

AGENCIES.

Rev. J. V. Tabor our General Agent having got to work again after the late disastrous fire by which he lost nearly all his property, we commend him to the sympathy and regard of our brethren in the ministry and others.

It being impossible for us to attend satisfactorily to local agencies we have left the matter entirely in the hands of Bro. Tabor who will make arrangements with our respected agents as he reaches their respective localities.

Trusting that our local agents will be interested in circulating the *Visitor* as much as in them lie, we shall from Vol. 13, No. 1 send them the paper free.

Brother Tabor gives us the following list of Agents for Charlotte County, which will be followed by the other counties as fast as he visits them. In the mean time we trust that our subscribers will not wait for the Agents visit but remit us by mail as soon as possible. We need the money.

REV. J. TABOR, -GENERAL AGENT.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

County, Pennfield, St. George, Second Falls, Mascarene, Letete, Bocabee, Chamcook, St. Andrews, Bay Side, Oak Day and Lodge, Milltown, St. Stephen, Rollingdam, Grand Manan, Woodward's Cove, Campo Bello, Do, Deer Island and Eastport, (Me.), Lubec, (Me.), Robbinston, (Me.), Calais, (Me.)

Rev. A. D. Thompson, Joshua Prescott, Mark Young, Esq., Den. David Stewart, Archibald McDermott, Neil McNichol, Isaac C. Hanson, Alexander Stevenson, J. R. Bradford, O. B. Rideout, Joseph Garcelon, Dea. T. Wilder, Nathan Smart, Esq., Lorenzo Drake, Esq., Joseph Lakeman, Esq., Elder P. Malloch, Hugh Simpson, D. Perkins, Esq., James M. Scott, Henry C. Ring, Daniel Morrell, Tobias De Lue.

The Christian Visitor.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 26, 1860.

PROGRESSIVE MEASURES.

EDUCATION NO. 2.

Without entering into a discussion of the different schemes proposed here and elsewhere for the education of the masses, we come at once to what we conceive to be the most available and best adapted to New Brunswick.

I.—STATE EDUCATION.—On the character of the people depends that of the Government. If it be intelligent and virtuous the Government will be free and liberal, but if it be ignorant and depraved despotism will usurp the throne; and just in proportion as it is one or the other will Liberalism or Despotism prevail. The people make the Government; and ignorance will as inevitably induce despotism and corruption in politics as it does superstition, bigotry and priestcraft in religion. If the people were up to the standard which the law of God requires, "love thy neighbour as thyself," what need would we have of government? Perhaps none, at all events very little; and just in proportion as they come up to it, do the functions, with all the trouble and expense of governing, decrease. The fundamental duty of Governments is the protection of life and property, and in no way can they so effectually guard this trust from internal encroachment as to educate the masses. We believe it to be their imperative duty to do so, and as it is the interest of the people to be well and wisely governed, so is it the duty of the Government to exercise their utmost power in providing for and enforcing education. Hereafter, as with the people so with the government, they have provided liberally but sadly mismanaged the large sums which have been given for this object, and as the people have shewn an apathy in the management of these matters, so the government have shewn a want of energy and courage in enforcing it upon them. New Brunswick is now in a position to adopt a wiser and better policy, which calls alike upon the Government of the country for more vigorous measures, and upon the people for a more hearty support.

First.—DIRECT TAXATION FOR COMMON OR PARISH SCHOOLS.—We have been pained from time to time by the public denunciation of our, otherwise excellent, Chief Superintendent of Schools, that the country was not prepared for this measure. We confess that it looked to us too much like an apology for the want of pick in the part of the Government to bring in a bill to effect this object. We do not deny that many may be found throughout the Province, who are opposed to the principle, but in our estimation so much the more is it imperative that they should be enlightened by a trial of it. They cannot be reached in any other way. Was here not just as much opposition of the same kind to responsible Government and to railways? and yet we have both; and many of those who most strenuously opposed these measures are the persons now loudest in their denunciation. And will there not always be found, among the wealthy and influential, opposition to the enactment of any and all progressive laws? Conservatism is the very nature of such people and as long as men can be found who make gods of their money we can expect nothing else. But though the matter seems to be too well understood to require an argument we will just touch a few points in favor of our proposition.

