

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

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TERMS:

If paid in advance, **Seven shillings and sixpence.** If payment be delayed over three months, **Ten Shillings.** No paper can be discontinued without the payment of all arrears, except at the discretion of the publisher. The names of persons and places should be written so plain, that they cannot be misunderstood, and in directing changes from one post-office to another, the names of BOTH offices, and the county, should always be given. Ministers of the gospel and others, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

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No communication will be inserted without the author's name and address in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them. Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are not acceptable to readers of Newspapers, than long one, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and insure a correct impression.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 12, 1859.

FAITH AND PRACTICE.

No. 2.

The first great outpouring of the Holy Spirit of which we have an account, was on the day of Pentecost. The divine record given by the peculiar circumstances attending the exhibitions of the Spirit's power on that occasion, is found in the 2d. chapter of the book of Acts.

One of the strongly marked characteristics of this meeting was a deep and heart-felt spirit of christian union. The disciples "were all with one accord in one place." Just the frame of mind which was necessary in order to a preparation of heart for the blessing they were about to receive.

The disciples say, implying the "one hundred and twenty" mentioned in the 1st. chapter and the 15th. verse, as well as those who sustained the apostolic character—and the reason why we embrace them is because, it is said "they were all filled with the Holy Ghost." These embraced the early membership of the christian church, and they were all believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. So also in the many accessions made to the church on that memorable day, under the influence of Peter's preaching the truth, which truth the Holy Spirit employed as the great agent of deep conviction, "they were pricked in the heart—and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, men and brethren, what shall we do?" It seems that they were old enough to do something. "Then Peter said unto them, repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

On receiving this instruction, "they that gladly received his word were baptized; and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls." They were baptized and added; not added and then baptized. The mode therefore of receiving members into the first Christian church, was by baptism, thus making baptism the door into the church. Now then, after becoming members of the church, (not before) "they continued steadfastly in the apostle's doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers."

We refer to the course pursued in the establishment of this church, because among other considerations, we regard it as the MODEL by which every church should seek to mould its action in the reception of members. Here we have the divine plan presented in the matter of church building. Have men made any real improvement since those days?

But there are several things to be considered in a more detailed manner, and which belong to the examination of this subject. And in order to a methodical arrangement, the following specific points must suggest themselves to the common reader.

- 1st. "The truth of God was proclaimed."
- 2dly. "That truth was received and confessed by a public profession of christian faith."
- 3d. "That public profession was by baptism."
- 4th. That baptism made them members of the visible church.
- 5th. That membership, entitled them to the ordinances and privileges of the church, and
- 6th. Their observance, was sanctified to the good of the world, and thereby to the edification of the body of Christ.

By carefully reading the New Testament, it will be seen that this was the uniform course of action pursued in the churches during the apostolic age. It was simple, comprehensive and highly successful. It was the plan instituted by the great Head of the church, and is entitled to the respect and confidence of all.

The above mentioned points embody what we wish to embrace in the continuation of our articles upon "FAITH AND PRACTICE."

(1) The truth of God was proclaimed. In this truth, Peter proceeds to give Scripture exposition, unfolding the prophetic writings with reference to Christ, the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the final establishment of the New Testament dispensation among men. To establish by the clearest scripture argument the Messianic of Christ, to show that his life and death presented the highest proof of the truth of divine revelation; to urge the importance of instant obedience to the commandments and ordinances of the gospel; to show that there can be no salvation for the soul that is out of Christ, and that in their unrevoked condition, men are lost and undone, whatever their nation and whatever their prejudices, whether Jews or Gentiles. Such were the subjects embodied in the discourse of Peter on the day of Pentecost. It has been truly said, that this discourse "contains the substance of the plan of mercy, and is admirably arranged to obtain its object."

So also in our day as truly as during the primitive

age of Christianity, we need under God, to rely upon the plain and simple truth of the Bible. As far as we may be able to understand it, we should seek for "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Go where Truth may lead the way, and there can be no real danger. The prayer of the blessed Christ in behalf of his disciples, is full of sublimity and is all-comprehending "Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth. As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world, and for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth."

While the truth of God sanctifies the Church, it is also ordained as the grand agent by which to bring into the church, those who are now in their sins.—For in the "Spirit's hands," the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

DEDICATION.

The Baptist Meeting-house recently erected in Johnston, (Cole's Island) was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday Dec. 26th, 1858.

