Copy, for one year, \$2 00 Copies to one Address,.... dvertisements inserted at the usual rates. New Series, Vol. III., No. 1. Whole No. 105. LE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

fords an excellent medium for advertising [From the London Freeman, Nov. 80, 1864.]

EORGE MULLER AND ASHLEY DOWN. One of the most remarkable movements of the sent century is that which has its home at the Scriptures, or prayed concerning it; and now ley Down, near Bristol; and which origina-

his father's desire that he should become lergyman in the Lutheran Church, and alough he studied for that purpose, yet the first enty years of his life were spent in sin. At gth, about Easter, 1826, while he was at the iversity of Halle, he was led to yield himself reservedly to the Lord. For some years prous to this, his life had been a continual strugbetween his proposities to evil and his cor tions of right and duty, but the latter were

give himself to missionary work, and offered services to the Berlin Missionary Society. His her, however, would not consent to his going should be a clergyman, he was an unconverman, and thought only of the clerical profesn as one which seemed for those who entered a good social position and a comfortable liveliod. Without the father's consent, the Berlin ctety declined to engage the young student; nsequently for the present he remained at Halle, The following year, having heard that the ntinental Society in England intended to send minister to Bucharest, to labour chiefly among Germans resident there, and having obtained father's consent to his going there if he rewed the appointment, he applied for it through friend Professor Tholack. But here again the or was closed. War was raging at the time tween the Turks and Russians, and Bucharest is the seat of conflict. It did not, therefore,

gaged in the Lord's work, Mr. Muller's attenti-was now turned to the subject of preaching e Gospel to the Jews. He felt anxious to beme a missionary to that ancient and once houred race. At his request Dr. Tholack again me to his aid, and wrote to the Committee of e London Society for Promoting Christianity nong the Jews, seeking an engagement from him one of their agents. After some preliminary rrespondence, he received a letter informing m that the Committee had determined to reive him as a missionary student for six months

fter surmounting several obstacles to his deparre from his native country, arising from his tizeuship, he finally left; and landed in London the 19th of March, 1829. He at once enter the Society's College, and commenced his a classical education, he was able to devote a rge portion of his time to the study of Hebrew;

interesting and instructive. We give it in own words, because they set before us the n. "About the beginning of April I went to each at Sidmouth. While I was staying there, ree sisters in the Lord had a conversation out haptism, one of whom had been baptized er she had believed. When they had consisted a little on the subject, I was asked to give y opinion concerning. My reply was, 'I do think that I need to be hantiged again'. sthat I need be baptized again.' I asked by sister who had been bap But have a been baptized?' I answers; who had been baptized?' I answers; who had been baptized?' I answered, then,' she said, 'I entreat you never then,' she said, 'I entreat you never the said.'

time I was exhorting every one to receive no-

thing which could not be proved by the Word of

God, I had repeatedly spoken against believers'

baptism, without having ever earnestly examined

Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13.

Christian

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

THE TRIUMPHS OF TRUTH IN SWEDEN. In no part of Continental Europe, during the last few years, has the work of God prospered more gloriously than in Sweden. Baptist missionaries have had to suffer the bitterest persecution from the State church, but in the midst of their deepest trials they have had great suc-

deeply interesting account of his labors:

"The work of grace which has been going on for

years in Sweden still continues, as will be seen from the following extracts made from recent reports. Brother Drake, who temporarily has the superintendence of colportage in Sweden, in a general survey here until the 23rd preaching the Word every day to of the mission work during the past year, says, 'The great crowds. Scarcely a meeting passed away withmost interesting part of the field during the past out a number being awakened, and one more soul year has been in the northern portion of the king-dom. In the region round about Sundsvall, the churches have been refreshed; to the praise of the knowledge of Christ under my first labors in this vil-It has not come all of a sudden, but must rather be parently at the point of death, rejoicing in the hope " In the parish of Bergaja quite a revival has folbut the brethren engaged in the work have been forbidden by the State Church Council to preach any publicly any more in the parish. The following

leave the place.