Direct taxation gives the people of each parish district, the power of assessing themselves to such extent as their necessities or circumstances may require. The only objection which can be urged against this mode is on the part of the rich, or of large property holders, but who is more indebted than they? Is not their property enhanced in value by the degree of intelligence which surrounds it? Does not the country become more valuable as a field of emigration in proportion to its intelligence and the opportunities it affords for education? What would the Province, with its mines and minerals, farms and workshops, ships and buildings, be worth if its inhabitants were destroyed, or if savages dwelt within it? And yet, to reduce it to such a state is the policy of the rich man who is not a liberal patron of education! If every man in our Province who owns a farm worth 500 or £1000, or £5000, would assess himself,

say one half per cent. per annum on its value for the support of schools in his own parish, we venture to say, as the result, his property would be doubled in value every fifteen years—and how few increase in value at all. Every man who loves his country should be the owner in fee simple of some of its soil, but no man should own more than he is willing to pay taxes for. These very prudent rich men take good care to insure their houses and their ships, and they consider themselves very wise in doing so.—We don't deny that they are, but Insurance Companies fail, and the premium and property are often both lost; here is an Insurance Office that for a moderate per centage will not only insure the increased value of your property but give you a large bonus on your premiums, and besides, it cannot fail.

It is true that indirect taxation puts the burden of taxes upon the poor instead of the rich, but, aside from the oppression and fraud of such a system, who is not injured by it? How rich must a man be to escape his just lot and scot in the expenses of government? Does A, who is worth £1000, while fancying that he has the advantage of the poor man, who 'tho' worth only £100 has to pay nearly as much taxes not know that his richer neighbour B, who is worth £5000, is looking down just as complacently upon him, thinking—well A in getting 20s out of the poor £100 man, forgets that I am getting on the same principle 200s out of him! And B too forgets that C, who is worth £50,000, is in the same way getting ten times as much out of him! Besides, if taxation is 'robbery of the rich,' would it not be in accordance with their wiser policy in other matters to know how much, and pay it, rather than to shut their eyes and have an unknown amount subtracted and lost here, there, and everywhere? We believe that in this as in all other things, 'honesty is the best policy,' and it is but honest that every man in proportion to the property which he possesses should bear a just share of the expenses of public education.

But the greatest advantage of direct taxation is that it gives direct management. Those who have to pay are just the most proper persons to look after the interests of education and see that the money is not wasted but applied to the production of the best possible results. What they know and feel to be a great tax, will assume a like value and interest, and make our richest men the most ardent friends of education.

THE UNION MEETING FOR PRAYER.

The noon day Union Prayer meetings were revived in Smith's Building on Thursday last and continued until Saturday when they were brought to a close. The Committee of the Young Men's Associations, under whose auspices these meetings were got up, did not feel themselves justified in assuming the responsibility of their longer continuance. They were not so largely attended as they were during the week of special prayer; but a sufficient number were present from day to day to clearly indicate that the continuance of this Union service would be highly acceptable to the people. We do hope that steps will be taken to re-establish this union meeting upon a permanent basis. Let us have one place in the city where the ministers and lay members of the several evangelical churches can meet daily in holy concord to pour forth their souls in united supplication for God's rich blessing upon the world; and where they can give a practical exhibition of their unity in the cardinal features of the "faith once delivered to the saints." The enemies of this high were never more determined to stay its progress than they are now. Surely those of every name, who professedly cleave to it as the world's only hope should combine with one consent not only to defend it against every assault of the adversary, but to make it known to the nations as the power of God to save every one that believeth.

Ministers and brethren of the several churches let us resolve to devote one hour of every day to the cultivation of the spirit of brotherly love, and to united efforts in the great Master's cause.

Since writing the above we are rejoiced to learn that the young men have resolved to hold the noon-day meetings for prayer through this week, in the hopes that some permanent arrangement will be made for their continuance. On Monday the violence of the storm made the attendance small; but on Tuesday and Wednesday some 300 persons were present, and tokens of divine approval were apparent. These meetings must do great good.

THE EDWARD MANNING PROFESSORSHIP.

