

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

A first-class Family Newspaper, devoted to religious and secular intelligence. Published every Wednesday at No. 21, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

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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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CORRESPONDENTS: No Communication will be inserted without the author entrusting us with his name 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 more acceptable to readers of Newspapers, than long ones, and that a legible style of writing, will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and thus a correct impression.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Saint John, N. B., Jan. 19, 1859.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

On Thursday evening last, the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society held its thirty-sixth anniversary in the Mechanics' Institute, under the Presidency of Judge Parker.

At an early hour the spacious hall was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance for the want of room.

All the evangelical denominations of the City were well represented upon the platform, and a blessed spirit of christian amity seemed to possess all hearts.

Short extracts of the report were read by Dr. Patterson, the Secretary, which made honorable mention of the labors of Dr. Clay, Sen., and of Mr. Smith, as having prosecuted successful agencies during the year, and showing that the society has a deep hold of the affections and confidence of the people, not only in the city, but in all the prominent sections of the Province.

Contrary to the usual practice, in addition to singing the praises of God, and reading the Scriptures, prayer was offered for the universal diffusion of the word of truth.

This was done in conformity to the example of the Parent Institution, and is only a befitting acknowledgment of dependence upon the great Author of the Bible for success in any efforts which may be made to spread its eternal verities among the nations.

Dr. Gray led the audience in the performance of this duty. After an excellent address by the venerable President, speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Alves, Rev. Mr. Albrighton, Judge Wilmot, Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Sr., Rev. Mr. Swain, Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Rev. Mr. Daniels, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Rev. S. Robinson was expected to address the meeting; but the time was so fully occupied by others, that he reserved his speech for another occasion.

If some of the others had followed his example, it would have been quite satisfactory to the people. The speeches were all good, some of them super-excellent. When Judge Wilmot arose, expectation was upon tip-toe, and his reception was of the most flattering character.

The opening of his lips was like the breaking loose of a sealed fountain. The gush of burning thoughts which followed in a style of many eloquence, was prodigiously exciting. The immense audience was wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and gave vent to their excited feelings in repeated rounds of thundering applause.

Romanism was dealt with in a strain of biting sarcasm, and in the course of his remarks, a bold challenge was given to the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick to meet him upon that platform and discuss the points at issue. His appeal for aid to the members of the Society contained sublime touches of pure burning eloquence which thrilled all hearts, and drew forth many tears.

His allusions to Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore, and to the brave Harlock, and others, produced a powerful sensation, and we doubt not, had their designed effect upon the collection which followed.

Altogether, it was one of the most interesting Bible meetings we have ever attended in the City, and the results cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the cause of christian charity, and to the progress of Bible distribution. The collection amounted to £35 8s. 10d.

MR. SPURGEON'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

A note by last mail from Rev. Mr. Goucher, now in London, informs us that a delegation of six ministers from New York, were in London, for the purpose of making proposals to Rev. C. H. Spurgeon to visit America.

They offered him ten thousand pounds for six weeks service, one half of which to go into his new Chapel fund and the other half to the religious institutions of London.

Mr. Spurgeon he says, accepts the proposal. We shall publish Rev. Mr. Goucher's note in full next week, together with an extract from the first sermon which he heard from the world renowned preacher.

JUST RIGHT.

It will be seen by reference to a notice in our advertising columns that Messrs. Stockford & Osgood have opened a Livery Stable, upon the principle of acknowledging the sanctity of the Lord's day. From our heart we bid them God speed in this laudible undertaking.

Dr. Jewett.—This gentleman is favorably known as one of the Fathers of the great Temperance reform in America. His lectures in our city are numerously attended and are well received. We doubt not, his labors amongst us will render timely and efficient aid to the good cause. May such sterling advocates be multiplied an hundred fold!

The Hon. Judge Wilmot addressed the children connected with the several sabbath schools in the City, in the Mechanics' Institute, on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday. The Hall was crowded in both instances, and the Juveniles greatly enjoyed the rare treat given by the Judge. His oratory is of that peculiar style, which captivates the young as well as the old.

His Honor, we rejoice to learn, will Lecture at the Institute on Friday evening next, the 21st, inst., on the "Church in the Catacombs," the proceeds of which, are to be given to the Orphan Asylum.

[From our New York Correspondent.]

New York, 12th Jan., 1859.

