

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN

outlines of some wood-cut mountain, or copper-plate madonna. Only as a dubious step in the right direction, can this be regarded as the less deplorable error of the ten.

Let no one infer that we mean to disparage the culture of taste, or to deny its power as an agency for the development of those finer and more exquisite qualities of mind which are so beautifully adapted to soften the outlines of stern attributes, and which, especially, exert as happy an influence upon the strong and the deep in woman's nature. We cheerfully concede to the study of the elegant arts, an influence upon female character which nothing else can exert—chastening, and, at the same time, stimulating her exuberant imagination, adding grace to her manner, elegance to her conversation, and sparkle to her wit; throwing a softening halo around the brightness of cultivated intellect; fitting her, in short, to be more than ever, the life of the social party, the attraction of the parlor, and the angel of the freize. But while we thus forestall the criticism of the fond father who prides himself on his daughter's "accomplishments," and yet more to be feared shafts of the far daughter herself, we venture to aver, in addition, that the true idea of accomplishment and refinement presupposes a basis laid in a broad and solid mental culture—that observation, experience, reason, and the Bible, all point to this as the inevitable antecedent, to take precedence of the other in every case, when only one can be afforded to supersede it.

We have referred at greater length than we intended, to what seems to us to be two errors and evils of no small magnitude. We have no space to support our opinions by argument—What we wish to ask is—Is there not some one or your able correspondents who may think it worth while to take up this subject; to point out to the first named class, the narrow and the wrong premises on which their opinions rest, to show to the second the folly of trying to polish the untrained mind, and to stimulate all concerned to the adoption of measures by which their daughters and their sisters may become better fitted to discharge the pressing duties, and to bear the solemn responsibilities of those to whom is committed the moulding of coming generations?

Will not "Pala" undertake this subject himself?—EDITOR

For the Christian Watchman.

St. MARTIN, March 21, 1861.

Ma. FRODO:

The favourable reception of our former articles, encourages us to resume the labours of the pen in giving to your readers the benefits of our observations and reflections for the last few weeks, during our journeying through the country. We first called upon Bro. McDonald, of Norton, after leaving St. John, and here we met with a most kind reception from him and his estimable lady, as well as from many other excellent members of his parish. Bro. McD. is a very solemn and impressive preacher, calculated to drive truth home to the heart and conscience of the impenitent, and is at this time receiving some tokens of good in certain parts of his field of labour. We next passed over to the Three Settlements, where we met many excellent brethren assembled to welcome Bro. Todd, the indefatigable and very successful agent of the Missionary Union of this Province. Thence we moved on to the pleasant village of Quaco, in the parish of St. Martin's. Here we have already tarried several days to assist Bro. Rowe, the able and well-trained pastor of this church, in a series of religious meetings, held for the awakening and spiritual benefit of the people of his charge. The natural elements were exceedingly unfavourable, visiting us with storms of unusual severity almost every day. Still we trust that good was done in the name of Jesus. Several expressed deep desire for salvation before we left, and one young lady of one of the first families in the place came forward for membership, and was baptized by the pastor on last Sabbath. Bro. Trimble and Smith of Springfield, assisted in the meetings, labouring with much urgency, faithfulness, and power, the whole result of which will not be fully known until revealed in the glorious light of eternity. Intelligence like the above must be cheering to your readers, especially at this time, when the paper which claims to be the organ of the Baptist denomination, is being filled to overflowing with sectarian matter, political squabbling, land jobbing, and the like.

Now, the mixing up in the same paper of religious intelligence with light novel reading, and the excitable topics of partisan politics, seems like trying to bring Christ and Hell into concert—the untying the inhabitants of hell and heaven together, in hope of producing and perpetuating their union and harmony.

Office seekers, and even editors of political journals, are often but the very mask of hypocrisy, who contaminate the public mind by offering only mockery to virtue and religion. They cry out loudly against the sin of them, while at the same time, they are preparing themselves and selling their sleeves to the elbow for a spring into the treasury of the government. The editor of a religious paper should be a man of ardent piety, unflinching truthfulness, and sterling integrity; should feel deeply his obligations to God and his country, and should be able, by profound study and careful attention to his business, to produce a work of which his intelligent readers would not be ashamed.