The esteemed agent of Acadia College, Rev. D. Freeman, is actively engaged in securing TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to establish a Professorship in that Institution, bearing the name of the late Rev. Edward Manning. It appears that the idea of an Educational Institution for the Baptists of Nova Scotia, originated with Father Manning. This fact in connexion with the prominent position occupied by him in the rise and progress of our denomination in these Provinces, has awakened in many minds a desire to rear this educational monument to his memory. The object is most praiseworthy, and this monumental pile will be infinitely more valuable in its influence for good than would be a pillar of the purest gold.—The agent has judiciously commenced the work in Cornwallis, the sphere of Father Manning's successful pastoral labours for so many years, and the following extract from a letter recently received from him shows that his appeal is meeting with a most hearty response. A work so useful in its design and so auspiciously commenced, will surely be carried forward to a speedy consummation. Read what the agent says:—

WOLFVILLE, Jan. 17, 1860.

You may have seen by the "Messenger" that we have received some payments on the Edward Manning Professorship. Your agent has canvassed the section of the Canar church where Mr. Manning spent his days—holding meeting Sundays and evenings mostly in the destitute places, and begging and giving. He has obtained at least four prayer meetings, one conference and seven educational meetings. We shall obtain at least two dollars for each member of the church there, that is on an average, with some prospect of realizing a thousand dollars which would be about three dollars to a member. I have since spent a week in the church at Billtown with encouraging success where I preached six times, attended one prayer and one conference, and held one educational meeting.

I have returned home this week to attend the meeting of the governors and of the Executive

Committee, and whither my steps will tend is not now decided.

Will you be kind enough to say in your paper that it is exceedingly desirable for the local agents to collect as peremptorily as possible, all interest which is payable, and have it forwarded to our Treasurer in Wolfville, as the salary for the first half of the year is now due to the Professors. Hoping that all our benevolent operations may be guided and blessed with the divine approval, I remain yours, in the common cause,

D. FREEMAN.

We congratulate our friends at Wolfville on the completion of their new place of worship. A correspondent of the *Christian Messenger* says that "the building is in all respects, both as to plan and execution, highly creditable to the parties concerned.—Mr. Thomas Barss, the Contractor, has performed his work well.

The dimensions are 70 feet by 44. There are three galleries. The pews are arranged in the circular form, and are very commodious. The vestry is underneath, in the basement, that is, on the level of the street. It is about forty feet square, and will afford excellent accommodation for Conference, evening meetings, and Sunday School purposes. Two furnaces supply hot air to the building. I should have mentioned that there is a handsome spire, 120 feet high. As this meeting-house is not encumbered with debt, the pews will not be sold. The building belongs to the Church. The rental of the pews will constitute, it is believed, an important portion of the Pastor's salary."

Having given our readers for some months back Sermons and other articles from English and American sources, we purpose next week to treat them to something of Home production which we trust will be as interesting: viz.—the Lecture of Rev. Mr. Lathorn on "Livingstones researches in Africa," delivered at the Mechanic's Institute lately; also a synopsis of the Lecture of the Hon. Provincial Secretary on "New Brunswick," delivered at Fredericton last week—taken from the Reporter.

We have received the first No. of a new monthly periodical entitled—HOW TO LIVE and BREATHE, edited by Moses Brown, M. D.

Its design is "to teach the laws of life and health, the facts and necessities of man's physical organization, and the duties and ways of obedience."

The contents of the first number are interesting and instructive and we doubt not the work will meet with success.

Published every month at 22 1-2 Winter Street, Boston; Terms \$1 per annum.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.—A new aspirant to public favor and support under the management of Messrs. James H. Thorn & Co., Bridgetown, N. S., comes to us this week under favourable appearances. We wish them success.

Our respected Agent at St. George, Mark Young, Esq., informs us that interesting meetings were held there during the week in answer to the call from India.

We learn from our esteemed agent, Gilbert Welch, that the Church at Briar Island has been visited by Rev. Messrs. Morse and Randall, and is much encouraged with signs of revival.

Rev. J. C. Skinner informs us that his health is feeble but improving.

We are always happy to receive communications from our friends but they would be far more useful to us and interesting to our readers if composed of short articles on current events instead of long essays on speculative subjects.

