

who come to Christ; and when he stands and cries, "If any man thirst let him come unto me, and drink," he invites you to partake of these infinitely precious gifts.

There is no limit to this invitation. "If any man thirst, let him come." The fulness of the fountain justifies the unbounded offer. Millions have drunk till their souls were satisfied; but the fountain is yet full. Jews and Gentiles, bond and free, are alike welcome. Come one, come all, and drink of the water of life freely.

Reader, perhaps you are young, and gay, and thoughtless. You are in search of pleasure. You drink of the waters of this world's pleasures, and are not satisfied. Amid the gayest scenes of life your soul is yet unblest. Come to Jesus. In him there is bliss the world knoweth not of. In his presence there is fullness of joy; at his right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

Perhaps you are sick, or sinking in years, and the world is fading and failing. In the Saviour's blood is the fountain of health and life. Here, were sickness, and infirmities, and pains, and trials beset your path, you would not wish to live always. Eternal life in such a world as this would scarcely be a blessing. But the life which the fountain gives is life in a better and brighter world. Drink of this, and the disease of your soul, the malady of sin, will be healed, and you shall enter on the enjoyment of heaven. There "the inhabitants shall not say, I am sick." "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb, which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

You may be a vile, abandoned prodigal; but the chief of sinners Jesus came to save. The more unworthy you feel yourself to be, the more willing he is to have mercy.

But mark one thing more. Although this offer is made so freely, and urged with so much love, it is addressed to those, and those only, who thirst. "If any man thirst, let him come." But let not this deter you. Have you no desire for the water of life; no desire to be pardoned, and saved from hell, and raised to heaven? You have broken God's holy law, and are now sinking beneath its blighting curse. Just ready to perish, you behold the water of life presented; and have you no desire to drink? The Saviour offers it without money or price; and do you not desire to taste and live?

Yes, O sinner, I am assured you desire, you thirst. Accept the invitation without one moment's delay. To-morrow it may not be extended. You may not thirst, if it is.—*Christian's Treasury.*

Correspondence.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—It is not possible for me to do your readers a greater service at this time, than to send the following account of "Public Institutions in New York," an account which I clip from the *Tribune* of this morning:—

In the compilation of the Appendix to Rodé's Directory for the City of New York for 1854 and '55, the compilers say, we were enabled to collect a mass of valuable statistical information relative to the several public institutions and societies of this City; and we believe that some selections from those statistics will be found interesting matter for public cognation. The study of statistics in any shape is generally regarded as a dull, dry pursuit, but there can be no question, at the same time, of the public importance of the science, and we conceive that a glance at the department to which we refer will prove, in a gratifying manner, that while the City of New York has been advancing in commerce and increasing in population more rapidly than any other city in the Union, her citizens have not neglected the claims of suffering humanity, or been inattentive to the objects of benevolence.

Under the head of Hospitals and Dispensaries, including two lunatic asylums and the Almshouse, we find the expenditure for 1853 amounted to the sum of \$750,814 00. This expenditure may be classified thus:—

Emigrants' Hospital and Refuge,.....	\$23,397 74
Marine Hospital,.....	25,562 41
N. Y. City Hospital and Dispensary,.....	92,327 41
Bellvue Hospital,.....	47,837 43
Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island,.....	41,200 81
Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island,.....	15,236 81
Navy Hospital, Blackwell's Island,.....	14,917 96
Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island,.....	1,143 83
New York Dispensary,.....	4,841 19
Northern Dispensary,.....	3,442 84
Eastern Dispensary,.....	5,225 25
Alms-House, Blackwell's Island,.....	42,274 70
Alms-House, on outdoor poor,.....	82,126 71

The entire expense of the Alms-House Department under the City Corporation, as specified in the report of the Ten Governors, issued on the 30th May, amounted, for the year ending 31st December, 1853, to the sum of \$422,342 70. A considerable portion of this sum is included in the list above given, relating to the institutions on Blackwell's Island.

