

the cut, and it fell right across my snug house and smashed it to the earth. To make sure I had told all to leave the house so no one was killed, in about an hour dark night set in with a pouring rain. Oh what a scene of wreck and desolation. But we were cared for by kind neighbours, one took us and the babe, another took the three boys—and thus we lived one miserable month, when we moved into our house re-erected.

We have it now much larger and better finished, but we cannot replace what was lost which you may well guess was not a little.

Now I wish to tell you that this is by all means the most healthy and beautiful climate I have ever yet found. We have been here over eight months and have not seen snow, except on the snow-capped mountains which are in view from the township, vegetables grow all winter, we have raised one growth of garden peas, and the second are now poked. We planted potatoes in the spring and in three months later planted again, and they will be equally good. The summers are warm but never too hot, we seldom have more than a week without a shower, but there is not too much rain.

I preach every Sabbath in the office of the chief Surveyor and all the people in the township on this side the lake save one attend. I hope some good is done, there is good attention. I also hold Sabbath school in my own house and on Thursday evenings have a singing class. We have a mail once in four months by steamer from Dunedin, and not oftener, except some one comes overland from Queenstown, a gold field on the other side of the mountain ranges.

A. PORTER.

For the Christian Messenger. DONATION VISIT.

Dear Editor,—I wish to acknowledge the kindness of my church and congregation, who made us a donation visit on the 19th ult., of \$54 in cash, and useful articles. Short addresses were made by Revs. J. Rowe, I. Wallace, deacons E. Rose, H. Rose, D. Hubbert, and the waiter.

Also the church and friends of the Tusket Lake Church, met on New Year's evening at the house of dea. Jacob Gavel, and a gift of \$22 was presented to me. After which addresses were given by deacons, A. L. Lent, Jacob Gavel, and myself. May the Lord bless the donors.

W. L. PARKER. Chegggin, Yarmouth, } Jan 12th, 1872.

Religious Intelligence.

(From the Macedonian, January 1872.)

BIBLE WOMEN IN BURMAH.—Three Bible women were sustained last year, chiefly in Rangoon, by funds raised partly by ladies in America and partly by ladies and others in Rangoon. A fourth was sustained part of the year. They visited the sick, and labored for their country-women as they had opportunity, and frequently also presented the truth to the other sex. They were generally well received.

Some of the persons visited by the Bible women in Rangoon, when they heard the gospel explained, said, "The ancestral religion has been long established; but this, we only now have heard of. Nevertheless if it is true it is very good; for according to our books, every man must bear his own sin, and there is no forgiveness; while according to your doctrine, forgiveness and salvation may be had through Jesus Christ."

BURMAH.—September 7, there were ten candidates for baptism before the church at Maulmain. September 4, seven were baptized at K'mahwet.

RANGOON.—We learn that Dr. Binney's work on Theology, in Karen, is through the press, and a work on Preaching and Pastoral Duties will soon be completed. These text-books, long needed, will be an important aid to the students in the Seminary.

Mr. Cushing reports that the printing of the Gospel by Matthew in the Shan language is commenced. Mr. Cushing also prepared an arithmetic in Shan, and a grammar of the language.

CHINA.—Mr. Jenkins sends a very interesting letter, dated September 4th, giving an account of the Christian experience and baptism of a man sixty-five years of age; also of the sickness and death of a young man, who gave good evidence that he was a child of God.

Mr. Goddard writes from Ningpo, September 22, that he baptized an intelligent man, the head of a family, September 3, and, a fortnight later, three females at Siwu. The work makes evident though slow progress."

INDIA.—The Telogoos.—Ranapatam.—Nine were baptized at Ranapatam, October 1. Mr. Timpany says, "We are living here in the midst of a constant revival, and the work it brings is not small."

The seminary is approaching completion. ONGOLE.—Messrs. Clough and McLaurin visited fifteen villages during a recent tour, and baptized 44 candidates. The cholera has visited the school at Ongole now numbering 65 or 70 students, and two have died.

Under date of October 14, Mr. Clough remarks that up to that date, since January 1, he had baptized 318. "And before another New Year's day," he says, "we expect that number to be increased by the coming of hundreds of others. Our work was never more prosperous. . . . Before a class of preachers can be properly educated, your mission here will, God willing, number 10,000 baptized Christians, and as many more nominal ones."

PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.

