hour for marching was at six, rather than lose the precious privilege of communion with his God before setting out.

Luther, in his busiest seasons, felt that praying time was never lost. When remarkably pressed with labors, he would say, "I have so much to do that I cannot get on without three hours a day of praying."
Sir Matthew Hale also bears this testimony.

"If I omit praying and reading God's Word in the morning, nothing goes well all day." How many of us may find here the cause of many of our failures, and consequent discontent and unhappiness.

Our prayers must be offered in faith, or they will never enter heaven; they will never bring down close to us our Father's listening ear. "Let him ask in faith, nothing wavering," for to such the Father giveth liberally.

"Ask what ye will in my name, and it shall be done unto vou."

#### THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

#### Union Society Collections for 1866.

By the decision of the Association at Butternut Ridge in July last, the financial year of the benevolent action of our churches is made to close with the close of the year, and commence with the commencement of the year. With the opening therefore of 1866 we entered upon a new financial year. When we talked last June of raising \$4,000 we contemplated a year from that time; but by this change in the financial year the amount raised must be very much below the sum named. Now the question is how much should our churches contribute for the year 1866? Surely they will not ask us to name a sum less than FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. This would average less than fifty cents per member for all the six objects embraced in the Union Society. Small average indeed in this time of great prosperity. We must not aim at any thing short of this. Come as near as we can, and if possible go beyond the mark in this well-doing. How is it to be done? Only by hearty co-operation. Let every one give as the Lord has prospered, and the amount will be readily secured. The city ministers, with a lay brother from each church, meet on Monday evening next, to consider this subject and to propose plans of action which shall reach every church, and every member of every church and congregation. The idea is to begin in the city, and going out from this as a starting point, bring the appeal home to every heart. It will be desirable as far as possible in addition to circular application to bring the living voice of a living soul, fully awake to the great interests involved, to bear upon the success of this movement. Let missionary meetings be held first in all the city churches, and then extend them throughout the length and breadth of the whole land. The case has only to be fairly stated to our churches to secure their sympathy and co-operation. The Baptists of New Brunswick when properly treated, are not behind their neighbors in works of faith and love. Inspire them with confidence that their money is rightly and wise ly appropriated, and they will not withhold. If tempted to do so they dare not, for they very well know that a niggardly covetous course, as God's word is true, tends to poverty.

Let us all, as the new year advances, seek for higher attainments in personal piety: and if we do so one of the fruits of this will be enlarged benevolent action in the support of the Redeemer's cause; and we shall experience in our own bosoms the truthfulness of the Saviour's utterance "It is more blessed to give than it is to receive."

# From Rev. Dr. Crawley.

Wolfville, January 29, 1866. DEAR BROTHER BILL-I was obliged so soon after my arrival here to get into harness and work, with but imperfect knowledge beforehand of what my work was to be, that I have left much longer than I wished discharging the duty which I felt I owed the kind friends in St. John who made our visit there so gratifying: that of acknowledging their many kindnesses, which I trust you will enable me to do through the pages of your valuable paper. I had no idea that my return to these friendly shores was a circumstance of much consequence; but the dear brethren in St. John seemed bent on making me think otherwise ; for besides the public welcome by Brother Robinson and yourself, in which you took so eloquent a part, some of my good friends paid the bill of myself and family at the hotel, took us to their hospitable homes, and then placed us without expense on board our packet. Another kind brother showered on us many valuable presents; and on arriving at the end of our voyage across the bay I found that besides providing as with provisions for our trip, he had paid the fare on board the vessel in which we embarked.

Similar kindness awaited us in Granville, where the brethren opened to us their hearts and houses; and our whole journey, from the moment we arrived in the Provinces until we reached our home, was attended with one unbroken series of christian and brotherly attentions. Surely, I am bound to devote to these belowed Prowinces the utmost capition for their penefit of what may remain to me of life and strength. I am much pleased with the appearance of the class-

es I meet at old Acadia, and am happy in the thought of labouring for their improvement.

I was sorry I was obliged to hurry off from St. John without again calling at your lodgings. Do say to Sister Bill that I fully proposed to see her again. I wished to have the solemn but precious privilege of again communing with her on those all-important truths, that in her feeble state of health are of such infinite moment. Assure her of my warmest sympathy. May the Lord supply all her wants, comfort her soul and yours, and so prepare your minds by His grace that every step of His dealing from day to day may seem in all things to be well. Please present my fraternal regards to dear Brother Robinson and all the kind christian friends I met in St. John. Mrs. Crawley joins in kind christian regards.

Sincerely and affectionately yours, E. A. CRAWLEY.

# From our Canadian Correspondent.

Confederation-Politics-Female Education. Of the many arguments against Confederation with

Canada which have been plied in the Lower Provinces, none seems to me weaker or more self-destructive than that based upon the alleged selfishness of the Canadians in the movement. We are told again and rain that their sole aim is the promotion of their own special interests, and that they care nothing in reality for the welfare of the Provinces, only in so far as it promises to contribute to that of their own.

