

"FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD."—Left my place, near Leominster, E. T., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of November last, my negro woman JUDY. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and weighs about 125 pounds. She is very black, with several teeth out in front, and speaks intelligently and pleasantly. She has been seen at several houses in the neighbourhood, and when last seen was travelling toward Leominster. She is a good cook and washerwoman and in other respects an excellent servant. She is not likely to be seen at Leominster, as she has not been seen there for some time. I will give \$25 dollars to any person who will lead her to her apprehension, or \$50 to any person who will deliver her at my residence. G. W. CLARK

As the era of Railroads is just commencing in your Province, some of your readers may be interested in glancing at the following tabular exhibit of the progress of that kind of enterprise in the States. This is from Dinsmore's Railroad Guide and reliable. It will be seen by the study of this, that we began to build in 1828 (in which year only three miles were completed) and we now have 21,476 miles.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

States.	Jan. 1, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1857.	Increase last year.
Maine	64.3	64.2	0.1
New-Hampshire	64.3	64.2	0.1
Vermont	314.8	314.9	0.1
Massachusetts	1,277.1	1,286.4	9.3
Rhode Island	78.4	85.4	7.0
Connecticut	396.2	400.9	4.7
New-York	2,988.2	2,746.8	241.4
New-Jersey	458.5	425.8	32.7
Pennsylvania	2,037.8	2,477.1	439.3
Delaware	84.0	130.0	46.0
Maryland	271.8	287.8	16.0
Virginia	1,232.1	1,479.7	247.6
North Carolina	483.0	512.9	29.9
South Carolina	312.4	374.4	62.0
Georgia	1,014.0	1,082.2	68.2
Florida	0.0	86.0	86.0
Alabama	312.5	484.5	172.0
Mississippi	254.8	410.0	155.2
Louisiana	227.9	365.5	137.6
Texas	4.0	57.0	53.0
Tennessee	368.8	408.4	39.6
Kentucky	294.1	328.7	34.6
Ohio	1,628.2	1,808.8	180.6
Indiana	470.5	610.2	139.7
Michigan	2,136.5	2,204.8	68.3
Illinois	274.4	629.3	354.9
Iowa	88.9	253.0	164.1
Minnesota	144.7	186.7	42.0
California	25.5	25.5	0.0
Grand total	21,081.4	24,476.1	3,394.7

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS.

Years.	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.
1828	3	1843	4,174
1829	25	1864	4,111
1830	40	1884	4,211
1831	84	1896	4,570
1832	131	1887	5,386
1833	272	1887	5,862
1834	392	1887	6,259
1835	513	1887	7,257
1836	1,102	1887	12,501
1837	1,416	1887	15,501
1838	1,848	1887	17,779
1839	1,939	1887	18,028
1840	2,107	1887	18,794
1841	2,219	1887	21,081
1842	2,377	1887	24,476

NUMBER OF MILES BUILT EACH FIVE YEARS.

Five years, 1828-32.	131
Second five years, 1833-37.	1,281
Third five years, 1838-42.	2,469
Fourth five years, 1843-47.	1,450
Fifth five years, 1848-52.	4,259
Sixth five years, 1853-57.	12,546

Huntington, the great forger of Wall street, the man who made furnished houses guests to his friends, has received sentence of four years and ten months to Sing Sing State Prison. The wicked flourish like a green bay tree. Their triumphing however is short, even at the longest. The circumstance that has attracted most attention to this trial is the fact, that his very able counsel obtained him on the ground of insanity and detained him from the trial for two distinguished physicians when it is perfectly manifest to every body else there is not so much evidence of insanity as in most cases of crime. The jury was unanimous in the verdict of guilty, and the court pronounced the severest penalty permitted by the law.

Last Sabbath a most shocking murder was perpetrated by a young man living but two blocks from me, and whose family I have called in my professional duties, though I never saw the young man to my knowledge. On Saturday he stole a pocket book containing some \$20. Saturday evening or Sabbath morning he purchased a pistol. He went to a church in Brooklyn, but being too late for services upon being invited to ride with a man by the name of Canon, he accepted, and had rode but a little way till he shot the man, killing him instantly. Layman, the murderer, soon threw the corpse out of the wagon, drove to the city and then to Hoboken, where he was arrested. He says he killed the other man for money; that he never seen him before. He is manifestly insane from spiritualism. Canon left a family. Layman is in jail to await trial.

Grand Manana.

