THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 14, 1867.

A Revival Needed.

Why? for two simple reasons. 1st. To arouse professors of godliness, and to get them to work diligently in the Master's vineyard. Idleness is the crying sin of multitudes, whose names are enrolled in the records of the Church. They are not guilty of the grosser violations of the decalogue ; but they do not work for Christ and for souls. They have a name to live, but for all practical purposes they are dead. Many who are punctual in their attendance upon Sabbath administrations, absent themselves from prayer and conference meetings, and from the Lord's table. Too many there are who say nothing, give nothing, do nothing for Christ, and still are called by his name. To all such we would speak as with the trumpet's blast, and call upon them to awake from their deep slumber, and seek salvation before the door of mercy is shut against them for ever. "Go work," is the authoritative direction of the Master to every child of God. There is no place in the kingdom for drones. The Church of God should be as the bee-hive, where all are busily engaged in doing each his alloted work. Active effort and believing prayer constitute the key-note of success in winning souls to Christ. The word of God pronounces a fearful woe upon those " who are at ease in Zion."

Have we not too much reason to fear, that the withering curse pronounced in relation to ancient Meroz. will fall with ten-fold indignation upon many professors of religion of the present day, simply for the reason, that like the people of Meroz, "they come not up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord God against the mighty." O, for such a manifestation of reviving power as shall awaken these careless, beedless ones to see their danger, that they may hasten to the cross for mercy !

2nd. This gracious work of God is especially needed to call the unconverted to repentance. Thousands upon thousands listen to the preaching of the gospel from Sabbath to Sabbath, who have no personal interest in its saving power. The most lucid biblical instructions, and the most powerful appeals from the pulpit, alike fail to produce in them a willingness to part with their sins for Christ-to leave the broad way and enter the narrow path. The very gospel, which is adapted to save, through their hardness and unbelief, will open to them new sources of torment in the world of ruin. The elements of the second death are now working within them, and nothing short of the right hand of the Omnipotent Spirit can rescue them from impending wrath. We greatly fear that numbers of the class to which we now refer are really gospel hardened.

For long years they have listened to the proclamations of mercy, and have passed through, it may be, many seasons of religious revival, but up to this hour they have shut their hearts against all the overtures of divine compassion, and resisted the striving of the ever-blessed Spirit. Great God, how terrific must be the eternal doom of all such, unless speedily brought to Christ! O for the convincing and converting power of the sovereign Spirit, to subdue and to lead them as humble penitents to the Cross of Jesus.

Then what crowds in the spring-time of life. many of them the children of pious parents, who as yet give no evidence of genuine piety. Precious youth! seand energy are in their nathway, but they

of profitable thought, but men still, and therefore not infallible. Had their testimony been correctly given, we should even then be entitled to ask for the evi dence. The only evidence admissible in such a case, would be one or more passages in the New Testa ment, or in any Greek writer, in which " hekastos," each, may be substituted for "pas," all, in the sin

gular, without in any way altering the sense : or : passage which has "pas," all, in the singular, with out the article, that can be 'translated, indifferently every man" or "each man," and be in either cas an equally correct translation. Till this is done, n vidence has been given.

But are these authorities correctly reported ? D they anywhere say that "pas in the singular, with out the article, is equal to hekastos ?" Do they say that the Greek word "pas," all, means each, or tha would, in the passage in Heb. ii. 9, be a preferabl ranslation, or even a correct translation, to substitut each man for every man? Far from it :- they say nothing of the kind.

That your readers may be able to judge for them elves, I will quote what Dean Alford says under the word "pantos," in his commentary on the passage. "Every man (is pantos neuter or masculine? and the latter, to what to be referred?) Origen [ap parently, see abovel. Thdrt., &c., Thl. [abovel. tak as neuter, and apply it either to all nature, or to all reasonable beings. The latter see discussed be ow. The former can hardly be here meant: for c such a doctrine, however true, there is no hint, Then taking pantos masculine, are we to understand t 'for every one, angels included ?' So Ebrard: but where do we find any such usage of pas, abso utely put as here? And where in this chapten again is any room for the position, that Christ suffered leath for angels? In the logical course of the argunent, we have done with them, and are now treatin; of man, and of Him who was made man to be our High-priest and advocate. And therefore of none other than man can this word partos be here meant, in accordance, indeed, with its universal usage else where. If it be asked why pantos rather than panton, we may safely say, that the singular brings out, far more strongly than the plural would, the applicability of Christ's death to each individual man; and we may say that this again testifies to the sense every man,' as there would be no such reason for ndividualizing other rational beings, as there is for showing that the whole nature of man, to which his promise of sovereignty is given, is penetrated by he efficacy of Christ's death."