Admit it, and what follows? Is the fact that Canada has reason to anticipate great benefits from such a union, any proof that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cannot derive equal advantages? By no means. The presumptions and probabilities are all the other way, as has been repeatedly shown. From the very coal, unless the terms of the traffic are grossly unifr. And se to this charge of selfishness on the part. of Canada, it is strange that any one should fail to see that it constitutes one of the most hopeful features of the transaction. It furnishes just the bond of union, just the pledge of faithfulness and perpetuity, which is cannot be. Content to let 1866 close without an enceded. A political union not connected by mutual largement of the building to accommodate more than

advantages would be of little worth. One would not like to be very sanguine about its continuance. The first gust of jealousy or passion would be very likely to prove that the bands were of gossamer. Had Canada come forward with loud professions of disinterestedness, and claiming to be actuated only by a generous desire to do good to her neighbors, there would have been ground for the suspicions of the shrewd politician. We should be very sorry to doubt the existence between individual lovers of such a thing as an affection which will endure "for worse" as well as "for better," and which will scorn to make its exit by the window when want comes in at the door; that such a sentiment can scarcely be expected to exist between any political bodies, however closely assimilated by race, nationality, habits and tastes. Without such assimilation, as before said, none but the most mercenary union can exist, but with it the strong incentive of commercial advantage will still be found

Since I have stumbled upon this subject I may say that the political heavens have looked rather stormy in some quarters of late. We have had first the withdrawal of Hon. George Brown from the coalition mi nistry, for reasons which, though unknown to the public as yet, are expected to be taken upon trust as good and sufficient, until the time comes for revela tion. Then came the prohibition of the importation of live stock from foreign countries into the United States, which has suddenly cut off an immense stream of traffic, and in which the shrewder or more suspicious of our politicions do not fail to see a measure designed to affect the negotiations for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. And, lastly, there is the introduction into the senate of the neighbouring republic of the large, liberal and to-be-famous motion of non-intercourse with Great Britian. This latter is of course only "buncombe," yet is not without its sig-

May I change the subject and gossip a little about home matters? I have been deeply interested of late in the various educational discussions which are occupying so many of your columns. There is an element of danger in some of them which I should like to see eliminated; in other respects I like to see agitation on the Educational question amongst the Baptists of New Brunswick. There is need of it. But the communications which have interested me most deeply, and the only one upon which I shall venture a remark, are those touching Female Education. Those I have been right glad to see, especially those from the ladies themselves, the parties most deeply, yet scarcely most deeply interested. I trust the fair friends who have taken up the subject, and the many others who, I hope, feel their own wants and those of their sisters, will not let it drop. They have a right to be heard. Let them agitate! agitate!! agitate!!! The constant dropping will at last leave its mark. It is a shame and a sin that the eight or ten thousand Baptists in New Brunswick have no public institution specially adapted to the mental and moral culture of those sisters and daughters to whose hands is to be committed the moulding of the coming generations. And why may not such an institution be forthcom ing? Are there are not the men and the women to take the matter in hand and carry it through? If there is no provision and no room at Fredericton, are there not a dozen other localities possessing the requisite recommendations, such as easiness of access. healthfulness and quiet? Would not the inhabitants of many of these localities gladly contribute suitable grounds at least, in return for the boon such an institution would prove? And then are there not so few in the denomination who are able, and who, if the subject were rightly brought to their notice would be willing to contribute their thousands towards the necessary edifice? How many would give five hundred? How many one hundred? How many ten? And how many whose means preclude such offerings would gladly give the half dollars and quarter-dollars, the mites, which, our Saviour himself has taught us. are by no means to be despised? Of course it is not at all desirable that any overweening ambition should attempt something equally beyond the means and wants of the denomination. But with a plain, commodious and substantial building in the pure atmos phere of some beautiful country district, with a staff of earnest and self-denying teachers, and with some such economical and excellent system as that of the widely known Holyoke Institution-with such means and the blessing of the Great Teacher, a work might. we are assured, be done which would in a few years redound to the good of the denomination, to the advancement of the cause of Christianity in the Prorince, and to the glory of the Master. May the day

## Quarterly Meeting at St. George

Met, according to appointment, in the Baptist meeting house, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 12th. Brethren A. D. Thompson, Hopkins, Godsoe, Crawley and Hughes, with Deacon O. B. Rideout, were present. The congregations (through the week and on the Sabbath) were unusually large, solemn and attentive. Report of the churches was dull and sad. At the Rolling Dam, there has been faithful preaching, but a great falling off in the Sabbath school, prayer and conference. Church at St. George in a cold, lethargic state. No religious interest at Upper Falls. 2nd St. George Church-rastor, E. Godsoe, complains of being overtaxed with labor. Some encouraging meetings; but few to sing the songs of Zion. No report from Pennfield or Bocabec. Bay side Church-Preaching once every Sabbath. Prayer meetings very interesting. and Sabbath school very encouraging. St. Andrews Church-Prayer meeting every Sabbath morning. Preaching in afternoon and lectures in evening. Congregations good and attentive. Prayer meetings rather dull. A large and interesting Sabbath school. Our union prayer meetings have been largely attend ed, and a lively interest manifested. After preaching on Sabbath evening, there was a very encouraging social meeting; several confessed their backslidings. and resolved to be more faithful in the future. A few expressed their desire to follow their Saviour. The next Quarterly Meeting will be held at the Upper Mills, St. George, 2nd Friday in April.

