

The Responsibilities of a Revival.

Revivals are joyous seasons to the ministry and to the Church ; but they are also seasons of peculiar trial and weighty responsibility. On those occasions of refreshing from the Divine presence we are brought into special contact with sin-sick souls, whose enquiry is, "Lord, what must I do to be saved ?" Here is a crisis in the history of an immortal soul. Unwise counsels at this awfully responsible moment may seal the eternal ruin of that soul. There must be no trifling now; the interests of an immortal soul are trembling in the balance. What if, through improper instruction, that precious soul be lost ? Hence the necessity for searching enquiry, and for guidance from above. Now is the time above, all others to bring the truth in all its distinctness to bear upon the conscience. Probe the wound of the stricken sinner to the bottom : let him see the worst of his case ; strip him of all dependence on himself ; show him the danger of self-deception, and suffer him not to rest upon anything short of vital union by faith with Jesus Christ.

In all religious awakenings, even in the most pure, there is immense room for the full play of human passion. Old backsliders, who had wandered far from the house of God, are brought back : those who have long been the subjects of parental and ministerial anxiety and prayer, are suddenly aroused to see their guilt and danger : with deep emotion they are pressing into the kingdom; and others who have been deeply oppressed with the burden of their transgressions for days, weeks, or months, are throwing off the shackles of unbelief, and for the first time in their life are giving glory to God. Shall we wonder, therefore, if under such circumstances human passions should blend with religious sensibilities. In this commingling of the human and the Divine lies the danger of false peace, spurious hopes, and of selfdeception. But these dangers and responsibilities must be met with the boldness of a christian faith, and we must see to it that our instructions be distinct and discriminating, and in full accord with the inspired testimony. Any departure from the plain teachings of the christian's law book must be fatal in its consequences. We must neither conceal its demands or narrow its obligations. When the heart is opened by God's Spirit, then pour in the fulness of Gospel truth, and train the converts to prize above rubies the precious words of Jesus.

The Work of God in Fredericton.

We exceedingly rejoice to hear by letters received from our sons at Fredericton that a blessed work of grace is in progress there. Our beloved Seminary is sharing gloriously in the movements of the Spirit. Many of the students have asked for prayer, and several have obtained peace in believing. It was understood that the pastor, Dr. Hurd, was to baptize a number last Sabbath, but we have not heard how many.

Just while penning the last line of the above, the following cheering note from Dr. Hurd reached our sanctum For the Christian Visitor.

REVIVAL AT FREDERICTON

An expensive bridge or road might be condemned for the same reason, because in all these cases it is not easy to show in figures the resulting advantages, while the first expense is avowedly considerable; and yet, in the matter of the bridge or road, people are pretty well assured that "they pay," though they cannot conclusively show it by any fixed figures. How do they arrive at that conclusion ? Is it not by reasoning on the knowledge they have of the great general improvement to a country derived from roads and bridges? They see that no great growth can take

place without them : that with them, the increase of country mey be rapid and immense. But it is not true that exactly the same sort of reas-

ning belongs to education ? It is certain that no country can grow much without it; that improvement, ure and rapid, always follows in its wake. We cannot, say how many pounds richer any given community may become by either a bridge or a road, or adequate means of education, but there is no doubt of the fact that it may become vastly richer by these means; so that it would hardly be too bold an expression to say that the improvement is so great as to be considered beyond the reach of calculation. Now, if these remarks are correct, how can the expense of education be a valid objection against it? So far from this, there is no reasonable doubt that any amount of exexpenditure made on behalf of education falls immeasurably below the value that has accrued yearly to the country making that expenditure.

If now, you would be at the pains to sum up what has been said on education in this course of letters. I am satisfied you will perceive that, however imperfectly done, it comprises an amount of conclusive argument such as no other subject of human interest can claim, short of those arguments that plead for eternal life. By knowledge man rises from barbarism to civilization ; by knowledge he multiplies infinitely the means of temporal happiness; by knowledge wastes and forests teem with inhabitants and pour forth plenty, and nations grow strong and powerful. By knowledge, men may gain influence for good as well as evil, and may repel the evil and increase the good ; by knowledge they may, with the grace of God, grow stronger in piety and more useful In action. By this, they may, as ministers, become more adapted for all classes, and more fruitful in instruction ; they may carry the Gospel to all nations, and may, in God's hands, with this engine, greatly benefit their fellow-men as citizens and as christians, causing them to grow wiser, richer, happier; so that no work of public utility, however wonderful and wide-spreading in its power, no magic of steam-driven machinery, or of electric communication, on the land or through the sea, may compare with this in the advantages it brings.