The day was exceedingly fine, the sleighing good, the attendance very large, the congregation attentive and solemn, and the entire services appeared to interest those who were present. The house is very neat and comfortable, and will conveniently seat two hundred persons. On the day and evening of the dedication, scarcely a man was able to secure a seat, almost every pew being fully occupied by ladies. The services were conducted in the following ORDER.

- 1st. Reading the Scriptures by Bro. M. Keith.
- 2d. Introductory prayer by Bro. Peter Spragg.
- 3d. Sermon, by Bro. H. P. Guilford.
- 4th. Dedication prayer, by Bro. David Cran- dal.
- 5th. Concluding prayer, by Bro. Jas. Flanders.
- 6th. Benediction.

The choir performed admirably, and for convenience sake, it was scattered all over the house.

Meetings continued day and evening, during the greater part of the week, with what measure of success we have not learned. Brother Keith is the Pastor in charge, and we hope to secure from him a full account of the meetings.

[From the Examiner.]

NEW-YORK DAILY MEETINGS.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN THE CITY.

The extraordinary evangelical enterprises which have marked the opening of the present winter have continued so far with increasing encouragement and success. At the Academy of Music, at the Cooper Institute, and at the National Theatre, the Sabbath evening audiences which could not have been increased in number, have steadily improved in interest, solemnity, and attention to the gospel. Conversions have not been unknown among them, but as yet it continues seed-time, and harvest has not fully commenced. Nevertheless, God is to be thankfully praised for the precious seed so broadly scattered in the neglected and waste fields of society.—The sowers have the promise—in due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS.

These—four in number, down town—continue with unabated attendance and religious interest. The chief indications of a continued special spirit of prayer are here realized. The Fulton street meeting, always crowded, is the only full meeting in the number; but in the other meetings the earnestness and fervor of spiritual life are less steadily abundant, without regard to numbers. Rarely could one spend half an hour in either meeting, without feeling that there was a "revival" there, if nowhere else. Conversions take place in connection with them every week if not every day, and earnest requests for prayer are unceasingly multiplied, and laid upon the willing hearts who feel their daily calling and privilege to intercede with God "for all men."

JOHN STREET NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

The John street meeting is less prominent before the public eye, and therefore we select a few instances which have transpired there since the date of the last EXAMINER. An attendant upon the afternoon meeting stated in the noon-meeting, one day last week, that a young man entered the former the previous day, under deep conviction. He rose and expressed himself ready to consecrate himself to Christ; there was nothing he would not give up, there was nothing he would not do. But he found no peace with God. His soul was still in darkness and despair, and he besought the prayers of Christians. He was fervently remembered in both meetings, from day to day, and on the Monday following, was present, rejoicing in hope. A mother arose in the meeting, and with many tears asked prayer for her son, forty years of age without God and without hope in the world.—She asked the brethren, with choking utterance, to pray for him every day until they should hear of his conversion. The result was most affecting to all present. A young, disabled sailor, from the Snug Harbor on Staten Island, stated that the night before, ten sailors were applicants for prayer, broken down with conviction, some of them feeling and exclaiming that they were too vile to be ever pardoned, and at least four of them spent that night, he believed, in struggling upon their knees, to obtain a glimpse of Christ by faith. fervent prayer was asked, and offered on their behalf. A brother from Jersey City said that on last Sabbath evening, four anxious souls, in one meeting, sought Christ, and went away rejoicing. It was stated that at the Five Points House of Industry, four or five conversions of a bright and decided character have just taken place among the inmates, and the week's prayer-meeting attended with deep interest by many; a number from within and without always eagerly rising for prayer when opportunity is given. The services are managed, we are informed, with the most scrupulous

abstinence from excitement and urgency, but with solemnity and reliance upon the Holy Spirit alone. Christians who can attend on Wednesday evenings would be gladly welcomed by the few laborers there, and would be richly rewarded in their own souls. It was stated on Monday, from the pastor of the Mariners' church (Rev. Mr. Jones, we suppose,) that over forty sailors were lately received on profession, on board the United States ship North Carolina, where there are a thousand men, isolated from the shore, and soon to be distributed throughout the Navy. Not less than 400 sailors have been thus added to that church, it was remarked, in the last ten months.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.

A delegation of ministerial brethren assembled in Yarmouth on the eve of the 29th ult., at the meeting-house of the Baptist church and society, to attend to the services of installation in connection with the public recognition of the pastor, Rev. W. G. Hoben.

A very large audience was in attendance.—The exercises commenced with an anthem by the choir.