For the Christian Visitor. MR. EDITOR-Since the sad catastrophe of the burning of Sackville Academy-an event regretted by all classes and creeds-our Methodist brethren have gone nobly to work to repair the loss-Provincial as well as denominational. This leads one to ask the questions-What are we Baptists doing (financially I mean) to sustain our own Seminary? What do we intend doing? The last question is the one which I wish to dwell upon at the present, aiming to stir up the people of "one Lord, one faith, one baptism," to think more upon their duty in this respect, and incite them to give liberally, to put our own institution on a sound and prosperous footing. With the past we are all familiar, I will not dwell on our neglect of the "school of the prophets," but ask you to look at the present-yes, the most gratifying present state of our Academy. There are now within her walls over seventy receiving inboarders taken up. The past few months shew what can be done when the people take hold with the teachers and managing committee. But shall we rest content with this? No, will be the response from every friend. Content to have that debt any longer boarders taken up. The past few months shew what can be done when the people take hold with the teachers and managing committee. But shall we rest every friend. Content to have that debt any longer

do time to the trainforth

of the year, and apparatus obtained for the Institution, and that she shall be made second to no piace of the kind in these Lower Provinces. To do this money the last agent had to contend against—the feeling is

changed. Let us figure up. We want for-

Say in round numbers \$8,000, and what is that among so many Baptists as there are in this Province. Not one dollar to each church member, nor a shilling piece to our adherents

Bro. Todd, while on this agency, could urge upon the people to organize the "Union Society" where it has become defunct, and increased liberality where they have grown slack in giving-a Society with whose formation he had so much to do. PROGRESS. January 24th, 1866.

For the Christian Visitor, DEAR EDITOR-Please insert in your valuable paper, the following brief account of a donation visit o the Rev. J. R. Strang, made by his friends, and nembers of the First and Lower Cambridge Churches, ver which he has the pastoral care. The evening of the 1st inst., being uncommonly fine, those wishing to assist their Pastor in addition to his salary, assembled at the residence of Mr. William J. Straight, who kindly opened his large and commodious dwelling. And after a very pleasant tea, which all seemed to enjoy, a purse was presented containing \$24 in money; also \$44 worth of valuable goods for family use were handed in; the remainder of the evening was spent in singing, and listening to appropriate speeches, made by Revs. A. B. McDonald and Strang, and at a reasonable hour all left for their homes delighted, and feeling it more blessed to give than to receive. Enclosed find address and reply.

DEAR BROTHER-We present you this purse, with the various other articles useful for household purposes, as a small token of our esteem for you as a your labors may be blessed among us as in the past.

and grace of God. In behalf of the First and Lower Cambridge

ROBERT D. AKERLEY, GEORGE L. COLDWELL, E. M. HENDRY.

Committee.

REPLY. My beloved people in the Lord and much esteemed Friends—This expression of your care and sympathy for me as your Pastor, has not only awakened a stronger regard for your spiritual and temporal welare, but a deeper sense of the faithfulness of our Heavenly Father. I hope we shall reap a richer harvest of spiritual blessings this year than last. That those for whose salvation we have prayed and labored may be gathered into the fold of God they have reoiced together over penitent sinners and returning prodigals in the past year.

May our Heavenly Father continue to bless us, and make us a blessing to all around us, and at last re-Lamb shall feed us, and lead us to fountains of living water. And now you will please accept the most sincere and heartfelt thanks of Mrs. Strang and myself, for this liberal expression of your desire for our welfare. We have not forgotten former expres-

And may the God of all grace fill you with al spiritual and temporal blessings in heavenly places Christ Jesus. Amen. J. R. STRANG.

#### For the Christian Visitor. Parsonages.

MR. EDITOR-What would tend more to the settle ment of Pastors over our churches than the building of Parsonages homes for the Minister and his family think this is one of the causes that has to do with so much of the unsettlement of the Baptist ministry of this Province. It too often happens that when quarter day arrives-when the Pastor ought to receive his salary-that there are no funds in hand for the purpose. This makes no difference to his landlord, who must have the rent due. Mattters assume a serious aspect. The Minister has to borrow -perhaps paying a shave of five per cent. besides legal interest. Another quarter rolls its round, when perhaps he has been unable to save but little of the money, paid to him in dribs, to pay the second quarters rent, much less the note of hand to square that of the first quarter. Thus matters go on grow. ing worse and worse, and the Minister becoming more deeply involved in debt. At length, despairing of ever keeping square with the world in his then place of residence, he resigns. Thus the denomination suffers loss as, well as the poor Pastor, for when a Church is deprived of an overseer, the members too often become scattered before the post is again filled, which in some cases amount to the long term of two or three years. Much of this would be done away rode some ten miles along the source, in the rain, to if there were a home provided for our Ministers.