The "Christian Watchman" is highly appreciated wherever it is read, is freely acknowledged to be the best conducted paper ever printed in the province by the Baptists, and is making its mark deeply and rapidly upon the intelligent and reflective portion of the community. We now and then hear a word dropped, as we are passing along over the country, which indicates unmistakably which way the wind blows.

SOME.

For the Christian Watchman

RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON DIST.—Two cups sugar, one cup milk, half cup butter, three cups flour, three eggs, teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, flavor with lemon or vanilla. Bake in two very thin cakes, then spread jelly or small pieces between them, and cut in wedged shaped pieces.

CONSUMERS CAKE.—One pound flour, one pound white sugar, half pound butter, five eggs, flavor with lemon, one half pound currants washed and dried, add a small quantity of soda and cream tartar, bake in a round loaf.

DOUGHNUTS.—Two cups sugar, three eggs, one cup of sweet cream, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda, a little salt and nutmeg, roll out hard and fry.

TERMS.
One copy, one year, \$1.50 in advance.
12 copies, to one address, 15.00
25 copies, " " 25.00

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We will send a copy of the Watchman free for one year, to every minister who sends us two subscribers and three dollars in advance.

Notices relating to services, &c., of our Christian Denominations, will be inserted in the columns of the Watchman, free of charge.

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. MARCH 27, 1861.

NOTICE.
ALL WHO SEND TO THIS OFFICE
ONE DOLLAR
WILL RECEIVE THE
CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN
UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

The duties of a Denominational Organ, are not confined to the printing of Minutes, or the publication of religious anecdotes. Representing a religious body, it is solemnly bound to guard the rights and defend the interests of its supporters.—When danger threatens them, it must rise with the occasion, and stand on the defence. To shrink from its obligations is cowardice, to ignore them is sin. At all hazards, its principles must be defended, and if the blow must be struck, let the sword strike home.

Warfare for the truth is consistent with the highest Christian life; and we revere Martin Luther none the less for his incessant battles with Error. As a Denomination, we have had to struggle, and our dearest privileges have been wrung by force from the grasp of Tyranny. When a great crisis arises, upon what shall we rely? Is it rights at such a time, that our organ, and mouth-piece, should content itself with still going out to us its weekly supply of news, or religious information? Where shall we look for support, if not here?—Would it not be sad, if, at the present time, the "Watchman" should be silent, and the great Baptist Denomination find the only utterance of its feelings in friendly secular papers like the "Globe"?

With these views, the "Watchman" will be prepared at all times to stand between its supporters and any threatening danger. Those who rail at its present course, also, distinctly announced in its prospectus, and in the letter of its publisher.—We interposed from the very first to enter actively into the field; we knew the deep plot that had been laid to betray the Baptists, than which none more treacherous, and at the same time more insulting, has ever been heard of; for this we were originated; and against this we will struggle, till the whole band of conspirators is scattered to the winds.

There is an instinct of liberty among Baptists, which enables them to grasp the true side of every political question, and always preserve them from party spirit. Reflecting upon the fact that their enemies have recklessly impugned with their hands they have treated them as ignorant men, whose weak minds could be changed by every printed statement or assertion. But the Baptists have been true to their instinct; and no sooner was this trifled with, than the indignant spirit of an outraged people, started up in stern opposition. In this unmovable loyalty to principle, their enemies beheld the downfall of their hopes; and their failure had actually begun, even while the "Watchman" was uttering its latest warning.

It is painful to see the frailty of the good and wise; it is bitter to see the defection of his council men, to see reputations withering, and the arms of the Denomination handed over to the enemy. But not for this shall we lose heart, or sink down in submission. These men are accustomed to do the thinking for their followers; but they will find to their sorrow, that Baptists think for themselves; they regard this plot as the deepest insult to their intelligence; and look with abhorrence upon the man who would take them all like a lot of Southern slaves, and sell them off to the highest bidder.

For the stand which the "Watchman" has taken, it has drawn down a whirlwind of wrath from the enemies of our cause; but it receives the warm approbation of all true-hearted Baptists.—Strong alike in our own resources, and in the support of our friends, we are prepared to fulfil our duty in the present arduous crisis; to watch; to warn; and to strive. Our interests are inseparably identified with the Baptist cause; their defection would be our greatest loss; their applause our highest gain. Within the past week, misrepresentation, ridicule, sneers, rage, and even personal abuse, have been freely lavished upon us, but the utmost anger of our enemies cannot shake the resolution of those who are devoted to the interests of their friends.