"The region of Umea has been visited by a sud-Lind in November last, there were found not a few dered out of their houses from village to village, but rather suffer persecution. still he persisted in his efforts, and at last was pernitted to address about ten persons in a dark ungodly village. The Spirit of the Lord was pleased to decend. Within a few days a powerful work of grace was in progress, which has continued up to the last date of i formation. The people flock together in hundreds from great distances to hear the Gospel, tinue in it. 6. Even if believers' baptism should and hopeful converts are counted in tens, not to say be right, yet it is now too late to attend to it, as scores, in nearly all the villages some thirty miles up the Umea river. But here also persecution has followed, and Brother Lind will probably be robbed of all his property, or be subjected to some months' inprisonment.

> "The south of Sweden is sadly destitute of labor ers. From many places the cry is heard, 'Come ver and help us.'

"The Stockholm Missionary Union, during the past year, appointed seven colporteurs; a branch so-

"There have been published by the Stockholm Missionary Union during the year 3,568,000 pages of books and tracts; and by the Executive Committee of the Baptist Church, 2,000 copies of Pre-requisites to Communion, by A. N. Arnold,

" During the last few months, a spirit of bitter persecution has been manifested in several parts of the country. The two paragraphs of the 'Conventicle Law' enforced, are, 1st. The one empowering the church councils to forbid any one they think religious meetings in their respective parishes. On this ground the persecution against Brother Lind in the region of Umea has been carried on. For two offences against the same law Brother Ring, in the region of Hucklicksvall, has been fined lifty rix-dollars. 2nd, The prohibition to hold religious meet ing in the time of the State Church services. For holding such a meeting on a Sabbath morn in August last, in Wimmerby, Brother Holmgren has been to be a changed man. fined one hundred rix-dollars. In all these cases the friends who have opened their houses for the holding of meetings have been fined too. A brother, a commissioned officer in the army, has been dismissed from service recently, only because he would not quit holding religious meetings. His captain, who appreciated him as a good soldier, tried to gain him lant soldier of the cross answered that 'he would much less lose the great reward in heaven,' and he cheerfully left all and followed Christ.

"During the year 1863, eight hundred and forty persons were baptized. At the beginning of January, 1864, there were in Sweden seven Associations, one hundred and seventy churches, with 6,191 members.

"On the 20th of November I preached morning and evening. So many assembled that they could not get into the room. A few remained for conversation and prayer. At nine in the morning of the next day the room was crowded with people eager to hear the souls. The 22d was Sabbath and an immense number of people assembled, coming even from distant villages, to whom I preached the Gospel message. Eight professed to have found peace in believ ing, who arose and exhorted others to come to Christ. The whole of the day following was also spent in religious exercises. I made four addresses to the people. Some more publicly professed to have found peace in believing-among them were some whole families. I was myself struck with astonish ment at the grace of God. I was informed that this village of Wenfors had been the most wicked place in the parish, the inhabitants being accustomed to spend every Sabbath afternoon in dancing or sport. Before I left, about forty persons, from old age to childhood, professed to have found mercy.

" Dec. 3rd. Walked fifteen miles to the village Higgs jo where I remained over the 7th preaching the like him.'- Congregationalist Word twice every day. Many were pricked in their hearts, and seven persons professed faith in Christ, Two of the number were men past sixty years of age, who openly praise God for His long-suffering mercy. Proceeded on my way to Wemfors, the village where the present work of grace commenced. Remained here until after the 9th. Preached six sermons. The new-born souls rejoiced in the love of Jesus. A man past seventy years of age, who had been one of the most self-righteous, was brought to been one of the most self-righteous, was brought to Continent of Europe, £117 11s. The whole amount of free-will offerings put into our hands for carrying on this work, from March 5th, 1824, to May 19th, 1835, is £353 12s. 04."

The animal, thus enraged, sprang at the animal this leg, while the stone bounded a shop window and broke a pane of glass. Out ran the shopkeeper, and seized the hold of Christ as his complete righteousness. 14th. fusely. The following day he was enabled to lay hold of Christ as his complete righteousness. 14th.

Walked to Jemtebohle, where I remained two days. Preached five sermons. The people flocked together that for the future no Englishman's Bible is to be | me out of the place. Went to Sterkesmark, where awakened. A woman who had been under deep concern for years, until her burden became so heavy

God for His unapeakable gift.