GRANDMANA, July, 8th 1857.

Rao, McLennan, On last New Year's evening, I had the pleasure of attending a Tea Meeting and Fair got up by the ladies composing the sewing circle in this place. The display of goods was highly creditable to the skill of the ladies, and the hospitality with which they were sold efficiently proved that they were properly appreciated by the company present.

The Tea was admirably got up. The tables were covered with a profusion of dainties, that called forth the highest commendations, and a company of about 150 persons sat down, and did ample justice to the good things spread before them.

After Tea, appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs P. W. Cook, Elliot, and myself. Mr. Elliot also assisted as Auctioneer at the sale of the goods.

The evening's entertainment closed with Music from the Chorus under the management of Mr. Smith, whose harmony enlivened the occasion. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the ladies of the Sewing Circle, through whose untiring exertions in the face of adverse circumstances this festive occasion was brought to such a successful termination.

And here I cannot omit to especially notice the liberality of the Vice President of the Circle, Mrs. J. B. Pettie, by whose munificence one third of the Tea was provided free from any cost to the Circle.

The proceeds of the occasion, amounting to the handsome sum of about 37 or 38 pounds, is to aid in the erection of a Free C. Baptist Meeting House, now in progress of building in this place.

Not a jar or discord occurred to mar the enjoyment of the evening, and I am satisfied that all those who participated in this festive occasion departed entirely pleased with the manner in which they had spent the first evening of 1857.

A. TAYLOR.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 16, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All business letters for the Religious Intelligencer office should be directed to B. J. Catherhill. All communications for the paper should be directed to the Editor.

Persons sending money will suffer a severe loss by sending it in all cases where papers it pays for, and whether they are new or old subscribers.

Great care should be taken by persons sending the names of subscribers, to give the correct name of the Post or Way office to which they wish the papers sent. One Dollar enclosed to this office (post paid) will secure the Intelligencer one year.

The Christian Church.

In another column may be found the first of a series of articles on the Christian Church, which we intend preparing and publishing in the Intelligencer. We have had this in view for some time, but felt extreme diffidence in undertaking so momentous and important a task. We cannot at present say how many articles it will require to say all we wish to say on this subject, neither do we expect to be able to give one every week consecutively, but they will appear as we may be able to complete other things the development, gifts, officers, mode of worship, spirit, and aim of the Church as brought to view in the New Testament; and are the result of several years' prayerful searching of the Scriptures, with the conviction from observation that this branch of Biblical truth is generally too little studied, and hence too little known. We, of course, intend them especially for the benefit of our own denomination, but hope that others also may be profited.

That there is at the present time a great departure from the usage, spirit, and aim of primitive believers, we think few will deny, and if souls perish thereby, their blood will be required of the professed church; and it especially becomes those who have the "oversight" of the "flock of God" to be truthful, faithful, and all persevering in commending the gospel in all its parts to those that hear them. We feel deeply our responsibility, and in the performance of the task which we have assumed we know that we need—and we ask—the prayers of all those who are worshippers of God, and do his will.

He wished he had been a Minister.

Such, it is said, was the wish expressed by a gentleman, a distinguished lawyer of New York, recently deceased, on the evening previous to his death. When he uttered these words he was apparently in perfect health, and hence they were not uttered from him by remorse for the past, or fear for the future, but they seem to have been the result of sober reflection. He was reputed as an honourable and upright man, successful as a lawyer and a politician; but he was dissatisfied with his position, and wished that he had been something else. What renders this case more remarkable, is the fact that in a few hours after the conversation in which this wish was expressed, he was made it was numbered with the dead.

We ask, does not an incident like this teach an important lesson? Are there not many who after a few years of experience in life regret deeply that they entered the race they did—that some different business or profession had not been selected by them. We believe there is a particular allotment for every man, some are fitted for one department in life, and some for another; what one man of quite inferior abilities may succeed in, another of far greater powers of mind, and acquirements, may utterly fail in; and the true secret of this is, the latter has missed his providential allotment, that place in the affairs of life which nature and providence fitted and designed him for. This is not always the cause of want and success, neither is mere temporal success an evidence that a man is in his right place. Human prosperity may attend—and does often attend—the labours and pursuits of wickedness; but happiness and usefulness can never spring from any other source than upright-ness and the fear of God, and these are set aside when selfishness rules, and our own exclusive interests control our choice of business, or the aim of our lives. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and learn not to thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he will direct thy paths." This was the counsel and assurance given by the wisest of men to his son. It was not designed to have to do with the every day pursuits of life—we are at a loss to determine how these and religion can be separated from each other without the loss of the latter. Much unnecessary and crushing anxiety would be saved by an adherence to this wise counsel. God has pledged himself to direct and sustain those that trust in Him, and they shall never be ashamed. We hope young brethren and others will ponder these things, and be cautious in engaging in their respective callings in life. Custom and law have made some callings honest and respectable, which God and the Bible condemn. Such cannot be followed without the loss of religion, and if persisted in, the loss of the soul!

