

they have no security that even the rite is properly performed!"

On the other hand the Puseyites are in high spirits, from the expectation that a case involving the question of Baptismal Regeneration now pending before the Court of Arches in London, will be decided in their favor. The English Churchman, referring to this case, says:

"It was expected that judgment would be given this week, in the Court of Arches in Mr. Gorman's case; but the term has ended without Sir Herbert Jenner Fust having done so. It cannot now, therefore, be given before next November. It is whispered, however, in the purlieus of Doctor's Commons, that Sir Herbert has made up his mind; and more important still, how he has made it up. How it can have oozed out, if it really has done so, it is impossible to say. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust is always most cautious in what he reveals to any one; but it is said, and said too, by learned doctors of his Court, that he is prepared to pronounce a judgment in favor of the Bishop of Exeter; that is, establishing the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, as plainly the teaching of the Church of England, and which all her ordained ministers are required to hold and maintain."

The Editor of the New York Churchman says, "This is almost too good to be true."

Destitute of the Bible.

From recent investigations, as appears by the American Bible Society's monthly report, there has been found a large portion in almost every State without the scriptures.

The county of Ulster, on the Hudson River, was recently explored, and in five thousand six hundred and ninety-six families, one thousand one hundred and four were destitute of the Bible; about one fifth.

In Maryland, in one election district explored, one fourth of the families were destitute.

In Potter county, Pennsylvania, one fourth of the families were destitute, though the county was supplied five years before.

In four counties of Virginia, more than one fourth were found destitute: in other counties even a greater portion.

In some portions of Western Virginia one half of the families visited were without a Bible.

In Kentucky, eight entire counties and a part of two more were examined, and more than one half of the whole number of families were destitute of the Bible.

In Ohio, ten counties were explored and one fifth of the families was without the whole Bible.

In Illinois, the agent visited twenty-six counties, and reports the families destitute of the whole Bible at one sixth.

In Missouri, the agent traversed the State with great fidelity, and writes: "In regard to the destitution of our State, I may say at least one third of the population over eighteen years of age, has not a copy of the Bible."

In Wisconsin, about one sixth of the families has been found without an entire Bible.

The agent of the South Carolina Bible Society says: "The destitution in South Carolina cannot be less than one family in every five."

MISSIONARY TOUR IN INDIA.—The Rev. Dr. Duff, one of the most distinguished ministers of the Free Church of Scotland, and for some time one of their missionaries in India, is now on a tour in that country; in the course of which he expects to visit the principal missionary stations of all the religious denominations. He has already been at Madras, and other places in Southern India, and he expected in the course of the present month, to be at Calcutta; whence he would proceed up the Ganges, and through the northern and north-western provinces, terminating his land travels at Bombay; from which port he hoped to sail for Britain early in the spring of 1850. Great benefit is expected in Scotland to accrue to the cause of missions in general from this undertaking; and especially it is hoped, that the missionary spirit in the Free Church will be roused by the statements and exhibitions which Dr. Duff will be able to make, after his return.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—We are happy to learn that the American and Foreign Christian Union—the new society into which the Foreign Evangelical Society, the American Protestant Society, and the Christian Alliance were merged at the late Anniversaries in New York—has commenced its work with spirit and much encouragement. The Executive Committee have appointed Rev. Drs. Higgins and Hagus, (the former of the Methodist church, the latter of the Baptist,) both of them popular ministers, and well known in these parts, as Financial Secretaries.

HUGUENOTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Presbyterian is urging the erection of a suitable house of worship for the French Protestant congregation there, in the belief that "hundreds would then flock to be taught the Gospel, through the plain but grave forms of Huguenot worship."

"It will cheer our friends to hear again of this interesting little nucleus of a French church in New Orleans. They meet now every Sabbath in the Senate Chamber of the old State House, on Canal street, and the average attendance varies from 49 to 70—all French or Swiss and French Creoles."

Three Things about Romanism.

Rev. R. S. Storer, Jr., in his speech at the late anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, said that "there are three things to be noticed in regard to Romanism. One is, that its theology is irreconcilably opposed to the nature and spirit of Christianity. Another thing is, that its principles and spirit, and ecclesiastical organization are against the spirit of the age and of the land. And the third thing is, the history of the Inquisition and of those arbitrary acts and binding policy which have so long held back the nations that were under its sway. And now, if we, with this ministry and this Bible, in this land of freedom, with these advantages, and working as we may and ought—if we cannot stay the progress of Romanism, let Romanism triumph. If it can live through all this, it will thereby prove that it has a right to live. But Romanism cannot live, if we do our duty. It was well said here yesterday, that nothing which is of God can be destroyed by that which is good."

