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TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & Co., St. John, N. B.

TERMS—\$2.00 per annum.

PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

All Communications for insertion should be addressed, JOSEPH McLEOD, Fredericton.

Remittances may be sent to either Messrs. BARNES & Co., St. John, N. B., or to the Editor, at Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

THOUGHT.

It has been remarked that language is the "incarnation of thought," and that "so entirely are the words the exponents of the thoughts and purpose and character of him who uses them, that they form the ground of judging of character for ourselves in our estimate of each other, and for God in His estimate of us all. That this contains anything but truth, we cannot assert; and seeing that this is the case, how necessary that we should endeavor to cultivate thoughts, that are noble and pure and elevating; thoughts that would not lessen us in the opinion of the good if they were communicated to the world around us. It is a lamentable fact, though, that this method of improvement—the cultivation of thought—is so little attended to.

Upon our thoughts depend, to a great extent, our characters. If we think upon those things which are, in themselves, free from vice, and containing nothing but purity, the influence will be elevating; while, if, on the other hand, we muse upon things vicious and debased, such thoughts will tend to degrade us. The mind of man, when not busily engaged, is disposed to some distinct current of thought. The prevalent direction which this communion with self takes, determines, to a great extent, the character of a man. If the mind is permitted to rest, without an effort on our part to prevent it, on those things which are base and inferior in their very nature, it would be inconsistent with nature to expect much of purity in the subsequent actions.

Take the man, if you will, whose whole aim is to accumulate wealth. His whole mind and soul is placed in contemplation of the best means to be adopted to gain an abundance of wealth, and his acts, the exponents of his thoughts, are moulded thereafter. His whole mind, as before said, is directed in this channel. He sees the beautiful world around him speaking of the might, the power, the divinity of his Maker, but he thinks of these things only so far as they may be made of advantage to him in the accumulation of wealth. His whole nature is, in fact, material, having been robbed of that nobler part, which loves to meditate on things spiritual and divine.

Thus we see, by yielding to thoughts which are evil and of the lower order, they gain a predominance and mould the character. And just so it is, to a great extent, on the other hand. If we strive to direct our thoughts in a channel which is pure and free from pollution and vice, we may be similarly successful. This course has been adopted, and many lives have thereby been rendered valuable and noble. It is true that evil thoughts will, from time to time, present themselves to the purest in mind, knocking for admission at the doors of our hearts and minds; nevertheless, by a dogged perseverance, and by an unshaken determination, we can gain the ascendancy over them. It is the peculiar province of each one of us to direct the tenor of our minds in whatever course we may choose to adopt. Every pure thought nurtured and cherished solicits the better part of our nature, and unfolds and develops the divinity within. By the slunning of vice in its every form; by the removal from connections impure and base; by the banishment of thoughts and designs impure and unholy, we may only hope to acquire a character noble, pure, and essentially great.

It is true that this process of remodeling may advance only by degrees; but, by persistent efforts on our part, it will manifest itself as the mind itself becomes expanded. By a continual effort to increase that power, by which we observe and enjoy that which possesses beauty and refinement in nature and in art, we gradually gain the power of supplying our natures with this invigorating element. Books are around us in abundance, richly fraught with the noble and pure thoughts of great and good men; and by a perusal of such works, by a cultivation of taste for that which is pure, our thoughts and, of necessity, our actions must become pure likewise. How necessary, then, that we shun impurity, and seek after things and indulge in thoughts which are pure. This is the important lesson, dear reader, which we are striving to impress upon your mind; and, while an evil nature, an evil world, and allurements and temptations of various kinds are unshapely crowding around you, strive to direct your choice so happily, that you will seem the ruinous sophistry of false pleasure; that you pursue, with unremitted ardor and diligence, the call of virtue, which is, indeed, the call of public and of private felicity.

THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

INDIA.

The tidings from the mission to the Telougoos continue to be of the most thrilling character. Mr. Clough baptized 12 converts in May, and expected to baptize more in June. At Nellore there is unusual interest. On his last tour Mr. Timpany baptized thirty. At Ramapatnam, eleven were baptized in June, and more were ready, but the busy season of the year compelled them to postpone it. A missionary writes: "Whole villages are believing." In quite a number they have torn down their gods and temples, and formally renounced idolatry. Some give admirable evidence of saving renewal, who until a few weeks ago never saw a preacher, native or foreign, and never heard of Christ. Some of the candidates for baptism came forty, and sixty miles, with their rice on their backs, so anxious were they to be baptized.

