And ence extends to all of every rank. The good it uld the wicked see the number of their plea-res infinitely multiplied and extended, still, the monument to the prayers, the faith, the life long

ot that all must pass away would write vanity while the globe, and would seem to be enough while the globe, and would seem to be enough to dim the lustre of all its enchanting scenery. Monnikendam first conceived and established Mutation is legibly written on everything which this gigantic scheme.

the homes of their adoption without longing to get away as soon as possible. Dirt and sentiment are by no means congenial. Where к. For the Christian Watchman. ver you see a Jew-in London or Pekin, Syd-ney or Rome, digging gold in California or plod-The air is delicious, clear as crystal, and every breath is a luxurious and exhilerating draught. ding his weary way over Sahara—he retains the characteristics of his race. The riches of the world, with their concomitant I noticed many strangely dressed children in the streets. These it seems were the members groves, the hills and the mountain beneath. "It of the different orphan asylums, of which there is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, are three. The reason they wear these different dresses is to prevent them from going into gin there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." shops, playhouses, and other places, whose proprieters would be heavily fined for receiving charitable institutions. These are mostly sup-ported by voluntary contributions. They are of all kinds; some attached to different sects; oth-ers open to all. Charity into a pack a sector of the oity, and along the bay, for about half a mile. Here sector model and the bay, for about them. Amsterdam is noted for its numerous ers open to all. Charity is a noble feature in the character of the people. Charles II, is said themselves-a distinction which fortune forbids

A great characteristic of Amsteriation to the mates in the promoneory of material as the promoneory of the second nations I wandered into their quarter. What dirt and foulness met my disgusted vision. A strange race are the Jews. One can grow en-raptured when reading their romantic history and talk of the bringing back of the children of Judah to the land of their fame, but I defy sny man, however sentimental he may be, to enter the theorem of their adoption without longing to

NO. 15 REFORMATION IN ITALY. It is grateful to learn of the progress of reli-gion a pure and undefiled, in a land so interest.

REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M., Editor.

ing from its glorious associations, its unmerited sufferings, the miracles of genius, which it still treasures up, and the relation which it has b to the most powerful system of religion that

The importance of having a wase and effective Committee in the heart of Italy, to receive the funds that may be sent them, find and employ the missionaries, and transmit to the Society full details and reports of their labors, their success es, as well as their trials, in order that its freeds and supporters may know what is doing with their money to advance the Kingdom of Christ in that country, cannot be overstated. It will be the first attempt to organize such a Committee. It is also interesting to learn that while the friends of the cause in foreign lands are inter-

om 15 to 10 cents, 17 to 12-1-2 " qually Cheap. HN HASTINGS. to decide in any one of them, We are to go just where there is opportunity for accomplishing the greatest amount of good. Paucity of population, prejudice against truth, Prince wm.-street. fore existing between this day by imita-ll continue the busi-else of the late firm. LOCKHART, BAIG, feb 27 **VCA.** Troches, haito Fills; ared Lumment, eking, Dil.

peculiarity of manners etc., may all be consider-ed. One is not required to expend his time, talents, and energies, where there is no reasonable prospect of success. Again,one ought candidly to consider his qualifi-

ations for any field of labor to which he may be attracted whether at home or abroad. The innumershle fields for ministerial labor differ materially from each other, and gifts which would be well em ployed in one place, are useless in another. At home what a diversity of means, education and intelligence; abroad, how various are the religi-ons, civilizitions, and national characteristics of the peoples. One man is suited to missionary, another to pastoral work ; one to labor in destitute sections, another to build up weak churches, another to give increased influence to those which are already in a condition of comparitive efficiency. The servant Christ should understand his

own capabilities, and if he feel himself to be positively unfit for a situation to which he may be invited, he should seek some other sphere of Many a man has wasted his life, because

either through self ignorance, solicitation, or self interest he has been induced to accept of a situation for which he is disqualified. Some can not bring themselves down to an il'iterate congregation, others may be in a position where the mass of harders may be superior in education and intelligence to the minister himself. Man-ners, habits, and dispositions, which would be ofensive in one community, would be very pleasing in another. A minister should consider his qualifications for any field to which he may be invited.