Though he long delayed his approach, stern Winter has come at last with his keen and icy breath. For a few days past, we have had such weather as reminds us of your provincial winters. Last Monday is said by good authority to have been the coldest day experienced in this city for seventy years past. I crossed one of the Brooklyn ferries on that day, and was amused at the evidences of astonishment expressed in looks and language by the passengers at witnessing a phenomenon so common in your northern latitudes, namely, the arising of clouds of thick vapour from the bosom of the East River, whose waters being warmer than the temperature of the atmosphere, gave off its warm breath to be condensed into vapour of a steam-like appearance.

Much suffering among the poorer classes has resulted from the intense cold, and in a few cases some persons were frozen to death. Many more cases of death and severe suffering would have occurred, had not hundreds of the poorly sheltered ones availed themselves of nightly lodgings in the various police station-houses.

In political affairs, there is nothing at present occurring, that tends to excite extraordinary interest. But as the session of Congress shall advance, and some of the great measures recommended by the President in his message for the consideration of Congress shall be introduced for discussion, we may expect to hear of wars and rumours of wars among our own citizens, if not with foreign powers. The last Nicaragua expedition which, at one time, threatened to disturb the peaceful relations of the government with those of England and France, ended in another failure, and those piratical marauders, the filibusters, through the generosity of the British authorities of Honduras, were restored to their own country, to prepare themselves, after suitably recruiting, for another nefarious expedition.

Many of our foreign population are anxiously expecting ere long to hear of the breaking out of new and wide-spread revolutions in Europe, especially in the Southern part of that continent. Signora Jessie M. White Mario, a noted English lady and her Italian husband, both devoted friends of the patriot Mazzini have been lecturing lately on Italian affairs to attentive audiences in our city.

The great Atlantic Telegraph is but seldom alluded to now except under the head of English news.

Its failure is universally deplored in this country, though it is generally thought that the next attempt will be successful.

My own opinion of the causes of the failure is that proper care was not taken in the construction of the cable itself, and if it could be raised from its ocean bed now, and minutely examined I have no doubt that it would be found that in many cases while the outer covering of iron might seem to be firm and unbroken, yet the inner conducting wires of copper in many places were faulty.—There was a fact which came under my own immediate notice last autumn that I have not mentioned any where and which led me to the conclusion that proper care had not been observed in the manufacture of the cable. I had occasion, several times to visit a Lapidary establishment on Broadway, where the workmen were engaged in polishing hundreds of the pieces of cable manufactured into charms. The workmen showed me that in several pieces of the cable, instead of there being as in some 5 or 6 copper wires there were but two and in some cases but a single one. In addition to this fact, it was reported in one of the daily papers that in cutting up the surplus cable in sections in the Navy Yard, one of the workmen found a spot in which there was no wire at all. This statement was never denied. Perhaps these faults in the prime conducting agent will yet be found to be a principal cause of this great failure.

In religious matters, nothing of especial moment has lately transpired. The opening of the Academy of Music of Cooper's Institute and of the National Theatre for sabbath evening services seems to meet with popular favor and it is hoped with the divine approbation also.

Our Baptist newspapers are now engaged in discussing from time to time the merits of the scheme for the future consolidation of our denominational Benevolent organizations.

Most persons seem ready to admit that we have too many organizations at present to accomplish the work needed and that they all require too much expenditure, both of talent and money, to keep them in working order.

A general convention, it is expected, will meet in this city in the ensuing spring to devise some feasible plan for consolidation, but it is not probable that the many conflicting interests will be easily harmonized; and so a partial, if not a total failure may be anticipated.

Dr. Shadrach, the agent of the New Baptist Publication Society, has been for some months past engaged in securing subscriptions towards the \$100,000 endowment, which it is proposed (to raise as a working capital for the society, to be exclusively employed in the publishing of books suitable for denominational circulation; so far about \$75,000 of the amount has been secured and there is a fair prospect that that the rest will be forth coming. Some of the economical stamp object to the raising of so much money and say that the master of publishing denominational works ought to be left to regular book publishers. But the managers of the Publication Society affirm that they can do the work better and cheaper for the denomination, and that the profits resulting from publishing will amount each year to not less than

three times the amount of monies now collected by the society. The nett receipts from subscriptions now received annually into the funds, do not vary much from \$10,000, I believe.