It is far to observe that the receipts by the Commissioners of Emigration from the commutation tax levied on immigrants, was more than sufficient to meet the expenditure given above for the Emigrants' Refuge and Quarantine Hospital; also, that a fair proportion of the expenditure for the City Hospital and Dispensary was contributed by the patients for board.

Passing from the Hospitals and Dispensaries we find that exclusive of the Alms-House there are sixteen charitable asylums in the City all principally maintained by voluntary contributions, to which may be added the Institution of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. As far as we could obtain the data from these Institutions, we find the year's expenditure amounted to \$221,701 17, which is detailed thus:—

Institution for the Blind, (171 inmates).....	\$58,802 25
Colored Home, (received) 800 inmates.....	9,144 50
Colored Asylum, 239 inmates.....	12,832 61
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 322 inmates.....	47,117 64
Home for Suffering Children on Staten Island.....	9,161 00
Institution of Mercy, R. C. Convent, Brooklyn.....	2,225 23
Average of 190 inmates daily.....	6,242 21
Juvenile Delinquents' Asylum, for reformation of, 821 inmates.....	55,734 72
Lenox and Watts' Orphan Asylum, (private foundation, no return of expense, 175 inmates).....	2,325 74
Association for Improving Condition of Poor, (23,635 persons assisted).....	29,692 37
N. Y. Orphan Asylum, 191 inmates.....	12,225 23
Old Ladies' Asylum, 82 inmates.....	9,161 00
Protestant Hall Orphan Asylum, 175 inmates.....	6,242 21
Roman Catholic Hall Orphan, no return of expense, 149 inmates.....	
Roman Catholic Orphan As., 259 inmates.....	
Sellers' Song Harbor, Staten Island, income from private foundation about \$51,000 a year, no return of expense, 250 inmates.....	
St. Patrick's Male Orphan Asylum, R. C., no return of expense, average 400 inmates.....	
Seamen's Fund and Retreat on Staten Island, average of about 200 inmates. Receipts average \$8,530 a month, no return of expense.....	

Under the head of Benevolent and Provident Institutions, which cannot be correctly classified with the asylums, there are four institutions thus designated:—

Five Points House and School of Industry, accommodating 333 inmates, no return of expense published.....	
House and School of Industry for Females, number employed about 800.....	\$3,907 17
Industrial School Association, (fully formed,) estimated expense.....	800 00
Sales' Home, 180 Cherry-street, erected at an expense of \$44,000, by American Seamen's Friend Society, and accommodating about 150 men, at a moderate weekly expense, besides affording gratuitous assistance to deserving seamen when in distress.....	

Excluding the 24,606 persons returned as temporarily relieved by the "Association for Improvement of Condition of the Poor," the returns of these sixteen charitable asylums and two provident institutions leave the number relieved or protected by their agency to amount to 5,263. And again if we exclude the 813 persons aided by the Five Points Asylum and the House and School of Industry for Females, we have only 4,450 remaining to the credit of the asylums proper; and this computation, when contrasted with the asylum expenditure, would give an average of about \$50 to each inmate.

Passing on from these institutions whose immediate and direct object is the physical relief of the necessitous, we come to some not less interesting details of the religious societies established in the city, and some of which, it may be observed, unite charitable operations with their direct action. We have 42 organizations classed under this head of Religious Societies. We are not able to arrive at the pecuniary statistics of all of them, but we shall endeavor to make the list as complete as the resources at our command will permit. In this instance it is more material to show the year's income than the amount of expenditure.