On the 6th of January, 1864, went to Kordes. Preached twice every day in this village and in a neighboring village called Baggbole, to increasing congregations, probably amounting to about 300 persons. Many were deeply wounded by the sword of the Spirit, and cried aloud for mercy. Some were enabled to believe in Christ, and praised God with joy unspeakable. On the 9th I was summoned to cess. Missionary Wiberg furnishes the following appear before the priest and the police sergeant, who entered into an examination of my doctrinal views. These I frankly told them, and returned to my work. 17th. Returned to Baggbole. Was happy to find some who had been awakened on my former visit, now having found peace in believing. Remained Lord we can say, the movement is decidedly onward. lage two months ago. He was now lying sick, apregarded as a blessing on the ordinary-means of grace. of going home to his Saviour. But Satan could not suffer this work to go on without trying to hinder it. lowed. From fifty to sixty conversions are reported, On the 24th I was summoned to appear before the church council, who strictly forbadel me to speak more in the parish, and probably will be obliged to day I was called up before the civil authorities, and was told I would certainly be fined, if I did not quit the province at once. The police-officers who were den awakening. On the arrival of Brother Pehr present were also enjoined to enter complaint against me if I did not obey. On both these occasions I said professing Christian Lutherans in Umea, but a gene- I would stop, if it were the will of God; but as ral duliness prevailed. Being a Baptist he was or- I could not see it, I was determined to go on, and

" A. WIBERG,"

LUKE BROWN'S RELIGION

John Bushnell stood at the door of the blacksmith shop when his neighbor Brown passed by: and receiving a friendly nod from him, he asked Smith what he meant. 'You see,' said Bushnell, Luke and I ha'nt been on speaking terms these two years, and he always set up a grim face at me. What, then does this piece of politeness mean? 'Oh, you haven't heard the news then ?' replied the blacksmith; 'Your neighbor has got

religion, they sav.' 'Well, it must be a different sort of religion from the common, if it makes a man polite. Why, there's Deacon Hart, he's accounted awfully pious; but he's never tipped his beaver to me since I came to Olney, though he and I used to at same periods, 52 mornings, 35 nights, and 44 days. inquiries is thus told; "As soon as I was brought ciety in Sundsvall, eight; and the seven Baptist go nutting together when we were boys and lived in Vermont. But he's rich and I'm poor, and re-

ligion can't stoop I suppose.' any rate Christians are holding their heads pretty high just now-at least they are having very tall meetings. Last night they had a prayer circle over to Talcott's and it almost seemed as if they would pray the rafters off.'

'Who was going it so strong over there?' 'Oh, it was lawyer Burt and Mr. Hunter, and the rest of the elect, you know.'

Well their praying wouldn't do me any good, for Squire Burt tried to hire me to fib for him in avor of his last client over to County Court a year ago. And Hunter who has just been buildng a new fence betwixt his farm and Widow Aling's has set his posts more than a foot on her land all the way through. So you see, religion don't make men honest neither.'

'That's a fact, John. I know just such Christians as those myself. But they sav Luke Brown has come out strong, and the parson believes him

May be 'tis so; he's grown mannerly at least. But if his religion is worth anything it will make a different man of him at home. We shall see how that is: for his garden joins mine: and I often hear him abusing his wife and berating his

The new convert did not know how closel; his neighbor watched him. But he had really given by saving that he would lose his salary, but the gal- himself to the Lord, and was humbly striving to do His will. He had been an unkind and tyrannical husband. Now he had read the command Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them,' and he tried to obey it. He had perior, of over two thousand miles. Canada now been an irritable and exacting parent, stirring up the evil passions in his children, for the outbreak of which he so severely punished them. Now, he strove to heed the Scripture injunction, 'Fathers, provoke not vour children to anger, lest they be discouraged.' As a neighbour he had been uncivil and quarrelsome. But the new principle in his heart was the law of love, and it led him to the practice of the golden rule, ' What-Word of God. All work was laid aside that day; soever ye would that men should do to you, do I addressed the people four times, and the intervals ve even so to them.' This new life was a conwere occupied in praying and conversing with anxious stant struggle-for the habit of sinning was a strong fetter-but Luke was sincere, humble, prayerful; and God gave him strength to perse-

> Well, John, what do you think of your neigh bor Brown now' asked the blacksmith of Mr. Bushnell, some months after the conversation previously related. To his surprise he was not answered flippantly or with a sneer. Very seriously John Bushnell replied to the question:

'I think, my friend, as I did not when we were alking of this matter before, that religion is a reality, and that Luke Brown is its happy possessor. It has made him a good neighbor, husband, and father. Prayers have taken the place of scoldings in his home; and there is not a more obliging or good-natured man out of doors than he. The fact is'-and here the speaker's voice grew tremulous- 1 believes my neighbor is a Christian, and wish that you and I were both

NO GOOD FROM PASSION.