Among the Coles, in India, the gospel has been for several years, as it were, self-propagating. In one of their villages only two families remain heathen.

In Northern India, the account is given of a collector around Myspur, formerly a strict Brahmin, and who wandered all over India as Fakir. He has been a consistent and active Christian for several years. His wife has recently given up the worship of idols and idolatrous ceremonies, and gives every evidence of a change of heart. Her husband regards her conversion as an answer to prayer. Two interesting inquiries are reported in the same place. They are both Brahmins. One of them was a teacher in a mission school, and by constantly teaching the Bible and other religious

books, has become deeply impressed with the truth, and anxious to find the way to be saved. He comes out boldly in the face of opposition.

It is proposed by the Protestant missions in India to make a revision of the New Testament in Hindi; it will be a work of several years.

A Mohammedan teacher in Benares, the stronghold of idolatry in India, some time since received a New Testament. A careful reading of it inspired him with doubts as to the truth of Mohammedanism. On meeting and conversing with Christians, his doubts increased. He was advised by his friends to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, and drink of the waters of the holy well there, which are said to resolve doubts. He did so; but instead of being confirmed in his former errors, he says: "I am now fully persuaded. There is no doubt left upon my mind, that Mohammed was an impostor and Mohammedanism a lie."

Rev. Mr. Graham, after being a missionary in India several years, returned to England, completed a course of medical studies, and went back to the heathen, prepared to act as an adviser and healer both for body and soul. He writes that hundreds of heathen resort to him, and while he prescribes for the disease of the body, he has opportunity also to lead these benighted souls to the Good Physician, for healing and life.

SPAIN.

There are now two regular Baptist churches in the city of Madrid, numbering respectively 42 and 48 members, and the number could be much increased, if the churches had a suitable pastor. The chapel of the First church will seat 500 hearers; Mr. Kaapp is desirous of procuring a larger building, which will accommodate 2,000.

GERMANY.

At many points the meetings are unusually thronged. There is one church, where hitherto there has been much preaching, but little fruit, and this church increased last year from 5 to 17. The field is wide, and suffers for more laborers. In connection with the church in Templin, founded twenty-five years since, 1,158 have been baptized.

Several more converts have been baptized at Old Danzig, in Russia. One village is spoken of, in which the majority of the inhabitants are believers.

The Danish Conference held its annual session at the close of June. The churches are united, and some of them have enjoyed delightful revivals. The Church party show opposition, but many new doors have been opened for the truth.

FRANCE.

A colporteur in the Vaudais valleys has baptized 30 persons, whom he desired to have formed into a strict Baptist church. He asks for books to distribute in the field of his labors. He finds a promising field in Turin and Nice. At Chauny three had lately been baptized, and there were several more fit subjects. The congregations increase, and the work is hopeful. The brethren have been very active in distributing tracts and Gospels among the soldiers of the French armies.

CHINA.

The Methodist mission at Fuchau, in China, founded in 1847, for nine years produced not a single convert. Seven years later it had 100, and now 750, with seven native pastors and forty or fifty helpers. There are only two missionaries, but two more will be speedily sent to their aid. A young man in Ningpo has lately been received to the Presbyterians, intelligent and well informed, and giving promise of usefulness. The massacre at Tientsin has given the native Christians a feeling of uneasiness, but they adhere to the truth with unshaken steadfastness. Lately a woman, on being examined for admission, was asked, "Are you not afraid to join the church, now when we hear it said on every hand that we are all going to be killed?" She answered, "They may kill the body, but the Lord Jesus will take my soul to himself."

Six have lately joined the church in Canton, and the work is encouraging. The attendance in the chapels is good, and the people hear with unusual attention. The class in the training school is more promising than any that have preceded them.

AFRICA.

All South Africa is a great mission field, which has been occupied for many years, and by the oldest of the modern Missionary Societies. Many wonders of grace have been wrought, and the gospel has produced marvellous transformations. Heathenism still holds carnival in many places. But if the remarkable instances of conversion which have taken place could all be brought for review into a single field, who but would exclaim: "What hath God wrought?"

In Corsico, West Africa, a native African has recently been ordained as a minister of the gospel, and has now sole charge of the work of evangelization on the entire island.

