

best family newspaper published in the Province, and at the same time contributing to a praiseworthy object. Finally brethren, whatsoever things are true, honest, just, or of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise think on these things, and may the peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus. Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.  
Sussex, February 13th, 1851.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

MY DEAR BROTHER, in the one baptism of the Holy Ghost.—I feel constrained to tell you that I have been much pleased with the liberal sentiments expressed in your editorial on "Church Fellowship." I love to see the first, the most conspicuous line drawn between the Church in Christ Jesus and the world. This, you know, reaches from eternity before time, to eternity when time shall be no more. There are but two seeds, the seed of the woman—Jesus, and his people in Him, and the seed of the serpent. Though the former may differ widely in some things while they see through a glass darkly (for a man can receive nothing, except it be given from heaven) yet they are intimately one in their glorious Head, and eternally separated from the latter. It is delightful to anticipate the day when all other hues but that of electing love shall be forever obliterated, and the preserved and called be swallowed up in God.

I must also add my hearty "amen" to the sentiment expressed in a selection from the Congregationalist, copied in the Visitor No. 48, Vol. 3, headed "Integrity among Christians." It is most lamentable to observe how far professors of religion may go in persuading themselves that they may follow the maxims of the world with impunity. A Christian should be not only honest, but generous. In all his intercourse with men, he should show that worldly gain was but a secondary object of his pursuit. Your's in love. D. P.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

MARRIAGE VOW.

Perhaps there is scarcely an ordinary oath administered in any of the transactions of life so little regarded, so little even remembered by all classes of persons, as that taken in the most solemn manner, and in the presence of the Almighty, by the husband and wife: love, honour, and obey. How many wives love, honour, and obey their lords. How many even think of doing so, and yet there is an oath recorded against them, every single violation of which is distinct perjury. No woman should marry without first knowing her husband's character so well that she may obey him with discretion and safety. She yields herself at the altar to his disposition from which even an attempt to fly is a crime. A wife who contradicts her husband is forsworn. No matter what manner of man he be, she must obey, if she keeps her oath; she has made no reserve on condition at her marriage ceremony, she has not said I will honour and obey if he shall deserve it. Her contract is unconditional, it would be better for young ladies before they yield the fatal yes, to take this view of the subject. They have that duty to perform to their husband whether he be kind or unreasonable. A YOUNG MAN.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

OBITUARY.

Died at Salmon River on the 9th inst., Mr. Andrew Fleming, Jr., of Little River, Queen's County, aged 34 years, son of Mr. Andrew Fleming, Sen., of the River Gaspareau. The deceased was on a team load of hay, from which he slipped on to one of the stakes of the sled, which entered his body, and caused death. It is a remarkable circumstance that the deceased had for some time previous a presentiment that he would be cut off by some sudden dispensation of providence, and there can be no doubt that this feeling influenced to a considerable extent his feelings in regard to the eternal interests of his soul. His remains were accompanied to the grave by a numerous and respectable body of his friends and acquaintances, who had loved him in life and now mourned him when dead, and also by a large body of Orangemen, of which Institution the deceased was, while in life, a member. The funeral sermon which was able and moving was preached by the Rev. Mr. Kierstead, of the Mill-stream, from the text, "Set thine house in order for thou shalt die and not live," and a most affecting address was delivered by

the Rev. Mr. Spragg, of Springfield. The funeral ceremony of the Orange Institution was read over his grave, and the body was then deposited in its temporary but not final resting place. The deceased has left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.—Cam.

Missionary Intelligence.

[From the Baptist Missionary Herald, London Jan. 1851.]

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.—In a letter dated October 8th, 1850, the Rev. J. Thomas says, "Yesterday brother Leslie baptized a gentleman who will, I trust, prove a blessing to the church. He was formerly an elder of the Free Church. On the last Sabbath in September I had baptized my second son. On the same day, brother Lewis baptized at Dum Dum, and at Dacca brother Robinson baptized two German missionaries."

We have received intelligence of the safe arrival of the Deputation in Calcutta. The Rev. J. Leechman sends us the following extract of letters received from them.

Bay of Bengal, Oct. 29th, 1850.

We landed at Madras yesterday, and spent some time with our missionary, Mr. Page, and his good wife. They were delighted to see us. He has his discouragements, but his comforts too, and seems truly devoted to the work of the Lord in this heathen land. We hope to arrive in Calcutta on Friday next. The perspiration streams down me while I write.

Calcutta, Nov. 8th, 1850.

