

to Australia, and to India's distant shores, to plant the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley. "Is there not a glorious future for the Baptists?" And do we not forcibly feel the words of Dr. Cramp, "that it is our duty to prepare for it." The feeling throughout the Province at large is in favor of Baptist sentiments, and we are convinced that truth is mighty and that it will spread throughout the world. We have long been in want of a well established organization for sending the Gospel to destitute parts of our own Province. When our Missionaries went forth success attended their efforts, but for want of more concentration of effort in connection with the little time the brethren remain in the field, but a small amount of permanent benefit has been realized. Such an organization we have in the domestic missionary society lately established in Saint John, which promises through the blessing of God to do much for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the Province. This we conceive to be an object worthy our liberality, and we would desire to call loudly upon all our Churches to aid in this important work.— This society intends that the various parts of the Province destitute of Baptist preaching, shall be supplied as far as its means will allow; and if possible keep a constant supply of preaching where a beginning is commenced. Our Churches are largely indebted to Missionary labor. When we look back upon our past history, for half a century, and view our Fathers in the ministry going forth in the strength of Elijah's God, proclaiming, "Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him." We may well inquire what hath God wrought? Difficulties have been surmounted, obstacles have been removed, the way of the Lord has been prepared, and a great number of living witnesses have risen up to call the Saviour blessed, and rejoice in his everlasting love. Finally, Brethren, farewell, may you be guided by that wisdom which cometh from above, in all your deliberations. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." And may the Blessed Saviour wash you in his precious blood, and bring you to Eternal Glory, to whom be all the praise for ever and ever. Amen.

J. NEWCOMB.

Extracts from the Report on Sabbath Schools.

With extreme regret your committee feel it to be their duty to express the conviction, that while an increased, and as they hope and believe, and increasing interest may be felt in regard to this subject, while many schools may have been opened and established in localities till recently destitute, and that while many if not all of our Sabbath Schools may be comparatively prosperous and progressing, the religious instruction of our youth does not receive that attention which its immense importance demands. Humbly and affectionately, but most earnestly, would your committee therefore urge upon the Pastors of Churches the importance of their using every possible effort to establish Sabbath Schools wherever they are needed; and also to render as efficient as practicable those already in existence, within their respective spheres of labor. We do not ask that the Sabbath School should be MERELY TOLERATED, that unnecessary obstacles should not be thrown in the way; we claim for the institution the sympathy and support of all who have the oversight of Churches, whose duty it is to extend to the Sabbath School teacher every aid and encouragement. "his may be done in various ways—by preaching sermons on behalf of the Sabbath School—by occasionally or regularly teaching a class in the school—by addresses or examination, or by assisting the teachers in preparing themselves for conducting their classes in an interesting and profitable manner."

In conclusion, your committee beg to express a hope that Sabbath Schools will henceforth receive a larger share of the attention, interest, and prayers of the pastors and members of Baptist Churches in this part of the Province, than has hitherto been bestowed upon them, and that every proper and well directed effort will be energetically put forth by ministers and people, not only to increase the number and enlarge the attendance of the Sabbath Schools, but also to so improve their efficiency as to render them more truly than ever "Nurseries for the church."

A. H. MUNRO.

Report on the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society.

The Managing Committee are thankful in being able to Report, that the Seminary at Fredericton has been favoured with an encouraging measure of success during the past year. The attendance has been well sustained, the number, for the year, being sixty-four; but as changes are continually occurring, and those who enter do not all remain the whole year, the weekly attendance has not been so large; according to a record kept of those who are actually present every week, the average number has been forty.

The Principal also reports favourably of the diligence manifested by the Pupils generally, and especially by the young men under his instruction; and the hope may be cherished, that, in addition to the acquisition of secular knowledge, religious impressions of a very salutary kind have been received by some of the youths, both in connexion with our own and other denominations. Sickness, however, has in some instances been permitted to interrupt study; one valued young brother, who is preparing for the Ministry of the Gospel, has been compelled to suspend his studies for several weeks, in consequence of ill health, and seek restoration by entire relaxation and change of air, but hitherto without success. The winter half year was closed by public recitation, and the summer term by a general examination, a report of which, furnished by a kind and firm friend of the Institution, has already been published in the Christian Visitor.