Your readers will observe that the Dean, throughout this passage, finds no fault with our English verion every man, proposes no change in the translaion, but that the whole is explanatory, and belongs o the department of interpretation yet this is quoted as though an interpretation might be adduced as per-

tinent to a question about correct translation ! But let the thoughtful reader mark how the Dean lefends the translation every man of our common version. Not only does he make no reference to each man as equal or preferable to every man, but he distinctly reasons against the change of every man into every one. Now compare "Zeta's" conclusion with the whole passage. "The conclusion then is that the questioned rendering 'should taste death for every one' or each, is in the opinion of our best scholars and critics correct. Dean Alford remarks "-(he then cites the fragment of the above extract, beginning at, If it be asked, and stopping at man.) What shall we think of a writer, who deals with the important subject of the correct translation of God's Word, just as a special pleader would treat a cause which he was retained to advocate ! What shall we say of the ingenuousness of a man, who, presuming on the ignorance of his readers, quotes an authority to support a conclusion, and stops short at a colon, because the sentence, before it comes to a period, actually confutes one of the conclusions which it is quoted to support, viz: that every one is a correct translation ! Since your correspondent "Zeta" jumbles together criticism, a reading, and a translation, as if they were convertible 'terms; since he cites an interpretation as if it were pertinent to a question of transfation : since he promises evidence and gives nothing but authorities ; since his authorities are quoted after the manner of a special pleader and not after the manner of a God-fearing biblical critic; since his case so completely breaks down when his authorities are examined, that far from sustaining his conclusions, they actually reason forcibly and clearly against them; I may be excused for declining to take further notice of any thing he may write on the subject, for Paul forbids us to "strive about words to no profit." Fredericton, Feb. 29th, 1867. C. SPURDEN. UNION MEETINGS are still in progress in the Baptist Churches of the City and Portland. They have, so far, ween well attended, and precious seasons of spiritual refreshment they have been to many of the Lord's children. Ministers and people are putting forth united and earnest efforts for the salvation of souls. Next Friday is observed in our respective churches as a day of humiliation and prayer. Religious services are to be held in the churches, simultaneously, at 11 A. M., and at 3 and 6 P. M. May Jehovah the Spirit descend in mighty power to bless !

The work is got up in admirable style, both as it J. Wilson, D. D., has disappeared from amongst us, cases, at least a respectful hearing.

From our Boston Correspondent.

Prospects of the Baptist cause in Boston-The Secret of Success - Rev. Mr. Robinson-The Temperance Ques-tion-Calls for Labor.

The coming of Rev. W. V. Garner manned the walls as in the past, be foremost in vindicating these great with watchmen who see eye to eye, and are earnestly religious principles, and the fight of every man to at work to extend the" Redeemer's kingdom on the act upon them, in whatever direction they may seem that Bro. G. should have been pressed so persistently and those who have faith in their own principles and to come. He is in many ways peculiarly fitted to systems can never be otherwise than glad to see any fill this important position. His tastes and babits as movements which either indicate or tend to incite a preacher, his zeal and power, his willingness to closer and more earnest search after truth. visit, his love for the people, are all in harmony with he requirements of the place. There is hope for Charles Street, if Christ be preached, and if the church be built up in the most holy faith. Strange, know respecting the state of my health, for their inis it not, that so many churches think of securing formation, I send you these lines. I am so far reogical power, of catering to the tastes of the out- covered that I preach occasionally on Sabbaths, but I from without. Let the heart be full of God, and the through my late afflictions. It is pleasant to realize church becomes strong in the "power of His might." that the Lord will never forsake us. I now feel Hence whoever makes the prayer meeting the ful- anxious to be more constantly devoted to that work crum for the lever of his effort, overcomes and over- in which I have spent so many years with pleasure. turns the world. Advertisements do little good. The I think my health will soon warrant me to be so en-Holy Spirit calls people as nothing else can. The gaged. I extend a hearty welcome every week to people are hungry. Spread the feast for souls : make the Christian Visitor. I read its pages with interest trich and inviting, and instrumentally lead the peo- and I trust with profits Every Baptist family should le thither in crowds. The story of the old gentle take it, and pay for it. Those who do not do so susnan who built a beautiful dove-cot, but obtained no tain a great loss. Sometimes it brings us news oves until he anointed the wings of his doves, illusrates my thought. Let a people go forth from their his reward. We remember how candidly and tender-Sabbath services with their faces radiant with the ly he dealt with us when we were passing through a clory of the Mount, and the world would catch the trial in some respects similar to the one through vonder, and will follow the guidance of the cloud. In many, if not in all our churches these princi- us down into the baptismal waters. We read of les hold sway. God is glorified; souls are saved; Father Stone's departure. I saw him a short time behe people crowd the temple gates, and the glory of fore he took sick : he felt happy in his God, and the Lord is kindled upon them. Baptisms are of spoke with confidence in reference to the divine requent occurrence, and the sound of an abundance government. Brother Miles and Coleman have been of rain is in the air.