One of our Baptist publishing houses, Sheldon, Blaker and Co., of this city, has already put to a practical test, the feasibility of a private firm furnishing denominational literature for our sabbath schools. They have lately published about forty Volumes of New Books suitable for Sabbath Schools. They have also offered premiums for sabbath school books, and trace's setting forth in a suitable manner our denominational peculiarities of doctrine and practice.—The demand for their sabbath school library has been as great as they anticipated and several competitors have responded to their call for essays.

That enterprising house has lately published an excellent little work, written by Rev. W. G. Hoge, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Professor in the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. It is entitled "Blind Bartimeus; or the story of a sightless sinner, and his great Physician." BRUNSWICK.

THE PROGRESS OF TRUTH IN SWEDEN

In Central and Northern Europe the reviving and saving power of God's Spirit is being poured forth in an abundant measure. Baptist views of truth are being widely diffused and are taking a deep and permanent hold of the public mind. This mighty movement will doubtless exert a tremendous influence upon the future of continental Europe, in moulding the political and religious institutions of the country into harmony, with the requirements of the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty.

The following Appeal from the Rev. Mr. Wiberg, a Baptist minister, for aid in the prosecution of his work, will read with interest.—

AN APPEAL FROM SWEDEN.

To the BELOVED BROTHERS AND FRIENDS OF CHRIST, IN AMERICA.

Grace, mercy, and peace be with you forever! Under circumstances of a deeply interesting and pressing nature, I sit down to make an appeal to your sympathies and benevolence in behalf of my native country, Sweden: You have already done much, yet far beyond my most sanguine expectations, not only when it was my privilege to sojourn among you, but since my return here. Your reward is on high, and I doubt not that in that day when the righteous Judge shall openly reward his faithful servants, you will have many souls which shall shine as stars in your crown of rejoicing.

Men, by becoming Baptists, gain nothing in Sweden, but lose much: often their all, subjecting themselves to stigma and persecutions for the truth sake. We labor also, in many other respects, under disadvantages of which you, who are living in the enjoyment of true religious liberty, have but an imperfect idea. We have not a Baptist meeting-house in the whole of Sweden. Our meetings are held in private houses: in country places, often in barns; and when the weather will permit, in the open fields. The Lord's supper must be celebrated secretly, and the ordinance of baptism be almost invariably performed in some obscure spot far away from the multitude, or at the midnight hour, to escape observation. Often our brethren are subjected to heavy fines merely for holding religious meetings; and no longer ago than the 23d of August last, Bro. Hejdenberg was compelled to pay a fine of one hundred and five rik-dollars (about thirty dollars) for holding religious meetings. But notwithstanding all the opposition and persecution, the Lord has been pleased to bless the labors of his poor weak servants. The heaven of truth has worked and is still working mightily.

On my return to Sweden in November, 1855 there had been baptised during the years of 1854 and 1855, about 300 believers in various sections of the country. Since that time the work of God has gone rapidly forward. At the close of 1856 our number had increased to 961, with 21 churches, and 24 ministers. During the year 1857, there were added by baptism, 272, making the total number of Baptists in Sweden, at the close of the year, 2000, with 45 churches and 44 pastors. During the present year, I have reason to believe that there have not been less than 1000 added by baptism, and 20 additional churches organized, so that at the present time October, we cannot have less than 3000 baptized believers: with from 60 to 70 organized churches.

In connection with this work, there have been organized about 30 Sunday Schools numbering from 600 to 700 children. The work of Sunday schools is nearly as new as the Baptist cause in Sweden. When I left for America, the name of Sunday schools was scarcely known here, now I believe there are over 100 throughout the country, independent of those connected with the Baptists.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

CHRONICLES OF OLD SOUTH CHAPEL.

January 5. Dea. Wilbur presided.

The duty of praying for civil rulers was introduced.

As this is the day when the constituted authorities of this Common wealth take the oaths of office, it is a duty specially incumbent on us this morning. Allusion was made to the object for which our fathers founded this State. They came here to found churches after the primitive model. They built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone. Our General Court still go to the house of God before they commence the business of the session; to acknowledge him as the Supreme Ruler of the universe. They begin their daily sessions by asking him for wisdom and knowledge. The forms of the Puritan fathers are still observed. And shall not the praying people of the Commonwealth remember their rulers at the throne of grace? After these suggestions were made, several prayers in succession were offered for our civil rulers.

It was stated that between one hundred and fifty and two hundred sailors, during the past year, have been converted in connection with the Seamen's Church in New York. These sons of the ocean have gone forth as so many missionaries to tell the story of the cross.