American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1832 to '53.....	\$45,534 93
American Bible Society, to April, 1853.....	346,442 42
American Congregational Union, no return yet.....	
American and Foreign Bible Society, to April 1853.....	44,845 11
American and Foreign Christian Union, to 1853.....	47,507 11
American Bible Union (Baptist), no return.....	
American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, to July, 1853.....	314,822 33
American Home Mission Society, to April 1853.....	171,734 24
American Missionary Association, to Aug. 1853.....	41,650 14
American Sabbath Tract Society, to Oct. 1853.....	11,650 14
American Sunday School Union, to March, 1853.....	67,474 25
American Tract Society, to April, 1853.....	381,28 05
Associate Alumni of General Theological Seminary, no pecuniary returns.....	
Central American Education Society, no returns (an auxiliary).....	
City Bible Society, to May, 1854.....	2,367 71
Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, no returns.....	
Congregational Association of New York and Brooklyn, no returns.....	
Female Mission Society of New York, about 1832.....	530 00
Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, 1832.....	228,427 27
Methodist Episcopal Tract Society, year 1853.....	6,429 82
New York Bible Society (Auxiliary), 1853.....	30,753 49
New York Bible Union (Auxiliary), no return.....	
New York and Brooklyn Foreign Mission Society, no returns.....	
New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, (Episcopal), 1853.....	4,827 99
N. Y. City Sunday School Society, no return.....	
N. Y. City Tract Society, (auxiliary), to Dec. 1853.....	15,815 41
N. Y. Ladies Home Mission Society, (Five Points Asylum), no return.....	
N. Y. Sunday School Teachers' Association, no return.....	
N. Y. Sunday School Union, no return.....	
N. Y. Society for Promotion of Gospel among Seamen, no return.....	
Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, 1852 to 1853.....	31,455 31
Presbyterian Board of Education, 1853.....	42,499 10
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 1852 to 1853.....	150,289 83
Presbyterian Board of Publication, no return.....	
Protestant Episcopal General Missionary Society, no return.....	
Protestant Episcopal Society, no return.....	
Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, no return.....	
Protestant General Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, to May 1853.....	72,300 72
Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, to Jan. 1853.....	1,721 28
Seventh Day Baptist Publishing Society, to June 1853.....	4,300 41
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, R. C., no return.....	
Southern Aid Society, (auxiliary), no return.....	
Sunday School Union, no return.....	
Sunday School Mission, Methodist Episcopal, 1853.....	9,772 21
Catholic Association of State of New York, no return.....	

Incomplete as these details are, we are persuaded they still will go far to show that although the mercantile community of New York is so frequently charged with a rabid pursuit after the "alms-gift dollar," our citizens are not slow to part with their money to promote philanthropic or religious objects which they consider deserve their support. There are many reflections which occur to one contemplating the amount of the voluntary contributions to these several religious societies, and contrasting them with the comparatively small sums which are appropriated by the State to the maintenance of the medical and general charities of the City; but we feel the subject is surrounded with so many difficult and delicate questions, that it is preferable to allow people to do good in their own way and in whatever manner seems most pleasing to them, than to express any opinion of our own upon the subject.

To follow on the subject of these pecuniary statistics as far as they are available to us, we have one more class of societies to examine, and these are found under the head of "Benevolent, Social and General Societies," numbering 46. We shall select such of these as have any bearing upon philanthropic or charitable objects, viz:—

American Dramatic Fund Association, invested capital, \$21,000.....	\$2,200 00
American Dramatic Fund Association, (proposed the "Home for the Friendless," 157 persons received last year) to May 1853.....	12,772 37
American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, proposed to raise \$10,000, no return.....	
American and Foreign Emigrant Protection and Employment Society, organized last March.....	
American Mutual Fund Society, proposed to raise \$25,000 as a permanent fund, on the plan of the Dramatic Fund Association.....	
American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, ending May, 1853.....	13,114 00
American Seamen's Friend Society, do.....	24,252 30
American Temperance Union, no return.....	
Children's Aid Society, (incor. 1853, no return yet).....	
Collegiate Society (for African emigrants) to 1st April, 1854.....	16,719 45
French Benevolent Society, (permanent fund \$25,294 46) receipts for the year ending Oct. 1853.....	6,721 62
German Benevolent Society, (no return).....	
German Mutual Association Society, incorporated with permanent fund, school and apprentices' library attached, no published returns of receipts.....	
German Mutual Association Society, incorporated with permanent fund, school and apprentices' library attached, no published returns of receipts.....	
Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society, subscription 25 cents per month, allowance in sickness and funeral expenses, no return published.....	
Italian Benevolent Society, reserve fund about \$1,500, average of annual receipts.....	1,903 09
Irish Emigrant Society, Industrial Savings Bank attached, returns not published.....	
Ladies' Union Aid Society (Methodist Episcopal) maintains an Institution for aged and infirm members, receipts October 1853.....	8,406 26
Mariners' Family Industrial Society, report not received.....	