MASSACHUSETTS DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.—The Massachusetts State Record and Year Book of General Information, published this year, gives the names of the churches and ministers of every denomination in each town. Casting up the list, we get the following summary of the principle denominations:—

Trinitarian Congregationalist churches.	465
Calvinistic Baptist	230
Methodist	207
Unitarian	167
Universalist	138
Episcopalian	57
Roman Catholic	27

SECESSION FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—There was a public secession from the German Roman Catholic Church on Sunday evening last, of between two and three hundred, and a new organization formed, denominated the Primitive Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Giustiani. The Ceremonies took place at the Pearl Street Church—late Dr. Lord's—and are represented by those present to have been highly interesting. Mr. Giustiani has been laboring here for some time past—calling his flock the "Free Catholic Church"—and has had much success in converting large numbers to his views. We are not advised of the points of difference, except that the new organization adopts the Bible as a book of general instruction among its people—in opposition to its exclusion by the old Church.—*Buffalo Adv.*

The Spirit of the Press.

Statistics of the Jews.

Opinions as to the number of Jews in the different parts of the globe are at great variance with one another; nor do the learned agree as to the number of Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans, and their proportion to each other, any better than they agree as to the population of the whole world. The following is the result of their researches on the subject:

- According to Malte-Brun there are in the world

230,000,000 Christians
5,000,000 Jews
110,000,000 Mahometans
310,000,000 Pagans

 Total, 645,000,000
- According to the Bible Society,

200,000,000 Christians
2,500,000 Jews
140,000,000 Mahometans
357,000,000 Pagans

 Total, 699,000,000
- According to the Catholic Magazine, xi. p. 543.

267,891,000 Christians
3,260,000 Jews
137,700,000 Mahometans
462,550,000 Pagans

 Total, 871,401,000
- According to Greburg,

239,100,000 Christians
5,000,000 Jews
120,000,000 Mahometans
325,000,000 Pagans

 Total, 686,000,000
- According to Pinkerton,

335,000,000 Christians
5,000,000 Jews
120,000,000 Mahometans
340,000,000 Pagans

 Total, 700,000,000
- According to Hassel,

250,000,000, Christians
3,930,000 Jews
120,105,000 Mahometans
561,820,000 Pagans

 Total, 965,855,000
- According to Hoeschelmann, (1833.)

267,890,000 Christians
6,598,000 Jews
137,700,000 Mahometans
463,150,000 Pagans

 Total, 875,338,000.

VIII. According to Rabbi, (1829.)

560,000,000 Christians
4,000,000 Jews
96,000,000 Mahometans
377,000,000 Pagans

Total, 737,000,000

If we take the average number of each creed, according to the aforesaid writers, we shall find—

243,007,625 Christians
4,411,000 Jews
122,988,125 Mahometans
437,065,000 Pagans

Total, 807,261,750

There, according to this calculation, in every 1,000 persons on the globe,

301 Christians
5 Jews
150 Mahometans
544 Pagans

Total, 1,000

The following are the proportions of the population of the Christian and Jewish creeds to the total population of the globe, according to each of the eight authorities:

Proportion of Christians to the total Population.

According to I. like 1 to 2-8649
II. " " 1 " 4-9975
III. " " 1 " 3-2528
IV. " " 1 " 2-9067
V. " " 1 " 2-9787
VI. " " 1 " 3-7434
VII. " " 1 " 3-2675
VIII. " " 1 " 2-8346

The average number of the eight opinions leaves the population of Christians to the rest of the world like 1 to 3-3566.

Proportion of Jews to the total Population.

According to I. like 1 to 130-6
II. " " 1 " 329-8
III. " " 1 " 260-3009
IV. " " 1 " 137-4
V. " " 1 " 140
VI. " " 1 " 267-3475
VII. " " 1 " 132-652
VIII. " " 1 " 184-25

Which leaves an average population of 1 to 203-6813.

The Proportionate number of Jews to Christians.

According to I. like 1 to 46-6
II. " " 1 " 80
III. " " 1 " 82-1751
IV. " " 1 " 47-2
V. " " 1 " 47
VI. " " 1 " 63-6132
VII. " " 1 " 40-6017
VIII. " " 1 " 65

Which leaves an average of 1 to 58-8987.—*Ar-*

Father Mathew.

The apostle is thus sketched by the Boston Chron-

icle:—"Father Mathew is approaching his fifty-ninth year, having been born in October, 1790, though his appearance does not indicate that he is more than fifty years old. His hair is coarse and dark colored, rather heavily sprinkled with grey, his countenance when in profile has nothing striking about it, and seen by a stranger he would be passed by as an ordinary man. His eye, which is the most expressive feature, is a large, blue and languid. When not engaged in conversation the eye wears a dull expression, the lids are compressed firmly together, and the whole eye bears the impress of great gravity. He seems neglected and lost to the circumstances surrounding him. But, when his attention is aroused, those large orbs are lighted up with a beautiful lustre, and he, indeed, as the windows of the soul. That countenance is relaxed from its firmness, and a winning smile plays around it, until the whole countenance is reformed, and we see the Father Mathew of the temperance reformation. In view of his immense success as a reformer, it is asked by thousands and tens of thousands wherein his great strength lies.—It is known that he is no great orator in his best estate he has never called to his aid the beauties and force of eloquent speaking; and now less than ever before because he is suffering under a stroke of paralysis, which for a time deprived him of the use of his tongue, and he only speaks now with great difficulty. But where is the secret of his strength? It is his simplicity, his humility, his unfeigned boasting of his firm conviction that his mission is from heaven, and that he has an all-supporting God for his sure defence. Thus prepared, he goes forth with singleness of purpose, and turning neither right or to the left, he urges the high claims of the great cause he has espoused with an earnestness that never fails to draw men unto him."