Many' weeks ago I thought of writing a word bout the lamented Robinson. Never can I forget When the watchmen are taken from the walls by principles herein set forth. His prayer meeting evi- tivity on the part of christian churches. enced it. His congregations showed it. His life eserves to be written. His work on the street, in he house, as well as in the pulpit, has left an indelible mpression upon the people of St. John. May God ive you a successor worthy of his mantle!

The conflict on the subject of Temperance has commenced, and threatens to be a close fight. "Liense or no license !" is the question of the hour. Alpheus Hardy, a wealthy merchant, heads the petition for license, and the Boston Journal supports the measure with all its power. It is a test question. The Temperance men are awake. They call rum- delivering our land from the fatal scourge of intemdrinking sin, and rum-selling crime. They point to Tetzel selling indulgences, and warn Massachusetts taking tea, we returned to the Hall, where we enjoy against going back to the dark ages, and seeking ed a number of appropriate speeches, dialogues, and o obtain a revenue by pandering to crime. The a splendid musical treat. result will soon be known. The late decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of held (p. v.) with "Safe Refuge" Lodge, Gaspereaux, the law, gives a gloomy look to the leaders of the on the third Wednesday in March, 1867, opening at rum power. It is difficult to see how some rich men 10 o'clock. A. M. cape three months at the House of Times do not brighten, but imprisonment does. Already the cry goes forth, "Four men are to be locked up in prison, because they tried to coin money for their families." As well might we sympathize with the thieves and murderers in yonder prisons who tried to procure money in their way. It will not do. New steamboat lines to Europe are being established from Boston; and new railway routes to the West are being planned. Let enterprise beckon the people away from rum drinking; let the church bend their thoughts to Christ; let law restrain crime, and the golden age promised will come, when "violence shall to more be heard in the land, wasting and destruction within the borders, but thou shalt call thy walls salvation and thy gates praise." The letter of Rev. Mr. McKenzie interested me reatly. It is exhilarating to note the fact that the love of Christ still constrains men to preach the Gospel to the regions beyond. This spirit is essential to the life of the church everywhere. In our own land we need to be re-filled with the missionary Spirit. The South and the West present an open door, which it is impossible to contemplate without great shepherd. The negroes are within our reach tolay. The National Institute, established to educate preachers, is doing something ; but unhappy difference with the Home Mission Society deadens the energies of the denomination in part, and we are falling behind the Congregationalists and Methodists, while two-thirds of the negroes are Baptists. The fields are white for the harvest. Let us all pray the Lord to send forth laborers of whom He need not be In haste and in love, ashamed.

regards finish and durability, and is offered for sale and taken refuge in the arms of Episcopalianism. n this City and Province, on reasonable terms, by This has taken few, if any, of his Baptist friends by Mr. Clarke, of Maine, whose kindly attentions and surprise; though it is to be regretted, for the sake of gentlemanly bearing cannot fail to secure, in all the esteem of those he is leaving and those he is joining, as well as for the sake of religious consistency, that his course had not been characterized by a larger degree of Christian candour. May he find usefulness and peace-the peace of conscious rectitude. Liberty of conscience is an invaluable boon-obedience to conscience a most solemn obligation. Let us hope The cause of Christ in Boston is gathering strength. that Baptists everywhere will always, in the future arth. Doubtless many in St. John think it strange to him to lead. Truth is mighty, and must prevail;

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For the Christian Visitor. DEAR EDITOR-As some of my friends wish to Rev. Messrs. King and Bronson. These services mournfully solemn. Brother Robinson has gone to which Brother McNutt has passed, and how he led very ill. May the Lord restore these worthy brethren to health and usefulness in the cause of God.

now good an illustration his ministry was of the sickness and death, it is a call to humility and ac-JAMES TRIMBLE.

Elgin, A. C., February 8th, 1867.

Temperance.