A father requested prayers at Fulton Street for a son, who was on the Pacific Ocean. He noted down the time. His son returned a con-

verted man. When his father inquired the time of his first thinking on his ways he found that it was the very day that he requested prayers for him.

January 6. Dea. Davis, of Somerville, led the meeting. The special subject for conversation this morning was the necessity of the Holy Spirit for raising the tone of piety in the churches. The success of the apostles depended on the churches being filled with the Holy Ghost. If this state of things can again exist in the churches, success will attend the preaching of the Gospel. God will verify his promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

It was stated that about a year ago a sea captain attending this meeting twice, was convicted of sin that soon resulted in his conversion. Before he went to sea he furnished himself with tracts and books for the benefit of his crew, and on the voyage to Europe maintained family worship. He was detained in the English Channel, three or four weeks. During this time he went into the interior of England, held prayer-meetings every night, and fifteen or twenty persons were converted. This influence under God went forth from the Old South Chapel.

January 7. Dea. Palmer was in the chair.

An invitation was given to the members of the Legislature to take part in our meetings during the sessions of the General Court. We wished them to remember that the Christian Church was a common brotherhood. We hoped that they would speak or pray as they chose.

The member from Berkeley stated that God had visited their place the last year and brought fifty souls into his kingdom.

The member from Primfield gave a word of exhortation and led in prayer.

January 8. Dea. J. Bates directed the meeting.

A tribute of respect was paid to Capt. Sullivan who died last night. He has for many years been a missionary among seamen. He first suggested the idea of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was the father of this Institution. He also procured a library of 200 or 1,500 volumes for seamen at Honolulu.

The meeting voted to request the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, to invite the members of their respective bodies to attend the morning prayer meeting at the Old South Chapel.

Rev. Dr. Jenks, Secretary of this meeting, was authorized to send to these gentlemen.

January 10. Dea. Farnsworth was in the chair.

It was stated that thirty years ago a prayer meeting was held in an upper room in the city of New York, occupied by an aged colored woman. It was conducted by young men. Of this number two died in early life in the faith and hope of the Gospel. Another became a Minister to a foreign court. One is a prominent member of a congregation in a foreign country. Others are active merchants, and leading Christians in the New York churches. Two are now ministers of Gospel. One of whom is Kirwan the opponent of Archbishop Hughes.

About the same time there was an infidel club of young men who held a weekly meeting. Of this number one died of the delirium tremens, one committed suicide; others went to an early drunkard's grave, and one is an inmate of Sing Sing prison. "Those who walk with wise men shall be wise; but the companion of fools shall be destroyed."

A brother stated that a prayer meeting of a very interesting character was held last evening in the Mariner's Church. Eight or ten seamen have been hopefully converted within a few days past.

January 11. Brother Snow led the meeting.

A meeting of uncommon interest was held last evening at the Sailor's Home. Fifteen seamen related their experience. Three sailors lately from sea were converted last week, belonging to three different nations, one Frenchman, one a German, and another a Swede.

Two or three seamen told their experience in the meeting this morning, and deep feeling was excited in behalf of seamen. The promise of God was quoted with emphasis. "The abundance of the seas shall be converted unto thee; and the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee."

MCHEYNE'S HINTS TO MINISTERS.

Expect much, and much will be given. Souls are perishing every day; and our own entrance into eternity can not be far distant. Let us, like Mary, do what we can, and no doubt God will bless it and reward us openly.

Seek to be lamblike; without this all your efforts to good to others will be as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

Get much of the hidden life into your own soul; soon it will make life spread around.

Never forget that the end of a sermon is the salvation of the people.

"Cleave to the Lord; not to man, but to the Lord.

Do not fear the face of man. Remember how small their anger will appear in eternity.

O, fight hard against sin and the devil. The devil never sleeps; be ye also active for good.

But an inch of time remains, and the eternal age roll on forever—but an inch on which we stand and preach the way of salvation to the perishing world.

It is not great talents God blesses, so much as great likeness to Jesus. A holy minister is an awful weapon in the hand of God.

BAPTISTS IN NEW YORK.—Says the Examiner:—

We have received the fifty-first annual report of the Baptist Convention of the State of New York, with statistical tables showing that there are 43 Associations in the State; 839 ministers; 116 licentiate; and that the whole number added to the churches by baptism the past year was 10,193—making the present membership of our churches 90,253. Such an addition in a single year calls for special thanksgiving to God.