Some alterations and repairs, which had been previously authorized, were made last Summer, and have materially added to the appearance of the building and to the comfort of the inmates. The front entrance has been thoroughly repaired, and to prevent the necessity for the lads entering the School Room from that quarter, a door has been opened in the back of the building, leading directly into the school room, and a strong porch erected over it. New fences also have been constructed; the roof has been well covered with fire proof paint, and the back of the building painted.

In consequence of the outlay thus incurred, no reduction of the amount of the debt has been possible this year.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Ladies of Fredericton, who furnished a Tea Meeting in the Seminary, the proceeds of which were appropriated to defray the expenses of the repairs mentioned above. Through the seasonable aid thus kindly rendered, and the dividend accruing from the general Missionary Union, the Committee have been able to meet the extraordinary charges of the past year without increasing the debt of the Society, the tuition fees now due being more than adequate to cover the balance in favour of the Committee.

The Committee cannot close their report without adverting to the sum annually absorbed to pay the interest of the debt; it is now about ten years since the present Principal took charge of the Institution, and during that period the interest upon the debt has amounted to three hundred and forty-five pounds, this large sum has been actually paid out for the use of money that might be raised, without any great difficulty, from the friends of Education in this Province.

Will the Society allow another decade to see the gradual waste of between three and four hundred pounds?

The Committee make their appeal at the present time because the general prosperity of the Province encourages them to hope, that the Educational Institution, which has been the object of so much exertion and so many prayers, will not be the last to share in the abundance which God has conferred upon our Brethren.

In behalf of the Committee.

CHARLES SPURDEN.

Adam. If I were to think daily and hourly, and think of nothing else for a thousand years but how to cleanse my heart, or root one vice out of it in my own strength, I should be no nearer to it at the end than I was at the beginning.

It is wonderful to consider how naturally we all lean to the law of salvation, without observing that we are as naturally averse to the practice of it. It is possible to answer its demands.

Science.

New Theory of Earthquakes.

The general belief of men respecting the cause of earthquakes, is an ingenious theory; in other words, they believe the centre of the earth is a molten mass, and that it is sometimes agitated causing volcanoes and earthquakes. Those who entertain this belief have ingeniously strung together a great number of facts to prove that volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, are in general simultaneous and confined to the same localities. This, however, is not so, for many earthquakes take place when and where there are no volcanic eruptions.

A correspondent of the London *Mining Journal*, named Drummond, writing from Comrie, in North Britain, presents a theory entirely different from that of ingenious action, he attributes earthquakes to electrical influences, and we believe that Sir Charles Lyell has expressed a belief in the same agency. Mr. Drummond resides in a district where many shocks of earthquakes are felt every year, and some of them have been so severe as to overthrow houses. The place is a highland village in the bosom of a mountainous country, and the shocks are never felt at many miles from it, hence it must be the centre of the earthquake's influence. He states that no shocks have ever been felt during easterly or westerly winds. All earthquakes that took place there were preceded within 24 hours by wind and rain but they have taken place oftenest in dull, thick wet weather. The shocks were not felt alike in the same district; the houses which suffered most, were built on wet places, no houses built on a depth of dry soil suffered. The earthquakes that have occurred when the weather was dry, were more abrupt, and of greater velocity than those which took place in wet weather. They have often taken place when there were two currents of wind in the atmosphere, one moving contrary to the other. During all the great earthquakes, vast quantities of aqueous vapors were in the lower regions of the air, which shows that vapor has much to do with the cause of earthquakes, and Mr. Drummond considers it the medium through which electricity acts to produce the quaking phenomenon.

Crossing the Atlantic in a Balloon.

Mr. John Wise, the celebrated Aeronaut, in a letter to Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia, proposes to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, which he thinks may be safely done in the space of forty-eight hours! As a preliminary step, however, he requires an outfit of about \$25,000, in order to provide the necessary apparatus. Judge Lewis not at all intimidated by the apprehension that he will be regarded as Utopian or visionary, takes up the subject in an earnest spirit, and says that the practical discoveries of Mr. Wise, and the scientific observations of Professor Espy, have established the fact as one no longer doubtful that in the United States, at an elevation of from two to three miles, there is a constant current of wind from the West to East. This current is believed to be but a modification of two other currents, one above the other, which are constantly passing the one from the Southwest and the other the Northwest—and that by taking the proper elevation, the Aeronaut may pursue a north-eastern, or south-western, or a due east course, at his option. It is also understood that similar currents have been ascertained to exist in the atmosphere over the Island of Great Britain. It is supposed by those who have paid attention to the subject, that these currents do not pass in the same direction in low northern latitudes; but that from latitudes 10 degrees to 20 degrees N. they pass from S. E. to N. W. But if they are shown to exist throughout the higher latitudes as well on the Atlantic as over the United States and Great Britain, Judge Lewis can see no more difficulty in crossing the Atlantic in a balloon, than traversing the same distance from West to East, over the continent. Mr. Wise is evidently serious. He has made no less than one hundred and fifty even successful ascensions, and he has faith and confidence in the proposed enterprise. The sum necessary to test the experiment is quite small comparatively speaking.