The Missionary Report of brother Wallace received, will appear in the *Visitor* in due time. Shall write soon.

Our valued exchange, the *Christian Messenger*, published at Toronto, C. W., comes to us under the new name of *The Canadian Baptist*.

The Baptists in Canada West are rapidly increasing in numbers and promise to be one of the most flourishing and energetic denominations in the Province. Dr. Frye, who is doing a good work not only in Toronto, but in the cause at large, has recently been invited to the Presidency of the new Institute at Woodstock.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The "Union Meetings" for prayer, the second week in January, were very numerously attended by all the evangelical churches in Halifax, N. S., and were intensely interesting.

The new Baptist Chapel at Wolfville, N. S., was opened for divine service on Sabbath the 15th inst. Sermons were delivered by Rev. Dr. Cramp and Professor Sawyer during the day to crowded congregations, and a deeply interesting conference was held in the vestry in the evening.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Visitor.

FINANCIAL AGENCY.

Will you please say to the Charlotte County Baptist Churches and Ministers, that I purpose visiting them next month (D. V.), commencing with Rev. S. March's Church, St. George, the first Sabbath in February; and I anticipate the pleasure of meeting with my brethren in that locality at their Quarterly Meeting at the 2d Falls, on the second Sabbath of the month. It will please our brethren there to learn that the Union plan is moving on with increased activity and strength. Our benevolent institutions are in the hearts of the people. The Ministers are taking hold of this work nobly. Wherever the Deacons and the Minister head the list the plan works well, and this they almost invariably do. How it cheers the Agent as the Ministers and Deacons take him by the hand and say—brother we are glad to see you. And we have been preparing the way for your agency. Greetings of this kind from our loved and valued brethren, are very grateful to our feelings as we prosecute our work. As I am now about leaving the churches on the St. John River for a season, allow me through your valuable and numerous read "Visitor," to say to those churches with their pastors, that I feel deeply indebted to them for their oft-repeated kindness and co-operation while prosecuting the financial agency amongst them. I purpose being in St. John on the first day of February.

Yours as ever,

THOS. TODD.

Canning, 21st January, 1860.

For the Visitor.

28, Chatham Street, New York, January 12th, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Not long since, as we had a little leisure on our hands, we paid a visit to the House of the Religious Tract Society, of this City. It was really an interesting sight to see between three hundred and four hundred men, women and children engaged in the various departments of printing and publishing. It was encouraging to know that all the literature there prepared for the masses was of a religious character, and that its influence must consequently be beneficial to millions of the present generation, and to millions more of that which is immediately to succeed it. A noon prayer meeting is held daily in one of the large rooms of the Tract House. Many of the employees attend, and many do not. Quite a number prefer to spend their hour in recreation rather than employ it in attending upon the means of grace. As this fact was communicated to us, we could but indulge in the reflection that, notwithstanding many there were sedulously preparing knowledge which will undoubtedly tend to the good of souls, and the glory of Christ, they may yet perish by lack of the same knowledge, in the preparation of which they now labour. Probably thus it was in the days of Noah. It would seem reasonable to believe that he employed others than his own family in building the ark; but as they despised the righteousness which he preached, the vessel they aided him to construct, afforded no means of rescue for them. So it may be in the present day. Many are contributing of their substance for the spread of the Gospel among the destitute, aiding in Sabbath School instruction, and are thus helping on the ark of the Lord, while as yet the truth with its saving power has not touched their hearts; and perhaps they will perish in their sins. Let us see to it then, dear readers, that the gospel we send to others we reject not for ourselves; that Jesus who has appeared in our streets and wrought wonders in our very homes, may not address us at last as those whose good works he never knew, of whose conduct he cannot approve.