"Will putting one's self in a passion mend the matter ?" said an old man to a boy, who had picked up a stone to throw at a dog. The dog only

The animal, thus enraged, sprang at the boy and bit his leg, while the stone bounded against

Take my word for it, it never did, and it never from great distances and listened to the Word with will mend the matter to get into a passion about will mend the matter to get into a passion about it. If the thing be hard to bear when you are calm, it will be harder when your are in anger.

If you have met with a loss, you will only increase it by losing your temper.

There is something which is very little minded and silly in giving way to sudden passion. Do set yourself against it with all your heart.

Try, then, to be calm, especially in trifling troubles; and when greater once come, try to item them beauty.

Old Series

Vol. XVIII., No. 1.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Visitor.

At the meeting of this Society, which was held on Friday, 23d instant, Mr. G. Murdock read his paper, entitled " Notes on the Meteorology of Saint John, N. B., for the year 1863." Mr. Murdoch's paper had been prepared for the last session of the Society, and was to have been read last spring, but it was permitted to give place to others. It is to be regretted that the "wave" of bitter cold in which we were immersed on Friday, prevented so many members from getting the benefit of Mr. M's, elaborate and valuable paper. At the beginning reference was made to the last paper read before the Society, which embraced a period of 12 years, and which has since been published by the Provincial Board of Agriculture. Mr. Murdoch, while acknowledging the compliment paid him by the publication of his paper, expressed his regret that two of the most valuable tables attached to it had been omitted.

The paper now read was also accompanied with

tables, got up with exceeding care, neatness and accuracy, illustrating the respective branches of Mr. Murdoch's system of observations, and exhibiting their results under the following heads, namely: No. 1. Extreme and mean monthly temperature for 1863, showing the variations of the Thermometer under fourteen sub-divisions. No. 2. Extreme and mean monthly readings of the Barometer same year, under 10 sub-divisions. No. 3. Extreme and mean monthly Hygrometric deductions for same year. No. 4, Rain and snow fall-showing results of observations for every day and night in the year. No. 5. Monthly winds, ozonic notations, fogs, clear and clouded days, Aurora Borealis, etc. No. 6. Seasonal results of foregoing observations. On all these branches Mr. Mur- which last year produced over nine million gallons of doch's paper gave most useful and interesting information in detail. It is impossible, in our columns, even to attempt a sketch of it, we can only present some of his most striking summaries. Thus, we are told that the highest point attained by the thermometer in 1863 was 83. and on the 22d of May! the lowest 13°; on the 4th of February. while the mean of temperature for the whole year ries. Other and less important features are numberwas 400 84; that of 1862 being 390 97; and of the 13 previous 41° 52. Highest reading of Barometer 30.923 inch : lowest 28.983. Mean do. 1863, 29.988; 1862, 29,904; for three years 29,925. Rain fell for the year 42.93 inches; snow 71.85; whole precipitation 1863, 50.177; 1862, 52,948 inches. Highest notation of Ozonic 9; lowest 3. In 1863 it was wholly clouded on 197 mornings, 186 days, and 79 nights. Clear 110 mornings, 99 days and 139 nights. Fog two to forty-five million pounds of butter. Aurora Borealis visible 37 nights. Mr. Murdoch does not think the appearance of the coast of Nova Scotia, so generally looked upon as foreboding storm or rain, point, asserts that out of eighty-one days during which it was seen in 1863 in only twenty did a storm of wind or rain follow in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Murdock received the warm thanks of the Society for his invaluable paper, which we hope in some form or other will be published at length, for general information on this most important subject to all classes. It is to be regretted that Mr. M. cannot be furnished by the public in some way with all the best and most modern appliances for following up the meteorological observations in which he is, we believe, without a rival in the city, if not in the Province .-Colonial Presbyterian.

THE RESOURCES AND BUSINESS OF CANADA.