ITALY.

The Waldensian Missions in Italy report thirty stations in connection with that church, where either a pastor, evangelist or teacher is laboring. From twenty-five to thirty other places are regularly visited, some of which are very promising. Sixteen of the stations possess buildings for churches or schools. The number of laborers is 89. The religious services are attended, in the various places, by about 3,335 regular worshippers, besides many occasional hearers, who drop in to gratify their curiosity. There are 335 catechumens, and 170 last year were admitted to the church. The number of church members is about 3,000.

The General Assembly of the Italian churches met in Milan in June last, to form a league and covenant for evangelizing purposes. They agreed upon a "deduction of principles," which is in the main evangelical, but makes no mention of baptism or the Lord's Supper. The Assembly held ten sessions, and was characterized by great unanimity and fervor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In Valparaiso, Chili, a Spanish newspaper has just been issued, called *The Sower*, of wholly religious character and tendency. A new church is nearly completed, which will accommodate 600 hearers. The Valparaiso Bible Society reports last month larger sales than ever before. The colporteur, during a trip of six weeks, sold 400 publications. In Chili are fourteen Protestant congregations and ten ministers, and two Protestant Spanish periodicals. One of these circulates every month 2,500 copies. Many native gentlemen offer their services as distributors of one of them, and have furnished interesting articles for its columns. There are not wanting priests who in some degree favor the cause of Protestantism. One priest is said to be noted for the Scriptural style of his preaching.

MEXICO.

The remarkable religious movement in Mexico is well known to the Christian world. Besides the work of brother Westrup and the American Baptist Home Mission Society, there are said to be thirty organized congregations, whose worship consists in reading the Scriptures with simple exposition, singing and prayer. Several hymns used in the American churches have been translated into Spanish and are widely translated. Several tracts have also been translated and printed; full a hundred thousand of these hymns and tracts are now doing evangelic work among the people. In many places

where only the printed truth has penetrated, household groups gather together for Bible-reading and prayer. The progress of the work far exceeds the means for its prosecution.

CONCLUSION.

The work of the gospel goes forward amid the commotions that agitate the world, and its progress is towards ultimate and signal triumph. Only more laborers, more means, and above all, more of the power of the Holy Spirit, to give the Word efficacy. And "for all this, saith God, will I be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them."

THE FREE BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY held its annual meeting in the Vestry of the F. B. Church, of this city on Wednesday, 9th inst. The President, E. C. Freeze, Esq., was in the chair. The Secretary, Dr. L. N. Sharp, read minutes of last meeting; the Act of Incorporation and the Constitution were also read for the information of those present. The President gave statement of the doings of the Directors last year. The report of the Treasurer, Rev. B. Merritt, showed the amount of cash on hand.

As provided for in the Constitution, the election of officers was proceeded with. The result was as follows:—

President—E. C. Freeze, Esq.; Vice Presidents—Revs. J. Noble and G. A. Hartley; Secretary—L. N. Sharp, M. D.; Treasurer—Rev. B. Merritt; Directors—G. McLeod, Esq., Rev. B. Merritt, Eldred Cahoon, Esq., Rev. J. McLeod, and Rev. J. Perry. A Committee—G. McLeod, Esq., Dr. Sharp and Rev. J. Perry was appointed to revise the Constitution, as it is found in one or two respects to conflict with the Incorporation Act.

A motion to authorize the collection either in cash or notes of pledges made to the Society, gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by several of the brethren. An amendment was subsequently passed, directing the Secretary to write all subscribers to the funds with reference to payment.

Action was also taken with reference to certain loans now due the Society.

Adjourned to meet next year, or at the call of the President.

The Committee appointed by Conference to meet the delegation from the Baptist body had a consultation during the day, preparatory to the meeting of the Joint Committee on Thursday. We trust the deliberations of Thursday may be governed by divine wisdom, and be promotive of the glory of God.

NO PEACE YET.

