

vicious to the flood, gives 64,653 millions. But we will call the whole amount in round numbers, sixty-five thousand millions, 65,000,000,000.

We will next determine how many can be buried on one square rod, or 16 1-2 feet square. Taking the human race as they die, there can be at least 136; for we are at liberty to place them in any position, so that one shall not over-lay, or lie on another. Well then, we place each body on its side. We will take from a square rod a strip 6 1-2 feet wide, on which we will lay persons of that height, the head of one to the feet of the other. In this position, it is demonstrable that at least 16 might lie in that course through. We will next take a strip five feet wide, on which we will place the bodies in the same position; and on this course we shall find it easy to lay at least 20. Next we will take a strip three feet wide, on which, placing the dead in the same position, we can place as many as 30. In the remaining strip of 2 feet wide, we can place as many as 70. These added together make the number 136, but we will put it down at 130 to every square rod. Now, there are 160 square rods to an acre; therefore, on one square acre we might bury 23,800; but we will put it 20,000 per acre. There are 640 square acres in every square mile we could bury 12,000,000. The State of New York contains 46,000 square miles. This sum multiplied by the number just given, 12,000,000, or that which can be placed on every square mile, gives 588,800,000,000. But we have found only 65,000,000,000 on the earth since the days of Adam. According to this, the territory of "the Empire State" would make something over nine burying grounds for the whole world! And if you place the bodies in their usual position as they are buried, the State of New York would furnish land enough now for at least two cemeteries for the entire race of men.

Alas for the *Review*! How this statement (which by the way, no man can question,) looks by the side of the declaration, that there had been enough already on the earth to form a body approximating in size to the earth itself. We heard the statement made not long since, by a gentleman whom we supposed incapable of committing such an error, that there had been a sufficient number already upon the earth to cover the land at least four feet deep. This statement was made on a funeral occasion, while dwelling upon the resurrection. We are inclined to think, if his eye shall fall on the above solution or result, call it what you please, he will review his sermon somewhat severely before he preaches it again.

There are other positions which the writer in the *Review* has taken, and brought forward as objections against the commonly received notions of the resurrection—which are equally absurd and foolish—to which we may, as we shall find time, at some future period, direct the attention of the readers of the *Evangelist*.

In conclusion, we will modestly suggest to the managers of the *Review*, either that they correct this mischievous blunder, or confine the attention of their correspondents exclusively to politics.

We should not have felt called on to notice this matter as we have, but our eye has been directed to this *Review* several times before. Several articles on moral subjects have appeared in it within the past year, which are quite as absurd and pernicious in their tendency as this which we have noticed, and in some cases, to our knowledge, fair and courteous replies in defence of the truth have been denied insertion.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—Mr. Chiniquy, the celebrated temperance lecturer, preached little more than a year ago in a parish, where some Canadians have received the Gospel. He was consequently led to speak about the Bible; and dwelt particularly on the calumnies of the Protestants, who pretend that the Holy Catholic Church forbids the reading of the Scriptures to the laity. "Such assertions," said he, "are utterly false;

and to show it is so, I have ordered a certain number of copies of the Scriptures that will be sold to whomsoever wants them, which books are to come to-night, expressly for the instruction of the inhabitants of this parish." The books came, and people began to think that the Protestants had made a mistake in accusing the Romish Church of not being favourable to the dissemination of the Bible. But very soon a circumstance took place, which was well calculated to confirm the Protestants in their opinion on this subject: the priest of the parish, fearing the influence of those books, though they were New Testaments, issued by the Archbishop of Quebec, and full of notes and comments, packed them up and hastened to send them back to Montreal, as soon as Mr. Chiniquy was out of sight. And then it was clearly seen by all on whose side the truth was, and who were the calumniators.—*Grande-Ligne Mission Register*.

"I cannot leave my Class."

So said a young lady, when urged to spend the Sabbath with some friends she was visiting a few miles from home. "I should be happy to stay with you, but I cannot leave my Sabbath-school class."

"Will not the superintendent find them a teacher just for one Sabbath, when he sees that you are not there?" asked her friends, as they continued to press her to prolong her visit. "It is so long since you have been here, we cannot consent to your leaving us to-night."

"Oh, yes, a teacher might be found readily, but I said nothing to them last Sabbath of a possibility of my being absent, and they will feel disappointed if I am not there."

"There seems now a prospect of a rainy day to-morrow. If so, your class will not be there. I think you had better stay, if that is all that requires your return," remarked an elderly lady present.

"A rain will make no difference," replied Miss R.; "my little girls are always there, unless sick. Besides, I promised to explain to them to-morrow some allusion to ancient Eastern usages, which they did not understand, by reading some descriptions from the Bible Dictionary. I thank you; I should love to be with you, but I must go to-night."

The friends ceased to urge her; but while they admired her devotedness to the Sabbath-school, they could not forbear still asking, "Do you never allow yourself to be absent from home on the Sabbath?"

"Never, on ordinary occasions," she answered; "if a long journey, or anything (sickness excepted) demanded my absence, I endeavour to make arrangements previously, so that no interruption or disappointment need occur in my class. They are so punctual themselves, I certainly should be so too."

Happy little girls! to be blessed with the instructions of such a teacher; and happy teacher, too! who may place such confidence in the punctual attendance and unabated interest in her pupils.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.—Controversy, it must be admitted by those who are its most devoted champions, is not the atmosphere a Christian wishes continually to breathe. It seems to me, when we pass from the contentions of controversy to the exhibition of the glorious truths of the gospel, as if we had escaped from the storm and the windy tempest, and got into a sweet haven, in which we are peacefully and safely sheltered; for in all controversial discussion, however carefully conducted, there must be some harsh expressions that require to be explained, some sentences that need to be expunged, and some remarks that ought to be softened and qualified.—*Cumming*.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—It is three hundred years since Rome entered on the work of missions. Within this period she has made converts among

people speaking sixty or seventy different languages, but not a single instance is known of her having translated the Scriptures into the language of the people where she has her missions.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL GOING TO ENGLAND.—We learn that the Inspector General leaves Quebec to-morrow for England. His visit is understood to be connected with the proposed loan for the Triunk Railway. Mr. Hincks will, no doubt, use every means in his power to get the loan on such terms as will enable the government to extend the road to Montreal at least, out of the money guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Hincks will also we presume represent to the Imperial Government the necessity for an immediate fulfilment of their promise to carry through a Bill giving us authority to deal with the Clergy Reserves.—*North American*.

HYDROPHOBIA.—This fearful disease, says the *Hamilton Spectator*, is becoming alarmingly common in Canada. The severity of the winter, and consequently scarcity of accessible water, appears to have had an effect on the wild forest animals. Some time since, a farmer in Esquering, with his dog, succeeding in killing a silver gray fox. The dog was lacerated by the fox; and in a short time began to show signs of incipient madness. Two members of the family, one married and the other a single man unthinkingly began teasing or playing with the animal, and were both bitten by him. Still, not dreading any evil consequences, application for proper medical aid was neglected until, it is feared, too late. The most intense anxiety prevails in the neighbourhood as to the result. They are both young men of good constitutions, and well respected for their industrious habits, &c.; and it is ardently hoped that the awful calamity of death by hydrophobia may yet be averted. If ever there was a time requiring the intervention of the competent authorities for the chaining of dogs, it is the present. No one can tell how far the evil has already spread, and it would only be an act of simple justice to the community were our Municipal guardians to exercise the powers vested in them in this respect.

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Pastor of the Bond Street Baptist Church, Editor.

Printed by CARTER & THOMAS, Book and Job Printers, 45, Yonge Street, Toronto.