What then, surely we ought to ask, may we do to facilitate these vast advantages ? What does our Divine Master expect at our hands ? These are momentous questions. We ought to answer them soemnly and conscientiously.

First, then, is it not clear that we ought to aim, so ar as we possess any influence, at the establishment in the country where we live of a system that shall make education as general as possible. The means of fundamental education, administered by teachers of the highest talent that can be obtained in their several departments, ought to be brought as near as possible to every man's door.

You may ask, each of you, What can you, a single individual, do to effect so vast an object as this? My riend, you can do much. You may desire it and set your heart upon it-that will give inspiration and perseverance; you may encourage all others you meet of the same mind; you may suppress in yourself, and kindly oppose in others, the selfish and short sighted notions that men are apt to take : you may point out that the immense magnitude of the benefit vastly counterbalances the minor difficulties that occur in the working of any system that may be attempted; and wheresoever a good system is proposed, you may firmly upbold it. A proposition may arise to effect the end by assessing the people for the expense, or to pay the whole out of the public treasury. Inconveniences arise on either system. You may show that, while labouring to attain the least injurious system, it is better to have one not quite per. fect than none ; that, failing to obtain what each man

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

We have received the first number of Political Notes and Observations, by G. E. Fenety, Queen's Printer. The whole work will comprise some twelve numbers or more, and is designed to embrace the political history of this country for the last twentyfive years. The author as the editor of a leading political journal (the Morning News) during this exciting period, has doubtless treasured up a fund of information which may be used to very great advantage as a guide to the future. We are glad to see that he is publishing it in its present form. The specimen issued is highly creditable in its appearance, and promises well for the future. This work ought to be placed in every family in the Province. It is published by S. R. Miller, Fredericton, and will be offered for sale at the book-stores next week. For terms see advertisement in another column.

A letter from Fredericton informs us that at the recent Soires got up by York Division of the Sons, Fredericton, \$150 were realized, which are to to towards the purchase of a splendid piano for the Division Room. York Division is "marching on" riumphantly; and, like some celestial harbinger, is reparing the way for the more splendid triumphs of edeeming love. May it hasten on with conquering ower, until every dram shop in Fredericton is closed, very inebriate saved from ruin, and every soul delivered from the tempter's ensnaring charms !

The revival spirit, we rejoice to say, is mov. ig several of the churches in Nova Scotia to action n the cause of the Master.

Rev. G. D. Cox, of Clements, informs the Messen ver that in his field of labor God's people have been wonderfully blessed, wanderers reclaimed, and sinners converted to God. The change in this neighborhood is almost miraculous. And all through the church there is a sound of abundance of rain. To God be all the glory.

Our esteemed brother, Rev. T. H. Porter, of North Sidney, is enjoying the "sonny side" of life in more ways than one. He says through the Messenger-Last Sabbath four were baptized in the presence of vast crowd, one received by letter, and one restored. | not the employers' good, is human instrumentality Many of the congregation had to leave the meeting | employed. "Can a man be profitable unto God as ouse for want of room.

As a natural consequence, the hearts of the people are being enlarged, and they are manifesting it by lealing bountifully with those "who labor among hem and over them in the Lord."

A week ago yesterday, though the weather was xceedingly unfavorable, there was a little gathering at the residence of our esteemed Father Richardson, ith the kindly intent of replenishing his larder and purse. It is gratifying to know that they left him othing the worse in mind, body or estate.

The following Thursday the Parsonage was invaed for a similar purpose, and with similar results. ndeed, so many good things were left behind, that on Monday evening it was found necessary for them to return, and by means of what may be called a teameeting, partake of a good deal which had previously been given. The cash receipts from both amounted to about \$70.00, the proceeds of the tea to be devoted to papering and carpeting the house. As for the ontributions of other necessaries, they were so abundant that the people "left off numbering," and they must only be reckoned along with the other acts of generosity, of which we have been made the constant recipients during our sojourn here. May the Lord richly reward all the donors with the blessing that maketh rich and addeth no sorrow with it."

Dear old Nictaux Church, we rejoice to learn, is once more experiencing the early and the latter rain. The pastor, Rev. W. G. Parker, under date of April

For the Christian Visitor. "Be not weary in well doing, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not."

How often the heart faints and hope vanishes when ur expected blessing is long delayed. How frequently is this the case where the constant labourer toils without apparent success. But does the promise fail? No. never. It matures "in due time" and then it is honored. The time of maturity is not stated in the promise, but it always occurs at the " set time." There is often apparent delay even when in reality there is rapid progress towards consummation. We are not prepared to take into account all that is to be accomplished by the result of our labors. Often more than is expected is secured, while we may suppose that the labor is in vain.