When a few days ago news came that an armistice had been arranged between the contending armies of Prussia and France, the whole civilized world hailed the tidings with joy. Peace, it was supposed would be the result, and everybody was glad. But it appears that this hope was premature. Just as the conviction began to prevail that the work of carnage was over, the news came that the armistice was broken off. The telegrams in another column will give the particulars of the matter. The indignation said to be felt towards Bismarck we think is without cause. Under all the circumstances, he cannot be other than justified in demanding anything and everything that will prevent France from gaining strength to prolong the struggle. That King William is loth to destroy Paris is evident, else the bombardment would have commenced ere this. It looks more as though the conflict will be continued for some time yet, rather than winter; and Paris will be starved rather than shelled into submission. The course of the French Government is almost madness. They cannot now hope to regain what has been lost; and their persistence in prolonging a war which has been so disastrous to their country, is, to all appearances, without a shadow of justification, ought to be glad to accept the terms offered, for it is but reasonable to think that the longer they protract the now hopeless struggle, the more difficult and humiliating must be the settlement of terms. Let all Christians most devoutly pray that God, who ruleth over all, will speedily bless the world with peace.

DENOMINATIONAL.

REV. S. SMITH left for Carleton County the first of the week. He purposes, we think, going to Seventh Tier, and other places in that District. We trust his labor, wherever expended, may be attended with blessing.

WICKLOW.—We learn that a series of meetings are in progress in the Gallop neighborhood (so called). Brethren McDonald, Connor and Vanwart are in attendance. We hope to hear a good report soon.

MILFORD.—Bro. Perry has been holding some meetings on the Milford—a part of his circuit. The church has been somewhat revived; and the prospect for further good is rather encouraging.

UPPER MILFORD.—Bro. Weyman tells us that the work here progresses. He anticipates more baptisms. Bro. Sherwood will labor with the church during the year.

REV. T. H. PORTER has accepted a call to the Fredericton Baptist Church, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

A Report of the Sherbrooke Gold District, together with a paper on the Geolites of Nova Scotia, and an abstract of a paper on Gold Mining in Nova Scotia, by H. Y. Hind, M.A., has been received. The Report comprises a large amount of information.

Petersen's Musical Monthly for November has come to hand. We know of no cheaper musical publication. The number before us contains a great variety. Price, \$3.00 per annum—30 cents for single copies. J. L. Peters, Publisher, 539 Broadway, New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. M. Truesdell: Thanks for remittance. W. S. Lakerville, as is stated by him.—Those of Perth and Kent to which you refer, are as stated also.—Whatever arrangement you have made, or may make with W. B., will be satisfactory.—We supposed A. E. H., together with all the papers for that office, went in one bundle; they will go so in future.—As you will see by the acknowledgment list, P. D. has been credited with the amount you mention.—The paper is also ordered to J. H.—W. W. is stopped.

The following Circular is from the Toronto Y. M. C. Association:

HALL OF Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, 34 King Street, East Toronto.

To Parents, Guardians, Pastors, and others, whose Sons, Wards, or Friends may be leaving home for residence in the City of Toronto:

The Young Men's Christian Association of Toronto, announce that they have a Committee for the purpose of showing kindness to young men who are strangers, and leading them under religious influences. It is requested that all who desire the co-operation of this Committee, will send the names and addresses of those interested, to the person himself if possible, or by post, with such particulars of character as they may deem proper. J. M. MACDONALD, President.

Thos. J. WILLIE, Secretary.

DANGERS IN CHINA.

BY REV. JOHN A. NEVINS.

Since the massacre of the French missionaries at Tientsin in June last, occurrences in other parts of China have clearly shown that our relations with this empire are far from being satisfactory. Opposition and persecution have been unusually open and bitter within the last few months. During the year which has just closed we have been permitted to receive into the communion of our church at Tientsin about sixty persons. Twenty of them are from the district of Pingtu, one hundred miles to the south of us, a region where a little more than a year ago we had not a single church member. Connected with these baptized Christians, who are found in a number of villages, scattered over a large extent of country, there are more than an equal number of inquirers. As our work has been most successful in that section, so Satan has there aroused the most strenuous opposition. One of our missionaries has lately been before the magistrate and beaten, for no other reason than because he refused to join with others in worship in an idol temple, and others have been driven from their homes because of their attachment to Christianity.

Before the massacre at Tientsin, there seemed to be a growing hatred to Christianity and foreigners, and there was a general expectation among the people that the time was approaching when we would be driven out of the country. Since the massacre, this feeling against us has been all the more apparent. It seems that the anti-foreign party are making use of every means in their power to prepare the public mind for an open outbreak.