New York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, invested fund \$15,000, annual returns not published.....
New York Typographical Society, (with Printers' Free Library attached), no returns received.....
Prison Association of New York, no returns.....
St. Andrew's Society of State of New York, charitable expenditure last year about.....
St. David's Benevolent Society of New York and Brooklyn, has no invested fund and large number of members, details not published.....
St. George's Society of New York, (British), details of benevolent operations not published.....

As long as this list is it is far from being complete. Some of your readers will notice that, one very valuable Institution of which I gave them an account, is not included in this list. There are several others that I might name, omitted. But imperfect as the list is, it is deserving the study of every Christian reader.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The object of this paper is to do good. Its press—ONCE DURING A YEAR, always in advance, is so low that scarcely a family in our country need be without it. We will supply (on proper representation) to the poor, who are unable to pay for it, a limited number of copies gratis.

For we are very particular in addressing our paper to subscribers according to the instructions given. But should any not be received regularly, they will please notify us at once.

All communications for this paper must be accompanied with the real name of the author, in order to receive attention.

NOTICE.—It is hereby requested that all orders for this paper, remittances for publication, letters on business connected with the "Religious Intelligencer," or "Free Baptist Book Concern," be addressed to the Editor, Elder R. McCord, St. John, N. B.

D. W. CLARK, } Pub. and Business
J. J. UNDERHILL, } Committee.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JULY 28, 1854.

THE CHOLERA.

In our paper last week we refrained from any allusion to the existence of this fatal epidemic in our city. We did not wish to promote any unnecessary alarm; at the same time, it would be far from us to deceive our fellow citizens, and others, into any false security. We would not now wish to stir up unnecessary apprehension, or terrify any into mental and nervous excitement, but we feel it our duty to inform our readers that we believe the Asiatic Cholera, in its most malignant form, does actually exist in our midst. How many cases, or how many deaths have taken place up to the time we write, we have no means of stating correctly, as the Board of Health publishes no official reports, but that a large number of deaths in Saint John and Portland occur daily, is without doubt. Great fear has been felt by many of our citizens, and a very large number of families have fled to the country, while others are still going. Ship-pilots, Mills and Work Shops have in some instances, we understand, become entirely deserted, and all kinds of business has, doubtless, felt the effects of the general alarm. It seems to be confined principally to certain streets or localities. St. Patrick Street has suffered greatly. The number of deaths there having so alarmed the survivors, that they have nearly all left, and it now presents the appearance of almost entire desertion. The colored population in the back part of the city has suffered greatly, in proportion to their numbers. Portland and Indian-town are giving their share to the city of the dead, and although in some of the principal and most densely streets, no cases, to our knowledge, have occurred, yet, we regard the present state of the epidemic—although it may be subsiding—such as to call for deep humiliation and prayer to God. It is the scourge of nations—the visitation of heaven—and while the very best sanitary, and other measures of a physical nature, should be adopted for its prevention and cure, it is nevertheless necessary, that in the closet—at the family altar—and in the congregation—prayer and supplication, with humiliation and confession of sin, should be made, in view of this fearful visitation of God. We are persuaded that his fear and alarm, with a greater recognition of God's hand, added to cleanliness and temperance, would be the best preventive and the best remedy. But, however, as the disease has been or is among us, we know that fearful exaggerations of the facts have been put in circulation through the country. We have only known of one death from among those of the country visiting the city,—that was Mr. Wm. Alexander, of the Orangetown, who died at Indian-town on Wednesday, and who, we are happy to say, died in faith. Several new cases existing in that place, were reported to us yesterday morning; also several in Portland, and several deaths occurred in the city on Wednesday evening. We have heard of no cases in Carleton. Whether it is subsiding or otherwise, we are unprepared to say. For the information of our readers at a distance, and in order to show the opinions of our contemporaries, in relation to the health of the city, we subjoin the following articles from several of the city papers published this week. The *St. John Observer*, published on Tuesday, says:—