These thoughts have been suggested by the revival now in progress in Portland. While the labours of the pastor and people have yearly resulted in the ingathering of a few, there seems to have been no general awakening. Even some among backsliders remained at a distance, who are now once more restored, and in humility laboring for the salvation of others. A very general and, in many instances, deep anxiety rests on the unconverted. The house of God, large and commodious as it is, is filled to overflowing. Daily new manifestations of converting grace are witnessed. The work of revival seems unabated. Social intercourse is made a medium of religious influence.

By far less than a prophetic mind, this great revival has been looked for as the result, under God, of the faithful and persevering labors of the pastor. Untiring even under circumstances of a lverse character he "fainted not." and in common with others he shares the blesssing of an abundant harvest.

The blessing bestowed is salutary and instructive. Salutary, because therein reproof is administered. Unbelief is rebuked, impatience reproved, and oftentimes selfishness is reprimanded. Labor and prayer. the arms of pastoral strength, are wisely rewarded and answered, in relation to time and events, by the Great Head of the Church. Instructive, for therein God teaches "That not by might nor power, but by his Spirit" comes success, and that for the labourers. he that is wise is profitable unto himself."

Quarterly Meeting.

ST. ANDREWS, April 17, 1867. DEAR EDITOR-May I trouble you with a brie ccount of the proceedings of the last quarterly neeting of the Baptist churches in Charlotte County, held at Bocabec, commencing on the 12th, at two o'clock. The weather was somewhat cold, but clear and dry : travelling was good, of course, at this season of the year.

Meeting commenced with marked tokens of the Divine favor ; all hearts were lifted up to the Father of mercies. Before the opening services were got through with. Father Walker arrived, being conveyed by water to near the place of worship. His venerable appearance cheered all present : he entered heartily into the spirit of the meeting. Between the afternoon and evening gathering Elder Hopkins arrived, which added much to the increasing interest. The evening exercises abounded with faith and love. the communications were unctuous and thrilling, and closed at a prudent season.

his best sermons, and in as good spirit as I ever heard him : this was acknowledged by all. After refreshments were enjoyed (which were brought to the place), and an hour's intermission, the Conference was organized by the appointment of Elder Walker as Chairman, and Brother John McLeod, Secretary. The churches were then heard from through their delegates. The next meeting of the Conference to be at Oak Bay, the second Friday in July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. After some trifling changes made as to the time of meeting in April next, the business closed; and devotional exercises commenced, and continued with increased interest, until the sun imperceptibly got low behind the western hills, the worshippers saying, by their actions,-"How loth we are to leave the place, Where Jesus shows his smiling face."

almost as temperate as that of London, in 51o (the mean annual temperature of the former being 450 In the main ball there will also be a number of 44', and that of the former being 49, 70') and it has sive pillars, with full Corinthian caps. ilso about as mild a winter as the southern portions of Japan.

New Archangel, on the island of Sitka, which is the chief town has a population of 1500 souls. The Russians and Siberians number about 11,000, and the Indian population from 40,000 to 50,000.

The country is remarkably well watered. The rir Colville is two miles wide at it mouth in the Arcic Sea and is upwards of 100 miles in length. The tikine enters the Pacific in 56, 80', where it is hree miles wide. Its source is in British territory. of the Yukton or Kwiepach, Sir John Richardson says : -" It rises to the west of the Rocky Mountains and after receiving several tributaries falls into Bherstreams. In addition to these rivers, Mr. Roche says the country " contains many large lakes communicating with the former, and is indented with deep and spacious harbors and arms of the sea. Cook's Inlet. runs unwards of two hundred miles into the land These lakes and rivers are important features of the country ; they tend to moderate the climate and to mrich the soil upon their banks." But a large porion of this vast region remains to be explored.

The fur trade is among the most important sources wealth in Russian America. The Russian Fur lompany maintain about sixty establishmeuts among islands along the coast, and on the coast itself. he most northern stations. The ivory is similar to that which for centuries has been gathered upon the coast of Siberia, and thence transferred to China. Deer, fish, and game of various kinds abound throughout Russian America. Salmon is exceeding plenty, upwards of 100,000 of them being actually dried salted for the inhabitants alone. Sir George Simpson, chief director of the Hudson's Bay Company, who visited Sitka in his overland journey, gives the following as the annual returns of the fur trade :-10,000 For Seals, 1,000 Sea Otters, 12,000 Beaver, 2,500 Land Otters, Foxes, Martins, etc., also 20,000 Sea Horse teeth. The sable and ermine are found farther north. Besides the furs collected by the Russians themselves, they procure quantities from he employees of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Lutke, in the journal of his voyage round vorld, states that, in 1808 as many as 800,000 skins the ursine seal alone, were accumulated at Unlaski, one of the principal depots of the Russian Fur Company at the Aleutian Islands. Captain Beechey, n his voyage of exploration, says that "at Ketsebue Sound, the articles the natives brought off were skins of the seal, of the Arctic Fox, the common muskrat, the martin, the beaver, three varieties of the ermine, the otter, the white hare, the polar bear, the wolf, the deer, and the badger."