Immediately after the attack on the Tientsin community there were many rumors about all through the empire, that similar outrages were being committed in various places, and reports spread the day fixed upon for attacking us at Tientsin. Proclamations from the local officers, and an edict from the emperor, seemed, in a measure, to allay the popular excitement for a time, and we hoped that we would be able to carry on our ordinary work the winter without intermission. About ten days ago, however, the rumors became more numerous, specific and alarming. It was said that the time, long anticipated, for ridding the empire of the foreign Christians, was near at hand. The failure, thus far, to settle the difficulty at Tientsin by negotiations and the expected arrival of Chinese soldiers from the West, added to the popular excitement and apprehension. It was generally believed that we would be attacked on or about the 15th of the present Chinese month. This rumor became the topic for general conversation on the street, and gave rise to rumors almost innumerable. The anxiety became so great that the Chinese in our families and schools were afraid to remain with us.

We, and natives in our employ, received messages from friends, warning us to leave our place as soon as possible. Under these circumstances, the state of things daily growing more serious, on the 29th of August, we sent a messenger to our consul in Chefoo, requesting assistance to remove our families from Tientsin. There being no American minister in the place, the English Consul, Mr. Henry Kellett, with the generosity so characteristic of English officers in China, sent two vessels to our relief. On the 1st instant, the mission families in Tientsin left that place for Chefoo, where we are now stopping. Our native Christians and pupils are still in the training schools, and are scattered, and our houses are vacant. The district magistrate of Tientsin has written to the Consul at this place, deprecating our departure, and expressing his willingness and ability to protect us. We hope that we may return before many weeks. Whether we will be able to do so, will depend on the result of the present negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties at Tientsin. The present looks very dark to us, but we know that God reigns, and that He can overcome every power for our good, and the good of His cause. We trust that the people who will not cease to pray for us that we may be faithful, and that the spiritual temple may be rapidly built, even in these troublous times.—E.

Miscellany.

*The Jewish Rabbis in New York are trying to get the Governor of Indiana to use his influence with the Legislature to have the divorce law of that State repealed.

*New York pays \$200,000 a year for sectarian schools, chiefly Roman Catholic.

*The estimated French prisoners taken up to date is 320,000. The Prussians are using a good many of them on the public works, such as road-making, bridge-building, &c. Thus, while the public works of France are destroyed, those of Germany are being pushed forward.

*Col. Krutzwig, who has made a tour of observation through the regions of Ardennes and Alsace, says that there are at least 400,000 people on the verge of starvation, and Dr. Bellows, of New York, has issued an appeal for contributions.

*A Boston dry-goods store has a lady customer whose bill for goods purchased for her personal wear, during the nine months ending July 30, footed up over \$5,000.

*For the benefit of young girls who are impatient to marry, it may be said that the Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, now nearly sixteen years old, has never yet worn anything but short dresses, even upon the grand occasion of a "drawing-room" reception, when court trains are universal.

THE PRUSSIAN LANDWEHR.—The "Landwehr" practically makes every able-bodied man in the Prussian army a soldier. There is no volunteering in this country; no enlisting as in England; no conscripting, as in France. Every citizen must serve in the army.

Every young man, on completing his twentieth year, must enter the army and serve for three years. Those who are not called to the colors are exempted by furnishing their own rations and equipments, may commute three years for one. Many of the students in the universities avail themselves of this privilege. At the end of the three years the soldiers are not discharged, but furloughed. They must report any change of residence, and are anticipated at any moment to join their regiments. This is in force till the completion of their twenty-fifth year. Thus the standing army of Prussia consists of all the young men of the Nation between twenty and twenty-five years.

But this is not all. In case of war, the reserves, the "Landwehr," are recalled out. These are divided into two classes. The first class consists of all between the ages of twenty-six and thirty-two. The second class is all between thirty-three and thirty-nine. There is still another army, stationed behind these, the "Landsturm," consisting of men between forty and fifty. These are only called out in case of an invasion. But this gives to Prussia, for defence, the services of every able-bodied man from the age of twenty to fifty; and for offence, all from twenty to forty. It is a system that has enabled her to outnumber the French all through this fearful war.