On Friday, the 1st, we were safely landed in Calcutta in health and peace. Brethren Wenger, Lewis, and Pearce gave us a most hearty welcome. We met most of the missionary circle the same night, and sang with mingled emotions, "Kindred in Christ, for his dear sake," &c. We felt it sweet and refreshing.

DACCA.—The circumstances necessary to the understanding of the case of the two German missionaries are as follow. A few years ago a Dr. Heberlein originated a mission in Bengal, having its head quarters at Dacca. He obtained from Basle eight brethren, who had been educated for missionary service in the seminary there. He purchased a piece of land near Dacca, where he located two of his missionaries. The rest occupied stations near our American baptist brethren in Assam. At his own expense, he supported the work until his death, about fifteen months ago. His decease led to the breaking up of the mission. Four of his labourers joined Church of England societies; Mr. Dauble, whose views on baptism had undergone a change, was baptized in Assam, and became a missionary of the American Baptist Board. The remaining two Messrs. Bion and Supper, continued to occupy their station near Dacca, being unwilling to forsake the small congregation they had gathered, and declining all offers to join the Church of England. Doubt regarding infant baptism arose in their minds, which have resulted as detailed in brother Robinson's letter.

Dacca is a field of the greatest importance. The Committee, thinking this a gracious interposition of the Great Head of the church, have authorized the deputation to accept the brethren as missionaries of the Society, Mr. Wenger writes: "These are just the right sort of men, prepared to our hand by God. They have gone through fire and water, through much mental suffering, and even bodily distress."

The Rev. Mr. Robinson also writes.

"I feel that should be very glad to see you, but it seems that I am not to have that pleasure till we meet in a much better world. I think that much of the pleasure which we shall have in that better world, will consist in the society of beloved saints. I sometimes hope that I shall soon be in that world. As Fawcett says,

"I faint with toil, and often say,  
Let not thy chariot long delay."

I rejoice that you think so much about Dacca as you will have heard that the two German missionaries here had changed their sentiments relative to baptism. On last Sabbath day, I had the pleasure of immersing them both in our little chapel here. A few respectable persons residents of Dacca were present. After a short sermon, in which I endeavored to show that there is no such thing as infant baptism in the New Testament. Mr. Bion ascended the pulpit, and, in a bold fervent manner, read an address in English, in which he gave an account of the change of sentiments which had taken place in himself and Mr. Supper. When he came down from the pulpit, we proceeded as usual, and while singing the beautiful verse,

Fearless of the world's despising," &c.

I immersed them both. They were very happy in their own minds; indeed, quite joyful. They wrote me two short notes that same afternoon, full of expressions of holy joy.

They wish to join our mission. They are at present supported by the Basle Society, but they expect to be dismissed as soon as it is known that they have been baptized. I could not give them much reason to hope, that they would be taken up by our Society, on account of the paucity of our funds. I told them, therefore, that the question of their immediate baptism must rest with themselves. "By being immediately baptized," I said, "you risk the loss of all support. Your own society will discard you, and it is doubtful whether our Society can accept you. It would look well in you to leave all consequences with God, and to take up your cross, and at once follow the Saviour, but this is a course to which I cannot persuade you on account of the severe trials that may follow. You must determine for yourselves." They heard with much serious thought, and after thinking and praying the matter over for a few days, they came to my house last Thursday, and said, that they had determined to leave all consequences with God, and to be baptized without delay. This event was not expected by me, for they did not give me a hint that they were thinking on the subject till they had nearly made up their minds. They are I believe, really men of God; pious, laborious men. They have both been well educated. Bion, is about thirty; and Supper, two or three and twenty.

"The things which have befallen me have turned out for the furtherance of the gospel," thanks to the Lord. It is his work, and in my eyes, at least, it is wonderful. I have had a trying hot season. I did not expect to see October, but here I am still.

POVERTY OF THE HINDOOS.—"The wealth of the Indias" has long been a popular phrase representing the idea of almost unlimited riches. But there can be no doubt that, relatively to its extent, population, and natural resources, Hindostan is a very poor country, and inhabited by an impoverished people.—This is set in a clear light by Mr. Lowrie, in his late work on India, some of whose statements we will present in a condensed form.

There are a few persons who are wealthy, but most of the people are extremely poor. They live on two scanty vegetable meals a day, are clothed in coarse cotton fabrics, and lodge in hovels. In a section containing two thirds of the population of the country, the average wages of a labourer were from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a month. This was his entire compensation. The poverty of the people is no new thing,—it has always existed. Nor is it from want of industry and thrift, qualities which generally characterize them. Though the government of foreigners undoubtedly has grave disadvantages, it may be readily perceived that the country has also gained much from British rule. The principal disadvantages are the removal of the rulers from direct responsibility, and from due sympathy with their subjects; and the fact that a considerable portion of the money raised by taxation is drawn from the country to be expended elsewhere. The main advantage is the single, but vastly comprehensive fact, that a government of law is established,—involving greatly increased security of life, property and all personal rights. So clear is this, that whenever a town or district passes from the dominion of a native chief to that of the British, its population rapidly increases. The people flock to it from the surrounding country in multitudes.