Again, however inviting a field may appear, however well one may be satisfied of his ability to fill the situtation, unless the church whom he proposes to labor cheerfully accept him, let him not accept a call.' In some cases indeed one may clearly see that any opposition to him arises from a slight preference of another, or a slight prejudice against himself, and that by the exercise of kindness, and a faith ful discharge of duty, these difficulties may be

SA"FETY A FILM BB

and h

nore scruj formance of duty with g power and effect. Each member cultivated the gift which he possessed and brought his inter DIVINE AND HUMAN THOUGHTS.

pretation, his Doctrine, his exhortation. or his word of consolation as an offering to the community. Thus these talents were consinually em-ployed. Each member could find something to do for his Master and his brethren ; the church esteemed as the highest good-as the chief received all the good that its individual mem. glory of man. Attracted by the splendors of

bers were capable of imparting; the bethren were instructed in religious truth, incited to the the glittering robes of worms, men have paid to performance of duty, comforted in all their trials, their fellow men that homage, which was due amd united together by the purest and strongest only to the Creator of all things. Those even who seem to despise the elevation of others, and

It was not until " the first love" had waxed would gladly pluck from their heads the last cold that the bre hren relinquished to the Bis-hop the performance of services which had once deeply the love of wealth is implanted within been a source of delight and of profit to the them to obtain. Surely the love of money is the

The church also in its services did not omit root of all evil. It sways, by the touch of its prayer to the Deity for those blessings which he hand, the votaries of earth, it warps the decisions ad promised to bestow in answer to the united of Jurists, and urges the political demagogue to

had promised to bestow in answer to the united requests of his people. There were some peculiarities in the prayers of the primitive brethren. We learn that they agreed together as touching the request which they made. He who led in prayer whether the pastor or the private member was simply the mouth piece of the assembly. He presented the by him as nothing on the day of his death. wants of the community, and at each petition each member from his heart could say Amen. They failed to procurs a release from the pit, or to soften for a moment the anguish of his We also learn that they actually believed that soul smidst the infernal fires. He was rich, but their petitions would be heard. No matter how he had not the true riches of the kingdom ; and dark were appearances, they still met and prayed believing that God would comply with their re-him. The beggardied, and, though vailed in poverquests. They did not utter expositions, nor re-peat a confession of faith, nor recite a catalogue paradise of God. His earthly sun set in darkof blessings, or sins, nor repeat a series of peti-tions for gifts which they know to be desirable. light dawned and brightened upon his soul ; it They know just what they wanted they appread was the light of heaven. A flood of uncreated ated the work of the desired favors, they belie- glory shone upon his pathway to the akies, and

ved hat God in answer to their prayers would opened before him the meridian splendors of grant them, if he could do so consistently, and eternal day.

praises of God. In this species of divine worship all united, speaking to themselves in psalms and their lasts. They look upon Christ as a "root hymns, and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in their hearts to the Lord. They did not consider that this service could be perform-eross is regarded as entirely incompatible with The discharge of duty, these difficulties may be overcome. But when one accepts a cell from a mere majority, where then is a deep seated dis-hear in bymning the prises of his God and Deep lew bo can cheerfully and unanimously ac cept his services.

m St

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poor."

ded for, and the former are treated, when dis-covered, to a pleasant residence in an institution tomb is in sight, wandered along the opposite where they soon learn to be more careful when they wish to imbibe. The noblest society of the kind in the world has its head-quarters at Amsterdam. It has two hundred Public wesl." Its object is the improvement and history. By the base of Vesuvius is Pompei, a instruction of the lower classes :- 1st, By pro- perpetual and intelligible commentary to the moting the education of the young ; improving Epistle to the Romans.

to adults by popular writings, public lectures, and this bay. His eye rested on all these objects