There are but few Churches of any size-either in town or country-where a good house could not be built for the use of those who labour to upbuild our churches. In the country especially, where land is cheap, one could give two or three acres, others get out the timber for the frame, &c. &c., and the labour so divided that the real expense would be comparatively trifling. In the city, too, no church should be without its Parsonage. It would relieve the "under shepherds" of great anxiety, and give them a home feeling that they would not otherwise have,

I attach so much importance to this subject. Mr. Editor, that in sending out a Missionary to any centre of Missionary operations, I would even have him a house built before trying to erect a Chapel, so much do I believe that the building of a mission house has to do with the prosperity and permanency of the Mission. It would also do away with that degrading system of hiring a Minister as you would a day

I would have another object added to the "Union Society"-the building of mission houses on Missionary ground. In this way let a grant of two hundred dollars be made, on the condition that land be given for a building site and a subscription of three times the amount granted raised. By so doing, it would be a greater inducement to the people among whom he Missionary is to labour to build a Church for him than if he had no home amongst them.

Brethren of the churches think of this matter; talk it over amongst yourselves; pray over it; and resolve to do your duty. Hoping that others will take I spent at Barra Secco, I had not an hour's comfortthis matter up also. A LATMAN.

I remain yours, &c. January 26th, 1866.

For the Christian Visitor.

Grand Lake Branch Bible Society. The annual meeting of the above Branch was held

in the Independent meeting house at Douglas Harbour, on Saturday evening, Dec. 28d. The President, Mr. D. C. Stillwell, in addressing the meeting, alluded very feelingly to the loss sustained in the removal by death of the late Chief Justice Parker, President of the N. B. Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and deeply regretted the absence of the venerable Secretary of this Branch, who

double its present number? The answer comes from has always been at his post since its formation, but our rich men, our poor men, our men of moderate was prevented attending by the infirmity of age. means; from the sturdy yeoman, the honest mechanic, that this must be accomplished before the close recorded in that book which he has so long and so warmly advocated! The evening was severely cold, and the audience not so large as usual, but a lively interest was evinced, and short but appropriate must be had, and an agent appointed—an active, vi- speeches made. One speaker remarked that he knew gorous man. Such a one as the Rev. Thos. Todd, of no better way to put down Fenianism, and all other Sackville, who I hope will be appointed, and who, I isms, than by circulating God's Word, which is able further hope, will consent to serve. One thing I can to make wise unto salvation through faith in Christ. safely assert that he will not have the opposition that Let us, continued he, bid it God-speed, not in word only, but also in deed.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE. For the Christian Visitor. Agassiz' Brazilian Exploring Expedition. (Extract of a letter from C. Fred. Hartt, A. M.) LINHARES, RIO DOCE, Province of Espirito Santo, When I last wrote you, I told you that I was to set off in a short time for the north, to finish up the coast explorations. On the 6th Oct., Copeland and I embarked on board a little schooner bound for Sao Matheos, expecting to make the voyage in some eight days. Before we had got out of the bay of Rio, head winds set in, and we had to come to anchor. Several days we tacked about off Cape Frio, trying to get northward, and when we had passed the Cape, we found Cape Sao Thomé an obstacle which we were nearly a fortnight in surmounting. Three times, after beating about in storms and drifting in calms off Cape Sao Thomé, we had to run back and anchor behind the islands of Sta. Anna, some 50 or 60 miles to the south. We had no cabin, only a little cupboardlike berth on deck, which C. and I occupied by turns, one of us sleeping in the stifling hold, among fishbarrels, cockroaches, and baggage of all descriptions, or in the launch. We had no shelter from sun or rain, and all day long, on deck, we were exposed to the fierce rays of the sun. Add to this, a miserable starvation fare of black beans, faring, and dried beef. and our situation was bordering on the insufferable The captain was one of the meanest, stinglest men l have met in Brazil. Brazilian fare is bad enough but when one is denied enough to satisfy hungerwhen the allowance of pork that makes the villanous dishes estable is denied, it is hard work to live. Fortunately, C. and I had brought with us, for use in the Rio Doce, some dozens of cans of preserved meats, and one of these occasionally served to make our lot bearable. Every one on board was growling about the hard treatment, and even the dogs and hens were always hungry. C. and I had brought with us some scientific works, and a book or two in French and Portuguese, and we occupied the time in study. Whenever we anchored, I went on shore, and made as large collections of shells, &c., as I could, and in the study and taking care of these, I managed to pass much of the time whilst at sea. I occupied myse.f too in making drawings of the coast and of the localities at which we anchored, and of the fish which were Christian Minister and as our Pastor. We pray that caught on the voyage. At last we passed Cape Sao Thome, and found ourselves off the Rio Doce; but May your partner in life and family share in the spirit | the winds were adverse, and after beating about wearily in attempts to pass it, we turned our prow southward to Victoria, and anchored in the harbor nearly a week, waiting for a southerly wind, The delay was almost unbearable, but the time was not lost, made a large and very complete collection of the marine animals of the bay, corals, shells, &c., and secured hundreds of interesting things which I had failed to get in my former visit. By and by, the south wind, so long looked for, came with a heavy thunder storm, and we set sail for the north. On the 8th of November, we entered the Barra of the Rio Sao Matheo, and anchored there. We had plenty of south wind, but now we wanted a north wind to ascend the river, and for three days we lay at anchor awaiting its coming. I made, during that time, a large collection of fish and other specimens, and secured the shell of an immense sea-turtle. On the fourth day, we started off up the river, but had not gone more than six or eight miles before we stuck fast on a sandbank, and all our efforts during that day and the next to get off were fruitless. Here we were, With no hopes of getting affoat for several days. and I took the big clumsy launch, and after a severe pull up the river in search of a canoe, found, to our surprise, that we were only about an hour's walk from the house of the gentleman to whom we had letter of recommendation. So we left our baggage, and reached the place by land, while our host sent a through a plain covered by the virgin forest. I shall canoe for our baggage. After a delay of two or have something to say about it when I next write. three days in making preparations, our host-Comcame up here yesterday in a canoe in a rain storm. mandador Reginaldo, a man probably worth a million am arranging to go 90 miles up the river in a caand the most influential man in Sao Matheos-gave us a transport to the Rio Doce. He gave us a canoe, manned by two blacks, and in this we descended the river to the mouth of the Mariricu, a river which empties into the Sao Matheos from the south, flowing parallel to the coast; and we ascended this river some twenty miles, shooting birds and killing alligators on the way. We spent a most miserable night at the house of a carpenter, being almost devoured by mosquitoes and other insects; and the next day, ithout having had rest, we went still further up the iver, to a place where we met horses and mules sent by the Commandador to meet us. There are very