"I have set watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem."

Rev. Dr. Shailer read a communication by a member of the council convened on the occasion of Pro. Hoben's ordination, and offered some remarks.

The order of exercises was as follows:—Invocation, Rev. W. H. Ventries; Reading of Scriptures, Rev. T. Rounds; Prayer, Rev. Mr. Aiken; Sermon, Rev. Dr. Shailer; Prayer of Installation, Rev. T. B. Ripley; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. A. Robbins; Address to the church by Rev. Geo. W. Bosworth; Closing Prayer by Rev. E. C. Fish; Benediction, Rev. W. G. Hoben.

The service was unusually interesting. The several parts assigned, were performed with ability and success. The sermon of Rev. Dr. Shailer, from Acts 14: 1, was highly instructing and edifying. As a sermon it was rich in evangelical truths and sound doctrines, and credible alike to the head and the heart of the preacher. It was received by the large audience not only with general satisfaction, but with universal delight.

Its publication has been requested, and it is hoped that the request may be granted at the solicitation of an appreciating public.

The Address to the church by Rev. Mr. Bosworth of Portland, was characteristic of the man and of his well known reputation as an able minister of the Gospel. On account of the lateness of the hour, the brother curtailed his address, which was much regretted. Altogether the season was one which will not be soon forgotten by the Christian people of Yarmouth.—*Zions Advocate.*

[From the Christian Messenger.]

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

DEAR BRETHREN,

The practice of reading sermons to which your correspondent 'H' refers, as prevalent in New England, has been copiously discussed this year in the old country. Dr. Campbell, Editor of the *British Standard*, has written much and powerfully on the subject. One of his last editorials contains the following:—"JOHN BAPTIST, JESUS CHRIST, the Apostles the Evangelists, the Fathers, the Reformers,—all, all used free speech. The Church of Rome after departing from everything else that was Apostolic and Scriptural, adhered to this, and she does so still through all the world; and to this she owes much of her remaining power over mankind. It was reserved for England, in the darkest hour of her religious history, to sink the preacher into the reader, the son of thunder into the mawkish number, and to exhibit to an astonished world ten thousand pulpits filled with men in fetters!"

Let me now present a very singular and highly instructive testimony of a personal character. It is from the autobiography of the Rev. THEODORE CLAPP, of the United States, and is as follows:—"There was then in New Orleans one of the most eloquent lawyers of his day. I obtained an introduction to him. In the course of conversation, I remarked that as I was just beginning to speak in public, and experienced much difficulty in the process, I should be very much obliged if he would tell me what kind of previous preparation for delivering a speech he had found most effective. He replied, 'I never speak without intense premeditation on my subject, unless compelled by some unforeseen exigencies. With respect to ideas, you cannot be too careful and accurate in your preparation; but if you write down every word, and commit it to memory,—I have tried this once or twice,—you will overdo the matter, and render your discourse heavy. In spite of yourself, it will appear stiff and unnatural, laboured and cold. I am a very weak man, but if I had to preach in your pulpits next Sabbath morning, I should select a subject to my taste, then make, as the lawyers call it, a brief of what I intended to say. This I should carry with me through the week, and during my leisure hours, even walking along the streets, think closely on its divisions and subdivisions. Till I had attained a full and distinct view of the matter which I wished to clothe in words, till I had become warm, and interested in it, and had it perfectly familiar to my thoughts. Then I would enter your pulpit, and speak with fluency, earnestness, ease, and with the best ornaments of style, manner, and elocution, that my poor genius could command. What do you think of this plan of preparing sermons?' He inquired,

"It strikes me as admirable," I answered. "If you will try it next Sunday, he added, 'I will be present, and honestly give you my opinion of the character of your performances.'" I referred to my room, chose a subject, made a brief, and fully followed his directions,—with one exception,—I did not take it into the pulpit with me. He kept his word, and came to the church on Sabbath morning.

Meeting me after the services, he said, "Sir your discourse was natural, easy, simple, and

magnificent; you laid down sentence after sentence, and paragraph after paragraph, entirely fit for the press; I did not notice that you tripped a single time, which you would have done, had you used a manuscript. You will make an extemporaneous speaker quite as popular and brilliant as ever Mr. Larned was."

This gentleman communicated to me what was worth more, as to the secret of speaking well in the pulpit, than all which I had heard from the professor at Andover, or read in the treatises on the subject."

"The principle here set forth is true to the letter. It is nature and reason."