DEAR EDITOR-Permit me through your columns to otice the late session of Queen's County Lodge of British Templars, which took place at the Temperance Hall, Narrows, Washademoac, on the 26th ult. The attendance was good, considering the inclemency of the weather. We had a very pleasant time. All seemed to feel that they had a work to do towards perance. After closing the Lodge in due form, and The next session of Queen's County Lodge will be

T. HETHERINGTON,

meetings are being held, and the vestry is not large enough to accommodate them. Conversions are frequent. Charles Street people have just refitted their vestries, and their prospects were never better. Harvard Street Church is filled to overflowing, and we are informed that in some instances persons are obliged to wait for months before they can obtain pews. At the South End the Second Church, (formerly Baldwin Place Church), and the Shawmut Avenue Church have become strong. We learn that their combinedpew rents now amount to some twelve thousand dollars per annum, and the congregations are fast filling up. Two years ago the Shawmut Avenue Church occupied this territory alone, and we believe the total amount of pew rents was only some \$2,500 per annum. Now it has one of the best congregations in the city, and has just dedicated a branch chapel near Rexbury line, which is undoubtedly the nucleus of a flourishing church at no distant day. The chapel is free for all who desire to enter and participate in its exercises, which will be under the direct supervision of Mr. H. H. Kimball, Superintendent of the Shawmut Avenue Sunday School. Religious services will be held in it every Wednesday and Sunday evenings, and much good is justly expected to result from it. At the dedication services on Wednesday evening of last week. side world, as though strength came from things out- have not been able to perform pastoral duty for ten Rev. Dr. Peck read the Scriptures, and Rev. Dr. side? A church's growth is from within, and not months past. The Lord has graciously sustained me Child offered prayer. Mr. Kimball then made a very pertinent address, setting forth the good which it was hoped the Sabbath School here would accomplish. Other addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Hague and

> singing. Other gratifying evidences of denominational rowth are seen in both churches in South Boston, at the Union Temple Church, where is gathered every Sabbath the largest Baptist congregation in America, and in East Boston where brother Foljambe is doing good work. All the other Baptist churches here are also doing well, and everything betokens increasing prosperity in the future. God grant it.

were interspersed with well-executed and appropriate

REV. E. J. GOODSPEED

pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Chicago, is reported, in the Christian Times, as a most laborious and successful laborer in his Master's vineyard. The work of one year is stated thus :---

Pastoral visits made when finding the people at ome, 1,800; absent, about 700. Sermons preached 111. Session of the Sabbath-school and Bible-class attended, 61, in most of which the pastor addressed the school or taught a class : other meetings, religious and educational, attended, 285; funerals, 54; marriage ceremonies performed, 45; baptized, 131. These figures show active and faithful pastoral work, and it has not been without blessed results. The contributions of the Church for religious and educational purposes' during the year have amounted to \$28,000. Present membership, 627; added during the year, 252; 131 by baptism. The hand of fellowship was extended to seventeen last Sabbath-eight of whom had been baptized during the month. There were 840 in attendance upon the Sunday-school.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church (Presbyterian), in Brooklyn, N. Y., raised in 1866 for benevolent objects, \$19,000, one thousand of which went to promote the Temperance cause.

AN UNUSUAL SCENE. - The Boston Recorder men ions the following touching incident :--

At the church of Rev. Dr. Thompson, in Roxbury. on last Sunday, when several persons, all females vere received to the church, one of them was noticed bsorbed, not with what the pastor was saying, but with the signs and gestures of a gentleman near. To the audience these signs and gestures were not only destitute of meaning, but in themselves even ludicrous; but to the young lady they conveyed import.

Secular Department.

The Great Storm.

Seldom has such a tempest swept over land and sea as the one which commenced on Friday night last, and continued with unabated fury until Sabbath morning. Saturday night the rain descended in torrents, and the wind from the south was not far behind hurricane strength. The results are apparent in the melting away of the snow, the breaking up of the ice, and in the destruction of roads and bridges in all directions. The Globe, of Monday evening, says :-

The rain storm of Friday and Saturday caused such freshets in some parts of the country as to wash away bridges and culverts in many places, causing much loss and inconvenience. A stone culvert about a mile and a half beyond Apohaqui, on the line of railway, was washed away, so that the trains were, of course, unable to pass over. The up-train which left here this morning took no freight for places beyond this spot, and a boat was taken along to ferry the passeners across the stream to the down-train from Sussex. which would return with them, the train from St. John returning with the passengers brought thus far from Sussex. Another train would have to be dispatched for the passengers from Shediac.

The Marsh Road, especially that portion between the Cemetery and the Three Mile House, was overflown yesterday in some places to the depth of two feet. Of course the adjoining fields were also laid under water." The ice which formed on this after the frost set in has rendered the road totally impassable to leams, the ice cutting up the horses' feet. All who went from town this morning were compelled to return, and those coming inwards-countrymen, milkmen, &c.-had to leave their horses on the other side, haul their sleds through by hand, and hire horses here to bring their loads into town. The water is fast subsiding, however.