But this system is a terribly hard one. Physical weakness is the only ground of exemption. The scholar and the artist, the merchant and the manufacturer, must fight like rank and file, with the farmer and the mechanic, and the laborer. And so, when a war is raging, everything must come to a stop, save as the boys and old men and women can carry on the work. But it is because of this that Prussia has risen from an inferior position to be to-day the master in European politics.—*American Messenger*.

*One of the agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in a letter from Rome, states that four, if not six, of their colporteurs are in that city, having entered with portions of the Scriptures in company with the Italian soldiers. The agent says that the prominent feeling in the minds of the people is disgust with all that is "sacred" in consequence of the proceedings of the Papal authorities; but he trusts wiser and more enlightened feelings as regards the truth will prevail. It is ten years since the Bible was openly offered to the Neapolitans.

A long step in the consolidation of the several independent Protestant interests in Italy was taken lately in Milan, where thirty-three separate churches united to form the Free Italian Church. Of these churches, twenty are aided by the American and Foreign Christian Union. A General Assembly on the Presbyterian basis was established, and a committee of evangelization appointed, of which Giovanni Vazzani is chairman. The training-school at Milan for preachers has been transferred from the Union to this new body, and will probably be removed to Rome.

A VETERAN'S REPORT.—Rev. Peter Cartwright, aged eighty-six years, having been appointed by the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church, last year, as a conference missionary, brought in the following report at the late session of that conference:—

"Dedicated eight churches; preached at seven altars; addressed seven Sabbath-schools; baptized twenty adults; baptized fifty children, six of whom were baptized on the cars when under full way; married five couples; 'joined' fifteen on probation; received twenty-five in full communion; received \$25 missionary money; received \$50 in presents, mostly from young children; donated \$20 to churches; received \$700 salary; expended \$450 travelling; robbed of my pocket-book with \$25 and railroad passes; sold \$200 of tracts and religious books; travelled in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and delivered fifty lectures."

FROM MANITOBAH.—A special telegram to the Toronto Telegraph supplies the following news of interest:—

FORT GARRY, Oct. 21st, via St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 21st.—The Lieutenant Governor is working well, and the chaos that existed is fast giving place to order and regularity. The half-breeds appear to be content with what he has done hitherto, and there is a pacific feeling spreading throughout the Settlement that speaks well for the wisdom of his measures.

No trace of Scott's body has yet been found; in the intention of the English settlers to erect a monument over what was supposed to have been his grave, which is situated a few paces in front of the north end of the shore, inside the quadrangle of the fort.

Smallpox is disappearing as the weather grows colder, and no further danger of its spreading is apprehended. Traders say that the Indians along the Saskatchewan have been decimated.

The Indians are very quiet, and seem to have fairly settled down to the use of their bows and arrows. They have behaved remarkably well throughout. The Fort has been afflicted with the presence of numbers of them in a state of fighting intoxication and street brawls have been of nightly occurrence.

I am glad to say the volunteers are well, and having themselves to the service for the defence of the settlement. An officer of the 49th Battalion, on a visit to the Settlement, was fetted the other night by his old comrades in the Ontario.

The prospect for the winter is encouraging. The people seem to be over, and the work of arrangement is proceeding very satisfactorily.

FREEWILL BAPTIST.—The Morning Star traces the origin of the Freewill Baptist Church to the labors of Geo. Whitfield:

Multitudes of Whitfield's converts were drawn by sympathy and spiritual affinity to form themselves into churches, and it is a singular fact that they generally became Baptists, though Whitfield himself was a Pedobaptist. This brought a new element into the Baptist denomination, which was then entirely Calvinistic and separatist. So that, in opposition to all active measures for the salvation of souls. There was more or less conflict between the old and the new elements, and in Rhode Island, and afterwards in New Hampshire, a division occurred; and from these converts of Whitfield the churches were formed. So that, separated from the main body of Baptists on account of their liberal views, and from them the Free Baptist denomination arose. From the churches composed of his converts in Rhode Island, emigrants moved to New York and planted other churches, which were generally of the same communion Baptists; and in New Hampshire, Randall, who was converted through the preaching of Whitfield, led in the organization of churches which were also of the same liberal views, and were known as Baptists until about 1800, when the name Freewill Baptists was adopted by them. So that our first churches were the fruits of the labors of this remarkable preacher.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.—says the Telegraph—and the utterances of the press which owns her inspiration, are deservedly attracting attention at present. One paper states that Russia has quietly put herself in a position to march 100,000 men across Pruth in short notice. It is known that Russia excluded from the Black Sea by the treaty of 1856, France and England compelling its acceptance, is determined to ignore the treaty, and enter those waters which ensure her onward eastern march, and her speedy appearance in Constantinople. England alone cannot prevent it. France is protested. Prussia is supposed to be committed to the measure by a secret treaty. Should this be so, alas! for the hopes of peace. A New York contemporary thus predicts:—

