

ABLE RESPONSIBLE
TIGHT BINDING
RELIEU TROP RIGIDE

INTER-1861.
THE MILLION
form his friend,
New Brunswick
and the United
States, in Pilot, Beaver
Broad Cloths and
LASKERS,
Coburns, Lustris,
and Cotton Flies
Square Shawls and
Hats, and Bonnet
Flowers, Sewed Mus-
lins, Ruches, Blouses,
Gauze, Polka
Scarfs, Berlin and
and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Gingham, and Sheetings,
and Trunks and Dress-
ing Cases, and Velvets,
Cullors, Toweling,
Collars and Bosoms,
Caps, Haberdash-
ery, and every thing
received from the
LONDON, DOLLING,
TOLLING BAGS,
Retailly called to the
LONDON, consisting of
and Business
and all well up under
Cutter
Mohair, Pilot and
JACKETS Red and
Striped SHIRTS,
made to order,
2, King Street,
Frederick, N. B.,
NOVA SCOTIA.
LYON NEALIS.

The Christian Watchman

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Original Contributions

LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

Dear Young Brother—

In my last letter I directed your attention to some important considerations to be made previously to deciding on a field of labor. I shall now address to you some reflections on the pastoral connection. When, after mature reflection, a pastoral charge has been accepted, the relation thus formed ought to be a permanent thing to be permanent. Other things being equal, the usefulness of a minister will increase with the duration of his connection with any particular church. This is required to enable him to establish a perfect understanding with his people. As years roll on he grows in their affections, and acquires more of their respect. They become acquainted with his character, style of preaching, and cease to criticize any little imperfections in his manners, or his sermons. The young who grow up under his ministry learn to cherish his respect and affection for him, which under other circumstances they could not possibly feel; and will be far more likely to bear and heed his words than those of a comparative stranger.

The evils of frequent changes are palpable. The minister cannot be capable of taking that interest in strangers, which he had felt for the church with whose members he was intimately acquainted—many of whom perhaps he had led into the baptismal waters. Each change will be found to weaken the tie which binds him to the church over which he presides, until at length he ceases to take any special interest in its welfare. But the evils to the church are still greater. They cannot be expected to have any very warm attachment to a stranger. His influence becomes merely official. They listen to his sermons with a cold and critical spirit, and are very indifferent about his pastoral admonitions. Very often too when a pastor leaves his former charge, the church finds great difficulty in deciding upon or gaining to its service a suitable man, and in consequence is left for weeks or months without a minister. Evidently the relation between pastor and people was designed to be permanent, and those churches are in the most prosperous condition, which succeed in retaining for successive years pastors in whom they may place confidence.

It must be allowed that the permanency of the pastoral connection cannot be maintained without effort on the part of the minister. He must study more diligently than if he designed to hold his office only for a season. He who neglects his study will, if pastor of an intelligent people, soon discover that his sermons fail to keep attention, and excite interest. He must also dispel those dreams of situations of greater influence, in which they may occupy a more commanding position. He must come to the conclusion that the field which he occupies can exhaust all his energies. He must also guard against an idea which they can be somewhat apt to cherish, that while they can do anything for a more eligible field—their people are under obligation to retain their services so long as they may choose to remain. It will also be borne in mind, that they have the same liberty to dismiss him when dissatisfied, as he has to leave them, when he wishes to occupy some other field of labor.

No hindering factor however can be allowed in reference to the permanency of the pastoral connection. When one discovers that he has over-rated his ability to maintain himself in a position which he has decided to occupy, and that he can no longer discharge the duties of the station with efficiency; or when he finds that the necessary toil of the situation exceeds his physical strength, and is inducing sickness, or when he finds that from any cause his usefulness in that particular place has become materially impaired, and that another would accomplish more good than he, then let him even though at a sacrifice of feeling and interest retire from the field.

Nor should a pastor remain over a church when a large majority have become discontented with him. Why should the church be driven to schism on his account. He does wrong if he remains in his position merely through the vote of a majority; the duty wrong also if he stoop to be pleased to be retained in his office. His usefulness is well nigh gone when he descends from the dignity of an ambassador of Christ to plead with his people to retain his service, not for the good he can do, but for his own necessities. Every minister of Christ should always consider the cause of Christ as of infinitely greater importance than his own interests.