The fur trade formerly was carried on extensively with China, but the largest portion of the furs was sent to Siberia and Russia, where they found their way to all the great markets of Asia. Now that Japan is opened to us, there will doubtless be a denand there for all that the country can produce. Japan and China too will use all the ivory that is rocured. Then as to the lumber trade there is no mit. In these same countries the demand for lumber is annually increasing, to say nothing of the California market.

"But," says Mr. Roche, "Russian America pos sses, in its minerals and ores, far greater riches than its fors or fisheries, or even its forests, can be made to yield, the turning to account of which, would rive life to the whole region, and tend to raise up vilages and towns as prosperous as those which have orung into existence in the far more inhospitable istricts of Siberia. Goal and copper have been found along the Mackenzie; and the writer has little doubt rom the comparisons which he has made between the geological leatures of the two countries, that the whole region is as rich in other minerals and ores as Siberia; that upon a proper exploration, gold will be found in its rivers and valleys, and platinum, lead, silver, diamonds, and all the precious stores of Siberia in its mountains. Several valuable minerals, such Saturday social services, abounding with prayer, as fine jasper, porcelain clay, semi-opal, plumbago, atil 11 o'clock, when Eider Walker gave us one of gypsum, various colored ochres, amber, sulphur, etroleum, galena, porphyry, variegated iron, and also on ore, has been discovered in many parts of the country." We think we have now said enough bout the far distant country which it is proposed to purchase, and leave the wiser heads at Washington o dispose of the matter as they may, in their better udgment, deem advisable.

long. The Indian marble stairs will be 26 feet by 29

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

Snow, rain, and sunshine have all blended in a united effort to open the St. John River, and we are happy to learn that they are succeeding admirably. The ice has so far disappeared as to encourage the hope that the David Weston will proceed to Fredericing's Sea. About one thousand miles from its mouth ton on Thursday next, with passengers and freight it is one mile and a quarter wide." These are noble from St. John from-St. John A RUSHI SISTE JA THENITEOO

THE FINEST BEEF

that we have seen for the last year was sold in the market by Mr. Conway last week. Two oxen, purchased by him from W.C.Bill, Esq., of Billtown, Cornwallis, weighed, we are told, two thousand four hundred and 48 lbs., thus averaging 1224 lbs. each carcase. A roaster, for which we paid 15 cents per lb., was perfectly delicious. We enjoyed it all the more from the fact of its having been made upon the old homestead farm, where our revered father was accus-A large quantity of fossil ivory is also gathered at tomed to make fat beef and fat horses long before we drew the vital air. Cornwallis is emphatically the land of suberb beef. Mr. Conway had on exhibition also a remarkable calf, three months old, and weighing, when alive, 456 lbs. ; when dead, 70 lbs. per quarter. This, we are told, was raised by John Par-

> Elson, the pedestrian, walked last week 50 miles a day for six successive days, or 800 miles in six days.

lee, Esq., of Sussex.

A brother writing from Canterbury says, there has been a great deal of sickness in this part of the country during the winter, resulting in many deaths "

The Amherst Gazette comes to us this week greatly enlarged and making a highly respectable appearance in all respects. We trusts its enlargement may be regarded as indicative of increasing and permanent prosperity.

The News learns by telegraph that the steamship Cuba arrived at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. She brought among her passengers the Hon. Charles Fisher, the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, and John M. John-son, E-9., delegates to England in connection with Confederation.

ACCIDENT - About 10 o'clock on Sunday night, George McFarland, a countryman, fell off the Custom louse wharf, and came very near being drowned. He was rescued by two men named John Carey and Michael Harrington, and conveyed to the Watch House, where he was attended by Dr. Berryman, by whose orders he was afterwards removed to the Public Hospital. - Freeman.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PANTHEON." -The steamer Pantheon arrived here on Monday from Liverpool. The time occupied in her passage from that port to this was rather over 19 days. She had to encounter head winds during most of her passage. Only one day was favorable, and during that day she ran 270 miles. She is a new ressel of 670 tons burthen, propelled by a screw, and built of iron. She brought five passengers and a large amount of merchandize. - News.