"If Russia does attempt to carry out her traditional policy we may have a conflagration which will envelope Europe—a destructive war which will leave Europe a comparative desert, and which will put the destruction of the Roman empire completely into the shade. The fall of the Papacy, the deposition of the Sultan, the re-establishment of the German empire and the restoration of the Ottoman empire of the East may make the year 1870 as memorable for its great events in the East as for those which are convulsing Western Europe."

An interesting incident is related in connection with the Archbishop of Canterbury's ordination at Croyden recently. Two of the gentlemen ordained (the Rev. H. C. Squires, of Wadhams College, Oxford, and the Rev. R. A. Squires, of St. John's College, Cambridge), were twin brothers. Born together, affections and sympathies and their future destiny seem to run together. Their features are so much alike that it is difficult to distinguish them. The thoughts of both were directed to missionary work, and both have sought for missionary work. In the Archbishop's examination they both showed themselves excellent scholars, one of them (Mr. R. A. Squires) being placed first in the examination, and selected, consequently, to read the Gospel in the ordination service. As the Archbishop will not allow them to be separated, their labors will both proceed to India, and their labors among the heathen will be conducted within a few miles of each other. They will work in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ANDES.—A project for a railroad across the Andes to connect with lines on either side of the continent, has been adopted by the Argentine Republic, is about to be carried into execution. The latter government authorized, some months since, Mr. Rosetti, an engineer, to make a survey of the passes of the Andes, which he has done, and makes very favorable reports. The Pass of Pinarco, or Teno is the one he has selected as presenting the least difficulties for the construction of the railroad. The greatest elevation of the road by this pass will be about 10,258 feet, and the most difficult section is a ravine where there is a difference of level of 2,361 feet, in a distance of 32,800 feet—a grade of 70 in 1,000. The necessary length of the road will be about 1,000 miles, and it will cost, it is estimated, about \$30,000,000. The larger part of the road falls within the territory of the Argentine Republic. The latter government will bear the main part of the expense, the government of Chile agreeing to construct one-fifth of the road. The enterprise is spoken of as being not so difficult as was the construction of the Pacific road.—*E.*

The progress of Australia is something wonderful. A late return states that the acreage of land under wheat in Australia was in 1858, 497,570; in 1868, 1,147,496. The wheat produced in 1864 was 8,293,567 bushels; in 1865, 13,798,278 bushels. The number of sheep in Australia in 1850 was 17,124,023; in 1867, the number was 47,284,677.

NOVA SCOTIA PROSPECTS.—The Telegraph thus speaks of the prosperity of our sister Province:

Nova Scotia appears to be going to the bad very swiftly—at least, according to the report of agricultural statistics adopted by the Provincial Government. For instance, Yarmouth is set down as ready to build eighteen new ships next year, aggregating 14,000 tons, and costing over a half million of dollars. Another bad "sign of the times" is revealed in the mining report for September, viz. that 189 ounces of gold was obtained, valued at \$43,000. The coal trade is doing a brisk business; the shipmen are heavy. The Intercolonial Coal Company's Railway is just completed and vessels are already lying at the pier waiting for cargo. But, then, so much the worse for Nova Scotia. The plaster trade of Hants County appears to be prospering. In October, 1,435 tons were shipped to the States from Windsor, 1,020 tons from Walton, 1,800 tons from Chedoke, 320 tons from Mailand, and 350 tons from Hantsport—total 4,935 tons. The Windsor shipmen representing only one vessel's operation. When we add that the apple crop has been remarkably good, the agriculture of the Province most prosperous, the fisheries highly successful, it

might be supposed that we had exhausted the list of "evils" under which the Province groans. We have further to remark, however, that in Halifax harbor, about ten days ago, a bark was launched,—the first in many years in that district.

Four thousand lives were recently lost in China by the rising of the Yangtze River. The ravages of the great flood are described in striking terms in the Shanghai newspapers and commercial circulars.