

a slave-dealer when only eight years old, studied theology, and published several sermons and poems. Lastly, Ignatius Sancho and Gustavus Vasa distinguished themselves as literary characters in this country. Accordingly, the physical organization of the African negro by no means offers any insurmountable obstacles to his intellectual improvement—not that we would pretend to define the exact height to which he might attain, for we know that the intellectual qualities of all nations of Europe differ extremely, and that there is even among them a scale of gradation which it might seem invidious to describe. In the whole History of Man, there is no chapter so humiliating, none, certainly, more appalling, than that which records the infamous and blood-stained atrocities that have arisen from the slave-trade, which inhuman traffic appears to have been first adopted by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch, then in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the English. Happily we live in an age in which the cause of humanity at length begins to triumph over the tyranny of political interest, for all parties of the state have now agreed that reason, justice, and religion, alike impudently demand the abolition of negro slavery; and the only doubt or difficulty that remains, respects the mode in which the emancipation of the present slaves should be effected most judiciously for their happiness, and for the peace and security of those who have been their proprietors. Into this perplexing subject of discussion it would not become us to enter; but we despair not of a time when the interior of the vast continent of Africa will be fully explored, and when the poor African will be able to sit down by his domestic fire-side, surrounded by as many comforts as cheer the hearth of the Scottish cottager.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW.

A Treatise on Baptism, and Reply to Mr. Elder's letters on Infant Baptism, by Rev. E. A. Crawley, A. M., pages 197. Halifax, 1835; price 3s.

The Christian world is so much divided on this subject, and so many books have been published thereon, that we should think men would tire in agitating the question any farther, seeing the numerous writers that have appeared, have failed alike in producing any thing new, or in effecting any change of public sentiment, while both Baptists and Pædo-Baptists believe, as they now do, that their respective usages in administering baptism are founded in Scripture warrant, or precedent, it is not likely that either will make any important impression on the minds of their opponents. Mr. Elder, however, is an exception to this rule. After all, we should think that the peculiar opinions entertained on this subject, are infinitely more at variance in name than in spirit—for while Baptists deny that Infants are entitled to, or in any degree benefited by Baptism, they are no less careful than their Pædo-Baptist brethren to bring their children up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; on the other hand, the Pædo-Baptists generally require of the candidate for communion, the same profession of Faith in Christ, and as high a degree of christian attainments as the Baptists do,—and moreover, they are reminded on this occasion, by parents, sponsors, and sessions, of their having been dedicated to the Lord by Baptism in infancy, and of their having, through their representatives, promised to belong to the Lord, and to him only. So far, we should think

they are not so much at variance in spirit, as their respective leaders would make us believe.

As to their respective theories of immersion, and sprinkling, nearly all well-informed laymen begin to look upon any peculiarity in the mode as unimportant; and a general belief is getting abroad, that Clergymen who urge either mode on the practise of christians to the exclusion of the other, are captious sticklers for antiquated and untenable dogmas, behind the age in general knowledge, and deficient in christian charity.

Many writers on this subject have tarnished their pages and profession, by indulging in giving vent to angry feelings, and abusive language; we feel pleased, however, to remark, that Mr. Crawley, in the work under review, has communicated his sentiments in clear and perspicuous language, and in such a spirit of christian feeling as does him much credit. While much of the work is only a reiteration of what has been again, and again, urged on the attention of Christians, there are many parts of it rendered interesting by the ingenious method of investigation which he has adopted, and the research he has made into the writings of the fathers. To those who are little acquainted with this fertile subject of controversy, we would recommend a perusal of both Elder's and Crawley's Pamphlets, as containing a tolerably clear view of both sides of the question.

We have only room for the following extract:

"3. Baptism being thus appointed as a sign of Salvation, it is of course to be expected that there shall be some analogy or resemblance between the sign and the thing signified; accordingly scripture shews such a resemblance subsisting in two main points, first in respect to the cleansing effect of water, which resembles, and therefore represents or signifies, the cleansing influence of the spirit on the heart; and secondly in respect to the mode of baptism which is an immersion or burial in the water; and is therefore analogous to that spiritual change of character obtained through faith in Christ, which as Prof. Neander expresses it, is a merging of the whole man into a new spirit and life.

"The first of these points of resemblance between baptism as the outward sign, and the inward grace it signifies, is noticed in such passages as this, Acts xxii. 16. 'Arise and be baptised and wash away thy sins.'

"The second point of resemblance, above named, has already been sufficiently adverted to, in discussing the import of Rom. vi. 3, 4. and Col ii. 12.

"4. From what is now said, it plainly follows, that infant baptism, and sprinkling or pouring, wholly divert the sacred ordinance of baptism from its original design, and defeat the purpose of the Saviour. For first, sprinkling or pouring destroys the resemblance which the Saviour intended between the outward sign and the thing signified: there is no resemblance between a little water sprinkled, and the merging of the whole man into a new spirit and life; there is none to that complete purifying change which those undergo who are washed and sanctified by the spirit.

"Secondly, baptism was intended as a solemn act whereby Christians should personally avow their faith in the Redeemer.—It was consequently, never designed for Infants. It cannot apply to their condition. When administered to them, therefore, it is a desecration of the ordinance; and although the Lord, in his mercy bears with the ignorance or mistake of those who do so, yet we cannot believe that He approves the act. Mr. Elder in Letter ix. at some length labours to shew the benefits derived from infant baptism! These are all purely imaginary; an ingenious fancy might write a volume in the same style; what he there says is unsustained by a single passage in God's word; just in the same way they reasoned about the introduction of all the errors that at length effaced the Christian character of what was called the Church of Christ, until it became in fact Anti-christ. Just so the Romanists now reason about such of those ancient errors as they retain. The principle itself

which will lead a man to establish, by merely human fancy (for it is uncalculated reason) what is unsustained by revelation, and indeed opposed to it, if carried out, would be subversive of all truth.

"It ought then, to be enough for a sincere christian to know that infant Baptism is not found in the word of God, to induce him to abandon it. To practise it, is plainly to be guilty of 'adding to the things' written in the book of Divine Revelation, and although pardonable, as before said, from ignorance or mistake in those that thus practise, it cannot be right.

"While we say this, however, it requires very little discernment to perceive that we must not expect a specific divine warrant for every trifling matter. To add a rite like infant baptism to the pure and simple model which Christ left for his Church is surely a serious matter to do without warrant; it is not a trifling matter. In ancient days they added milk and honey to baptism; then gave the Lord's Supper to infants, then, they held up the bread and wine to be surveyed, as Mosheim says, with a sort of religious respect; then—they adored them!"

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	4d a 4½d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Qtl.	12s 6d a 14s
EGGS per doz.	5d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	none
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s a 22s 6d
No. 2.	10s a 12s 6d
MUTTON per lb.	4d. a 5d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.	1s 9d a 2s
PORK per hbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
VEAL "	2 1-2 a 3d
WHEAT per bush.	6s 3d a 7s.

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

**150** BAGS NAVY BREAD, 50 bbls RYE FLOUR, 50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. b-w GEORGE SMITH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each.

Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, about to leave the Province, for a few months, has left in the hands of Mr. John Patterson, his Accounts and notes of hand, with full authority to collect and sue for the same.

THOMAS D. UNDERWOOD.

July 15th.

b-w

D. SPENCE,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has commenced business in the above line, in a room below the Bee Office, where, or at the said Office, BOOKS will be received for binding according to order. [June 29, 1835]

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner PHOENIX, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

The HOUSE and STORE adjoining Mr. John Yorston. For particulars, apply to William Kitchin or William Brownrig. Pictou, July 8, 1835.