few roads in this country, and travelling is done along the sand beaches, which, almost without interruption, stretch along the whole Brazilian coast north o Rio de Janeiro. The day had been fearfully hot, but soon after taking the shore on horseback, it clouded up, and, by night, came on to rain. We pitched our ent on the shore, built on a good fire, and I turned in. In a few moments I was aroused by a glare of ight, and looking out of the tent door, was alarmed y seeing the coarse grain and bushes in the vicinity all on fire, and the blaze extending in every direction There was my barrel of rum (for the preservation of specimens, of course,) surrounded by flames, and i was with difficulty that we rescued our trunks, which were full of ammunition. Our guide told us that the place was full of snakes; but I had heard of a great many more snakes than I had seen, so that I was not at all disturbed. Soon afterward, he went down to the lagoon near by for water, and in the dark killed and brought me a very venomous snake. I did not resume my bed in the sand with quite as much of a feeling of security after that. Next morning we place called Barra Secca, where we stopped several days, making collections. At this time, the great sea turtles come out on the beach, to lay their eggs in the sand, and I wished to secure some specimens. They come out only in the night, crawl up on the beach, dig a hole in the sand, deposit some one hundred and tifty eggs, and return to the water. One night, C. and I, accompanied by four men, went out on the beach, and within three miles, turned over six of the monsters. We walked along rapidly in the dark until we came to the broad track of one of the animals; if the track was single, we followed it up on the beach until we came to the turtle, when two of us, taking hold of the shell, turned him over on his back, where we left him, as he could not turn over again and escape. It was an exciting time. watched them crawling up on the beach, and had rides on their backs, and I made some interesting observations on the method of excavating the nest, depositing of the eggs, &c. These turtles are some four or five feet long, and must weigh, some of them 250 lbs. They are so numerous here that, within mile, one may count of a morning, eight or ten fresh nests. The eggs are delicious eating, made into ome-lets or simply boiled, and they are eagerly sought after by the people, who often come from considerable distances to procure them. The turtles them-selves are slaughtered by hundreds, for the sake of their meat, which is used for food, and their fat, which gives a good lamp oil, and the shores are strewed with the broken and decayed shells and ske letons. With the help of C. and my men, I prepared

six magnificent specimens—no trifling labor, as it is more difficult to prepare a skeleton of one of these

animals than of an ox. Several days I played but-cher, and worked on the beach exposed to the sun,

able sleep. Driven almost to despair, C. and I fled from the house and pitched our tent on the sands;

from the house and pitched our tent on the sands; but we could not keep the dogs out; and what with the mosquitoes, and the irritation of hands and face from the innumerable stings of a large fly prevalent during the day time, the nights were full of tossing to and fro, and wishing for the dawn. With the first streak of day we were up. A bath in the lagoon or surf on the beach, and a cup of strong coffee. fitted