Judge Wilmot is to lecture on Friday evening on the "Church in the Catacombs."

Seven Days later from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, January 13.

The steamer Niagara, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, S. P. M. 1st, arrived at Halifax at 10-30 A. M. 13th.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 26th, also several other steamers.

The Screw Steamer Weser, from Bremen for New York, put into Queenstown, 26th, with pump choked, leaking, and part of cargo thrown overboard.

The departure of the Circassian from Galway is postponed till the 8th of January.

The Bark Oakland, of Bath, Maine, from Charleston for Liverpool; was struck by lightning on 19th December, and took fire. The crew left her in three boats about 200 miles from Cape Clear. One boat containing the chief officer and four of the crew were picked up, and arrived at Milford Haven. The other boats not heard from.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, in a leader on the right of search question thinks the only way of getting out of the difficulty is to declare that the Slave Trade is piracy. It says:—

"This, however, neither Americans nor French will do; thus, therefore, we go on wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon the African coast, where one rescued negro cannot be shown as a set off against ten dead Englishmen—where our impotent force has become a mockery, and our blind useless zeal a jest."

The honors which are being paid to the midshipman Prince Alfred at every port entered by the Euryalus, had awakened a strong protest from the English press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

The affair of the steamer Washington at Nicaragua had given rise to editorials in the English press.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—A fearful catastrophe occurred at Victoria Theatre, on the 27th, just before the termination of an afternoon performance, when the gallery stairs were crowded with the evening's audience waiting for admission. A false alarm of fire was raised and a panic set in, during which the pressure on the stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed to death, while many more were wounded. The Theatre is situated in a very low neighbourhood, and so rapidly did the excitement subside that the evening's performance was proceeded with as usual.

Earl Carlisle had delivered a strong anti-slavery speech at a meeting in Leeds, on the subject of slavery.

Barnum has made his first appearance in London as a lecturer. St. James Hall was crowded to excess to hear him, and the newspapers speak quite flatteringly of his lecture, which was on Money Making.

The investigation at Cork into the charges against the arrested members of the Phoenix Club, resulted in six members being committed without bail to appear for trial at the assizes.—The result of the investigation was not deemed satisfactory by the Government, and an official was specially delegated to watch the proceedings at the investigation in Belfast, which was progressing.

The counsel for the prisoners protested against the examination taking place in the common jail, and withdrew from the case in consequence, leaving the prisoners undefended.

The close of the year had occasioned an extremely active demand for money for short periods, and 3 1/2 per cent, was occasionally paid for loans on government securities, while in open discount the market terms were rather above the banks' minimum. The pressure is not likely to last beyond the 1st instant, when numerous payments would be made on government account. The funds had been dull.

A few continental failures were taking place. The ship Kent had reached London with £390,000 in gold, from Melbourne.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—The quarterly revenue returns published to-day show an increase of receipts for the quarter over the same time last quarter of £1,125,496. The year shows a net decrease of £4, 08,347, which is more than accounted for by the reduction on the income tax.

The Times City article dated Friday evening, congratulates the country on the hopeful appearance of matters at the opening of the year, as contrasted with last January, and predicts a calm money market for the year.

There was more demand for discount at the Bank on Friday than any previous day throughout the year: in the Stock Exchange there was a better supply, and loans were again obtainable at two and a half. The funds opened at the depressed quotations of Thursday, and experienced only a temporary improvement. The extreme range of consols throughout the year was five per cent.

The Daily News reports funds very inactive but steadier than on Thursday; the extreme fluctuation was limited to one eighth per cent. In the other departments of Stock Exchange firmness prevailed. In the discount market an unusually brisk demand was experienced.

On Friday the choicest paper could be negotiated at the Bank minimum, but in a majority of instances higher terms were demanded.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Persia arrived at 9 this morning. In the cotton market nothing doing; breadstuffs and other articles quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, P. M.—Consols closed very firm at yesterday's quotations.

FRANCE.

The Monitor contains the following:—"The Emperor renewing his first decision grants to M. de Montalibert a remission of the sentence definitely pronounced against him by the Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants pardon to M. Douville, the gerant of the Correspondent."