WATER AT THE PLOUGH! AN INSOLVENT WHISTLER AT THE PLOUGH! the author of the Autobiography of a Working-man, &c., &c., is present, and has for some time been a debtor in Lincoln Castle, at the suit of the printer of the National Wealth Tracts." In a letter to the editor of the *Manchester Examiner*, in reply to an attack published in a London paper, Mr. Somerville attributes the present position to losses sustained by the National Wealth Tracts, "Fair Tales," travel-

ing expenses, and other charges incidental to the investigation of the Chartist Land Scheme, &c. He adds that he had refused the pecuniary aid of friends to release him, hoping to earn sufficient by his literary efforts in Lancaster goal to pay his debts in full; but having, after five months of toil, found this impossible, he has petitioned for his release under the Insolvent Debtor's Act. But he says,—"I have faith in my future ability to pay all my debts in full."

A TEXT WITH A SERIOUS COMMENTARY.—A Liverpool paper says, that when Mr. Nicholson, who was Mr. Hudson's (the English defaulter), brother-in-law, went out and committed the melancholy act which terminated his life, he left on his desk a note containing the following passage, Jeremiah xvii. 11:—"As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."

St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.

Our enterprising and public spirited townsman, John Young, Esq., has set to work in good earnest to secure the commencement of this important work.—With this view a meeting was held at Troy on Saturday last, which was presided over by General Wool, and attended by a number of the most influential residents and men of business of that wealthy city. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Young, who was present, relative to the subject, and the best method of presenting it to the meeting. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Geo. Gould, L. G. Cannon, and Geo. M. Seldin; and after a short delay, Mr. Young, on the part of the Committee, proceeded to lay before the meeting full particulars connected with the survey of Caughnawaga route by Mr. Mills, the advantages to be expected from the Canal, with the prospect of a large return on its completion. When Mr. Young had concluded, Mr. Gould, from the Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the construction of a canal to connect the St. Lawrence river with Lake Champlain, whereby vessels drawing 9 feet water, and carrying 3000 barrels, could sail direct and without breaking bulk, from any of the interior Lake ports to any port on Lake Champlain, would be a work, the effect of which is not only calculated to advance the interests of all the Northern and Eastern States, but will also prove highly remunerative.

Resolved, That during the last session of the Parliament of Canada, a most liberal charter was granted for building this canal, and no time should be lost in taking such measures as will result in its completion.

Resolved, that this meeting, believing that the remarks of Mr. Young, on the advantages likely to result from the construction of this work, are in general correct, request that he will furnish a copy of the same with his comparisons of rates of freight on the St. Lawrence and Erie Canals, and such parts of the report of Mr. Mills, the Engineer, appointed by the Canadian Government to survey the line of canal, as he may deem useful.

Resolved, That Messrs. Timothy Follet, G. L. Schuyler, G. M. Davidson, L. G. Cannon, John L. Cooper, Henry H. Ross, John H. Boyd, David S. Kennedy, Charles H. Russel, Gen'l Wool, and James H. Titus, of New York; Nathan Rice, Benj. H. Read, and Jno. How, of Boston; John Young, Esq., Montreal; with power to invite, in their discretion, persons from other places to co-operate with them, (accompanied by one or more Engineers) be appointed a committee to visit the site of the proposed canal, and to obtain every possible information thereon; and that this meeting stand adjourned till Tuesday, the 21st day of August next, at the United States Hotel, at Saratoga, to receive the report of said committee.

General Wool said that he presumed there would be no objections urged against this project as conflicting with our State Works, and remarked if it should however be the case, the objection would probably be overcome by annexing Canada to the United States.

Judith Ellsworth, Esq., of Saratoga, made some remarks confirming the facilities for constructing the proposed work, giving the opinions of several gentlemen, who had examined the subject. He also explained some provisions in the Charter, showing that the Provincial Government was friendly to the enterprise.

Charles Adams, Esq., of Burlington, stated that the people of his section were strongly in favor of the work. He and the people of his section regarded this as one of the great works of the age, taking rank with the proposed Railroad to the Pacific. Mr. A. glanced at the probable increase of this country in population and territory. He believed that we were to expand on the North, the interests of Canada and the United States were identical. Canada was to increase, under whatever government. She would soon have ten millions of souls. We were making improvements for the future. Our children would need space and field for enterprise. Though some of them would go to California and the West they would soon come to understand that Upper Canada and Northern New York had mines, agricultural and mineral, equal to anything in California. These would invite enterprise and labor. Mr. A. also glanced at the growth of the West and its probable increase, in connection with the importance and practicability of the Champlain Canal.