The air is delicious, clear as crystal, and every seems invested with new glory, and sheds pe culiar splendor on the waters, the plains, the

For days after our arrival in Naples, we al most live in the Villa Reale, a magnificent park. to have predicted the downfall of the project Louis' who promenade in the Villa, or listen to tonsve predicted the downfall of the project Louis XIV. once formed for the destruction of this ha-ted city, " for," said he, "I am of opinion that Providence will preserve Amsterdam, if it were only for the great charity they have for the which are awakened by the surrounding objects. We thus of the transformation of the surveying the glorious bay, which are awakened by the surrounding objects. We think of that mysterious people who long be fore the Seven Hills were peopled, tunnelled dranken man, or one really an object of pity is not to be seen. The latter are carefully provi-ded for, and the former are treated, when dis-experd to a phenerity described. Use a the set of Sorrento, and saw the beauties which he so coast of Baiae, and derived inspiration from na-

The monstrous Tiberias, the more monstrou

books ; establishing Sunday Schools ; But true religion has also its associations to providing for the children after they have left render still more interesting the scenes which school; establishing book societies and libraries we survey. The ship which carried Paul, the for the poor. 2nd, By extending information heroic apostle of the Gentiles, came through the institution of banks for saving. 3rd, By the beauty and grandeur; his knees pressed this distribution of public rewards to the industrious soil as he besought the Almighly God to conand virtuous among the poorer classes; bestow-ing medals on such as have preserved the lives from Misenum all around to Sorrento, then one of others by risking their own ; publicly thank- vast scene of idolatry, revelry, and vice. The

friends of the cause in foreign lands are interesting themselves in the welfare of this country important reforms are also taking place through the agency of the government. In Naples important decrees have been recently issued which abridge the privileges of the clergy, dissolve the abridge the privileges of the conflicts. The "Methodist." (N. Y.) gives the following

greater number of the conflicts.
The "Methodist." (N. Y.) gives the following summary of the most important of the decrees recently issued at Naples, respect ag the Church.
The concordat of 1818 between the Holy See and the Government of the Two Sicilies is abolished, together with all the ordinances that systematically established the elerical jurisdiction over all the civil institutions.
"The exceptional privileges of the elergy are abolished. Civil and political rights are common to all Catholies. In ceclesiastical causes, appeals to the Sovereign Postiff are maintained on condition of his allowing these causes to be pried by provinces themselves.
"The recourse of abuse(complaint lodged) against the exceeption of some that by their public ultity have rendered themselves deserving.
"The convents of both sextes are dissolved, with the exception of some that by their public ultity have rendered themselves.
"An ecclesiastical fund is created. The revenues, after paying the charges imposed by the founders, and pensions to individuals of the suppressed orders or institutions, will be camployed for assisting necessitous clergymen, and for promoting popular and technical instruction.
"Bishops and ecclesiastics aposinted by them are deprived of all exclassive appressions.

"Bishops and eccleanatics apoints: by them are deprived of all exclusive and arb trary inter-ference with the temporal adminitration of cha-ritable works, convents, houses of r uge, broa-therhoods, and other lay institutions, now re-turning under the control of the contain law,"

CHURCH RATES.

The House of Commons has once nore voted in favour of the abolition of Church rates by 280, against 266. The London Patrict

by 280, against 266. The London Patrict makes the following remarks on this vote :---"The debate and division was perhaps the most important that has ever taken place on the subject. First of all, there was the follest House that ever divided on the question-five hundred and fifty-one, including tellers ; we believe that on no previous Church-Rate debate have more than five hundred members been present. This was felt to be a great party division, on which the strength of both sides of the House would be pretty well tested, and on which the contenion and influence of the Liberal party greatly de-pended. The Conservative whippers in made the most streauous endesvore, and many of their party who have hitherto refused to be

onsequently they plead earne aly, perseveringly, Yet tool-hardy mortals, regardless alike of the Ind hopefully. The brethren injtheir meetings also sung the God's word, will waste in profusion, the blessings