Loss of LIFE AT SEA .- The brig Water Lily, commanded by W. R. Farnsworth, and owned by Messrs. Troop & Son of this City, arrived at this port from Glasgow on Monday. During her passage, which began on the 14th March, she encountered such stormy weather that her upper works were considerably damaged. A large quantity of cargo had to be thrown away ; the cook and three seamen were swept overpard. The former and one of the latter were drowned; the other two were saved, - Ib. ST. JOHN VINEGAR FACTORY. - We understand that the above Factory has been purchased from J. Ga. nong & Co., and the business is now being carried on under the name of Wilson & Co. The new firm are turning out two kinds of Vinegar called American White Wine and New Dominion.-Ib.

Mr Editor-It may be interesting to some of readers to know that a good work is in progress in this place, and that our institution of learning is sharing largely in the result. There is very little excitement apparent. A deep and awful solemnity seems to pervade our meetings. Those who take part in them appear to be evidently moved upon by the Spirit of God. Meetings are being held every night and almost every morning, during the week. Eight have been baptized, five of whom are students in the Seminary.

Others are anxiously enquiring, and we earnestly pray that the work may extend. Oh, for more of the mind that was also in Christ Jesus! for zeal to la bour, faith to pray, and patience to wait for the sal-Truly yours, vation of God.

J. C. HURD.

Fredericton, April 22d, 1867.

Mighty Saviour! we magnify thy name for this new display of thy sovereign grace. Oh I bless with augmented light and spiritual power the faithful pastor of this revived flock, the Professors, teachers, and students of the Seminary, and the aged and youthful members of this beloved Church. Be merciful to the many precious souls in Fredericton, who must have salvation soon or perish eternally in their sins, and snatch them from the verge of impending ruin.

Objections answered-Duties urged. No. 9.

To the Baptists of New Brunswick :-

DEAR BRETHREN-In a former letter I noticed the objection used by some persons against education, that it makes the people proud and worldly ; to which, you may remember. I replied that men are often proud and worldly without education as well as with it, and we cannot charge these bad consequences, therefore, on education more than on the want of it.

I would now add a word or two in the the hope o inducing in some minds a more correct idea of the true state of the case. There is no doubt that education, more than any other earthly cause, produces a great change in its possessor. The growth of mind, its increase in knowledge and power, is often so great in its effect, that the individual on whom the advantage is conferred, scarcely seems the same man. If he has greatly benefitted by his opportunities, as those will do who greatly prize them, it will necessarily follow that all his tastes and babits of life will change; he lives now in another atmosphere, and he necessarily finds most enjoyment in the society of those who, possessing the same advantages, understand his mind and sympathize with his peculiar sentiments and tastes. He probably becomes advanced, also, in his social standing, and his mode of life throws him among people of his own class. All this may take place without a particle of pride on his part. It arises naturally from the force of circumstances but it is very apt to be mistaken for pride ; while, in fact, if people would only examine their own minds, they would find that, often, the pride is in him who charges pride on the educated man, instead of him who is accused of it. Men's pride is wounded-and noman's too-because they are conscious of a certain superiority belonging to their educated neighbors which they have not themselves ; and then wounded pride seeks to console itself by charging pride on him. Look narrowly at the case, dear brethren, and you will find that this explains a large amount of dissat-infaction that is felt in regard of the educated; often

nisguided by persons who are ignorant of their mate. Having become more elevated in society. a los demand batter than formerly ; his stat m it. This, too, is apt to excite jealousy.

judges to be the best, the system that effects the end of placing education within the reach of every man. woman and child, is a boon so immense as to deserve the hearty support of every friend of his country and of God.

A man with a large property but no children to educate, may find it hard to pay as much or more than his poorer neighbour who has a large, young family. This may at first look unreasonable. It would be well, doubtless, if possible, to hit on some plan to make all pay evenly. But stop a moment, friend! If education increases public prosperity, does it not increase the value of your large property ; while your neighbor, perhaps, has little or none to become thus improved ? Suppose you have ten hundred acres, but no children, and your neighbour has ten children, but no land; and suppose education increases the worth of your property two dollars on each hundred acres year by year, while he having little property to tax and none to be increased, must nevertheless be at the ex ense of a dollar a year for each child for books and what little property he has. You seem now to pay twenty dollars when he pays but ten ; he gets his children educated, and you think you get nothing. But consider, he must, in this case look to the future advantage, ten or twenty years hence, when his children may reap in money more than the expense of their education ; but are not you in the meantime reaping your advantage every year at the rate of two dollars increase on the value of every hundred acres of your land during all the time he was receiving, no immediate pecuniary benefit iss of issue working , down sudd But want of space compels me to close. I crave still, dear brethron, your patience, and remain in the meantime your affectionate friend and brother.

