

the midst of a perverse generation as lights in the world? Does not the master of the vineyard hire men to labour for him, "go work to day in my vineyard!" Does not the king enlist his soldiers that his government might be defended, and his enemies vanquished? Now every church member who forsakes the assembly of the church on the first day of the week, or absents himself from the Supper of the Lord, or refuses to contribute of his earthly goods to its support, or whose morality is not as becometh the gospel, "has broken the christian pledge," and forfeited his place, and his name among the disciples of the Son of God. To continue a person of this description as a member of the church, after being affectionately admonished, as we conceive, is a violation of Paul's instructions in 2 Thess. iii. 6-14. "Now we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition (teaching) which he received of us." "And if any man obey not our word by this epistle, note that man and have no company with him that he may be ashamed."

A. McDONALD.

Our friends may expect an excellent paper next week. We have received Nos. 1 and 2 of Rev. Mr. Elder's articles on the Sabbath School. Our paper being made up a day earlier than usual, precludes the possibility of giving No. 1 in this paper. Brother Robinson, also, will give No. 2 of his articles on the Lord's Supper. Now is the time for new subscribers; we hope friends will exert themselves; give us a few weeks of increase like the last, and we will soon have a domestic Missionary in the field, supported independently of the Missionary Boards. We can supply yet the back numbers to No. 6, Vol. 2, containing the review of Mr. Noel's Essay, and many other excellent articles. A short time and these files will be highly valued by our brethren, and the sons rising up to fill their places. Our friends will not condemn us, we trust, for inserting the following complimentary notice of our efforts:—

"The Christian Visitor is very decidedly improved in appearance, rising, like the Phoenix, more beautiful from its temporary death. The variety, freshness, and richly instructive character, of its contents, adapt it to produce a powerful impression on the minds of its readers, and to create for itself permanent interest. In common with others whose attention is drawn to the wants of our denomination in this Province, I am anxious that your efforts should be met and sustained by the co-operation of our ministering brethren and the churches generally; and I regret that the circulation of the Visitor is so poorly proportioned to its merits, or to the crying necessity that calls for its wide-spread influence. I am, and have been, urging its claims on several of our friends in Fredericton, and not wholly without effect; although I am sorry to say that the pressure of other demands, added to the paralyzation of trade and industry, renders it impossible for us to do what we wish and what is expected from us. In the course of this week I hope to send you the addition of several good names to the list of subscribers in Fredericton."

Missionary Intelligence.

The following note probably from the correspondence of Dr. Crawley, secretary of the Missionary Board, will be read with deep regret by all our readers. We hope at least that it may call forth many prayers for our dear brother and his family, and awaken a concern for the cause of Missions amongst the members of our churches. Having communicated to brother Burpe, the particulars of our several anniversaries for 1848, and such intelligence as would interest him in regard to our cause in New Brunswick, we are now looking by every mail for a letter from him to the churches in reply. This has probably been deferred on account of his absence from Mergui to which place the letter was sent.—Ed.

[Communicated.]

A private letter from Calcutta dated 8th of January gives, we are sorry to find, more unfavourable accounts of Mr. Burpe's health than those previously received, and seem to justify even the fear that it may be impossible for him to undertake a voyage to this country. We trust all who feel and have long felt, so deep an interest in our Burman mission, will

in this time of its trial, not forget to pray the great Shepherd of the flock, to remember the poor Karen population at Mergui bereaved of their beloved and zealous teacher, the dear youth of that interesting race converted and baptized since brother Burpe's labours among them; and, especially, their stricken Teacher himself, now driven with his wife and two tender infants to pursue in change of place and climate a last and doubtful hope of renewed strength and lengthened life.

We add below an extract from the letter alluded to. C.

Calcutta, January 8, 1849.

I spent some time last evening with Mr. Barker, an American Baptist Missionary just returned from a visit to Akyab. You know already, I suppose, that the Burpe's had to leave Mergui not long ago for Akyab. While there poor Burpe, who had hoped to get better by the change, grew much worse, and has again set off for Ramree a place on the coast halfway or so between Kyook Phyoo, and Cape Negrais. Mr. Barker has no doubt of his being in a confirmed consumption, and says this is the opinion of all his friends.

I have heard the same up here from several persons—all accounts agreeing that he has been getting much worse for some months past. I should be very sorry to alarm you without cause, but I have thought that both Burpe and Laleah might either be ignorant of the real state of things, or be unwilling to let you know the worst. I hope everything that one dares hope, but Barker's story last night was certainly a very bad one. I should not be at all surprised to see both Burpe and Laleah up here before long. Laleah, and her children, Mr. Barker says are looking extremely well. L. is in good spirits and seems to have suffered little or nothing from the climate."

[From the Primitive Church Magazine.]

HAMBURG.

The following letter from brother Oncken to a private individual may not be uninteresting to our readers, although some of the facts contained in it have already appeared.

Hamburg, Dec. 12, 1848.