A letter from the Rev. W. J. Knapp the Baptist Missionary in Spain, published in the Christian Era, gives some items of much interest respecting the spiritual work now going on there:—

I hope in a few days to be somewhat relieved of my cares. Two Presbyterians who have been working in Spain for two years have come out as Baptists, and will go forward in baptism on the 15th or shortly after. From that date (baptism) they enter our work. One is a Spanish Jew, born in North Africa and educated in England. He will soon be married to an English young lady now living in Jerez (Sherry) in the South of Spain. She will take charge of the female department of schools and visiting women. When they are married I have promised them \$700 per year—500 to the man and 200 to his wife. Will not one of your churches take up this burthen and respond for the salary of Mr. and Mrs. Benollet?

The other convert to primitive views is a Scotch Presbyterian who came to the work in Spain in 1869. He was formerly employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Albania, and speaks Turkish and Albanian as well as Spanish and English. He will be married in a few days to a young Spanish lady of the Province of Salamanca. They will go to Alicante, to superintend the work and pastor there.

These valuable accessions will be a great relief to me. You in America doubtless think that with the three native pastors, one evangelist, and half a dozen other inferior laborers whom I now have under my direction in various parts of Spain, that I have only to give orders and it is done. But, alas, my soldiers don't obey, put it off, forget it, or let it alone, so that the more natives one has here under one foreigner, the greater the danger of anarchy. The foreign aids, accustomed from childhood to order, may be expected to forward my plans, and not confound them as is now too often the case.

The Presbyterians in Great Britain and Ireland are working nobly for Spain. They are shrewd enough to see that all Spain is busy reading her Bible, now is the time to lay the foundations of their churches. They have bought a Catholic church in Seville for \$25,000, and have contributed the same sum to the erection of a chapel in Madrid. They see the great fact that the church form will largely depend on appearances. It is so in America and I believe everywhere else. Scores of priests are to-day secret believers, but do not see security in the work. It is too poor, too shabby, for these gentlemen of cathedrals. You say they are cowards. Yes, but how many pastors in America leave a \$5,000 church for a \$1,000 one? I knew one such, and I am proud to say he was my father, but he is gone, and with him that generation of self-denying pastors. It is a year since I began Baptist work in Spain, and to-day we have three churches, with an aggregate of 122 members. It is small, you say, but remember it is in Spain.

If we had a 30,000 dollar temple in Madrid I would guarantee you 500 members here alone in a year. We shall never do anything as it is, but sow and in a few years have to leave it, to those who are wealthier or more energetic. I do what I can, but the work now is largely a question of money.

It is astounding to see the number of people in Spain who have the Bible and who study it. There is scarcely a hamlet in the country where the colporteurs have not penetrated.

Spain does nothing by halves. If she submitted to the Papal dominion for 1200 years, she did so heart and soul. I like her all the better for that. I hate a people without convictions. France never had any. Spain to-day, I said above, is busy studying her Bible. She has not yet made up her mind whether she will accept it or not. We who know her are glad to wait for her. If there are a score of political parties and a half score of religious ones, it simply means that Spain is closeted preparing her manifesto.

If at last she goes for the gospel she will

make old Europe quake with her ancient war-cry: *Santiago y cierra, Espana*. If she decided on the other hand to close "the Book," she'll make the grimmest Apollyon the prophets ever visioned. There's a mystery about her. She will yet work it out. She discovered America and she will one day discover herself.

MILTON, YARMOUTH, Jan. 10, 1872.—The good work in Milton still continues. I expect to baptise several more shortly. God has wondrously blessed my poor labors here. For six sabbaths in succession I baptized rejoicing converts. We organized the new church with 46 members. It now numbers 83. For the present however I have suspended extra services here and commenced at Arcadia, a pleasant and prosperous little village about 3 miles from Yarmouth.

A great blessing is already enjoyed, 6 were received for baptism last Saturday, but in consequence of the storm their baptism has been deferred till next Lord's day. The gracious work is going on gloriously. Many promising young people are giving themselves to Christ and the church. A large number will be baptised next sabbath if all be well, and the new church there is being greatly enlarged and strengthened. J. W.

CANARD, CORNWALLIS.—One of our ministering brethren informs us that the Baptists and Presbyterians held united meetings here last week, adding "The meetings are solemn, and I hope we may have some good report to make of ourselves before long."

Under Arab domination the Universities of Spain were renowned, and drew students from all parts of Europe. Now, more than three fourths of the people can neither read nor write.

A Syrian Protestant has set up a steam flouring mill at Acre, near Mount Carmel, and is grinding wheat for the whole population of Galilee and along the coast. An Armenian Protestant has a saw-mill near the mouth of the Orontes. A Protestant in Beirut is largely engaged in introducing kerosene oil and lamps from the United States, which are superseding the use of olive oil for light.