In the Tract House, we had the privilege of seeing the chair which belonged to "the Dairyman's Daughter." It is a plain old-fashioned arm chair, with a faded calico cushion. As we sat in it we could not but think of the patient girl who was its occupant for many a weary hour, while consumption was untangling the knot of life. Though poor in this world's goods, she was rich in faith and an heir of the Kingdom. And now, we have reason to believe, she occupies a seat in some heavenly mansion, where poverty and sickness can never come. But poverty cannot make the child of God unhappy. Though his food may be coarse and scanty, he knows that soon he shall drink full joys from living streams, and feast on the smiles of his God. Although his garments may be insufficient to shield him from the inclemency of the weather, he soon shall be clothed in raiment which will eclipse the mid-day splendour of the sun. He may not own a foot of land here, yet for him

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood Stand dress'd in living green,"

His work here may be the "drudgery of society, but ere long he is to sweep the chords of some golden lyre, and swell the song of immortality.

We also had the privilege of seeing the pulpit which was used by Whitfield during his open-air preaching in England. As we stood in it, we were disposed to admire the grace of God which raised him up from a common shoe-black to be one of the most eminent servants that ever labored in his vineyard. We thought, too, of the influence for good which had gone forth from that simple pulpit, and which will continue to go on till "every one of us shall give an account of himself to God." For influence ends not with time. It courses its way through the bowers of Paradise and through the caverns of hell. "The Dairyman's daughter" and Whitfield have passed away, but what they said, thought, or did, remains unchanging and unchangeable forever. For the action or word, once gone forth, can never be recalled. It is garnered up among the imperishable things of the past, and knows neither annihilation nor change. Whatever our character may be, it must have weight. For no one is a completely isolated being. None of us liveth wholly to himself. And whatever may be our desire to annul our influence, we have not the power to do it. This thought should impress the soul with a deep sense of its responsibility, that every word, every action, must have a certain influence, either beneficial or pernicious, in forming the characters of those around. Even a single sentence prayerfully uttered may, with God's blessing, lead a soul to the foot of the Cross, while, on the other hand, a thoughtless expression may confirm the wavering in his continuance in irreligion. Then how watchful we should be of our words, and thoughts from which they proceed, since each one may be laden with the most tremendous consequences both for time and for eternity.

The first week-day of the year is spent in this city, according to an old Dutch custom, in visiting. Persons expect to see their friends and acquaintances without invitation, and have them partake of refreshments, which are most liberally provided. This custom affords one the privilege of reviving old acquaintances and forming new ones, but it breaks in upon a day which to us seems akin to the Sabbath of the Lord. There are seasons in which we find it good to take our stand on some sunlit elevation of the present, and look over the way we have come, mark the mile-stones, we have set up, and note the progress we have made. Such a season is the first day of the New Year. Then the executive eye of man glances forward and backward, and includes a large portion of the past within its angle of vision. Especially is such the case with respect to the year which has just departed. It has been so pregnant in startling events that the reflective mind is almost bewildered with their number and greatness. The demon of war has been raging in the earth, and thousands have been sacrificed to gratify the ambition of the weakest or worst of mankind. Pestilence has been walking in darkness, and destruction wasting at noon-day. Earthquakes have been in divers places, and whirlwinds have swept the sky. Myriads have sunk like lead in the mighty waters, over whom old ocean will roll his requiem of sublimity and sadness until the sea shall give up its dead. Th

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We welcome the *Temperance Telegraph* to the field again after a short repose; prepared we hope to do as good battle against the monster vice of our age as of yore.

The right of Ferrage in the harbour was let at auction yesterday at noon for the term of ten years from the 10th day of July next. The lessee is to provide boats, men and fuel at his own expense; also to keep the floats, wharves and coal sheds in repair. Mr. McSweeney, of York Point, was the purchaser at £800 per annum. There was but little competition, the sale being rather forced one. It was set up at £500, and it was by the strenuous efforts of the Auctioneer, Mr. Hanford, that the amount was increased. The large outlay required to furnish a new boat deferred many from competing for the privilege. —Globe.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Susan A., relict of the late John M. Wilmot, Esq., of Belmont, was struck with paralysis on Wednesday, the 18th inst. This venerable lady, who resides with her son in King's County, is in her 77th year. —New Brunswick.

A fire occurred at St. Stephen last week, which destroyed the house owned by Mr. S. Dyer, and a young man named Henry Christy, son of Mrs. Dyer, was burned to death. —Standard.