Undoubtedly, in so dense a population, many must be poor from the disproportion between the number of mouths and the quantity of food. But the main cause of so widely extended poverty is the burden of their religious system; its swarms of beggars, its numerous and expensive pilgrimages, and the exactions of the brahmins for priestly services on occasions as numerous as the hours of a man's life. More than all, the power of caste destroys the enterprise and hope that might endeavor to surmount those evils. These facts present conclusive evidence of the need of the gospel to secure to a nation so situated even the promise of the life that now is, and much more, that which is to come.—Macedonian.

COLORED MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.—The Southern Baptist Board have appointed the Rev. M. Harden, of Baltimore, to their missions in Africa. A colored man of much promise is pursuing a course of education in the same city, with a view to labor among his

countrymen under the care of the P. Episcopal church.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Lord Bexely, the President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has sent a donation of £1000 to that Institution, as the commencement of an appeal, to enable them to extend their operations at this juncture.

EXTENT OF THE UNIVERSE.—It may give some idea of the extent of the Universe to know the length of time required for light, which travels 192,000 miles an hour, to come from different celestial objects to this earth.—From the moon, it comes in one and a quarter seconds; from the sun, in eight minutes; from Jupiter, in fifty-two minutes; Uranus, in two hours; from a star of the first magnitude three to twelve years; from a star of the fifth magnitude sixty-six years; from a star of the twelfth magnitude four thousand years. Light which left a star of the twelfth magnitude when the Israelites left Egypt has not yet reached the earth. Our entire solar system itself travels at the rate of thirty-five thousand miles an hour among the fixed stars.—Home and Foreign Record.

FINGER NAILS OF A HINDOO BEGGAR.—Dr. Scudder in writing from Madras to the Missionary Herald, gives the following singular example of Hindoo custom:

We were visited to-day by a mendicant who has succeeded in making two of his finger-nails grow to an almost incredible length. I measured one of them, the nail of the ring finger, and found it thirteen and a half inches long. He had bent it upon itself as it grew, so that it now formed two large concentric circles, and a part of a third. The nail of the middle finger was not so long. The hand was much emaciated, probably from its disuse. It was slightly bent at the wrist, and the tendons were stiffened. Much care and watchfulness are necessary to preserve these nails from breaking. For forty years this man's mind has been wholly directed to the work of cultivating them. He had scarcely a rag on him, and his face was horribly smeared with ashes. I offered him ten rupees for the largest nail; but he would not sell it. Probably a hundred rupees would have been no inducement to him to part with it.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The Quebec Mercury of the 5th inst., says: At about half-past eight o'clock last night, and during the height of the snow-storm, while the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane from the East, a private soldier named Nicholson, belonging to the 79th Highlanders, fell from the top of the cliff at Cape Diamond into a yard belonging to Mr. Luke Brothers, Champlain street.—The breaking in of a window, by the fall of a large quantity of snow from the rock at the same time, brought Mr. Brothers and some other person out of the house, when they heard moanings in the snow, and the poor fellow was at once discovered and taken out senseless, and covered with cuts and bruises. Under any other circumstances the man might have been frozen or smothered before any person could have known his situation. As he still showed symptoms of life, Mr. Brothers lost no time in driving up to the citadel to inform his comrades and obtain medical aid, which it took some perseverance and considerable time to accomplish, owing to the depth of snow in some parts of the roads. The unfortunate man was removed to the military hospital in St. Lewis street, and we learn to-day that he is doing well. The distance fallen must have been at least 340 feet.

GAS BURNERS.—Mr. Andrews, of Cincinnati, has made an improvement in gas burners. It consists in this: an additional burner attached to the one now in use, but having an opening doubly as large for the escape of gas. The gas rushing out of the small orifice now in use, expands in the larger tube, where it becomes rarified by the heat of the flame, and the gas, flowing with a less force, is all ignited, giving a much larger flame, and consequently a much greater light. It is a fact probably not known to most consumers, that much of the gas, forced, by the head necessarily kept on it, through the small aperture of the present burner, escapes unconsumed, inflicting more or less of unpleasant smell, as well as stain, from what is deemed to be smoke. A trial of the improvement will show at once the great additional light obtained.