E. A. CRAWLEY.

Revival at Canterbury.

A letter from an esteemed brother, dated Canter bury the 16th inst., informs us, that through the instrumentality of Brethren Elisha Corey and George Howard, the cause of religion has been much revived in that place. Many that had wandered far from the right way have been reclaimed. Christless sinners have been awakened, and several have proessed faith in Jesus as their Saviour. On Sabbath the 14th, Rev. J. C. Bleakeney administered the sacred rite of baptism to a man over sixty years of age. and to four females in the bloom of life. The good work is progressing-more have been received for baptism, and others are seeking the Saviour. May the number of such be greatly multiplied.

The lecture of Rev. W. McKenzie in Brusse treet on Wednesday evening the 17th, on HUMAN Street on wednesday evening the frank of as well PROGRESS, was highly creditable to his head as well as his heart. The lecturer expatiated eloquently upon progress in government, education, art, science,

"informs the Messenger of special services at Canaan, one section of the Nictaux Baptist Church : which has resulted in a gracious revival. Twenty have been baptized. Others are waiting to follow Christ in his ordinances. Old and young are alike moved by the divine influence. In other sections the fields appear to be whitening for the harvest."

RIVER PHILLIP,-Rev. W. George under date, Apil 6th, writes :- The Lord is looking in mercy upon us : in East Branch I baptized two lately, and expect nore to follow soon. At Little River we have enjoyed a blessed season-and although we can report to additions in that place, yet it is evident that the Spirit of the Lord is among the people, working si-lently, it may be yet powerfully in the hearts of sinhers." -Messenger.

HANTSPORT.-We are pleased to learn that on Lord's Day last, Rev. D. M. Welton baptized nine persons, at the request of the pastor, Rev. W. Burton. Both at Hantsport and at Brooklyn large and solemn congregations assembled, and gave earnest attention to the word preached by Mr. Welton. -Ib.

HALIFAX NORTH CHURCH. - Rev. Mr. Goucher bapized one person on Lord's Day, who, in the evening, was, with four other persons, by letter from other churches, received into the fellowship of the church. -Ibid.

SERMONS ON BAPTISM, by Elder George Garaty, of the Duke Street Church, are before us. They nake a pamphlet of 84 pages, neatly printed by Barnes & Go. The first is on the "Action," or mode of baptism ; the second, on the "Subjects ;" and he third, on the "Design" of the ordinance. The wo first furnish the prominent arguments used by Baptists of all classes in support of their theory, and present these in a plain vigorous style. The last liscourse contains much that is trutbtful; but in our humble opinion its language stamps the ordinance with a cleansing virtue which belongs only to the flicacious blood of the Divine law-giver himself.

The social services in Leinster Street Baptist Church last week were exceedingly impressive and interesting. Some who had backslidden from the Lord, returned with contrition of spirit. Meetings are still continued with favorable indications. Rev. W. McKenzie, pastor elect, preached in Leinster Street in the morning, and in Germain Street, in the evening, with much acceptance. On Monday morning he left for his home in the North. May the south wind blow upon his missionary garden of the north, that the spices thereof may flow out."

The Rev. E. C. Cady, pastor of the Portland Baptist Church, baptized eleven candidates on Sabbath morning last-making in all 45 since the work commenced, and still they come. The meetings are being continued through this week, with indications as encouraging as ever. May the spirit descend with Pentecostal power ! child and a set of the set of the

The Messenger reports an interesting discourse by Rev. D. Cramp, occasioned by the death of Simon Fitch, Esq. We have no space for extracts this week.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS .- The New York National Temperance Society and Publication House have recently issued the following interesting books. viz., THE VOW AT THE BARS, and the Spire that led the Ship astray ; by Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn. The RED BRIDGE, & Temperance story : by Grace Talmon and RACHEL NUBLES' EXPERIENCE, by Bruce Edwards. These books are all written in a fascinating style, and are full of delightful entertainment for the young.

We hope every person who receives the Visitor reads carefully those excellent educational letters from the able pen of Rev. Dr. Crawley. They are

Sabbath morning, after an hour spent in supplicaing a throne of grace, Elder Hopkins gave us a spirited and spiritual discourse. So animated was the speaker in the delivery thereof, that at times involuntary responses would escape from individuals in the congregation, so happy were they at the manner and spirit in which the Bread of Life was broken to them.