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The Annual Meeting of the St. John's Protestant Orphan Asylum was held in the Grammar School on Monday last. The report of the Directors for the past year was read, affording evidence that the Asylum was progressing, and had done an amount of good during that period of a very encouraging kind. Ten children, some of whom had been cut off in the morning of their days both from a father's protection, and a mother's love, but all of them from the former, have been admitted into the Asylum during the past year—two of whom have since been provided with comfortable homes in the country, one being adopted, and the other apprenticed, and two being withdrawn by a relative who has refunded the expenses incurred by the institution in their behalf. The reports received from the various visitors, appointed monthly, speak very favourably of the manner in which the institution is conducted under the care of the superintendent and his wife. The amount received by the Treasurer on account of the Asylum was stated to be \$133 3s. 11d., of which sum there has been expended \$116 18s. 11d., for necessary disbursements.

in supporting the Institution, the resources of which had been materially assisted by various articles of clothing, furniture, and other necessary things which have been kindly given in way of donations.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—Dr. Bedford, Hon. A. M. L. Seely, Dr. Patterson, and Messrs. T. W. Daniel, John Fraser, Wm. Peters, and T. B. Barker.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE Idea of a Church.

The term Church is sometimes used in a limited sense, and sometimes otherwise. In the former it represents either a particular denomination of Christians distinguished by peculiar doctrines, form of government, &c., as the Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, the Methodist Church; or it represents a particular body or society in one place who profess to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, as their God and Saviour, and stand together to maintain his worship and ordinances. In its unlimited sense, it embraces all who profess to be Christians, whether in the Greek, Roman, or Protestant communion. It distinguishes those who profess to believe in the Saviour from infidels, pagans, idolaters, &c. In either of these senses it embraces many hypocrites and unbelievers, who will never be entirely separated from it until the end of the world. The true spiritual church on earth, however, and of which the church triumphant in Heaven will be composed, is made up of those only who "are washed, are sanctified, are justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." These, be they found in what communion they may, in what nation, or of what age, are the "chosen generation," the "royal priesthood," the "holy nation," the "peculiar people." These united to Christ as the head, and to the vine, have eternal life in them, and enjoy fellowship one with the other. Outside of the church, as viewed in this sense, there can be no salvation.

But the existence of a true spiritual church in this form, each member of which is redeemed, recognised, and known of God, does not, by any means, exclude the necessity of organised bodies, under the appellation and name of Christian Churches. The idea of a visible church in the world does not seem to have existed until the days of Abraham, and not until the days of Moses were the forms of worship, and the rules of discipline revealed and established. The Jewish Church was doubtless designed to be composed of pious communicants, though all were not so. It was, nevertheless, an institution of God, and as such shared his peculiar favour and regard. Visible organisation, and pure scriptural order, are as necessary under the Gospel, as under the law. And as God's chosen ones were found inside of the Jewish wall, so all true believers are generally found within the limits of some properly organised Christian Church.

A community of believers, united together after any form—not contrary to the Bible—contending for the faith of the gospel, worshipping God, and keeping his ordinances, is a Christian church; not a mere human society, like numerous other organisations and bodies; but a divine institution, or organic union of many members, having different gifts and callings, but provided by the same life-blood, ruled by the same head, animated by the same soul, and working together toward the same end. It is the body of Christ, in which he dwells, and through which he acts as Redeemer upon the world. Christ is the soul of the Church, and manifests himself through it, as the human soul manifests its activity through the human body. The formal union of some believers or hypocrites with the body, and whose real condition is unknown to the church, does not exclude Christ's presence; it is only when he is denied, or rejected by believers themselves, that he withholds his manifestations, and leaves them to themselves.