g home at night to seek repose in vain among

like snow, while the sun's rays were terribly hot an powerful, and as he mounted up overhead until I could not see my shadow, the glare from the white sand was painful in the extreme. This shore is like a desert—a vast stretch of sand, without a tree big enough to give one shelter, and there was no escape from the torture. In vain I tried to travel with my eyes shut, and at last I tore out the lining from my coat, and made a veil. At 11 o'clock, we came to a miserable rancho, where I threw myself down on the sand, and had an hour's sleep-awaking half buried in the drifting sand. Six hours in the saddle, with the horse plunging in the coarse loose sand, is sufficient for one day, but there was no place here for the animals to spend the night, and at four o'clock we set off again. I found a note from U. tacked on the rancho, telling me that it was not very far from thence to the Barra of the Rio Doce, and I hoped to reach it by nightfall; but night came on, and the moon gradually sank from the zenith to the horizon, and still we were plunging through the sand. We encountered a man armed with a gun on the shore waiting for turtles, and were informed that the Barra was a long way off, I had had no sleep the night before and was overwhelmed with fatigue, and I felt as though I could drop from my horse, which, poor animal, was no less tired than To get a little rest, I spurred up my horse and ode on some distance, when I dismounted, and seating myself on a log, awaited the coming of my comrade with the mules. Time went, and ne did not arrive. I waited and waited, and still he did not come. was afraid that he had had difficulty with the mules and so I turned back to meet him. I came up to the place where I had last seen him, but found no traces f him. There was no road by which he could have turned off that I knew of-what could be the matter? In his hands were all our baggage, money, &c., in all worth nearly two thousand dollars. The thought that he might have been robbed by some of the turtle-hunters was an unpleasant one, and entirely drove away all fatigue. Securing a stout stick, I drove the spurs into my horse, and went on some distance without finding the slightest trace of him. It wasn't a very pleasant feeling to be out alone at night on the sea shore, amongst a set of armed turtle-hunters, with whom neither property nor life was safe; but I had a good six shot revolver that I had learned how to use with effect, and I was determined to find my companion. I dismounted and waited for him, and then tying my horse to a dead tree, fired six shots in succession with my pistol. Soon after I saw a light waving away down the beach in the direction from which had returned, and thinking it possible that my comrade might have passed me, or at least I should find shelter for the night, or some one who might give me nformation, I turned back again, and soon came up to him on foot, returning in search of me. Between me and the water where I had first waited for him was a perpendicular bluff of sand, and he had passed by under it without our seeing each other. Had I not een fatigued, I could have enjoyed the ride after the setting of the moon. It clouded up and became very dark, while flashes of lightning in the south-west showed that a storm was gathering. A heavy sea was rolling in on the sands. Every wave that broke was like a pale phosphorescent flame, and its form was distinctly visible in the darkness. I never saw the sea so phosphorescent. The wet sands, too, were also phosphorescent when disturbed, and the mules tett behind them a luminous trail. It was half-past two o'clock in the morning when we arrived at the Doce, and put up at a lone house on the shore. I had been sixteen hours in the saddle, and was so tired that I could scarcely help unsaddle my horse. I was pleased to find C. at the house, and he soon arranged me a bed, but I had little time for rest. At Jaylight all the house was stirring, and I could get no more sleep. We had an early breakfast, and rode some eight miles to a little place called Povoacao, on the Rio. It was Sunday, and raining hard, and spent the most of the day in my hammock, vainly trying to sleep, while a half dozen negroes in an adjoining apartment were disussing in a loud tone our business in this country, &c., &c. The Brazilians are the most inveterate talkers I ever heard. With the most trivial kind of gossip, the common people get together and talk, talk, till all is blue. Nothing can be done without a talk, and you cannot hire a man and canoe without a palaver of two or more hours. The Rio Doce is a beautiful river, much larger than the St. John, and for the lower 100 miles flows

perform the journey in one day, provided that the

servant would hold out. The sun was just rising

when we set out. There was a swift wind blowing

from the north in my back, drifting the sand along

noe to a place called Porto do Souza, to make a colection of fishes. I have not heard yet from Prof. Agassiz; and don't know whether he still intends to send me to Govaz, or whether on the completion of this trip shall return home. I have found out long ago that ne had given me work to do in six months which could not be haished in two years. Give my kindest regards to friends in St. John, one and all, and receive all of you the love of your affectionate son and

### Revival Intelligence.

There has been a remarkable work of the Holy Spirit in Tanawanda, Pa. The town has a popul ion of about twenty-five hundred, over four hundred of whom have become converts. Over half of the inabitants have crowded into the church night after night, and it seems as though every one was either convert or an anxious inquirer. Seventy persons have recently professed conversion in Middletown Pa. Nearly all the young men of the Cumberland Valley Institute, located at Mechanicsburg, Pa., have recently professed conversion. At Tom's River, N ., thirty-seven persons have recently been converted There has been a very encouraging revival at South Londonderry, Vt. Several have found peace in Christ, among whom are strong men and women who have stood aloof from every religious influence for many years, hoping to merit heaven by a moral life. Milford Circuit, Del., the conversions reach the large number of one hundred and sixty. A powerful work of grace is in progress at Elmira, N. Y., under the lamond. The meetings are crowded to overflowing. Three hundred and fifty rose for prayers at the close of a recent meeting. At Kezar Falls, Me., a very interesting revival is in

progress. Some forty have already been converted or reclaimed, and the good work still continues.