A new frame house, just erected in Fairville by Mr. Jas. Mason, for a blacksmith shop and carriage factory, was blown down early on Sunday morning. -Globe

The Telegraph of Tuesday gives further details of the wreck and ruin. It reports :-

Two culverts were carried away on the Railwayone at Ellison's three miles west of Sussex ; the other near Petitcodiac. The down-train arrived at St. John about 8.20 last night, and the up-train at Shediac between 6 and 7. The freshet along the Railway was the greatest that has been seen there for many years. Suesex was quite overflowed. The bridge that was built by the railway authorities on the Mill stream at Apohaqui Station was carried away, and drifted down stream nearly to Norton. The bridge across the mouth of the Mill-stream, on the old post road, was swung completely round, but was preserved by being secured with a chain. Another bridge near Haney's on the Mill-stream is so badly damaged as to be impassable; it will require to be re-built. A bridge a short distance above Haney's on a branch of the Mill-stream, is gone. Eighty feet from the upper end of the Trout Creek bridge-a pile bridge-at Sussex, is carried away. A bridge near Flewwelling's mills, on Dutch Valley, and a bridge near Mr. Harrison's, on Trout Creek Stream, are also gone. Two bridges were swept away on the Bellisle Creek, Springfield. A farm bridge on Mr. Caleb McCready's property, near Penobsquis, is also missing. There was

no communication yesterday between the two sides of the river at Penobsquis. Two other bridges are gone near Blair's on the road leading from Norton to Bellisle and we have heard it stated that the suspension bridge across the Kennebecasis, near Bloomfield's is carried away. Immense quantities of timber and other material are afloat. Foshay's grist mill, near the mouth of Mill Stream, was moved away from its foundation : it is supposed to be badly damaged, but is moored by a rope at present. In other parts of the country, no doubt, very serious disasters have occurred.

The Railway authorites had their section men at work all day Sunday and all through Sunday night, clearing the track of slurry-which at some points was a foot deep ; protecting the ballasting were it was seen to be washing out, and otherwise exerting themselves with great energy, to reduce the damage the road. A culvert near Bloomfield was badly washed, but it was so repaired immediately, as to enable the train to pass over. The only break is at Ellison's three miles west of Sussex; the gap is from 80 to 100 feet, the bank here being some 17 feet high. The Railway employees were placing material for repair on the ground here yesterday; they will have a tem-porary bridge erected probably by the end of the week. In the meantime trains will leave St. John and Shediac stations as usual, and run on time; they will not carry freight, and by running light will probably make up for the delay at the gap. The dam-age to the culvert near Petitcodiac was repaired yesterday, so that the up-train passed ovea withoat difficulty. The down train was delayed greatly between Shediac and Petitcodiac by ice on the road-probably at twenty different points ; at one place for nearly a mile, the ice had to be picked. There will be no dif-

know it not. The fascinations of earth, like spark ling diamonds, attract and captivate their untutored minds, and they rush on, regardless of the terrible results. Immortal souls! if saved from the open-ing pit, you must be saved soon. God of mercy arrest the hearts of these youthful crowds by the might of thy saving power!

If so many in our congregations, Sabbath-schools, and families are in such a state of peril as demands immediate help from heaven, what shall we say in relation to the multitudes whose very souls are steeped in the crimson guilt of blasphemy, sensuality, drunkenness, gambling, and vices of blackest infamy? Shall these bold offenders rush to perdition exclaiming. "No man careth for my soul!"

Surely if any power in the universe can reach the ^b consciences of such, and snatch them from the plagues of the second death," it must be the power which, on the day of Pentecost, descended upon the betrayers and murderers of the Lord Jesus and transformed them into faithful servants of the most high God.

O promised Comforter descend, and convince all people of sin, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come! Let this be the constant, earnest prayer of all who love Jesus.

To the Editor of the Christian Visitor :

DEAR BROTHER-In your last paper, a brother who signs himself "Zeta," says: "I notice that Dr, Spurden takes exception to the criticism of Rev. J. I. Dunlop on Hebrews ii. 9." In reply to this I beg to say that I took exception, not to a criticism. but to a proposed change of translation of "every man" into "each man." "Zeta" proceeds : " Abundant evidence can be shown that the amended reading is not so much at fault, &c."

An amended reading and a correct translation are widely different things. There is no dispute about the reading; the question of correct or incorrect translation is the question to which I addressed my remarks.