He proposes that the balloon shall be one hundred and twenty-five feet in diameter, and that it shall carry eight men, 300 pounds of provisions, and various other articles. He

thinks that with such an apparatus, he could cross the Atlantic, and deposit demonstrative mails at Lisbon, Madrid, Minorca, Naples and Constantinople.

Ruins at Pompeii.

Rev. Dr. Duffield, in a letter to the *Christian Observer*, speaks thus of certain things laid bare by recent excavations at Pompeii:

The Theatre, the Coliseum, the Forum, the temples of Hercules, Diana, etc., and of the Groeco-Egyptian divinity, with its chapel and altars; the house of Sallust, the Basilicon, and its dungeon for prisoners and felons; the tombs and mausoleums erected, some for private persons, as tokens of affection, others to eminent religious persons, by order of the city, as tokens of public respect, with the names of some of the dead recorded and celebrated; all these, and multitudes of other things, have been made to stand out as clear as if it were a city not deserted, and all you feel that is needful to make you fully realize that you are treading the streets of ancient Pompeii as it was nearly eighteen hundred years ago, is to meet the living bustling old Roman population that inhabited it. Some of the fresco paintings, where the ashes had not been hot which covered them, have preserved the freshness of their color. Others have been injured and obliterated partially or wholly.

The embellishments in the chambers are generally rude figures, and some of them grossly and disgustingly lascivious. Similar statuary, I was told, was found, and most of the specimens of this description had been arranged in a cabinet or private museum, to which access could only be had by special permission, on application, from the public authorities. The secret cabinet was visited by Pio Nono, the present Pope, during his sojourn in Naples, in 1849. He was so impressed with the immoral character and tendency of such an exhibition, that by his direction the rooms have been barred against the entrance of every one whatever, on any pretext. In like manner, doors and curtains have been provided to shut up and conceal the more indecent frescoes on the walls in Pompeii, which, however, the workmen in attendance are eager to exhibit for the sake of obtaining a little money from curious travellers. They also offer for sale various little brown antiquities, some original but many more imitations, such as different penates of images of household gods, and phalli with rings attached, as though they had been worn as an amulet about the person.

Nothing can convey a more lively and painfully oppressive idea of the low and exceedingly degrading scurrility and licentiousness that must have characterized the inhabitants of that city. We can scarcely conceive it possible that rational human beings could sink to such a pitch of even worse than bestial abominations. We wonder not that the righteous hand of God directed the shower of fire and heated ashes from Vesuvius, to bury out of sight and for centuries out of the knowledge of the world, such a people and such a place.

The Electric Light.

The Electric Light at Hungerford Suspension-bridge is, at present, one of the novel sights of the metropolis. Two miniature suns—for so without hyperbole we may characterize the electric lamps—one in each tower—converged their intense rays on the centre of the bridge, and effectually illuminated the whole of the intervening space, feebly lighted in general by about 100 gas lamps. The lights remain in continuous operation from nine o'clock p. m. till past midnight. It is said that the light is most economically produced, and that the electric force is applicable as a motive power, as a substitute for steam, and as means of a street, &c., illumination. The inventions of Dr. Watson, the basis of the intended operations of the Electric Power and Colour Company, have, we are told, now removed the only obstacle to the universal use of electricity, and to its immediate application to locomotion, mechanical arrangements of all kinds, navigation, chemical decomposition, and illumination. Every shilling's worth of material used in Dr. Watson's batteries returns, it is said, half-a-crown in the shape of valuable pigments, bleaching power, and other commercial products readily saleable. The various other uses to which this new power can be made subservient, embrace the pislphurization of coke, telegraphing, electrotyping, smelting, and the manufacture of steel.