To asside the souffly In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Wilson (Wesleyan), rom St. Andrews, having an appointment in the place, accepted an invitation to preach for us; in which service the congregation was highly gratified. But for the indisposition of the companions of our ninisters, the meeting would have been continued over Monday or longer, but Providence dictated that they should return to their homes.

ADAM D. THOMSON.

10 61 64 Russian America.

Our readers are probably anxious for definite information regarding this vast country recently ceded to the United States by the Russian Government for the large sum of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. We therefore transcribe from the Providence Journal the following statement which is supposed to be reliable as far as it goes :--

to be reliable as far as it goes :--The southern boundary of the Russian possessions is 540 40' North lat. They extend inland but 10 leagues, say thirty miles, and then follow the coast northward for ten degrees, to Mount St. Elias; thence a line due north to the Arctic Ocean separates them from the British possessions. West of this line is a vast region extending to Behring's Strait, watered on the north by the Arctic Ocean and on the South by the North Pacific. In the southern portion of this territory the coast is indented by numerous sounds and bays, and studded with large islands of considerable resources. "It contains," says Roche, in a pa-per read before the Literary and tristorical Society of Quebec, in 1855, "many mountain ranges of great height, magnificently watered and fertilized by large lakes and river; the mountain ranges in the upper and broader portion of the territory having a trans-verse direction, and therefore sheltering the valleys from northerly winds, which in that quarter are cold vinds in summer, while, extraordinary as it may appear to many, in the winter they invariably can rise in the thermometer. A great portion of this vast region (in some places to within a short distance of the Arctic Circle), is covered with forests of the

of the Arctic Circle), is covered with forests of the largest and most valuable trees." In speaking of the resources of Russian America. Sir John Richardson, quoting Bongard, says: "that the hill of Westerwoi, near Norfoik Sound, in lati-tude 580, which is 8000 feet, French measure, in height, is clothed to its summit by a dense forest of height, is clothed to its summit by a dense forest of pines and spruces, some of which acquire a circum--ference of twenty-one feet, and that the hollow of one of these trees, made into a cance, is able to contain thirty men with their household effects." "The cli-mate of Sitks," adds Richardson, "is very much milder than that of Europe on the same parallel, the cold of winter being neither severe nor of long con-tinuance; the humidity of the atmosphere gives as-tonishing vigor to the vegetation, but although the forest nourished by a very moist atmosphere and a comparatively high mean temperature, is equal to

MR. SPURGEON'S ILLUSTRATION - At a meeting in onnection with the Baptist Union Mr. Spurgeon told the following story: "A Yorkshireman, excusing himself for not attending church in the evening, said he never went at nights, because he could not stand t more than once a day; and when asked why, he said, 'Well, our minister is a muff,' and compared him to a mill, which, going round on Sundays with-out any corn to grind, went clicketty clack, clicketty clack. Their minister, he said, had got in such a way of going on that he could not stop himself until the time was up, and so he went on clicketty clack. clicketty clack. 'You know,' the Yorkshireman said, 'be ant a grinding any thing; there is nothing in it at all. He has got in the babit of going on, and he does go on, but nothing comes of it, and that is what I call being a muff."

One hundred and forty-one new lodges of Good Cemplars have been instituted in the State of Massahusetts, and 16,465 members added to the order. The whole number of lodges is now 241, with membership of 24,598.

Report says that Professor Thomas Chenowth, of Baltimore, an artist on his travels, recently visited the Fort and commenced giving instruction in paint-ing to Jeff Davis, Miss Howell, his sister-in-law, and others. The Professor had many pleasant conversa-tions with Mr. Davis. The latter said he had no complaints to make of what appeared to be the strict measures of the Government to prevent his escape, and that he entertained toward all the officers of the Fort none but the most kindly and friendly feelings, as they had ever been ready and willing to promote his comfort. He said he was under many obl to the citizens of Baltimore. As to his trial he expressed no opinion-he was in the hands of the Government, and patiently awaited the decision which would either place him before the Courts of Justice or release him.

A NEW CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH .- A discovery made by a French physician has been put into prac-tice in the orphan asylums. The invention is a liquid called gazeol which is said to produce remarkable sults in whooping cough. A teaspoonful of it is placed in an open vial, which is put into a water bath ways kept at the same temperature. Children suf fering from the whooping cough are taken into the room, and are cured by inhaling the emanations from the gazeol as it mixes with the air of the room. It vaporates very rapidly.