NEW YORK MARKETS, New York, Jan. 18.—Flour—receipts 3351 barrels, sales 13,600—State and Western active and buoyant; superfine State \$5.15 a 5.25; extra State 5.30 a 5.40; round hush Ohio 5.70 a 5.85; common to good extra Western 5.30 a 5.50. Southern dull—sales 950 barrels—Mixed to good 5.55 a 5.75; fancy and extra 5.80 a 7.25. Canada firm—400 barrels extra at 5.65 a 6.60. Beef dull and heavy—sales 425—country mess 5.00 a 5.25; prime 4.00 a 4.25; repacked Chicago 9.00 a 9.70 prime mess 16.00 a 17.00. Pork dull and heavy—sales 150 barrels—mess 16.25; prime 11.50.

Secretary Cobb has decided that hay grown in the British Provinces, must pay a duty of 15 per cent, on being imported into the United States.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Honorable Charles Watters is appointed Queen's Counsel in this Province, by Mandamus under date twenty-sixth July last. S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 12th Jan., 1860.

SENTENCE.—Morris Nagle was sentenced yesterday to 12 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for having stolen £74 from Joseph Corkery, in Halifax, N. S. —News.

Thomas M. Avey, Esq., Mayor, left the City this morning for England. The Hon. R. L. Hazen, Recorder, was appointed and sworn in yesterday, as Deputy Mayor in his absence, which will probably be about two months. —Church Witness.

We are enabled, by the kindness of a friend, to furnish our readers with the following interesting information with respect to the export trade of lumber to Great Britain, from the port of Saint John:—

The export of lumber, in 1859 has employed 469 ships, aggregate tonnage, 275,012 tons, against 345 ships, tonnage, 195,528 in 1858. This includes British, American, Norwegian, and Prussian ships. Our total export in 1859 exceeds that of any year since 1852, except 1856.

With regard to ship-building, it is stated that in Saint John and the neighboring building yards, Quaco, &c., there are now on the stocks 24 ships, aggregate tonnage 22,500; and at the outports—Miramichi, Richibucto, St. Andrews, &c., 15 ships, aggregate tonnage, 8000 tons. Of the above, about one half will probably be launched before the 1st August next, and a portion of the balance may remain on the stocks until 1861.

Number of vessels built and registered in New Brunswick in 1859.—At Saint John, 62 vessels, measuring 29,712 tons; at outports, about 10,000 tons; total, 39,712 tons. About one half of these were of large tonnage, and for sale in the English market. —Church Witness.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening last, Mr. James Johnson lectured on "the Railway Interests of New Brunswick," in the course of which he proceeded to show the advantages of Railways to the Province in a variety of ways, in peace as developing our resources, and in war as affording facilities for the conveyance of troops and military stores. He stated that the earnings of the road between this city and Hampton, during the past year exceeded the expense by £6000.

A Public Hospital has long been a desideratum in this City and it is therefore with very great pleasure we note the fact, that a Bill has been prepared and read before the Grand Jury for presentation to the Legislature, to authorize erection and founding of an establishment of this description within the City bounds. The estimated investment is set down at £10,000, of this amount it is proposed to raise £7000 by Debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest redeemable in 25 years—the interest of the loan being met by assessment on the real and personal estate of the City; and the institution supported by a poll tax of 2s 6d on the citizens. —Courier.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We learn from the *Church Witness* that this institution is carrying on its work successfully and is entirely free from debt; although several of the churches have not yet contributed much towards its support.—from the report of the Directors we find that from the sale of the Episcopal Churches £44 0 11 was given towards its support. Two of the Baptist Churches gave £17 0 6, one of the Presbyterian Churches £3 0 0, one of the Methodist Churches £4 7 6.—Besides these collections, the sum of £67 9 7 was realized from Judge Wilmot's lecture, in the Mechanics' Institute; from Tilly Section, Cadets of Temperance, the sum of £12 14 4; from a Juvenile sale, under the patronage of Mr. Charles McLaughlan, the sum of £12 2 6; from two similar sales conducted by young persons, ten shillings each; from a Sunday School class in Trinity Church, 10s. Anonymous donations received through Rev. G. M. Armstrong, £7.

The whole amount collected through the year £202 8 4. Expended £200 8 4, leaving a balance in favour of this Institution £2 0 0. We hope this Institution will not fail through want of support in this Christian Community.—*Temperance Telegraph*.