A judicious Christian writer says—"that the Church is the continuation of the life and work of Christ upon earth. . . . In her work must be born again of incorruptible seed; from her breast must be nourished into spiritual life. For she is the Lamb's bride, the dwelling of the Holy Ghost, the temple of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." Let none despise the Christian Church—let none count it an organised body of believers, in which exists the least signs of true spiritual life. And although there are many church members, who are not ritually united to Christ, and who will, therefore be finally lost; (O dreadful thought!) there are few, if any, real Christians, who are not in some way connected with some portion of the visible Kingdom of Christ on earth. It is true, that Church-membership is not the principle of salvation—it is Christ alone—but it is in a great degree the condition of it; because it is the divinely appointed means of bringing us in contact with Christ and his work. Hence, the church, in its visible organised capacity, is the home of the believer on earth—where Christ has recorded his name, and where he and his people meet.

Stage Route in Nova Scotia.

We have pleasure in informing the public that Mr. W. T. Waterman, runs a weekly Stage from Annapolis to Liverpool, distance 95 miles. He leaves the former place every Tuesday morning, and the latter on Thursday or Friday. Persons travelling on this road with Mr. W. will find him obliging, and disposed to render the journey agreeable.

Death of Hugh Miller.

This distinguished geologist was recently found dead in his bed-room, shot through the heart. He had been in the habit of keeping a revolver in his room, in consequence of an attempt being made to break into his museum. It is supposed that his death was accidental, no reason being known which would lead to the supposition of suicide. Mr. Miller was a self-made man, and his loss will be felt in the scientific world.

CATTLE STEALING.—Walter Denis, butcher, has been committed for trial by the Police-Magistrate, on the charge of stealing a yoke of oxen from Mr. John Palmer, a farmer living near Hammond Bridge.—Cou.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Singing and Giving.

The following anecdote is a very instructive one, and we hope will have a salutary effect on that class of Christians who say *na, na, na, do little*—

"A woman in Jamaica was very fond of going to missionary meetings and singing with great apparent zeal and fervour.

"Fly about, thou mighty Gospel!" But whenever the plates went round for contributions, she always sang with her eyes fixed upon the ceiling. On one occasion, however, a negro told her with the plate, and said, "Sister, it is no use for you to sing 'Fly about, thou mighty Gospel,' with your eyes fixed on the ceiling; it is no use to sing 'Fly about,' at all, unless you give something to make it 'fly.'"

Two kinds of Pride.

There is far more truth than poetry in the following—

A Congregationalist minister was visited by a young woman, who had been converted under his preaching, and wished to unite with his Church. But she was in great distress because some friends told her that the Congregationalists were very proud, and that they were cruel and selfish. Having heard her story, he replied:

"Pride is a great sin; and it is a very common one. Different persons are proud of different things. Some are proud of their straight smooth hair, and some of their curls; some of their plain clothes, and some of their ruffles. But God does not look at the hair or the collar; he looks at the heart. If he sees pride there, he shatters it, no matter what the occasion may be."

Evil Influence of a Minister.

A writer in the "Morning Star" makes the subjoined statement, which is only one of many similar cases. The consequence of opposition to the Temperance movement by either ministers or private Christians, must necessarily be said—

Just about thirty years ago the great Temperance reformation commenced, and in one section of which I have correct information, a man proposed to enter the ministry very soon after that. He has lived in one neighborhood all the time since. He never has taken the pledge, but it has always been understood that he used intoxicating drinks, and some have repeatedly accused that they have seen him in a state of inebriation. And what has been his influence on the subject of temperance? Out of about twenty-four families in the district, temperate persons have been found in sixteen; and but one person has been known to take the pledge. Perhaps one or two others have been in the district. Three have been carried out of the world to all appearances by their own intemperate habits, both of whom claimed this professed minister on their side.

The people there are not favorable to temperance, and they feel that this minister is with them; and yet I have heard of cases in which they have virtually despised his abominable treachery in the cause of purity and truth. They have so stated it to others who have been in among them.

American Tract Society.

The donation to this Society during the eight months up to December 15th, amounted to \$65,231, and the amount received for sales in the same time was \$120,176 making the total receipts \$285,407. One liberal Christian friend had given a donation of \$2,000, and other liberal contributions had been made. But so numerous are the claims for foreign and domestic aid from the Society, that funds are still needed to carry on its operations. A request has been received from a Missionary at Constantinople to print the Pilgrim's Progress, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and Baxter's Saints Rest, in Armenian. Missionaries also in the Sandwich Islands are soliciting "large grants of books and tracts, to supply whale ships and others. A remittance has recently been made of \$500, to aid the Tract Society in Paris. The American Tract Society is a noble institution, and is doing a great work in evangelization. Nearly all its publications are constantly for sale at the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, St. John, at the catalogue prices; also large supplies of tracts, with numerous other religious works.