As the word " reading" is used by biblical critics in a peculiar sense, I may be excused for explaining it so that your readers may be able to perceive the distinction between "a reading" and "a translation." Before the invention of printing, the Bible, and all other books, were written by hand. These manuscripts thus written, were, of course, liable to errors and mistakes ; even with the utmost care a writer might mistake one word for another, or put into the text an explanatory word found in the margin : or leave out a word, perhaps a whole sentence, by the act of transferring his eye from the copy to the manuscript, and so mistaking the word or the line where he left off, or in many other ways. An error once written down would be written in all the manuscripts taken from the one in which this error occurred. In subsequent ages, when these manuscripts were compared, these variations were noted, and the name "various readings" was given to them. It is obvious, therefore, that a reading in the New Testament has to do with the Greek text before it is translated : but a translation is the transference of the Greek text into another language.

As Zeta has confounded a criticism and a reading with a translation, it is not surprising that he should in the same sentence, confound "evidence" with "anthority." The evidence he adduces is that "Dr. on of New York, Dr. Kühner, of Hanover Lycoum, Arnold, Rector of Lyndon, and Dean Alford, men of ripe and unquestioned scholarship, give us as their unanimous testimony that 'pas' in the singular without the article, is equal to 'hekastos,' and means each, every." Even if this statement of ony were correct, it would be, not evi-

Our esteemed brother Foshay, of Carleton, has been laid aside from ministerial duties for some weeks past by unusual debility. At one time his case was considered almost hopeless, but we rejoice to say a change for the better has taken place, and there is now reason to hope that he will soon regain his usual health. While so very ill he was enabled to exercise unwavering confidence in his Redeemer. How precious the hope which sustains when earthly hopes fail !

Mitchell's New General Atlas.

This Atlas combines in unusually large measure omprehensiveness of arrangement with minuteness of detail. It embraces fifty-eight quarto maps, forming a series of ninety-two maps in all, covering the several empires, kingdoms, states and provinces of the world, together with the most important islands of the sea. In the last of the book we have a table of the population and different governments of the nations-population of the chief cities of the world, according to the latest estimates, including the number of square miles in the several states represented-a table of distances from New York to all the principal cities of the world, and also a very full table of distances between all places of any note in the United States. This is followed by a condensed description of all the principal mountains and rivers of the world. According to this the height of the Himalaya mountains is 28,178 feet. These surpass in height every other mountain on the globe.

Of all the rivers represented on this map, the Amazon bears the palm for length, being 3,550 miles long. and draining an area of country containing 2,380,000 square miles. The Mississippi is the next longest, being 2,900 miles long, and draining an area of coun-try covering 1,237,311 square miles. The Mississippi, and its numerous tributaries combined, admit of steam navigation to the enormous extent of 7.097

This Atlas furnishes also a complete alphabetical list of all the Post-offices in the United States and the JUSTIN D. FULTON.

From our Canadian Correspondent.

The Weather-the Fenians-Change of Views.

Fortunately for your correspondent, when all other opics fail, the weather, ever changeable, and ever interesting, may always furnish a theme. And truly our weather, away up here in Oxford, Canada West, has been somewhat noteworthy of late For nearly a week past the snow has been descending, more or less constantly and rapidly. The winds also have exhibited more than usual strength and energy, in whirling the fallen and falling flakes into the most awkward heaps, in the most inconvenient localities, The results may be readily conjectured. Trains delayed, cars off the track, roads blocked up, travellers delayed, the sluggish flow of business rendered still more sluggish, &c., may be suggested as some of the more general and public consequences; while almost every one whose occupations have led him into the street at all, must have an interesting little stock of personal adventures and experiences for the edification of the home circle. The country just now presents more of the aspects of a genuine New Bruns-wick winter, than I have seen before during my four years sojourn in Canada. For the first time, I think. have heard of "road-breaking," that lower Province pastime being resorted to in this community. Of course there are other places in this vicinity in which, from local causes, the use of the snow-plough and shovel upon the highway is not uncommon. The Fenian trials are drawing to a close. Son more of the poor wretches are being convicted and sentenced; others acquitted and set at liberty, with much carvest and gratuitous advice. Meanwhile the last embers of excited feeling in reference to the seem to be dying out. The dread sentence of hang ing, now and then solemnly pronounced, is tacitly interpreted to mean a term of years in the Provincia entiary. No doubt almost all are convinced it is better thus. Hard labor and the convict's garb have too little of the poetry of patriotic suffering

Religious Intelligence.