At 3 A. M. 23d, a fire broke out in the hold of the ship Isaac Wright, as she was lying at anchor in the Mersey. She was about to sail for New York and had on board about 200 passengers. On the alarm being given great consternation prevailed on board, but as some steam-tugs and ferry boats were quickly along-side, the passengers were all rescued, many of them only half-dressed, and leaving all their property behind them. Several passengers were nearly suffocated in their berths, but no lives were lost. After the rescue of the passengers the vessel was towed up the river to the Sloys, and ran so near the shore that at low water she was left dry. Shots were fired into the vessel below the water line from a man-of-war, in order to assist in sinking her before the tide receded. Several engines continued to play on the ship for hours, but the flames were not fully subdued until the following day. The cause of the fire had not been ascertained, neither is the extent of the damage mentioned. The cargo consisted of fine goods, and about 800 tons of iron which together with the vessel, is said to have been fully insured.

Domestic.

TEMPERANCE AND THE CHURCH.

The Boston Recorder of the 13th inst. speaks of a recent appeal to the churches of Massachusetts in behalf of the Temperance cause, by Dr. Jewett, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, now in this city.

We are glad to learn that the appeal of Dr. Charles Jewett, that true and tried friend of Temperance, which was lately published in our paper, is calling forth encouraging responses.

The present position of this great cause calls for sober and earnest thought and vigorous action on the part of its friends. It is a fact which cannot be ignored, that owing to certain influences and measures, some of our best citizens and truest friends of morality in all its forms have for some time, stood aloof from the temperance movement. We do not now wish to censure them for this, but to call the attention of all good men to the matter, and urge them to use their influence, and to exert themselves in aid of every effort judiciously made to check and suppress that enormous evil which is ruining such multitudes of young men among us. Dr. Jewett, so far as we know, has been considered wise and judicious in his plans of reform, and we think him eminently entitled to the sympathy and co-operation of all good men.

Dr. Jewett thus acknowledges a response from one of the ministers.—

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—The following brief but very comprehensive epistle, is the first response to my appeal to the churches of Massachusetts in behalf of the Temperance Cause. I hope the State Temperance Committee will hear from the clergy of the various Christian denominations of the State, that their hands and hearts may be strengthened in the good work they have in hand.

CHARLES JEWETT.

DR. JEWETT, Dear Sir.—We have read your appeal with great interest, and hasten to bid you God-speed in your work. You can draw on us for such a contribution as you ask for, at any time, and double what you ask for, if you wish.

I hope we shall feel this good effect of your agency up here. The evil is terrible among us.

Very truly yours, HENRY B. BLAKE, Pastor Cong. Church, Belchertown.

The following interesting obituary notice has reference to the parents of the wife of our esteemed associate, Rev. H. P. Guilford. While she deplores the loss which she has sustained in their sudden removal to the Spirit Land, it must be pleasing to her to know that their sun went down without a cloud.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Hampton Falls, N. H., Dec. 21st, Mary, wife of Moses Wells, aged 83 yrs; also on the 24th, Moses Wells, aged 81 yrs. There is a peculiar beauty in the lives and deaths of these aged people. Sharing as they have together the vicissitudes of life for nearly sixty years, and during that time but seldom separated, and then but for very limited periods, their natures had become so interwoven, that it was impossible for one to exist without the other. It is a remarkable fact, such was the sympathy existing between them, that for the past twenty-five years, when one has been prostrated by sickness, the other was almost sure to be similarly affected within a few hours; the recovery of one was almost immediately followed by that of the other. By the blessing of Divine Providence, they were spared to minister unto each other till within a few days of their decease. The wife was the most prostrated by disease and was followed almost immediately by the husband. When her spirit winged its silent flight to God, it was impossible for him to realize that she was dead, and gradually he passed away, calm and peaceful as the setting sun. The funeral services were held at the Baptist Church at that place, the sermon by Rev. A. M. Bridge, pastor of the Unitarian society. The occasion was one of deep solemnity as death always is, but it could not have been more pleasant, living as they had to bless each other, so many years, dying so nearly together, and at last, still undivided resting from life's joys and sorrows in one grave.

Col. Fremont having established his claim to the Mariposa grant in California and expelled intruders, has sold to an old agent of the Accessory Transit Co., one fourth of the property valued at five million dollars.

The Halifax Journal of last Wednesday says:—

We learn that a portion of the Truro Line Railway received so much damage by the heavy frosts on Saturday last as to prevent the trains from running, for the present, beyond Brookfield.

The Circulars report a steady