I commend the above to the consideration of all young preachers.

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

Academy College, Dec. 24, 1858.

(For the Christian Visitor.)

LOWER COVERDALE, COUNTY ALBERT.

Messrs. EDITORS:—If you think this worth a place in your valuable paper, please insert it for the second Coverdale Church, who wish to take this opportunity of expressing their good feelings towards Rev. L. H. Marshall, who played us a visit, a little previous to 1858. We were then without a Pastor and of course in a low state of religious feeling. Upon seeing our destitution and smallness of numbers he consented to serve us one fourth of the time, for one year, at a large reduction of his usual salary; and by his faithful labours and watchful care, some who had wandered, have returned, and are now active members of the Church in good working order, and the congregations larger than usual. This, together with his disinterestedness in giving up the field for Brother James Wallace, on account of infirmities wishes to be at home, and feels disposed to labour with us half of the time, and perhaps preach once on every sabbath.—renders his course well worthy of imitation.

And although, our Brother regretted much, that he saw no more visible mark of God's blessing on his labours, in the conversion of sinners, yet we doubt not if time does not, eternity will reveal seals to his ministry during his stay amongst us. Our desire and prayer is, that God will bless our dear Brother, wherever his lot may be cast, and that he may be long spared, to preach the glorious Gospel of the Kingdom. Should he ever visit us again he may be assured that he will meet with a warm reception.

Brothers, pray for this little branch of Zion, that it may become enlarged in grace and in numbers.

On behalf of the Church,
G. S.
January 7th, 1859.

OBITUARY.

Died at Beckauguic, on the 17th of Sept., Elijah Noble, in the 36th year of his age. Brother N. possessed naturally a strong constitution, thereby protracting his sufferings, while his exemplary patience in their endurance manifested a power of religious faith, seldom exhibited.

The disease which terminated in death, was cancer, which having its seat on the under lip, soon extended inwardly, and therefore all attempts to remove it proved unavailing. His sufferings increased as the disease extended, until the under jaw was mostly consumed, allowing the tongue to fall from its proper position; he was exceedingly anxious to communicate his feelings, which he frequently attempted to do.—He had not made a public profession of religion when I first became acquainted with him, but acknowledged it to be his duty to do so, until his disease had made such progress that he considered it impracticable, regretting, however, the neglect.

He seemed very anxious to see his friends and acquaintances, and as far as could be understood, would recommend religion, thereby attracting many, especially the young people, in groups, to sing and pray. Having spent the previous Sabbath in the place, I was informed late in the evening, that he wished to be baptized the next day. Accordingly, I held a meeting at his house, when his companion, who had long felt that her duty lay in the same direction, came forward, and they together, on the 13th day of July, were, in obedience to the Saviour's command, baptized. The scene was one of unusual solemnity; few could refrain their tears. Perhaps some doubted the propriety of the measure, knowing his condition, but not the slightest inconvenience or injury was perceptible. After this he seemed waiting for his Master's call until he quietly breathed his life out, trusting alone in the merits of Christ. His sufferings are past. May we be prepared to follow when our Master calls.

D. OUTHOUSE.
Hudgdon, Me., 27th Dec., 1858.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th. Hon. Stuart Wortley presided. The chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the company. The cable had been under a distance of eleven miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The Directors, from want of funds, were unable to carry on further operations. They had appealed to government for a guarantee of 4 per cent, on £335,000 of new capital, with which to construct and lay a new cable, but no decision had been received. He urged upon proprietors harmonious and energetic action as the only way to insure success and moved the adoption of the Directors' report which was carried unanimously. Mr. Whitehouse, the late electrician of the company, called attention to the establishment of another company, formed for establishing telegraphic communication with America by a southern route, and having half its capital subscribed. He had been instructed to state the conditions under which a fusion of the two companies might be effected. Several shareholders suggested that such a matter could not be entertained by the meeting, and the chairman said that, pending the negotiations with government, the proposition ought not to be discussed. Mr. Whitehouse withdrew the subject, and an adjournment until the general meeting in February was unanimously carried.

The Protestant Alliance having memorialized Lord Malmesbury to interfere with Rome in the case of the Jewish boy Mortara, Malmesbury replied that while the government was indignant at the outrage, it did not think interference by a Protestant power would do any good, after the failure of a Catholic power like France. A prospectus had been issued in London for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the capital fixed at two millions sterling, of which one million is to be first issued, the Indian Council having guaranteed five per cent, on that amount. The object of the company is to carry out an extensive system of irrigation, particularly in districts adapted to the cultivation of cotton. A prospectus has also been issued by the Canada Landed Credit Company, with a Capital of £200,000, the object being to encourage the flow of capital to Canada, by making advances on mortgages of land.