Rather suffer injury and wrong than be the means of rending a church of God.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

members, the greatness of its privileges, the perpetuity of its duration, the extent of its power, and the further proclaimed the terms of admission to its honors and rewards, and also explained the nature, character, and office of its King; many of the people gladly believed, cheerfully accepted the glad tidings, and cordially submitted to the claims of the Redeemer.

When they thus believed they did not hesitate to acknowledge their admission to the kingdom in the appropriate way. They publicly professed their faith, and were made members of the invisible kingdom.

Not only men, but women also were baptized in the presence of their fellow countrymen. They thus in this most expressive and significant ordinance exhibited their faith in the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and their profession of a death unto sin and a life unto righteousness. We learn from the account given above the duty of believers to propagate the religion of Christ by their own personal exertions. We are so apt at the present day to place upon ordained ministers the responsibility of presenting to the hearts and consciences of unbelievers the claims of the Redeemer. But every believer has a duty to perform in this respect. The sense of this transformed the scattered fugitives from Jerusalem, into zealous and effective missionaries.

We brethren, learn from this account that believers only are entitled to baptism. Respecting those who were baptized on this occasion we remark, they believed the doctrine, which Philip taught, and are specified as adults.

RECOLLECTIONS OF NAPLES.

For the Christian Watchman.

The appearance of Naples when seen from the acclivity whose summit is crowned by the castle of St. Elmo—and stretching in a semicircular form along the margin of the bay, the clustered houses, the castles, churches, and palaces, all appear to great advantage. Most of the streets of Naples are narrow, dirty, and imperfectly paved, but the main thoroughfares—the Strada Nuova and the Strada Toledo, are broad and well paved. Those streets with the Villa Reale and the Luogo Castellare, are the favorite promenades of the inhabitants, and in them we discover much of what is novel or interesting in the character, disposition and condition of the Neapolitans. Higher we turn whenever, for the time animated with the external beauties of art and nature, and continually find something amusing if not instructive.

We will take a look through the Strada Nuova when the heat of the sun has abated, and the coolness of the atmosphere has invited the inhabitants to make their customary appearance. The street is thronged and we meet with many representatives of every class of society in Naples. The noble and his lady reclining indolently in their magnificent chariot; the haughty officer mounted on his spirited steed; the solitary Bishop looking out benignly from his luxurious carriage; are the first to attract the notice of the visitor.

We notice that the gentlemen are all remarkably good looking, and the ladies all remarkably well dressed. Amidst the crowds of merchants and citizens who are moving leisurely along, we notice many a poor half naked wretch, whose apparel consists of a pair of cotton drawers, and a red woolen cap. These disgusting creatures are not in search of alms or recreation, but are collecting the cigar stumps which are thrown away by the smokers. Our attention is excited by the number of priests and soldiers who compose a large portion of the multitude. There is said to be no less than five thousand ecclesiastics in Naples. The peculiarity and variety of their costume perhaps make them appear more numerous than they actually are. All these multitudes are chatting and laughing, and seem to be thoughtful or care-worn, and, judged by outward appearances, Naples must be the gayest city in the world.

We turn away from observing the people themselves and seek to discover their occupations. In a city like Naples we find many of the trades and pursuits which are common to every city, but there are some peculiar occupations, and some of those with which we were acquainted, are carried on in a peculiar way. The shops along the Strada Nuova, are little museums. Here are displayed ornaments in cameo, and lava, white, brown, and black; many of these ornaments are of great beauty and of exquisite workmanship, and represent some of those paintings or statues which are treasured up in the Royal museum. Here also are cheap but accurate paintings of the city and its environs, taken from different points of view. None of these articles make any secret of their business, and it is very interesting to watch them at work, especially the Cameo workers. A Conch shell is taken and sawn up into pieces, of the size required by the artist, who then with a sharp instrument cuts out of the white surface layer of the shell the figure designed, leaving for a back ground the semi-transparent portion of the shell. As we pass along this street on our way to the Largo Castellare we pause to look at the shops

THE KINGDOM—ITS SUBJECTS AND EXERCISE.

THE METROPOLIS.

A NOVA SCOTIAN IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE VOYAGE.

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