The Editor of the Morning Telegraph, now in Canada, furnishes the following statements, which we gladly transfer to our columns for the information of

Before referring particularly to the Tariff of Canada. I desire to furnish a few facts which go to show the extent of the public and private resources and enterprises of this country.

I may say at the outset that Canada contains about of land, of which forty millions are already granted, and eleven millions under cultivation; and has a coast line from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Supossesses over two thousand miles of railroads, traversing the country in all directions, and adding immensely to the value of water communication and private property. These railways cost one hundred millions. Canada has four thousand five hundred miles of Telegraph Lines, which transmit three quarhas two hundred and fifty miles of Canals, which over three million tons of freight, from which the Provincial Government received tolls amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. The rivers of Canada are numbered by thousands; three of Canadian lakes cover eighty-four thousand square miles of surface. The Mail routes of Canada embrace fifteen thousand miles of wagon roads. On these are two thousand Post Offices, which distribute annually eleven millions of letters, to say nothing of newspapers. The cost of maintaining the Post Office Department is itself three quarters of a million of dolpenditure. The Mineral Wealth of Canada is almost fabulous.

and only awaits the introduction of British and American capital to astonish the world. The Acton copper mine in Lower Canada is among the richest in existence, although the operations of the present proprietors have been partially paralyzed by attempts to do too much. The Lake Superier copper has already become famous for the extent of the deposit and the value of the ore; while Lake Superior and St. Mau- ada has been something wonderful. For my part I rice Iron need only to be mentioned to arrest the attention of practical miners. The iron deposits of the Lake Superior country are believed to be inexhaustible. The gold diggings of the Chaudiere and Gilbert rivers in the Eastern Townships have turned out well within the last two years. I have seen the een who handled the precious metal in that region. Auxricans have taken up immense quantities of land there, and are preparing to invest largely in mining operations next year. Some have leased blocks of land of from one hundred to two hundred square miles in extent each. A new company has just been formed in New York with a capital of five millions of dollars, to operate on the Chaudiere. The capital of dollars, to operate on the Chaudiere. The capital of companies and private individuals now engaged there is counted by millions. The trade returns show that "the produce of the Mmes" exported from Canada last year amounted to nearly nine hundred thousand dollars. Probably as much more went out of the country in private hands, besides what was retained by parsons belonging to the Province. embraced by these is some ten thousand square miles

Brigade Majors and for Drill Instruction alone amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars. The cost of the within so brief a period in the life of a nation with this country and at its opening. Never, perhaps to seventy-five thousand dollars. This within so brief a period in the life of a nation within so brief a period in the life of a nation within so brief a period in the life of a nation with this country and at the close of his office.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

Che Christian Bisitar Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family

vear Military Schools have been established at great expense, and Company and Regimental drill has been more frequent; the whole expense can scarcely fall short of three quarters of a million of dollars. While I write, arrangements are being made to send a considerable force of Militia to the American frontier to prevent the crimping of Canadians for the Federal Army, as well as the raids of Southerners into the States from Canada. There is great enthusiasm in the service, especially since it is known that the Government intend to appoint the Drill Instructors for the Militia from among the young Canadians who have graduated at the Military Schools. The population of Canada capable of bearing arms numbers nearly a half million.

But passing from the Militia-I find that in Canada there are nearly three hundred Newspapers, employing probably two thousand persons; there are also hree thousand Clergymen. From 1829 to 1864 one million of emigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec and Montreal alone, one-third of whom probably took up their residence here. The Government gives a half million dollars for Educational purposes, and the municipalities and people raise nearly two millions more. One University in Canada has cost private individuals from two to three hundred thousand dollars for the building alone! Another has an annual income of fifty-five thousand dollars. There are over eight thousand schools, of all descriptions, in the Province, educating nearly six hundred thousand boys and girls. Over two millions acres of land are appropriated to the aid of the Collegiate Institutions of Lower Canada.