CANADA WEST .- The Waterford Church has received some twenty into its fellowship, and others are expected soon to come forward. Twenty-six people were baptized into the fellowship of the Church at Port Rowen and there are strong indications of the work still moving on gloriously. These are strong churches and have excellent pastors. In the church of Boston, eight have recently put on Christ by bap-

ANECDOTE OF LORD CHATHAM .- When the great Lord Chatham was between nine and ten years of age he was on a visit to his aunt, the old lady Grandison. One morning having a number of persons of fashion visiting her, a lord of the King's bedchamber was there, who was vaunting of the ministers' maj ities in Parliament. Young Pitt, who was play ities in Parliament. Young Pitt, who was playing at the other end of the room, hearing this, suddenly exclaimed, "Then God help the country !" The company were amazed, and his aunt, who knew his temper, instantly ordered him out of the room. After the guests were gone, she, in a good humored manner, chided him for his observation, when he replied, "I beg your pardon, madame, for disturbing your com-pany, but I hope to see the day when I shall make every one of these court sycophants tremble in their skins!"

Over one hundred and fifty persons, says the Lu-theran Observer, have indulged a hope in Christ, in Mansfield, Ohio, the most of whom have united with the Lutheran church in that place.

A. T. Stewart's new house, corner of Fifth Avenue and 84th Street, New-York, will be the finest private

MISSING .- On the 13th inst., the schooner Industry, Filespie, master, cleared at Hillsborough, coal laden, or Portland. On Wednesday night, 17th inst., put nto Pisarinco for shelter; the following morning Captain Gillesple, his con, and a young man named McLatchy came to this city, and remained until the afternoon when they left in a small boat intending to return to their vessel. Nothing has been heard of hem since they left here, and it is generally feared they have met a watery grave.

The Steamship Acadia sailed for Glasgow on Tuesday morning, with the following passengers :- Sarah Johnson, Rev. E. Medley and wife, William Smith, Capt. Jackson, Jane Appleby, Mrs. David Brown, lapt. Dunlop, Geo. Swanson and wife. - Globe.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper proposes to represent his native County, Cumberland, at Ottawa, instead of running for Halifax as he at one time thought of doing. Cumberland may well be proud of such a re-

presentative. Hon. Mr. McFarlane generously retires from the field in favor of his talented colleague. The Amberst Gazette says :-

The following are to be Senators :- Hon. Messrs. Kenny, McCully, Archibald (T. D.), Dickey, Holmes, Anderson and Richie. M. L. C's. :- Messrs. Locke, Bill, McLellan and Miller, M. P. P's., and Benjamin Wier; and the Legislative Council will be filled by the appointment of the Hon. John McKinnon, Messrs. Peter Smyth, C. J. Campbell, M. Robicheau, and D. Fraser, M. P. P's.

Gen. Doyle is spoken of as our probable Governor or the next five years.

The City Council of Halifax have passed an ordinance for preventing minors smoking in the streets. It enacts that for the first offence the offender shall be arrested and conveyed to the Police Office, and kept there for - hours, unless released by the Mayor or presiding Alderman; and if the offence be repeat-

ed, a fine of not less than \$2 or five days imprison-ment in the County Jail. - News.

MONTREAL, April 18. It is said that the Liberal party will have a large majority in the new Local Legislature of the new Government under the Confederation, and it is almost certain to be a Coalition Administration. McDougall, Blair, and Howland, will be offered seats if dispo to continue in office.

Private letters from Paris represent Canada's appearance in Paris Exhibition as very fine, and supe-nor to any other of British possessions. The Shipbuilders of Maine have resolved in Conreation that builders in the British Provinces, are, by law, "so facilitated as to render it impossible fo by law, "so facilitated as to render it impossible for their Shipbuilders to compete with them," and they ask Congress to permit them "to go to the cheapest market for the purchase of materials required for building, rigging, sailing ships, of wood or iron," also for a steamer and her equipments, "and that the same be admitted free of duty."-Journal.

The Fenian Captain McClure has been captured near Mitchelstown by the Dongarvan flying column, with another Fenian. A third was mortally wound ed in the encounter, and has since died.

WARELEVEL OF LUCE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

It is said that the European nations have interfered by diplomatic action to prevent, if possible, a war etween France and Prussia, Napoleon wants exdingly to put his hand upon the Grand Duchy. and the King of Holland seemed quite disposed at one ime to let him have it for a reasonable sum ; but the ortress of Luxemburg, said to be one of the strong est fortifications in Europe, in the estimation of Prus-sia is too valuable to Germany to be purchased by French gold; and therefore if Napoleon obtains it, it must only be at the price of blood. It is not impro-