During the past week, much excitement has existed in this community, from the dread that a fatal epidemic was rapidly spreading its ravages among us. We are convinced, however, that much of the prevalent alarm is groundless; and that unnecessary apprehension is rather calculated to increase than to allay the evil. We would neither deceive our fellow citizens into false security, by disguising the truth; nor, by acting the part of alarmists, terrify them into the mischief which mental and nervous excitement are sure to produce. While, therefore, we believe, that the Asiatic disease, which more or less prevails during the heats of every summer, has this year manifested itself more violently and more fatally than usual; we are also convinced, that much exaggeration has been indulged in, in reporting its progress; and that there is by no means such ground for general apprehension, as some would unwisely allege. Hitherto, the cases of disease and death have been generally in close, crowded, impure localities; or the result of some previous impudence or want of caution; and we are convinced that due attention to thorough cleanliness of person and premises; temperance and moderation in all things; abstinence from every article of diet which tends to disorder the system in warm weather; general regularity of habits; and (most important,) the maintenance of a tranquil mind free from unnecessary nervous apprehension, and firmly relying on the overruling protection of a gracious Providence, will be a sure safeguard against any danger from epidemic malaries.

We are glad to know, that the Board of Health are zealously engaged, in promoting all useful measures

for the general safety; and that, among other useful precautions, the various water-plugs throughout the City are opened for some hours every day, to afford the poor an abundant supply of water.

The following note from Dr. Botsford, appeared in the *News* of Wednesday morning, and was copied into the *Church Witness* of the same day:—

TUESDAY, July 25th, 1854.

Sir,—As much exaggeration exists respecting the mortality from Cholera, I wish to state that upon enquiry in different parts of the city, that since noon, yesterday I can ascertain that three deaths only have taken place on the East side of the harbour, exclusive of Portland. I do not say that these are the only ones, but they are all that I can ascertain by a very general and careful enquiry. Yours respectfully,
L. R. BOTSFORD.

The *British Constitution* published on Wednesday afternoon contains the following:—

Within the past ten days the mortality in the City and Portland has increased to an alarming extent; so much so that hundreds are flying from the City, and the greater part of those who remain, seem, to a great extent, to have lost their energy. Those who die are taken away suddenly, are buried in a few hours, and so much lethargy has crept over the public mind that scarcely one-fourth of the names filed their way into the public papers. We have hitherto refrained from noticing that the cholera was in our midst, lest we might unnecessarily give alarm; but silence might at the present time be prejudicial to the interests of the City; as it is of the utmost importance that cleanliness and strictly temperate habits should be observed by the people generally.

The *Freeman* of yesterday morning says:—

The facts are really so bad and the rumours in circulation are such exaggerations of the facts that thousands have fled and are flying from the city to escape the cholera, and business of every kind is quite paralysed. In Portland for some days past there have been several really frightful cases, where whole families have been swept away in a few brief hours, and such alarm has been created in consequence that the place is half deserted and work suspended in several of the ship yards and other places of employment.

But the panic is much greater than the facts really warrant. It is only in such low, filthy, swampy places as Parish-street in the city and Sheriff-street in Portland that such fearful havoc has occurred. In all the higher, better drained and better ventilated parts of the city the cases are comparatively few, though perhaps no locality nor any class of persons is quite exempt from the effects of the pestilence.