In Ireland, the Roman Catholics constitute fourfifths of the population; in British America, two-fifths; in the United States, one-tenth; in Russia, Europe, one-ninth; in Prussia and other German States, one-third ; in Holland, one-third. In Great Britain (exclusive of Ireland), there are one and a half millions out of twenty three millions ; in France. thirty-five out of thirty seven ; in Austria, twentyseven out of thirty-five; in Switzerland one out of two and a half; in Italy, twenty-one out of twenty-two. Of the thirty millions of Mexico, Central America, and South America, nearly all are Roman Catholics. The same is true of Portugal with its four millions, Spain with its sixteen and a half millions, and Belgium with its four and a half millions. In Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, there are but six thousand Roman Catholics among a population of eight millions. The entire Roman Catholic population of the globe is about 185,000,000; the ntire Protestant population about 95,000,000.

SIR MORTON PETO.

At the annual tea-meeting of the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon's church, Notting hill, one of the speakers, Rev. W. G. Lewis, editor of the Baptist Magazine, referred very gracefully, but with deep feeling, to Sin concern. Thousands of sheep are wandering without S. Morton and Lady Peto, who have been great benectors to the church ; expressing his deep conviction that they will come out of their recent great affliction with a more exalted character before the church and the world at large, a sentiment that was received with prolonged applause.

NEW BAPTST CHAPEL IN SCOTLAND.

The first new chapel built in Scotland in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle, was opened at Lochee, a district of Dundee, on Sunday, December 9th. The Rev. C. Hill, of Dunfermline, preached, morning and evening, two able discourses; and Mr. J. O. Wills, from the Pastor's College, conducted the afternoon services. The building was crowded on each occasion. It is a neat, unpretending struc-ture, accommodating about 400 persons, and built of stone. A platform, surrounded by a Gothic castiron railing, supplies the place of a pulpit. In front of it is the baptistry, and behind it are the retiring rooms. This cause is the result of a visit from the Rev. T. W. Medhurst, Glasgow, in Jan., 1865, which was paid in answer to an invitation sent by M. G. Wilson, of Lochee, then a stranger to him. Since that time several students from the Metropolitan Tabernacle College have been sent to labor there, and in March last Mr. J. O. Wills was sent. The Lord has blessed his labors, and on Monday evening, December 10th, a church was formed of forty baptized believers, holding the principles of the Particular Baptist denomination; and Mr. J. O. Wills was un-animously invited to become their pastor, which invitation he accepted. Mr. Wills enters upon his pastorate with very encouraging prospects.

The Evangel, San Francisco, of Dec. 20th, reports the arrival in that city of Rev. E. C. Anderson, on his way to Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary Board. He preached morning and evening for the 1st Baptist Church in the city. He was on his way to Portland, Oregon, to prosecute the work committed to him by the Board in New York.

An organ, claiming to be the largest American built instrument in the country, and of splendid mould, has been placed in Dr. Webb's church, Boston, at a cost of \$17,000. It covers a space of over fifty feet in breadth behind the pulpit.

The managers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society are putting forth strenuous efforts to raise \$250,000, to be appropriated to, the erection of houses of worship in new fields. The ministry of Rev. Dr. Corey in connection with the Bleeker Street Baptist Church, Utica, N. Y., hasextended over a period of twenty-five years, and during that time 682 have been added by baptism, and 497 by letter, This speaks well for the permanency of pastoral com

ZION'S PROSPERITY IN BOSTON

A recent issue of the Boston Uhristian Era fornishes the following encouraging information-regard-

was deaf and dumb.

As the services proceeded, the pastor extended the hand of fellowship to each of the candidates. When he came to this young lady, giving her his hand he said in affecting tones to the audience :-- " No human voice has ever reached the soul of this young woman, but Christ has spoken to her heart." There was not a dry eye in the house. All felt how merciful are the ways of God, who, in his providence, by the ingenuity of man, thus causes the deaf to hear the wonders of redeeming love.

Revival Indications in the Baptist Churches of London.

Rev. Thomas Gradby, in a letter to the Morning Star, thus speaks of a meeting of the London Baptist ministry and churches held in Spurgeon's Tabernacle :--

The ministers and deacons of some eighty or ninety churches met at eleven in the morning, crowding the lower part of the spacious synagogue, and continued from that time until half past five in the exercises of devotion. There was no break whatever, unless the transition from the prayer and praise of five hours and a half to the celebration of the Lord's Supper be considered a break. It was a season of special privilege and holy emotion. First came hearty and spontaneous confession of sin, ministers and deacons uniting in humbling themselves before God because of their shortcomings. Much brokenness of spirit was felt and manifested; few hearts were unsubdu with penitence, and but few eyes were unmoistened with tears. At one time it was perceptible that many were overpowered with emotion, and the intervals of silence were only broken by "strong cries and tears." Then, after words of promise and songs of joy, the tone of feeling changed, and earnest and wrestling prayers were offered for the outpouring of blessings from Heaven upon the church and churches, as an answer to these fervent petitions. Addresses were given by Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Brock, Mr. Stovel and others, and those brethren, with Bap tist Noel, Mr. Tucker, and a large number besides took part in the devotions.