In conclusion, we would lift up our voice to the whole Denomination. Brethren in the Faith—We are fighting in your cause. The principles for which our fathers fought, and suffered, and prayed, are now the object of combined attack from our enemies. By the memory of those good and true-hearted men, who gained for us our present privileges, we call upon you to come up to our help, and give us your universal support and sympathy. Let us show to the world, once for all, that neither secret plots, nor open enmity, nor all that cunning can devise, or wealth accomplish, can ever prevail to draw us from the path which we have chosen.

The "Colonial Empire" is authorized to state, that some hundreds of copies of the last number of the Christian Watchman, for free distribution were ordered by the Honorable W. H. Stevens—Empire.

The above is quite untrue.

Many thanks to W. F. P. Halifax. Your directions will be attended to. We apologize to some of our contributors for the omission of their articles last week. In the hurry of getting out our edition in time for the evening mails many typographical errors were committed. One important mistake in the third page was not perceived till some numbers of the paper were printed. Accidents will occur in the best regulated printing offices.

Land Jobbing and its True Issues.

Don't you think it possible, that she has been in collusion with the man; I think she must be in some way guilty or she would not be so furious"—[Lancet Hour for 1860, Page 63.]

Who in our last weekly, we have the history and pointed out the true issues of the Land Jobbing, we hardly thought it would have ceased the excitement, which it undoubtedly has aroused, and that from all quarters, the demand for the paper should have been so enormous, and that the necessity for, and truthfulness of that exposure should have been so freely acknowledged by men of all parties. Like children playing in a boat at the sea side, which one of them on the shore had in ignorance of the result understood, and with the receding tide they were being carried out to sea; so the Liberal party trusting in the leadership of men, who had called themselves by this name, but who leaving out the cords which bound them, they were being carried away on the treacherous tide, and had not the strong arms of tried old friends of the cause, been put forth for their rescue, we fear that the consequences these might have been fatal. But our friends have been aroused to a sense of their danger, they now see where the tide sets in, and they make for the land from which they had been thus artfully and dishonestly cast off.

There were eyes strained, and lips were running high, for they thought, the last of their connection with well tried land-marks was over, and that their end had come, and the deceivers clapped their hands in high glee, and their shouts of triumph were loud and long drawn out; but lo! when they became of their supposed victims it turned, and the way of safety clearly pointed out, the whole company saw a concert—vile statements—malicious insinuations, &c. &c. are the terms by which they greet our warnings, but no proof is given, and no attempt made to show in what this consist.

We repeat then, that every statement in our last paper on the Land Jobbing, and every charge there made, are fully borne out by the evidence, and by facts which have come to the writer's knowledge; and we care not what the report of the Committee may be; knowing as we do, the vindictiveness of some of its members; the gross conduct of its chairman, and the partisan course of Mr. R. D. Wilmot; we feel that we are as competent to form an opinion upon the merits of the question, and viewing it as we do in an impartial spirit, much more so than the gentleman who form the majority of this modern Star Chamber Judiciary, with its noisy chief, Jeffreys, to bully and insult those who came into his presence, but who were independent of his threats. We wrote that article, because we felt that a great crime had been attempted against one of our best and ablest public men, and we had seen a person in our midst, who had formerly stood by him, and because he could not "feather his nest" at the public expense had forsaken him and fled, vowing revenge against Mr. Tilley—who had seen the person united to a club, who had vowed his political overthrow in the Land Plot, we had full proof of this design, by the way in which it was sought to implicate Mr. Tilley; in the distortion of evidence—the colouring of transactions, and the attempts to mix up his name with another, who was known to be one of Mr. Inches friends in these transactions of his. This, with much more, aroused our indignation, and like him, whose soul was stirred within him, when he saw the vile characters who had brought their wares and their tricks into the Temple, we felt that we could not stand aloof, and silently permit the acts of these base money changers to go unchecked, especially when we knew that in their dark deeds, they were endeavouring to lead others unwittingly to participate.