The Manufactures of Canada are conducted on a most extensive scale: as far as I can ascertain in this city, Mr. Lawrence's quotations of prices are pretty near the mark. Quebec, however, is not a manufac-

To commence with the manufacture of lumber, Canada contains over two thousand saw mills, and in one year cut nearly eight million feet of lumber! She has over two hundred distilleries and breweries, spirits and malt liquors, yielding an excise duty of over seven hundred thousand dollars. These breweries and distilleries consumed over one million six hundred thousand bushels of grain and malt. There are at least one thousand flour, grist and oat mills in this country; two hundred and fifty carriage factories-perhaps more; quite two hundred foundries; one hundred and fitty carding mills; one hundred and thirty woollen factories; and five hundred tanne-

less. In speaking of the crops of Canada, only millions can be used. Canada produces annually between twenty-five and thirty million bushels of wheat; twelve millions of peas; forty million bushels of oats : over a million and a half tons of hay ; thirteen million bushels of buckwheat; twenty eight million bushels of potatoes; nearly twenty million bushels of turnips; kills thirty million pounds of beef; shears five and a half million pounds of wool: kills four millions pounds of pork; and makes forty-

The cattle, milch cows, horses, sheep and pigs on hand number considerably over two millions. is something like farming. Time would fail me to give anything more than an outline of the products of this Province. Of her Fisheries, however, I may million dollars. Lower Canada alone has two thousand five hundred fishing vessels. The Magdalen Islands, which belong to Canada, own two hundred and seventy tishing crafts.

The Banking Capital of the chartered Banks of Canada is some thirty-three million dollars-much less, I should judge, than the necessities of trade re-

The Province paid seven hundred thousand dollars last year to secure the "Administration of justice" alone; while the cost of Legislation amounted to over six hundred thousand dollars more. The Board of Works has disbursed, on an average for the last ten years, nearly one million and a quarter dollars annually! The Canadian Government has received and disbursed in that period probably one bundred and thirty million dollars of revenue. The income for the present year is probably sixteen millions. The imports of Canada last year footed up forty-

six millions, and her exports forty-two millions. Of her imports, twenty-three millions were from the United States, and of these nineteen millions came in free under the Reciprocity Treaty. Canada's imports from Great Britain amounted to twenty millions. The import duty collected was over five millions. Of her exports (forty-two millions) seventeen millions went to Great Britain, and twenty millions to the United States. For instance: the States took over three hundred thousand dollars worth of copper, iron ore, scrap iron, stone, and earth oil, and one hundred thousand dollars worth of fish and furs; nearly four three hundred and sixty thousand square miles of and a half million dollars worth of plank, boards, territory; has one hundred and sixty million acres and other descriptions of lumber and timber; over four million dollars worth of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, butter, wool, hides, sheep's pelts, &c.; and nearly nine million dollars worth of barley, oats, wheat, flour, meal, peas, &c. ; and ever half a million worth of tobacco, cottons, hardware, leather, rags, sugar boxes, and other manufactures, besides coin, bullion and other articles, valued at nearly two millions more. Among the largest items of Canadian millions of dollars. One bridge alone cost twelve exports to all parts of the world in 1863, I may mention the following: three hundred and two million feet of plank and boards; sixty thousand standard ters of a million of messages every year. Canada of deals; nine hundred and twenty thousand tons of hardwood, pine and tamarac; one hundred and cost sixteen millions of dollars, and last year carried fifty-six thousand cords of firewood, &c. ; seven millions lbs. butter: two and a half million lbs. of wool: one million barrels of flour : nearly twelve million bushels of wheat, oats, peas, barley and rye; over a million lbs. of tobacco; one hundred and fifty thouthem, with their tributaries, alone drain one hundred sand head of horses, cattle, swine and sheep; nearly and fifty thousand square miles of land. Five or six two hundred and fifty thousand cwt. of fish, and about a half million gallons of mineral oil. The receipts of flour and grain at Montreal in 1862 equalled twenty-five and a quarter million bushels; the exports were near seventeen million bushels. The storage capacity of the Montreal warehouses is over a million bushels of wheat, and a half million barrels of flour. The tonnage of vessels that arrived at Monlars a year ; nevertheless the income exceeds the ex- treal in 1862 was a quarter million, exclusive of river crafts. One hundred and seventeen sea-going vessels have been lying in the port of Montreal, and over three hundred in the port of Quebec, at one time, The grain carrying capacity of the crafts connected with the inland trade of Montreal is equal to two

million bushels. I need not pursue this subject further now. I think that it is made perfectly clear to any person of common sense that the development of trade in Canam prepared to admit that until recently I knew little of the resources of this country or of its trade. But knowing what I now know, I can easily understand why Canada should deem it important to preserve friendly relations with her Great Republican neighbour whose trade with her is rapidly making our sister Province one of the first commercial powers in