Results of legalizing the Run Traffic.

There is not a doubt but the legalizing of any thing, though it be the blackest crime, will embolden some men to engage in it who otherwise would not. The fact that they can do it with impunity is to them a sufficient license. The legalizing of the run traffic throws a kind of respectability around it, and we know there are scores of men in New Brunswick whose self-respect would not only have kept them from the traffic, while it remained under the ban of prohibition, but who also would have been ashamed to indulge in its use; but with the dimmy mantle of the license law around them they are emboldened to show themselves in their true characters. The following statement by one of the editors of the Morning Star represents this to be true also in Maine as well as here—

"Travel which way you will in our State of Maine, and you will find the most conclusive evidence that intemperance is fearfully increasing in every town through which you pass—run-alongs are multiplying almost to an alarming and unmanageable extent. At least this statement is all true, for as personal observation and conversation with travellers testify to judge in the premises. Being just returned from a tour through several towns, we are made sad again by the constant assurances of the fearful ravages of intemperance among the people. Men you would never have mistaken are drinking—men you never would have thought of, are selling the pernicious malt poison.

Education.

How narrow is that view of education which confines it to the school house, the academy, or college. Education begins with the first dawnings of intelligence and never ceases while we live. Our tastes, habits, and characters are being continually educated and trained. How important then that our instructors—our early ones especially—should be wise and judicious.

The following is a true and beautiful paragraph—

"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's looks, with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof, with a sister's gentle presence, with a brother's noble act of forbearance, with a host of flowers in green and daisy meadows, with birds' nests admired but not touched, with creeping ants and almost imperceptible sunsets, with humming bees and glass bee-hives, with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself."

William P. Sinnett, a prisoner confined in the Jail in this (Charlotte) County, for theft, made his escape on Saturday morning last.—Free.

Judge Parker's Address.

Before the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society.

The following is the address of Judge Parker at the meeting of the Bible Society in the Mechanics' Institute on the evening of the 7th inst.—

[We omit the first paragraph for want of space.]

The New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society is presented to you this evening under the happy auspices—ornamented and enriched with many goodly boughs. The number of our Branches has more than doubled during the last year, through the zealous efforts of Mr. Smith, our travelling agent, and the kind encouragement be everywhere met with. Sixteen new Branch Societies have been formed, the names of which and their principal officers is on the paper before you—making our whole number twenty-eight, and they are all alive. Our officers' have, like the famous banyan tree of the east, their roots as well as their leaves and blossoms and fruit; they do not d-rive all their nourishment from the parent stock, but add increase to its vigour, while they adorn and enlarge it. I particularly rejoice at the formation of the branch at Carleton, which the committee have been long anxious for; though the youngest, it is already one of the most fruitful. One of our principal objects—I may call it the principal object—in Mr. Smith's mission was to awaken and quicken an interest in the Bible Society in various parts of the Province, in which as yet little had been done—to form local associations as common centres, with local depositaries—to enable persons generally to contribute, though the sum might be small; in short, to put it in the power of the country settlements to help themselves as much as possible. At the same time Mr. Smith was not insensible as to the great duty of ascertaining the extent of Bible destitution, and supplying it where he could; and you will perceive he has disposed of nearly one thousand copies, besides depositing four hundred and fifty-two copies for sale at different places.

It is the first opinion of many persons that we are on the eve of some great changes in the world. Almost every considering man admits that we are living in an era of immense importance. The British and Foreign Bible Society has vast fields of labour opening before it. Human wisdom may be at fault to discover which is the most interesting. Who would have believed that China and Turkey would be open to the free circulation of the Bible, and Spain and Italy be still closed—yet closed they cannot long remain. The noble Sardinian army has carried from the Crimea to their home bordering on Italy, eighteen thousand Bibles and Testaments. Never were the bearers of the Bible more heartily welcomed than by these soldiers, and as we are informed by Mr. Duncan Macpherson, the soldier's missionary, never was a work more thoroughly completed than the distribution of Scriptures in the Sardinian army.