THE MISSION IN SWEDEN. The present religious movement in Sweden may b traced to the labors of Mr. F. O. Nilsson and the col porteur mission commenced by the Publication society in 1855. Mr. Nilsson was converted in this country, returned to Sweden, his native land, in 1839, and was appointed colporteur in Gothenburg by the American Seamen's Friend Society in 1842. His attention was directed to the subject of baptism by a Swedish sailor, who had been baptized in New York by Rev. I. R. Steward. Mr. Nilsson was baptized by Mr. Oncken in Hamburg, Aug. 1, 1847. The first Baptist church in Sweden was organized in Sept. 21 1848, consisting of six members. In May, 1849, Mr. Nilsson was ordained in Hamburg. In two years he baptized about fifty persons in Sweden, when he was banished from his native land and went to Denmark in July, 1831, leaving fifty-six baptized believers. On account of the persecution raised against them, between twenty and thirty of the number emigrated to this country in 1858, in company with Mr. Nilsson. About 1850 another movement in the interest of the Baptists arose in Stockholm, wholly unconnected with the movement under Mr. Nilsson, originating with a Swedish brother who had lived twenty years in England, and was a member of a Baptist This brother visited Stockholm in 1849, and called the attention of a few Christians to the subject of baptism. Mr. Wiberg, one of the number and formerly a minister of the State (Lutheran) church, was in process of time baptized by Mr. Nilsson in the Baltic Sea between 11 and 12 at night, Aug. 23, 1852. He spent three years in this country as colporteur of the Publication Society, and returned to Sweden in Sep-

colporteurs were appointed to the towns and villa the number of whom has been gradually increa In 1855 there were 300 baptized believers in Swe At the close of 1864, there were seven Associations 172 churches, and 6,411 members, beside three Baptist churches in Norway. The church in Stockhold since 1855, has advanced from twenty members t 870. A meeting-flouse has been erected in Stockhold which was dedicated Nov. 5 1865. GERMANY.

tember, 1855, as superintendent of colportage.

Soon after the return of Mr. W. to Sweden, four

month the son of a school-master was baptized, the fruit of the prayers of a godly mother. Mr. Jahr, who has labored three years at Frankfort on the Oder, writes that during the first six months of his residence there, from June 14 to December 31, 1862, 23 were baptized; in 1863, 47; in 1864, 30; in ail, 100. The year 1865 was also marked by precions awakenings and wonderful conversions. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 31 were baptized and 12 others were received as candidates or soon would be.

#### Secular and Religious Miscellany.

A most melancholy loss of life is mentioned in the papers this morning, through the foundering of the steamship London, with 270 persons on board. She was bound to Melbourne, and had left Plymouth only on the 6th, and had encountered fearful weather from the following day. She had turned back to regain Plymouth, but gradually sunk and foundered, just after sixteen persons had got into one of her cutters. These were picked up by an Italian ship.

Lord Russell has announced to the working men of Lambeth that he intends to stand or fall by his Reform Bill. The working men appear to have uttered their views with great frankness and ability, which his Lordship courteously acknowledged, though not agreeing with them; but they received his promise just referred to with marked satisfaction.

Seven railways bring to London annually in the aggregate four million seven hundred and thirty two thousand ten hundred gallons of milk. This is exclusive of milk derived from other country resources. The devoted Henry Martyn was not a missionary,

according to the customary usage of that term, but a chaplain; the saure is true of Claudius Buchanan, the author of the "Star in the East." An Alden type-setting machine is quite surpassed by one invented in Greece, which is said to put a

speech in type as fast as it is delivered. A new daily paper is to be established in New

York with a capital of half a million.

DASH-AWAYS .- About sixty young men of Saco, Me., who have been accustomed to patronize dramshops, have formed themselves into a society by the name of "Dash-aways," and pledged themselves to drink no intoxicating liquor for one year. They are active and earnest, inducing all they can to join them. They are accomplishing much good. We hope they will influence many more to dash away the cup, not only for one year, but for life .- Morning Star.

THE MORMONS. - According to The Courrier des Etas Unis, Brigham Young, the President of the Mormon community, has 185 wives; Silas Roeder, his second in command, 129; Jeremiah Stern, 111; Job Billison, 93; Julius Hoffman, 92; Gideon Ruffin, 84; and Habakuk Croatzy, 81. Young has had 245 children, of whom 213 are living.