UGLINESS LEADING A WOMAN TO BECOME A CHRISTIAN.—My friend, Dr. Badington, told me [Rev. D. Newton] that a young woman came to see him once about joining his church. He asked her what made her first think of wanting to be a Christian. She said it was because she found she was growing so ugly. She looked in the glass one day when she was very angry, and was fairly frightened to see how ugly she looked. She found that the bad tempers that she was giving way to were making ugly marks upon her face. She was afraid to think what this would grow to, by and by. This led her to think what a dreadful thing sin must be. Then she prayed to Jesus to take away her sin, and make her a Christian. This young woman was right. What she said was true. There is nothing that will help to make us look ugly sooner than giving way to bad temper.

Dominion & Foreign News.

The following is the statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st December, 1871:—

Table with columns: REVENUE, Customs, Excise, Post Office, Public Works, Bill Stamps, Miscellaneous, Total, and Expenditure.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR occurred at the Waverly House, on Friday last, which might have resulted far more seriously than it did. Mr. Samuel Isaacs, said to be a Jew, and Mr. John F. Whitman civil engineer were taking supper at the same table, some remarks were being made by the latter, who was under the influence of liquor, respecting Mr. I's nationality which he regarded as insulting, he took out a pistol and fired three shots neither of which hit Mr. W. As they were struggling together the friends interfered and separated them. Isaacs was taken into custody by the Police and will probably be committed for trial.

DISGRACEFUL.—We learn from the Visitor that little boys, eleven and twelve years of age, are occasionally found drunk in the streets of St. John. Some demon in human form furnishes the liquor. Is there no law to punish such vile offenders?

St. John papers report that parties are negotiating in that city for the building of a suitable steamer to ply between New Glasgow, Antigonish and Sydney.

UNITED STATES.

Political excitement continues in New Orleans; the difficulties between the two factions seem no nearer adjustment. The Governor has appointed Longstreet Major-General and on Monday last called out all the city Militia.

On Tuesday, Weelard Warmouth, Member of the House, was fatally shot there while interfering in the arrest of another member, an adherent of Speaker Carter, by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The President has refused to proclaim martial law in New Orleans.

General Halleck died at Louisville on Tuesday night.

O. P. Purcher has been chosen President of the Erie Railway in place of James Fisk. The Grand Jury of Court of General Sessions on Friday sent a document to Judge Bedford stating that they had examined fraud cases, involving over fifteen millions of dollars of public money of New York City and county.

Saturday was the most exciting day in New Orleans since the beginning of the struggle. General Emory ordered out the United States troops. On Sunday all was quiet. Carter informed General Emory he intended to take forcible possession of the State House on Monday.

General Cochran, Republican, is acting Mayor of New York, and it is said that Mayor Hall has gone to visit Sweeney at St. Catharines, Canada.

An Albany letter states that Tweed has notified his friends there that he is not going to claim his seat in the Senate.

The New York Yacht Club is making preparations for a cruise to Russia next summer by invitation of the Grand Duke.

James Fisk, the elder, has gone crazy over the assassination of his son. He was formerly insane.

Gen. Sherman has been cordially entertained by the King and officials of Spain.

It is said that Stokes will be arraigned next week for the murder of Fisk. Rumors are current that Erie railway officials have pledged large sums of money to ensure his conviction.

Chevalier De Lanza Labo was received on Friday as Portuguese Minister to the United States.

The Grand Duke Alexis has gone on a buffalo hunt with General Sheridan, attended by one thousand Indians under the lead of "Spotted Tail."

There was a rumor in New York that the 9th Regiment of which James Fisk was colonel intended to attack the Tombs where Stokes was confined for the purpose of taking him out and lynching him. In consequence of this, Superintendent Kelso ordered 300 policemen to the Tombs, and took command himself; but his services were not required.

On the post mortem examination the ball which inflicted the fatal wound was found about 22 inches from the point of entrance. Fisk's brain weighed 58 oz.

There was an imposing funeral procession in New York. It passed to the New Haven station, where the remains were placed on board the train for Brattleboro, the former residence of Fisk. There was a great crowd present at the funeral, including a delegation of the Ninth Regiment of New York, Directors of the Erie Railway, and friends from New York. The funeral services were held in the Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins and the Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment participating. There was no military display, and the exercises generally were unostentatious.

Several saw mills and lumber yards on First Avenue New York were burned on Sunday morning. Loss estimated at \$250,000. Another fire occurred in the Card Factory and Patent Sponging Co's works, Wooster Street. Over \$100,000 worth of property destroyed—covered by insurance to the extent of \$50,000.