Upon the floor of the Assembly, Mr. R. D. Wilmot has thought meet to arraign an honest public journalist who exposed the plot. We would have liked for that occasion, and only the one, to have been a member of that House, for we think we would have made that House, who appears so brazen, that like the ancient Carthians, he is "fast feeling" to the blush at the effrontery of his attempt, in such a charge as he trumped up, to arraign us before the country in that Assembly. One point is clear, his denunciation of our article, at once, is evident testimony of its truth and necessity, and stamps its character in communities where we are personally unknown. Mr. Wilmot's denunciation of the "Watchman" at once defines our position, and places us in the confidence of the good and true throughout our province.

When Mr. Wilmot's schemes are exposed, and he is caught in his own net, his common custom is to denounce in very strong terms, the press, and to call it bought up, &c. &c. This course is so common with him, that it makes an impression on those who know him, but when he is on the floor of the House, denounces us, we would like him to show in what particular we have made one mis-statement; and we will discuss the matter, and if proven, we shall at once acknowledge it; but we defy him to put his finger on one weak point in our whole article, and we assure him that his rapid threats shall not put us aside from doing our duty, and from pointing out in earnest unmistakable language, the pitfalls into which our enemies would hope to lead us. In writing on "Land Jobbing and its Issues," we carefully collected the evidence, and gathered the historical incidents from the best official sources, and we compared the Reports circulated through the "Empire" and its associates the "Telegraph" and "Baptist" with those of the "Morning News," "Globe," "New Brunswick," "Colonial Presbyterian," and even the "Freeman," and we find that the latter, while all agreeing in the main with each other, differed materially with the former, and we know on direct authority, that the reporters in Fredericton, all say, these Reports in the "Empire" and its associate papers, of the Land proceedings are biased, partial, and in many cases totally incorrect, and there is hardly a day passing in which there are not remarks on its course, by other newspapers, and denials of the accuracy of its reports by other reporters, and also by Mr. Tilley, which even Wilmot had to acknowledge, and lately attempted to explain, then deputy Whitehead &c. &c. Again in Dr. Hea's case they pompously declared in the evidence of the prosecution, but the evidence of Dr. Hea in defence is passed

over, until they were forced to publish by the "Morning News," threatening to do it, if they did not; but even then, while they published Dr. Hea's cross-examination they did not that of the boys, which placed their testimony in a very different light. But we cannot follow the tortuous one sided course of the people; it is not an improving exercise, and nothing but a stern determination to defend the truth, would have led us to notice this matter at all. To a mind which delights in truth and purity, and whose studies belong to that department of life which seeks to regulate human conduct, and assimilate it to that of Heaven—the coming makeshifts, and lying hypocrites of every department, especially that of the press, are painful and humiliating, and if we have written on this matter with a barbed pen, and with evident feeling, it is because that we have unfeignedly every form, because it is untruth, as well as for its consequence.

Since writing our first article, Mr. Alex. Shives, has returned to St. John, and we understand that he was for hours, bulled, and badgered by Mr. Tibbitts in the most shameful manner, and that this gentleman even went so far as to accuse part of his evidence to be mis-reported.—Against this gross wrong—Mr. Shives protested in strong terms; but Tibbitts was determined to carry his point, when Mr. Shives threatened to appear at the Bar of the House, and state the facts of the case. He then appealed to Mr. Kerr, who at once said that Mr. Shives, had not said what Tibbitts had reported. And this is the Chairman, of the Committee, from whom some people expect an impartial report.

A few years ago, some gentlemen of this city applied for one hundred acres of land each, under the Labor Act. Among them was the Editor of the Watchman and some of his relatives. They thought that by sending hired men to settle, and clear these lands, and make roads through them, that the Government requirements would be satisfied. Under this impression they set in their applications.

Mr. Tilley however informed them that the lands must be settled by themselves and no proxy.

Upon which they saw that the conditions were impossible, and the whole plan fell through.

Thus the whole affair consisted of a request under erroneous impressions, followed by a positive refusal.