The *New Brunswick* of Thursday morning remarks:—

THE EPIDEMIC, we are happy to state, is on the decrease. For the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, only four deaths were reported in the City, and about four in the Parish of Portland. The weather during the last few days has been wet and foggy, and consequently cool, which, no doubt, has had a very salutary effect. The reports of sickness, however, have been greatly exaggerated, and in a very short time, if proper precautions continue to be used, we have no doubt that the usual health of the City will be restored.

We are quite certain the number of deaths reported in the *New Brunswick* is very considerably below what really took place.

The *Temperance Telegraph*, of Thursday afternoon, says:—

It cannot any longer be denied but that this fearful and pestilential disease is now in our midst. During the last week, hundreds of our citizens have left the City and returned to the country. The Mills and Ship Yards have been deserted, and business generally has become stagnated. The people in some districts in Portland have become panic-stricken, and whole families have deserted their houses and sought refuge in the country. These statements, we are sorry to say, are too true.

Since writing the above the following has been handed to us, as the number of deaths by Cholera, reported to the Board of Health, which have taken place during the two last days:—

From Tuesday, 12 o'clock, noon, until Wednesday, 12 o'clock, noon.....	6 deaths.
In the City.....	6 deaths.
In Portland and Indian-town.....	14 deaths.
From Wednesday, 12 o'clock, noon, until Thursday, the same hour.....	5 deaths.
In the City.....	5 deaths.
In Portland and Indian-town.....	18 deaths.

We learn that some deaths took place in Portland yesterday morning, that were not included in the above report. We trust our readers who know the worth and efficacy of prayer, will not fail to remember our city, and implore God to stay the present visitation of his hand.

THE CHOLERA IN OTHER PLACES.—From our exchange papers we learn that during no time since the first appearance of this dreadful epidemic in America, has it been so prevalent as the present season; although the mortality is not so great as on some former occasions. The number of deaths in the City of New York during the week ending on the 19th inst., was 147. A letter just received by us from that City informs us that notwithstanding the heat there was ranging from 80 to 100, the disease was subsiding. In Brooklyn, 84 deaths occurred in one week, in Philadelphia during the same period 69. In the south and west it exists extensively, the mortality in some cities has been great, and fear has caused some towns to be almost deserted. In the city of Chicago 130 deaths were reported in a single day. We notice its appearance in Richmond, Me., causing all business to be suspended, and the town to be nearly deserted. In Canada its ravages have been fearful; upwards of 1000 deaths had occurred in Montreal up to the 20th inst. We last week noticed its work of destruction in Jamaica. We observe by papers received since, that in Barbadoes the mortality has been awful. In one day 244 were entered in one burying ground. But 13 persons survived out of 150 confined in one jail, and these were released by order of the Governor. The total number of deaths in the city of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, up to June 13th., was 2107. The New York Commissioners of Health declare themselves convinced that in almost all cases that has occurred in that City the exciting cause may be directly traced to excess in eating, drinking, or unusual fatigue, exposure or excitement. In St. John, drunkenness has recently prevailed to an alarming extent, and has no doubt helped forward the fearful plague.

A FRIENDLY LETTER.

Letters like the following are quite frequently received by us, and afford us considerable encouragement in the progress of our work. We do not often, however, peruse them before this public, but when addressed to us like this, by those with whom we are unacquainted, and who are not members of the same branch of the Christian church with ourselves, we feel it is our privilege to insert an occasional one, for our own benefit, and the information of others.

Cornwallis, N. S., July 11th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR,—Since the first issue of the "little Intelligencer" I have ever hailed it as a warm friend, and during its unassuming semi-monthly visits, it was subject of my sympathy and prayer. And now that it has taken a respectable standing amongst the periodicals of the day, its weekly missionary calls are regularly looked for, and many a dark cloud has been dispelled by its cheering influence.

There is a growing desire in this locality for its increased circulation, arising not only from its general intelligence and missionary spirit, but particularly from the absence of that "morbid sectarianism" from which casts a dark shade over so much of the religious writings of the age.