ITALY.

The Italian correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"It is not easy to get authentic intelligence from Rome, Cardinal Antonelli having declared war upon the foreign correspondents, stopped their letters and threatened to turn them out of the city."

A letter from Turin states that the condition of Italy grows every day more serious. The impression is general that a political crisis is at hand. It is from a high source that rumors of a warlike tendency proceed. It is also believed that Piedmont is encouraged by the Tuilleries.

RUSSIA.

A powerful party is said to have been formed among the nobility of Russia, to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor and increasing that of the nobility.

FROM CHINA.

The *London Times*, in a leading article, gives interesting details of the progress at Shanghai by Elgin and the Chinese Commissioners. The demeanor of the latter had been such as to confirm the belief that the Court at Peking is resolved to carry out the propositions of the treaty with entire good faith. The progress of the tariff negotiations already promises an early and most satisfactory termination. There is every reason to anticipate that the vexed question of the opium trade will be settled upon a basis which shall prevent its becoming a cause of future difficulties. It is probable that the exportation of coined copper, and the re-exportation of rice, will be legalized upon equitable terms. Mr. Reed, the United States Minister, was working harmoniously with the British Commissioner upon the tariff question.

BY TELEGRAPH TO NEWS ROOM.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE! NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The Africa arrived at New York last night. Surveyor on Indian Empire decided that she is unseaworthy.

The American Ship Isaac Wright was destroyed by fire in the Mersey.

London Money Market unchanged with good supply. Consols 96 to 97.

Tea closed firm at 11d. for Congour Sugar quiet; Broadstuffs dull; Flour—Western, 19s to 20s; Ohio, 21s to 24s; Wheat quotations fully maintained—Red and White, 4s 6d to 6s. 3d; White Corn, 31s to 32s; Provincials dull.

Later India news satisfactory, but unimportant. Singspur fugitives dispersed by Brigadier Eveleigh.

Domestic.

THE MINUTES.

Rev. C. Spurden, A. M., informs us that the Minutes designed for New Zealand Church have not come to hand. We have mailed two parcels—the first directed to the Baptist Church, New Zealand; and the second to the care of Rev. C. Spurden, Fredericton. If the first got mislaid, surely the second will not fail to reach its destination.

It ought to have reached Fredericton before the date of Bro. Spurden's last letter. Should it not come to hand, Mr. S. will oblige us by letting us know and we will try, the success of the third package. We were particular in mailing the Minutes of both Associations to send to every Church; but as in the New Zealand case some packages may have gone astray. If so we call to be informed, and we will supply as far as we can.

If any have not their full complement, if they will inform us, we will send a few additional copies.

GREAT FIRE IN FREDERICTON.

The Reporter of the 7th inst. furnishes the following account of a recent calamitous fire in Fredericton:—

The evening of Tuesday last was heralded by one of the most fearful storms that we have witnessed for many years. The wind blew fiercely, and the snow fell, rather than violently driven before it in blinding masses, piling itself up in some instances, almost to the roofs of the houses. It was an awful night; but the dreadful effect of the storm was, shortly after 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, intensely magnified by the sries of fires which arose even above the swell of the temper, carrying terror throughout the whole city. About the hour alluded to, it was discovered that a fire had originated in the out-houses near the range of buildings in Queen street, commonly known as 'Commercial Row,' owned by Mr. John Coy, and occupied by Wm. Moore, S. K. Foster, (St. John's) Fredericton Clothing Store, Mr. Nelson (from St. John) and M. Lemont. Below these were the stores of T. Hatheway, (St. John) and J. T. Smith; and near the two stores occupied by Mr. Boyd and Mr. Tattersall. The fire is said to have commenced in rear of the house owned by Mr. Henry S. Beck, of St. John, and occupied as a shop and dwelling house by J. T. Smith, Esq.