In the recent investigation this matter was brought up. Mr. Tilley was put through a severe examination. His statements coincided precisely with the above, and the whole affair spoke loudly for the impartiality and integrity of the Government. Yet so penetrated were the Committee with the idea that something must have been gained by these applicants, that they continued their questions with insulting pertinacity, and again and again sought in every possible manner to wring from Mr. Tilley some trace of jobbery or favoritism.

The result has been long before our readers. Mr. Tilley stood above suspicion, and they only found that an application made through ignorance, had been very properly rejected.

The affair would not be worth alluding to, were it not for recent misrepresentations.

We call attention to the advertisement of a meeting of Governors etc. of Acadia College. We beg to apologize for not inserting it last week, but it came in a letter to our senior Editor who was out of town. It will not be necessary for us to recommend the claims of the College, for the Watchman has signalled itself ever since its appearance, by its devotion to the interests of "Acadia."

We have also received a circular to the shareholders etc.—We hope that those to whom this notice is addressed will make every possible effort to attend. We trust that this meeting may result in stronger efforts for the support of our beloved College. Its claims are far beyond the expression of language. Souls converted; an able ministry; an elevated press; wide spread intelligence among our Body—all these we owe to this Institution, and upon this also rests our chief hope for the future.

We have received the first number of the "Britannia" a new paper started in New York for the advocacy of British and Colonial interests. It is to be simply a news paper, not intending to fill its columns with bold tales or advertisements, and it is to be a cheap paper. We wish it every success. Its proprietors are Messrs. Bellingham, Cooley, and McCardell, 201 William St. Mr. Bellingham formerly conducted the "Leader" in this city.

MUSICAL.—We learn that the St. John Musical Association, intend favoring our citizens in a month with a concert of gems from secular compositions, such as "Sky Lark's Song," "First Day of Spring," "Vale of Rest," all from Mendelssohn; "R. turn of Spring," from Kallivoda; "Night Song," Knivitt; "Faith of Spring," Kreutzer; "Ye Shepherds tell me," Mazzinghi; and other similar selections. The proceeds of this, as well as their late concert, will be devoted toward expenses incurred in fitting up a place of worship. The public will doubtless show their appreciation so high an order of Music.

Y. B. C. B., Sheffield received. Thanks for your good wishes. Directions attended to.

The first letters of our Edinburgh Correspondent has been received but too late for this week's insertion.

SNOW STORM.—On Friday one of the severest snow storms ever known in this Province, took place, covering our already well filled streets to the depth of two or three feet. In many places the drifts reached twelve or fifteen feet, totally obscuring the lower windows of the houses. Business was almost entirely suspended during the day. In the country, travel was impossible. No mails reached town. The train from Moncton drawn by three locomotives did not arrive till twenty seven hours after leaving. The "old-toll inhabitants" has not seen a winter so cold, so stormy, and so changeable as this has been. We shall perhaps have dangerous freshets when the river breaks up.

For the Christian Watchman.

Believing that men of every occupation and position are sometimes desirous of knowing in what light their actions are viewed by many with whom they have to do, I thought it might not be amiss, if I gave you the opinions of some of the Baptists in this locality with respect to the "Christian Watchman" and the "N. B. Baptist." When the prospectus of the "Watchman" first appeared in the columns of the old "Visitor" many such Baptists here seemed almost horror-stricken at the presumption of those connected with the new paper, and immediately ranged themselves in opposition. They felt that there could not possibly be any wrong on the side of the "Baptist and Visitor." At its head stood Rev. I. E. Bill, from whose pen came forth appeal after appeal in pathetic strains, calling our sympathies in his behalf, and advocating the interests of his paper so warmly, that many thought that truth, righteousness, and justice were all on his side. But as the bright rays of the morning sun dispel the gloom of night; so will the light of Truth ever drive forth Error from men's minds. We now think we can say Truth has prevailed. As a result the "Watchman" is in place and will ultimately succeed to all its circulation. Here is proof of this statement. Men of standing in the Church and community who were warm friends of the "Baptist" at the beginning of the year, have now become strongly in favor of the "Watchman." Some have offered to give the remainder of their year's subscription to the N. B. and C. V. (including extra numbers of the Col. Empire) any one for three shillings, giving as a reason that the Editor and proprietor had betrayed the confidence reposed in them, by their unwholesome connection with the "Col. Empire" and the Tory Club, thus making the N. B. and C. V. the envelope to secure a safe carriage and speedy delivery of Tory misrepresentation and Tory hatred among its unsuspecting subscribers. And this is done while its reverend Editor endeavours to keep up an appearance of neutrality and independence! Such conduct, as it is already beginning to produce its proper fruits in a loss of circulation and influence, and such fruit must continue to be the result of such labors till the N. B. and C. V. is buried in the jaws of oblivion.