My very dear Brother,—You have given us so many substantial proofs of the deep interest you take in the work committed to our hands by our adorable Lord, that I ought, long ere this, to have acknowledged your kindness, and expressed how much we appreciate such constant and disinterested love. Allow me, dear brother, to do so now, both on behalf of the church and myself.

You will rejoice with us to learn, that God in his providence and sovereign power, has opened a wide door before us in every direction, that the word has now free course, and is glorified in the conversion of many sinners; that new churches are springing up, and new laborers are sent forth by the Lord of the harvest from among us; and that the constant cry meets us from every quarter, "Come over and help us." God has done more than ever we asked, or even thought of. Austria, that stronghold of Popery, has, at his command, opened its barred gates for the Prince of peace. We have sent a missionary to Vienna, who is now raising the standard of the true cross there, by preaching the everlasting gospel. 30,000 tracts, and several hundred copies of the scriptures, have already gone there, and our dear American brethren have given me my heart's desire, having voted 50,000 copies of the New Testament for circulation in Austria. What an amount of thought, feeling, life, bliss, and endless joy must be produced in the minds of several hundred thousand of our fellow-men in that country, if the Spirit of God owns our labor. Dear brother, help us with your prayers, that as the strongholds of Satan have been taken externally, that so now also, more souls may be conquered by the bloodless sword of the Spirit, the word of our God.

On the 16th inst., (Saturday) when this will probably reach you, it will be a quarter of a century since I entered on my work in this city. Oh help me on that day to bless and magnify the name of our good, great, and gracious Lord God. With nothing within, or without, but this staff, for my direction and encouragement, (Josh. i. 8, 9.) I went forth as a stripling of twenty-three; and now, in looking back:—Oh my soul is overwhelmed! I am lost in wonder, love, and praise! Here I raise my Ebenezer, and inscribe on it, "To free, effectual, and sovereign grace." That grace has kept a poor, feeble, helpless worm,

and that grace alone has blessed and crowned with adorable success his feeble and imperfect efforts to advance the honor and glory of his Redeemer.

Now, farewell, dear brother. Let us see to it, that Christ has us exclusively, and that we may live in and for him. There is nothing else worth living for. There is a glory enshrining the meanest real christian, which eclipses every other glory not derived from union with the Son of God.

Yours in the best of bonds

J. G. ONCKEN.

Extract from letter, dated February 13, 1849.

Brethren Elvin and Rittmann preached last Lord's-day in a village in Holstein, fifteen miles from Hamburg. The gathering was at an inn, the innkeeper having, of his own accord, offered a large dancing saloon. There were 150 persons present; among them, a *gens-d'armies*. All went off quietly, whilst the service lasted; but soon after, a considerable number of men, from another village, began to drink; and then it was found necessary to advise the brethren to flee. They had not long left the premises, when it was discovered by the drunken men, who bounced out after them, cursing, swearing, roaring like fiends: a shower of stones and mud was thrown at our brethren; but the Lord was a wall of fire around them. In half an hour's run, they reached another village, where they were safely lodged by a smith, a hopeful character.

Such scenes we may now expect frequently, as the Lord is gathering in his elect from every quarter, and Satan will not give up his prey without a fierce resistance. Our prospects are overwhelming; and if I were not compelled to remain here, to keep the external machinery in motion, I would share in the toils and joys of the brethren, at the different spots, at many of which, I was permitted to sow the good seed, as an inexperienced stripling, twenty-five years ago.

I have just received £50 from several Scotch churches, to help on the glorious work.

CALCUTTA.—On the first sabbath in Nov. the ordinance of baptism was administered in three of the chapels in Calcutta. At the *Circular Road Chapel* four believers were immersed in the name of the divine Three.—One of them had been a member of the Wesleyan body, the others are young men of the East Indian community. While these were thus professing their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, two persons were making a similar profession in the Native Chapel in *South Kalinga Street*. They were baptized by our native brother, Shujaatali. About the same hour another native convert was in the same manner avowing his faith in Christ in the Native Chapel in *Intally*. He also was baptized by a native brother.

DINAJPUR.—Two brethren belonging to her majesty's 80th regt. were baptized here on the 13th Oct.

Mr. Smylie writes that he baptized two young females on the 12th Nov. They were formerly scholars in Mrs. S's school.

JESSORE.—At this station Mr. Parry baptized another convert.—*Oriental Bap. Dec.*

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—An association of American women is now forming in New York, under the auspices of Mrs. Farham, (widow of T. J. Farham, who died at San Francisco last summer) for the purpose of emigrating to California. The association is approved of and recommended by a number of the first ladies and gentlemen of New York, including clergymen, judges, &c. No ladies under 25 years of age to be received, and to be well recommended for good character, fitness and capacity. The splendid ship *Angelique* is engaged to convey the company to San Francisco, via Cape Horn, to sail about the middle of April—passage \$250. The movement, (says the Boston Journal,) has excited some indignation on the part of some of our bachelor friends, who regard it as an artful design to withdraw a large number of marriageable females from the market. Their wrath will doubtless be somewhat appeased when they learn that none under twenty-five will be received.—The \$250 is to defray the expenses of the voyage, make suitable provision for their accommodation after reaching San Francisco, until they shall be able to enter upon some occupation for their support, and create a fund to be held in reserve for the relief of any who may be ill, or otherwise need aid before they are able to provide for themselves.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is spoken of as likely to succeed Mr. Bancroft as Minister to England. There is no man in the country better qualified by education and experience to adorn a foreign Court, than the late Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Winthrop is one of the few distinguished statesmen who can afford to accept the mission to England.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

In 1835, only fourteen years ago, there were not 5,000 white inhabitants, between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean! Now there are nearly 1,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 29.