The latest account from England brings us the glad tidings that Madagascar is again opened to Christian missions; the heart of the cruel and persecuting Queen has been softened; the hereditary prince, her son, has long been a convert; the Rev. Mr. Ellis has arrived in the island, and has been welcomed by an embassy from the Queen. For the first time the French Isle of Bourbon has been visited by agents of the Bible Society, who were well received. The late most interesting event of the removal of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's island in a body, with all their property, and their pastor at their head, succeeding them the most wicked collection of convicts who had been transported thither from convict settlements, but who are now going, may be improved to the increase of civilization of the Bible in the vast neighbouring islands of Australia, Tasmania and Burma. That delightful Christian community which brought to see the miserable state of those living without God in the world, which was almost hid from the present generation in the seclusion of their former seignior and almost inaccessible position, will probably endeavor to reform by their teaching as well as their example.

But far more than all this, Africa is opening in its centre and all its borders. The southern portion has, you know, long had a considerable Christian population. The Rev. Mr. Moffat had long ago extended his labours beyond the Cape colony. The western shore is dotted here and there with places where the Bible is welcome: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, and others. To Abyssinia on the east, scarcely trodden by European foot-steps since the days of Bruce, a mission has lately been sent by Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, with eighteen camels bearing the precious volume in the native language. I can never think of the north coast, dark as it now is, without remembering it was the seat of many Christian Churches; that among the multitude which came together at Jeddah on the day of Pentecost, were men of Saba, who heard in their own tongue the apostles speak the wonderful works of God; that a man of Africa, a Cyrenian, bore the cross after our blessed Saviour on the tortuous path of Calvary. Surely, if not a convert before, he was among the three thousand added to the Church on the day of Pentecost! But Central Africa is opened; Dr. Livingston has completed, for the first time, the journey from west to east, from shore to shore, nearly under the equator, where the breadth of the continent is over two thousand miles; and the emphatic words of that noble-hearted traveller are—the accomplishment of the geographical feat is the commencement of Christian missions. He is now in England, not to remain, but bent on returning back to spread the gospel among the heaving millions of Central Africa. He brings from thence one most encouraging fact—the humanity of the female population, and the consideration which they are held by the men; thus strikingly confirming the touching narrative of Mungo Park, which I am sure, must be familiar to many of this assembly. In his search for the Niger he was never refused food or shelter by woman. As he was lying in one place with his eyes shut, and as they were asleep, he heard in their soft voices a song, of which he gives a version—

Henry and thine y, weary and fast were,
Come the poor white man to my village,
Angry and thine y, weary and fast were,
Come the poor white man to my village.

Present average value of land per acre, in nine townships through which the new line of the Northern Railway passes, 13 1/2 dollars. Value of land per acre, in the same townships, before the construction of the railway, 10 1/2 dollars. Increase due to the construction of the railway, 3 1/2 dollars. Present average value of land per acre, in nine townships through which the new line of the Northern Railway passes, 13 1/2 dollars. Value of land per acre, in the same townships, before the construction of the railway, 10 1/2 dollars. Increase due to the construction of the railway, 3 1/2 dollars.

No wife no sister, no mother has he here,
Still we must shelter, still we must nurse, still we must comfort the poor white man!

I am not sure of the words, but I am sure I have rightly expressed the sentiment. The importance of this characteristic of African women to the Missionary can be over-estimated. Dr. Livingston is convinced that it is the slave trade on coast which is the main cause of war in interior, and that when that abominable trade is stopped there will be little incentive war.

I will not trespass on your patience or province of our excellent Secretary by details; but what I have said is intended to impress upon the minds of all of you, much yet remains to be done by Bible societies, and what encouragement there is to increase our individual as well as our collective exertions.

Railroads and Property in Canada.

By the politeness of James A. Harding, M. P., who has recently returned from a tour of about two months to Canada and elsewhere, we have been favoured with the perusal of public Reports and documents, on the Education, Commercial, and other progress of Canada. We have always been desirous of seeing construction of Railroads in this Province, we were not prepared to think it possible they could give the impetus to trade, and increase the value of property to the extent that they represented to have done in Canada.

The following figures show the increase in trade and freight, on the Great Western Railroad during two and a half years.

The value of the Local passenger traffic six months ending 31st of July, 1856, was £102. During the six months ending 31st of July, 1858, £204,018. Value of Foreign passenger traffic, during the last six months, £28,721. During the last six months, £110,132. Value Local Freight the last six months, £12,360. During the last six months, £57,767. Value Foreign Freight during the last six months, £11,227. During the last six months, £334,477. During the last six months, £106,477. Value of Foreign freight stock during last six months, £4