Eleven new laborers for the missionary field have recently been set apart by the London Missionary Society. Four of them are bound for India, three for China, two for South Africa and two for the West

A Liverpool ship captain confesses to having been drunk one hundred and ten successive days.

On the 28th ult. special services were held in Westminster Abbey in celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Abbey by Edward the Confessor. Dean Stanley preached an eloquent sermon upon the occasion, giving a succinct history of the Abbey since its erection.

The pew income of Beecher's church this year is \$41,504.

Four hundred and sixty-five millions of letters passed through the northern mails last year.

The wheat yield of Minnesota is said to be unprecedented, it averaging twenty-seven bushels to the acre, and the entire crop being estimated at twelve million bushels, which is forty-eight bushels to each inhabitant-man, woman and child-of the whole

Of the 187 missionaries in China, male and female, American Presbyterians send out the largest number, 84; next in order, the London Missionary Society, 24. The number of stations occupied is 12. The

largest number of missionaries, 30, are congregated at Canton; at Pekin there are 16. Besides the above, 15 others are temporarily absent from China or on their way thither.

Of the 300 or 400 vessels lost during the late disastrous gales on the British coast, the names are given of the following in the official list so far published: Ships Guy Mannering, Severe, Simla, Albion, Attilia, Juliet, Eugenie; barques Jeanne, Lucetta, Norma, Lexington, Ariel and Ayrshire. The Guy Mannering lost 17 of her crew, the Albion 11, the Lexington 1, and the Eugenie-bound for St. John, New Brunswick-18, including captain. Some dea of the loss sustained, by the destruction of the 300 or 400 vessels may be formed, when we state that the estimated value of the vessels and cargoes

above enumerated is £288 500 t Jeff. Davis's Private Secretary-Burton N. Harrison-has been released from Fort Delaware on parole. He was captured with Mr. Davis.

The Yarmouth (N. S.) Tribune publishes a list of the vessels owned in the Counties of Hants and Kings, respectively. The Hant's County list is completed up to the 1st July, and shows an aggregate of 158 vessels, measuring 48,214 tons. The list includes 17 ships, 33 barques, 12 brigs, 54 brigantines, and 42 schooners. The King's County list is brought up to the left January and comparing 2 ships, 12 brigantines. the 1st January, and comprises 2 ships, 12 barques, 15 brigs, 20 brigantines, 58 schooners—making a total of 108 vessels, measuring 10,884 tons.

This year American Methodism is one hundred years old, and the whole year is to be one of jubilee to the denomination, which has attained a wonderful strength, in which they have reason to rejoice. To express their gratitude they propose to raise a thank offering of two millions of dollars, for denominational purposes. There is no doubt of their success, for the Methodists work with a will.—Boston Recorder.

A native heathen sewapaper in Bougal boldly advocates the introduction of the Bible into government schools, saying of it—"It is the best and most excellent of all English books, and there is not its like in the English language." Another heathen writer, in a pamphlet published two years since, strongly recommends that the "precepts of Jesus" should at once be made a class book in the government schools.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR. -Mr. S. A. R., Dewolf, a mem ber of the First Baptist church in Charleston, Mass., died a short time since at the residence of his parents in Aylesford, Nova Scotia. When it became evident to Mr. DeWolf that he must go the way of all the earth, he immediately set himself about the arrangement of his earthly affairs. He paid over to the Missionary Union \$1000, and distributed among various other benevolent organizations and to the members of his family the remainder of his property, took his departure from earth and entered into his heavenly rest. He was a young man of devoted piety, and hi example is well worthy of imitation.—Macedonian

A retiring Western editor says: that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time, he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and cant remember ever having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution."

The last census taken in Spain gives the population as 15,464,000. The area of that country be

752 square miles, gives a density of seventy-nine to the square mile, or about one-third that of Great Britain. Madrid, the capital, has 281,170 inhabitants. Every Christain family ought to take a Christian

newspaper. And every pastor who has a becoming solicitude for the welfare of his flock, should see that there is a religious journal in every family, if possible, in his congregation. While many secular papers have their value and their excellences, they cannot and will not carry to the firesides of their readers such intelligence as should go there, through the agency of the religious press.—Chris. Intel.

The Moravian missionary ship, which conveys supplies and missionaries to the missions in Greenland and Labrador, has made her annual voyage without fail for ninety-five successive years. The vessel now in use is the ninth that has been employed for this purpose. During the entire period, no serious accident has befallen the ship, nor has there been a loss of life among the crew or passengers. of life among the crew or passengers.

New Triumphs of the Gospei.—In Quarnebec five have lately been baptized, and another will shortly follow. In August three were baptized at Penkendorf by moonlight. Two females, one of them the mother of one of the candidates, were deeply interessed and gave themselves to Uhrist, and also detected to be haptized. In Reichenbach the same of Holsworthy, who shall openly give £2 102 to the