GREAT STORM.—The city gave evidence yesterday morning of the temper of the storm which raged here on Tuesday. The rain, which happily fell between midnight and half past eight o'clock, in torrents at times, had the effect to melt and wash away the snow from the sidewalks, so that pedestrians were enabled once more to make their way over the pavements without encountering three or four inches of saturated snow, as they were literally compelled to do on the evening previous, if they walked out at all. The weight of the snow and rain, added to the force of the wind, had the effect during the prevalence of the storm to bring to the ground a great number of various signs; and all along the streets might be seen the dilapidated remains of painted boards, transparencies, images in wood and plaster, awning posts, hatters signs, and, in short, specimens of all the business indicators which shopkeepers of all kinds use to make known the business which they pursue. One feature presented itself after this storm, which we never recollect to have seen before. In Broadway and other great thoroughfares were to be seen, here and there, the wrecks of umbrellas, which had been actually torn from the grasp of their owners, and more than "one shocking bad hat" was visible on the carriage ways. When the storm commenced, much good was anticipated from it by those who hoped that it would wash much of the mud from the streets; but their hopes were blasted when the snow began to fall. We have had the storm and its disastrous effects, but are in no measure relieved of the mud, mud, mud, to be delivered from which all Gotham do ever pray.—*New York Herald.*

The gale was severe along the whole American coast, from Boston to the Southern States, and had caused much damage on the coast and on the land.

Great Loss of Property at Chicago.—On the 12th March, the breaking up of an immense mass of ice at Chicago, carried away all the bridges across the river and many of the wharves. There were in port at the time four steamboats, six propellers, twenty-four brigs, sixty schooners and sloops, and fifty-seven canal boats; most of which have either been totally destroyed, or seriously damaged. The river was jammed some distance below the town by the drifting mass of vessels, and it is supposed that two hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed—and what is of more value, a number of persons lost their lives.

THE FLOOD AT CHICAGO.—The city presents, at the present time, a gloomy appearance. There is no getting to or from it by land or water. Bridges all gone, shipping in a wrecked condition, the roads awful muddy or overflowed. The loss sustained by the city in bridges alone, is \$40,000; and the entire amount of the loss sustained by the flood at Chicago, cannot be less than \$115,000. The flood on the prairie must have been enormous. Mr. Goodwin, the Canal Superintendent, stated that a steamer drawing only five feet of water could have proceeded directly from Chicago to St. Louis.—*Cleveland Herald.*

At Chicago, Michigan City, Little Fort, South Port, Racine and Milwaukee, there are one million and thirty-eight thousand bushels of Wheat in store—and vessels enough in ports on Lake Michigan to carry it all forward to market.

Population of Prince Edward Island.

We have received by a late mail from P. E. Island, in a Supplement to the Royal Gazette, a public document containing an abstract of the returns of the population, of the statistical returns, and of the returns of the tenures of land, rents, &c. in P. E. I. according to the last census for the year 1848, and we have no doubt that a brief statement of some of the most important details will prove interesting to many of our readers. The population of the Island continues steadily on the increase, the present number of inhabitants being 62,678, an increase of (15,644) above the census of the population of 47,034 for the year 1841.—Of this population 32,065 are males, and 30,569 females. As regards the place of their nativity, 43,859 are natives of P. E. Island, 2,997 are natives of England, 6,736 are natives of Scotland, 6,407 are natives of Ireland, 2,086 are natives of other British Colonies, and 211 are natives of Foreign countries. There are 330 Indians, and 41 Deaf and Dumb, 25 blind, and 99 insane persons on the Island. There are, according to these general returns from the three counties, Kings, Queen's, and Prince's, into which the Island is subdivided, 15,305 males and 14,427 females under 16 years of age, and 1,497 males and 1,087 females (a very small proportion of the inhabitants) above 60 years of age. This census also contains statistical returns of the number of acres of land held by different tenures, of the number of acres of arable land, of the number of bushels of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, number of tons hay, and lbs. clover seed raised in 1847; number of horses, 12,845, neat cattle, 49,310, sheep, 92,785, hogs, 19,863. In the list of Public buildings, there are enumerated 106 churches, 182 school houses, 116 grist 27 carding and 139 saw mills, 246 threshing machines, and 13 Breweries.—*Guardian.*