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE. - A Dublin letter of Dec. 7, thus refers to the late Viceroy :

In announcing the death of Lord Carlisle, all the papers speak of the event with the most respectful regret; while an unanimous testimony is borne to the public and personal merits of the deceased nobleman. The Freeman, which has a lengthened obitu-ary notice of the late Lord Lieutenant, remarks that country in private hands, besides what was retained by persons belonging to the Province. The Oil Wells of Upper Canada are still flowing; the region gotten in the full fruition of their results." A new generation has sprung up in Ireland since Lord Carin extent!

The Militia of Canada is being placed on an excellent footing. It now numbers ninety thousand men. The Volunteers alone number some thirty thousand. Four hundred thousand pounds of powder hos been manufactured at Hamilton for their use this year. They require about one hundred and twenty drill instructors. Three hundred companies received clothing from Government last year, and the payments to Brigade Majors and for Drill Instruction alone amount—with this country and at its eneming. Never portless.

of those magnificent Orphan Houses which are now the wonder of Christendom.

d from the account he furnishes of the way in nich he pursued his studies, we see that he had ready learnt the value of prayer, " I now study uch." he says- " about twelve hours a day icfly Hebrew; commenced Chaldee; perfected yself in reading the German Jewish in Rabbic characters; committed portions of the Heew Old Testament to memory, etc.; and this did with prayer, often falling on my knecs, aving my book for a little, that I might seek e Lord's blessing, and also that I might be ept from the spiritual deadness which is so frethe Lord while turning over the leaves of my ebrew dictionary, asking his help that I might ickly find the words." Mr. Muller was in feeble health when me to England; his close attention to study. erefore, soon threw him into a dangerous illess. For a time it was feared he would not rewer; but gradually he improved; and acting cording to medical advice, went to Devonshire ra change of air. His sojourn in the West of England served to ange the whole future of his life. He became quainted at Teignmouth with several Christians, s intercourse with whom was greatly blessed to m. Among these were Mr. Craik, a young cotch minister, who for upwards of thirty years been his intimate friend and worthy coadjutor; d a young lady, whose brother had just abanoned a profession which vielded him an income fifteen hundred pounds a year, that he might as a missionary to Persia, looking for support ly to the Lord, This young lady afterwards came Mrs. Muller: and for many years has rank. No aid was to be solicited from the unbeoved to her husband a true helpmate. In January, 1830, Mr. Muller wrote to the committee of the London Society, stating that in asequence of the increased light he had receivhe could not henceforth labour in connection th that or any other Society, where he should bound by rule and dependent on a regular lary; but that he would gladly serve them thout any remuneration, if they would allow m to labour in regard to time and place as the ord might direct him. An arrangement of this d did not however appear to the Committee be desirable; and his connection with the ondon Society was dissolved. Being thus set free, he continued to labour in making seven schools altogether. The number of the children that have been thus provided with schooling, in the day-schools only, amounts to four hundred and thirty-nine. The number of the subject was first brought before him, it of the course he pursued in relation to it, interesting and instructive. We now it is

thirty years ago in the faith and love of Geo that subject also; and if infant baptism were found to be Scriptural, I would earnestly defend ller. Apart from the unspeakable blessings it; and if believers' baptism were right, I would ich have followed, and still follow, Mr. Muller's as strenuonsly defend that, and be baptized. As lertaking, we regard it as a noble testimony soon as I had time, I sat about examining the this unbelieving age to the power of prayer and subject. The mode I adopted was as follows :st in the living God. We feel confident that presenting our readers with a sketch of this presenting our readers with a sketch of this ginning, with a particular reference to this point.