I think an active agency in this vicinity is very necessary. Some subscribers are complaining of the irregularity of their papers, whilst to myself, there are two coming regularly, though separately mailed. I think that a number of new subscribers could be obtained here with a little effort.

Permit me, kind sir, to say that I think your paper commendable for the hints and reasonances occasionally administered therein against the filthy, disgusting, numbing, and enslaving use of Tobacco, which has become so prevalent throughout the world, and in everything—God disowning and soon destroying! "It is good neither to eat bread nor to drink wine, nor any other thing whereby thy brother's wrath, or is offended, or is made weak." That you may succeed in your labour of love, is the sincere prayer of your friend and brother in Christ.

WILLIAM NORTH.

Some things in the above require our notice. All our papers for Nova Scotia are regularly mailed, and generally at the same time; if not, all are, so as to be by the first mail after our publishing day. We cannot tell why any should not be regularly received. We do not think the fault is this side of the Bay. We should be glad, however, to attend to any judicious suggestions that might be made for their safer and more regular transmission. We should also be glad to employ an efficient Agent in that Province, if it could do so on satisfactory terms.

The observation of brother North on the use of Tobacco, may seem to some rather severe. In a paper to his letter, he says:—"With regard to the use of Tobacco, it is not theoretical only with me; I understand well the practical part in all its branches. I thank God, through the influence of his grace, I am now free, and have enjoyed this freedom for years; hence my pity for those yet in slavery to the vile habit. Doubtless, some of the articles which we have published on this subject, may have seemed to some to be called for. We are not prepared to say that tobacco is entirely useless, for some purposes it may be necessary, but in this case it may, we do believe that its habitual and extravagant use, no matter in what way, is not only degrading but sinful. It is allied to crime, and we question, if one criminal in a hundred can be found who does not use tobacco in some way or other. We have no idea in any remarks of our own to turn into ridicule; we have felt its evil, morally and physically, and although there are many conscientious persons who are habituated to its use, and see not its evil, yet this is not to be wondered at. Only a few years since, but few could see the evils of dram-drinking, and the occasional moderate use of intoxicating liquors was defended even by Christians. But this did not render it right, and a dram-drinking Christian now, certainly a strange being! We are persuaded that time is at hand, when a crusade against tobacco, will be made similar to that against rum, and Christians will look back with shame upon a habit indulged in, in defiance of that soul-purifying injunction of Jesus—"Be ye sober, and deny yourself, and take up his cross and come after me, he cannot be my disciple."

MISSIONARY GLANCES.

THE "NEWS OF THE CHURCHES, and Journal of Missions" for June, was received by us by the English Mail, and contains an unprecedented amount of Missionary and Religious Intelligence. There are several things connected with the missionary work present which should afford great encouragement to those who are labouring in that department of christian enterprise. The funds of some of the mission institutions of England have added to their last year's amounts, above any former year. The benevolence and liberality of the people of God is enlarging as the fields are opening. In several places, native agents in the missionary work are being employed—this is a great achievement, and will render the operations in those places much more efficient. The London Missionary Society alone employs upwards of 600 native agents, in which are comprised ordained native pastors as well as evangelists, catechists, schoolmasters, &c. readers.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Dawson to the American Baptist Missionary Union, describes the conversion of a Buddhist Priest, which we subjoin. The Union reports 440 redeemed from heathenism, in Borneo alone since July 1852; fifty-four of these were Burmans, and nearly all of them heads of families.

BAPTISM OF A BUDDHIST PRIEST.—Last week very interesting candidates for baptism were examined by the church and received. They are of mixed extraction, partly Shan and partly Burmese. They travelled some distance to meet the teachers of whom they had heard, and were delighted to have opportunity to recount the dealings of God with them; and in their village-home they first heard the gospel. In their village-home they first heard the gospel, and had ever gone there, but from an intelligent convert who had been baptized in Rangoon a short time before, belonging to their own native place