The following Constitution has been adopted by the new Association of this City, as the basis of future action, viz:-

1. The name of the Association shall be the Sain John and Portland Charitable Association shall be the Saint 2. All persons who give their time and labor in visiting and collecting, or who subscribe \$4 annually

to the funds, sha'l be members, a subscription of \$25 shall qualify a life member, and \$100 a life member of the Executive Committee.

8. The Executive Committee is to consist of the ministers who may join the Association, and two laymen from each of their congregations, and sub-scribers of \$100 as above. These shall select their own office-bearers and sub-committees. In relation to congregations whose ministers don't join, the Executive Committee can admit the ordinary number of laymen.

4. The City and Portland to be divided into dis tricts, and Visiting and Relief Committees appointed to each, to act under the supervision of the local members of the Executive. 5. The visitors are to ascertain the state of the

poor, and report to the Executive. Relief will then be directed to be afforded through the proper officer. 6. Visitors are to tender useful economic advice to

the poor, to seek to elevate their moral condition induce them to attend their 'respective places and to

Mr. Donaldson was chosen President, Mr. Ansley, Secretary and Treasurer, and the election of Vice Presidents was deferred. A committee to arrange districts was named, Mr. Ansley kindly offering to supply plans of all the Wards. The Society is now in a position to receive subscriptions and aid.

A rich musical treat may be expected at the Institute on Thursday evening. See advertisement,

The Pope has invited all the Catholic bishops of the world to assemble at Rome in June, to celebrate the martyrdom of St. Peter and Paul, and the cano-

ference in the running of trains, except that they will not carry freight at present. The crossing at the break will be effected in a boat.

The Freeman is in error in attributing the letter. an extract of which appeared in the Visitor of last week, to Mr. Tilley.

We regret to hear of the loss by fire of the excellent school-house near Deacon Burnet's residence, Norton, together with all its contents.

Several of the commercial gentlemen of this city left for England via Halifax on Monday last, for the purpose of procuring their spring supplies. We wish them a prosperous passage and a safe return,

A late Montreal paper says :-- We are glad to see from the Halifax papers that considerable quantities of fresh codfish and smelts were shipped from that port by the steamer Equator, on the 5th, for Montreal. A large and mutually profitable trade might be transacted in the article, as present prices here upon the ungodly world. Every believing soul is and in Portland, our usual source of supply, are far looking out for gracious results in the revival of our too high, compared with the cost of butchers' meat.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.-The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent. The holders of Confederate bonds in this country

have united in a petition to the British Government to back their claims. The Earl of Carnaryon will introduce in Parliament next week a bill for the Union of the Canadian Provinces.

The trial of ex Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has

Dargan, the Irish military contractor, who failed a short time ago, is dead.

The Greek Government in a note to Foreign Powers declares that the crisis of war is near at hand, and though their desire is for peace, they deem it proper

to increase the army and navy. The latest intelligence from Servia represents af-fairs as threatening, and that the families of the Turks are fleeing from the country.

Despatches from China state that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a European College at Pekin with the consent of the Chinese Goernment

Nothwitstanding the positive advices to the contrary from Brussels this morning, reports reached here to-night that the troubles in Lower Belgium were on the increase. Cousols and 5-20's unchanged. BERLIN, Feb. 8.-It is said that Bismarck will pro-

oose in the Parliament of the North German States a tax on tobacco.

PARIS, Feb. 9. - An understanding has been arrived at by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Ser It is said the Pope will soon make an appeal to via.

the Catholic Powers to sustain him. FLORENCE, Feb. 9.—Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army,

in soon to marry an Arch-Duchess of Austria. Breadstuffs steady, without change. Mixed West-ern corn, 40c. Lard declined 1s., sales at 50s. The demand for beef is brisk; sales of India mess 125s. Consols and 5-20's unc

LONDON, Feb. 11. - A letter from Garibaldi, published to-day in Venice, expresses sympathy for the truggling Uretans. FLORENCE, Feb. 10.—Baron Ricasoli is about to in-

duce into the Italian Parliament a new bill in re

gard to the property of the Church. Losnon, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Constantino-ple says that the Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Ohristian subjects from political disabilities, and