The past summer was characterised by the visit of a Nova Scotia vessel to Hudson's Bay, being probably the first voyage made thither by any trading vessel belonging to the Lower Provinces. The enterprise was the undertaking of Capt. Dickinson, of St. Mary's, and it is gratifying to learn that it was attended with the most eminent success. Of the incidents of the voyage to Hudson's Bay, Capt. Dickinson, has nothing he wishes to conceal. He declares the fishing grounds to be of almost unlimited extent, and inexhaustible in quantity also. After his return to this port he had opportunities of discoursing freely with many well informed persons in the city, and as a consequence of the information brought to bear on the subject, the future prosecution of the Hudson's Bay Fisheries would seem to prove of the utmost importance to the fishing and trading interests of Nova Scotia. —Halifax Journal.

The total eclipse of the sun on the 18th of next July, will be a very important one to the scientific world. At the moment of obscuration, four of the principal planets—Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn—will appear in the vicinity of the eclipsed sun as a kind of rhomboidal figure; a phenomenon of such extraordinary rarity that many centuries will elapse before its repetition.

Religious Items.

MR. GUINNESS.

This zealous and untiring evangelist still continues preaching every night in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, of which the Rev. Dr. Wylie is pastor; and on last Sabbath, as usual, occupied three different pulpits. The discourse of the evening of that day was by far the ablest and most impressive we have heard from him. The subject was our Saviour's incarnation, and it was rich in doctrinal and scriptural truth, in experimental piety, and in earnest and touching appeals. There were passages of real eloquence. The occasion was one of deep solemnity, many eyes were wet with tears, and it is to be hoped that that New Year's Sabbath evening will prove to have been the birth-night of not a few souls for a glorious immortality. Philadelphia contains a very large North of Ireland population, and amongst that class especially Mr. Guinness is doing a blessed work. We understand that a number of those who have long been church members have been among the anxious inquirers, and that some of them profess now, for the first time, to have found peace in believing. The church to which Mr. Guinness has been chiefly labouring for some weeks past is in the "Conventual" connection, and its esteemed pastor, with his large flock, enters most heartily into the work. The Lord is doing great things for them, and for many others who enjoy the benefits of the services, whereof all who love Christ have reason to be glad.—N. Y. Press.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Rev. Mr. Earle, writing us under date Jan. 14th says: "I have been preaching here twice a day for eleven days. The Spirit of God came down the first day of our meeting, in great power. Yesterday, I believe eight or ten souls found peace in believing. Quite a number have found Christ during the last ten days. Last evening, at the close of special prayer meeting at ten o'clock six anxious sinners said they wished to give themselves to Christ before they left the house. All were dismissed from the house but the six inquirers; and a few Christians to pray for them, and in about one hour the whole six were rejoicing in hope, and left the house with smiling faces. O what a mighty Saviour we have to whom to carry our sin sick friends—he heals all who come to him. I must remain here another week. Pray for us"—Era.

The Revival is spreading with great power through the Island of Anglesa; all the churches have felt its blessed effects, by having large increases both in hearers and members, especially the following places. About 200 have joined the church at Holyhead; at Amlwch, 60; Pensarn, 140; Llanerchymedd, 20; Llangant, 35; Cergeiliog, 30.

A Belfast pastor scouts the idea that the Irish revivals are the result of the American or aided by the prayers of Americans. He thinks while slavery is tolerated in that country any prayer or revival "imported" therefrom is not worth having! He calls America "a land which has done more to foster infidelity than any other so-called Christian land."

ITALY.—Full religious liberty for all Protestants has been proclaimed by the legislative assemblies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations, Naples, Venice, and the Papal States remain now the only countries in which the free organization of Protestant congregations is still forbidden or impeded. At Florence the Italian service, began by Mr. Malan, late Moderator of the Waldensian Church, has been regularly continued. Father Gavazzi has recommenced preaching in Bologna. In Milan the necessary arrangements have been made for the establishment of a Waldensian church.

There are now five Missionary ships in the Pacific ocean, the Morning Star, owned by the American Board, the John Wesley, and John Knox, the Southern Cross and the John Williams.