A bill is to be presented in Congress to establish a Bureau of Immigration in New York, and an Immigrant Court for the adjustment of claims of immigrants against common carriers; and also a complete code for the protection of immigrants on board ship and in transit both in New York city and on railways.

The Grand Jury brought in an indictment against E. S. Stokes, as the murderer of Jas. Fisk, Jr., and he was to be arraigned yesterday.

Coroner Young denies that he refused to give up Fisk's diamonds and jewelry, valued at \$11,000; but holds them subject to the order of his widow.

The N. Y. "Sun" states that the hotel where Fisk died has presented a bill for \$2,500 for the use of the room in which he expired.

Gold 83. Exchange 9 1/2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday the 8th Inst., a resolution was adopted that the mail service between England and the United States would be improved if the carrying of American mails was restored to the Cunard line, and requesting the United States Consul to communicate the resolution to the Post Master General at Washington.

Lord Stanley, in an address to the Liverpool Working men, said that the old liberal programme was exhausted. He expected

in future that Conservatism would predominate in all new questions.

Admiral Inglefield, the recently appointed attache of the British Legation at Washington, has sailed for New York.

Viscount Parker has been declared a bankrupt.

Mr. Millbank, M. P., in an address to his constituents at York, denounced the public course of Sir Charles Dilke. He promised to call on him to repeat in Parliament his declarations in regard to the Crown and Government, and in the event of his failing to answer, to brand him as he deserved.

An explosion took place on the 10th Inst., in O. kland colliery Wales. Eleven men were taken out dead, and parties are now exploring the mines for others who are missing. Immediately after the explosion flames broke out, and the extensive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

There was a great procession in Limerick, numbering 3000, with banners and bands, by the supporters of "Home Rule," in the form of a reception of Mr. Smyth, and other prominent advocates.

A meeting was held at O'Connell's monument, where a number of speeches were made by Butt and others, after which a banquet was given to Butt.

Sir J. Somerset Pakington addressed a Conservative meeting at Roehdale on Tuesday, denouncing the policy of the Government as sensational and extravagant.

Small-pox continues to spread in all parts of the British Isles.

Cardinal Cullen in a pastoral letter permits the use of meat on Friday for sanitary reasons on account of the prevalence of disease.

The number of miners killed by the explosion in Oakland Colliery will not exceed twelve. The missing men have been accounted for. The disaster was caused by ignition of fire damp.

Sir F. Scuda has been appointed Director General of Telegraphs of the United Kingdom.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, on trial at Chatham for murder, has been found guilty.

The tenants of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, in a body, waited on him on Wednesday last and congratulated him on his recovery.

Advices from Dublin state that the O'Donoghue has been requested to resign his seat in Parliament, as his opposition to the Home Rule movement is in conflict with the views of his constituents.

All the London journals have articles on the Assassination of Fiske, and condemn the laxity of public sentiment and weakness of Courts, in tolerating the carrying of concealed weapons.

The Capt. of ship Windsor Castle, which ran down the vessel in the Channel, and reported to have passed on without heeding the cries of the drowning mariners, has been examined and acquitted of all blame.

A Bombay letter says an English expedition of ten thousand troops has been sent thence to subjugate the Loosheans on the north eastern frontiers of India.

FRANCE.—The members of the Party of the Left in the French Assembly are making arrangements for presentation to that body of a demand for cessation of the Provincial Assembly and for the definite establishment of a Republic.

The German Ambassador presented his credentials to M. Thiers on the 8th inst., and reiterated expressions of friendship for France.

Baron Bovey, French Minister to Germany, telegraphs from Berlin that he was flatteringly received by Prince Bismark. The trial by court martial of the Lastages for the murder of German soldiers has commenced in the occupied Provinces of France.

It is said that Napoleon will soon publish a historical work, in which startling revelations will be made in regard to the French military system during the late war.

The French Bishops are opposing the compulsory educational bill introduced in the Assembly by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Rouher, minister of State under the Empire, is a candidate for Parliament from Corsica.

The Committee on parliamentary initiative has reported to the French Assembly a bill for the release of all Communists confined in the hulks, not known to be guilty of criminal acts.

ITALY.—It is said that the Pope will shortly send an ultimatum to the Catholic Bishops who have not accepted infallibility. Almost every city in Italy is infected with small pox.

SPAIN.—The Papal legation will be re-established in Madrid.

HAYTI.—Port au Prince.—There is a Prussian man-of-war here and demands the settlement of German losses during the revolution. A French man-of-war also demands a settlement of the French debt.

The affairs of the country are in a critical condition. The ministry have resigned.