JOSEPH.
Salisbury N. B. March 20th, 1861.

Religious Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

NEW MEETING HOUSE AT CARLETON.—The Baptists of Carleton are engaged in the erection of a new Chapel, near Queen's Square, Guy's Ward. There will soon be an abundance of places for worship on the other side of the harbour. This will be the ninth in Carleton, we believe, and the eighth owned by our denomination in this city and suburbs.

FREE BAPTIST CHAPEL AT FREDERICTON.—We learn from the "Religious Intelligence" that the Free Baptist Church of Fredericton are about erecting a new Chapel. A lot has been purchased on the corner of York and Brunswick Streets, nearly opposite the Baptist Seminary; the cost of which was \$800. The new building will cost upwards of \$4,400, without the introduction of gas. This denomination is being aroused to the importance of providing suitable places for the worship of God. Their elegant new building in Carleton is an example of what they can do.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN FREDERICTON.—A correspondent to the "Intelligencer" says:—We would humbly and gratefully acknowledge the good hand of God in an increasing religious interest which has been gradually manifesting itself in the church and congregation in Fredericton for the last two months. Special services have been held, and a number have found the pearl of great price. Last Sabbath we baptized four persons; and the interest seems to be increasing.

NOVA SCOTIA.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Dr. Tupper writes to the "Messenger":—At the last meeting of Convention it was resolved, that the Secretary be requested to correspond with such young men in the Province as would be likely to devote themselves to the work of Foreign Missions, with a view to the establishing of an independent Mission.

In pursuance of this Resolution correspondence has been held with two young brethren, and it is still open.

I think it can scarcely be said with propriety, that we are "without a Foreign Mission," while we have five or six faithful and zealous native preachers in Bermuda, supported by us and labouring in our service. It will, however, be highly pleasing to me to have what may be called an "Independent Mission," with such preachers under the supervision of a Missionary sent and sustained by us. Rev. Dr. Warren, Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, in his recent correspondence with me, expresses likewise an ardent desire, on behalf of the Executive Committee, that this may be speedily effected.

LONG ISLAND.—Rev. H. Achilles reports to the "Christian Messenger" that the new Meeting House on Long Island has been opened. It has been built independent of help from abroad at a cost of about \$4,800, and will seat from 400 to 500 persons. Since the opening interesting meetings have been held, and some backsliders have returned to the bosom of the church.

DORATION VISITS.—One has been made, to the Rev. R. S. Morton, at Berwick, to the amount of £31 2s 6d. more than half in cash. Another at Port Williams, to Rev. F. P. Murray. Another to Rev. A. Cogswell at Clements. The presents were \$208 in cash, besides valuable articles.

REVIVAL.—Meetings have been held at Ragged Island, attended with good results. Rev. A. W. Bars writes "There are now at least thirty persons who have professed to have received a special blessing in these meetings. Five have been baptized and two restored who had been away from the church for years." Another glorious revival has occurred among the people on Tanook Island. Rev. Mr. Foster writes to the "Messenger":—

The revival commenced among the old, and continued until all acknowledged it to be the work of God. About seventy professed to have found Christ, the greater part of whom I expect will join the Baptist Church, but some doubt will unite with the Wesleyan Methodists.

UNITED STATES.

The political troubles in the United States have been productive of much evil to the cause of God. The receipts of the Religious Societies have fallen off many thousands of dollars, and fears are entertained that some of the foreign missionary organizations will have to be suspended.—The "Bible Revision Association," the eastern branch of the Bible Union, has appointed its next meeting to be held at Louisville, Ky. but the Baptists in the extreme south are much displeased with such an arrangement. Should they not be able to have the meeting held in some more southern city the probability is that they will form a new organization for themselves.