On Regent Street, the flames, urged by the wind, communicated from house to house, turning five houses occupied as shops and dwellings by Miss Brannen, and Mr. Keith, Mr. McCarty, W. G. Grieve, &c., (a wooden house) occupied by Mrs. Swin, and a Brick one kept by himself at the Waverley Hotel, which was much damaged.) Beyond this, Mr. Breen's premises occupied by herself as a Boarding House, and Mr. Drivell's barns were destroyed; the fire extending no further up the street, but burning out the whole block of out-houses in the included angle. The firemen worked with all their might, and were well assisted by numbers of the citizens; but others, as usual, looked on and did nothing except drink white-eye, which brought forth its usual fruits abundantly. We understand the general belief to be that the fire was the work of an incendiary, probably some wretch who was excited by the love of plunder. Generally speaking, the losses are pretty well covered by insurances, none of which were effected in the Central Insurance Office. On Wednesday morning His Worship the Mayor promptly offered a reward of £100 for the detection of the supposed offender or offenders; and it is now well known, from the investigations since held, that the whole calamity is the work of incendiaries. He has also in connection with the subject called a meeting of the Citizens, to be held in the Temperance Hall to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

We are informed that the Rev. George Burns, has recently baptized twelve persons at the Long Reach, and they have been added to the New Jerusalem Baptist church. These added to those, received into said church a few months since, make twenty accessions since the revival commenced.

The weather has been extremely changeable for the last two days. On Friday last, it rained tremendously all day, threatening a general break up; but suddenly the wind came round to the cold quarter, and on Monday the atmosphere was full of snow and frost. It is said that several were severely frostitened. It was by far the coldest day we have had since the commencement of winter.

The steamer Vanderbilt, plying between St. John and New York, went ashore in the straits on the 5th, and it is thought will be a total loss. The passengers were all saved.

Report says that the damage done to the steamer North America, put into Halifax, is considerable. She struck a reef of Cape Race.

A horrible case of degradation, misery and death, was brought to light on Thursday night. A Mrs. Hughes, formerly a lady of wealth and standing in Boston and New York, was found dead in a house on Mulberry street. Her little son, a bright lad of eight years, was hanging at her side. She was the wife of Col. Thomas Hughes of Boston, formerly of the U. S. Army.

Venerable Arch-deacon Coater died at Fredericton on Saturday morning.

Keenan and Bradley, the men committed for the recent homicide near the Nine Mile Station, were yesterday admitted to bail, by order of a Judge of a Supreme Court.—*Freeman.*

The steamer Prince Albert, of the Galway Line, had made the run from Newfoundland in 5 days 16 hours.

We learn from the report of His Worship the Mayor that "in 1841 the population of the city did not probably exceed 14 or 15,000. It has since increased greatly, and may now be estimated at nearly 30,000; while the increase of houses, new streets, and roads, has fully kept pace with the augmented population.—*Halifax Paper.*"

Intelligence was received in town yesterday of the death of the Hon. William Randolph of Lunenburg.

This places another Legislative Council members at the disposal of the Executive.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

By Telegraph from Ragged Island, 8th inst., we learn that the Brig. "Charles" was totally lost just there on that morning, and one man perished. Materials saved are trifling.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

The Sons of Temperance expect Dr. Jewett to arrive on Thursday—he has been unavoidably detained up to this time, having been expected last month. His labors will be of great service in the cause amongst us; and no doubt an enlargement of the numbers of the Temperance hosts will be the result. We expect for the Doctor a cordial reception in this Province.

Atmospheric electricity has been much neglected by meteorologists. The beneficial effects of electricity on the vegetable kingdom are of a character so apparent, that any extended researches upon this branch of meteorology, calculated to throw additional light upon the subject, is very desirable. There are several instruments used in studying the subject. The most simple is Glaisner's electrometer, which, being portable, should become generally adopted. To be able to announce the approach of a thunderstorm at a time when the sky is free from clouds, and to ascertain its speed, so as to tell when it may be expected in any given place, would afford the farmer, the mariner, and many other persons, information of a most valuable character.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

- The width of the United States is 2660 miles.
- Its length is 2,600 miles.
- Area of square miles, 2,936,107.
- Coast, line of rivers and lakes, 15,294.
- It has 32 States; of which 17 are free and 15 slave States; and seven Territories.
- Its population is 23,189,376, of which there are 13,349,740 free at the North; and in the South 9,821,918, and 3,204,818 slaves; there are also 497,302 free persons of color.
- The area of square miles of the St. Lawrence basin is 130,000.
- Atlantic slope, basin of square miles, 410,000.
- Pacific slope, basin of square miles, 9000,000.
- Mississippi Valley, basin of square miles, 1,200,000.
- Texas slope, basin of square miles, 280,000.
- Utah slope, basin of square miles, 280,000.
- Area of the North in square miles, 61,897.