But now, when I earnestly set about the matter, a number of objections presented themselves to my mind. 1. Since many holy and enlightened ne 27th of September, 1805. Although men have been divided in opinion concerning this point, does not this prove that it is not to be expected we should come to a satisfactory conclusion about this question in the present imperfect state of the church? This objection was thus removed :- If this ordinance is revealed in the Bible, why may I not know it, as the Holy Spirit is the teacher in the Church of Christ now as well as formerly? 2. There have been but few of my friends baptized, and the greater part of them are opposed to believers' baptism, and they will turn their backs on me. Answer: Though all ways silenced and subdued by the former. Now. men should forsake me, if the Lord Jesus take me wever, he began to enjoy the peace of God up I shall be happy. 3. You will be sure to ich passeth all understanding. In the fullness of his love to Christ, he resolved loss one-half of your income if you are baptized. Answer: As long as I desire to be faithful to the Lord, He will not suffer me to want. 4. People will call you a Baptist; and you will be reckoned road; for, although it was his wish that his among that body, and you cannot approve of all that is going on among them. Answer: It does not follow that I must in all points go along with those who hold believers' baptism, although l should be baptised. 5. You have been preaching for some years, and you will have thus publicly to confess that you have been in error, should you be led to see that believers' baptism is right. Answer: It is much better to confess that I have been in error concerning that point than to conyou ought to have been baptized immediately on believing. Answer: It is better to fulfil a commandment of the Lord Jesus ever so late, than to continue living in the neglect of it." The spirit in which Mr. Muller sought the truth on this subect may be gathered from the following sentence, I could say, 'I will do his will,' and it was on em wise to the Committee to send a missionary that account, I believe, that I soon saw which ther until peace was restored. doctrine is of God.' whether infant baptism or Disappointed a second time in his desire to be behevers' baptism." The result of Mr. Muller's into this state of heart, I saw from the Scriptures | churches, ten. that believers only are the proper persons for

Scriptural mode in which it ought to be attended to. The passage which particularly convinces me of the former, is Acts viii. 36-38; and of the latter, Rom. vi. 3-5. Sometime after, I was baptized. I had much peace in doing so, and never have I for one moment regretted it." In May, 1832, Mr. Muller and Mr. Craik, after much delibration and prayer, removed to Bristol; where already they had occasionally ministered Now the pillar of cloud and fire began to move.

with great acceptance to many, and signal tokens dangerous to the State Church system from holding of the Divine blessing. Their united labours religious meetings in their respective parishes. On were followed by the richest tokens of God's approval. For a long time they continued to occupy two chapels, which were crowded with hearers. Many were converted through their instruwere added to to their fellowship.

A few months after their settlement in Bristol they received letters from Bagdad, urging them to come out and join their friends in mission work there. This matter like all others was laid before the Lord, who satisfied His servants that they were in the place he had appointed for them.

They resolved therefore not to remove their tent. About this time Mr. Muller read the life of Franke, the founder of the Orphan House at Halle, and cherished a strong desire to follow the example of this holy and useful man. The fruit of his reading and meditation soon began to appear. Under date of June the 12th, 1833, he says :-'I felt this morning that we might do something for the souls of those poor boys and girls, and grown up or aged people, to whom we have daily given bread for some time past, in establishing a school for them, reading the Scriptures to them, and speaking to them about the Lord." Through a pressure of work on Mr. Craik and himself this desire was not carried out; but from time to time it revived and strengthened, until it ultimately issued in the formation of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, and in the establishment

"The Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad," was founded on the 5th of March, 1834. Its objects were to educate the poor on Scriptural principles-to circulate the Scriptures and religious tracts-and to assist missionaries at home and abroad. In this institution there was to be no committee-no membershipno voting. No dependence was to be placed on the patronage of persons of wealth, influence, or lieving world; and no agents were to be employed but such as were believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. Finally the institution was never to be in debt. On the 3rd of June, 1835, fifteen months after the establishment of the institution. a public meeting was held to review past pro-gress, when Mr. Muller was able to report as follows :- " We have been enabled during this time to establish three day-schools, and to connect with the institution two other charity day-schools. which humanly speaking, otherwise would have been closed for want of means. In addition to this, the expense connected with a Sunday-school and an adult school have been likewise defraved: making seven schools altogether. The number ments. We have also sont, in aid of missionary labours in Canada, in the East Indies, and on the

WONDERFUL TOLERATION !- By a recent express touched on his arrival or during his sojourn in the inhabitants were less afraid of the priest, Rome." Of course this extends to the Italian trans- Preached twice every day until the 19th. Some were lation and editions. This order is officially communicated to the English public by the British Consul any more about it till you have done pleased the Lord to show me the impleased to the remark; for whilet at that very year of our Lord 1864?