Many religious newspapers have stopped an account of the extreme scarcity of money. Accounts reach us of numerous revivals. Sixty eight have been added to the Presbyterian church at Hackettstown, N. Y. Forty five to a converted at Shepardsville, Va., most of whom will unite with the Lutheran church. The Baptists here have been sharing in the glorious harvest of souls. At Red Bank, N. J. thirty have been baptized. At Reading Pa., the Rev. Mr. Fear has already baptized 28 hopeful converts. At Meadville, Pa., a revival of unusual power has been granted unto the church in which 13 converts were added to the church, and others are candidates for baptism. All the churches in the region round about Meadville have shared in the gracious visitation. At Cohasset, N. J., a good religious interest has been manifested for several weeks past. The pastor, Rev. T. G. Wright, has baptized 17 within the last few weeks. The "Christian Times" has a cheering record of revivals in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. Protracted meetings are common, and seem blessed with the presence of the Holy Spirit. Churches are receiving accessions to their membership. Pequot Baptist Church, Pa., is in the midst of a glorious revival. Twenty-six persons have already been converted, and there are perhaps one hundred anxious and inquiring souls.

ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY.—The Baptists in Kansas have undertaken the establishment of a University under the above title. Of the particulars we are not informed. The Rev. I. S. KALLOCK, late of the Tremont Temple Church, Boston, has accepted the unanimous call of the South street Baptist church of New York city, and enters upon his pastoral duties the fourth Sunday in March.

The last Thursday in February was observed in Providence, R. I. by many of the Baptist churches. Meetings for prayer were held at several places in the morning, and in the evening a union meeting of unusual interest was held in the lecture room of the First Baptist church. The day was also observed as usual at Brown University. In the afternoon public exercises were held in the chapel, where a very appropriate and interesting sermon was preached by Rev. Professor Dunn, on "The Ideal of a Christian Young Man."

The Baptists reported at the Pastor's Conference of New York and Brooklyn, on Monday were—Strong Place, 14; Mariners' 10; Astor 5; Sixteenth street, 4; Goshensham, Taberna 1; and Cannon street, 2 each; First Brooklyn, 3; Bloomingdale, Christ, Hanson Place, Brooklyn, and Second Williamsburgh, 1 each.

The "North Carolina Advocate," gives an interesting article on colored church members in the South. It presents the following table:—

Connected with M. B. Church South	200,000
Methodist North in Va. and Maryland	15,000
Missionary and Hard Shell Baptist	127,000
Old School Presbyterians	12,000
New School Presbyterians, supposed	6,000
Cumberland Presbyterians	20,000
Primitive Episcopalians	7,000
Campbellites or Christian Churches	10,000
All other sects combined	20,000
Total membership South	465,000

ACCESIONS.—The revival column of the (Methodist) Chicago Advocate, February 20th, shows six hundred recent accessions to the Pittsburgh Advocate, same date, one thousand and twenty; the Central, three hundred and twenty.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—Though we have again occasion to refer to the falling off in the receipts of the religious societies, there are, on the other hand, not wanting instances of generous beneficence for religious purposes. The Presbyterian Church, in particular, has been the recipient of several liberal donations.

JAMAICA.

We have already called attention to the great revival now going forward on this Island. Late letters speak of it as progressing with increased power. The "physical manifestations" are extraordinary, but the power of the Holy Spirit is manifest to all. We quote from the correspondence of different Baptist papers:—

Intemperance, licentiousness, and the wild and wanton dance and processions, which had formerly characterized the people, are now abandoned. The rumshops are closing for want of customers. One minister married 41 couples in two months, who had previously been living together without marriage. During the same period he had baptized 149, who gave good evidence of conversion, and there were nearly 500 converts. The whole colored population of Savannah-Marcus to be deeply impressed.

A Baptist minister writes to the London Freeman:—

"God hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. One brother has 300, and another 700 inquirers; and another, who a few weeks ago had only five or six, has 120. Churches everywhere continue to be crowded with hearers to the glad tidings of salvation. Church officers and church members have left the past of the awakening, and have been aroused to a measure of activity and devotedness such as has not been witnessed for many years."

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The "Oxford Essays" continue to excite the alarm of a large portion of the Church of England. Rev. W. E. Freeman, of Clarendon, received a reply to an address which he and others presented to the Abp. of Canterbury, condemning the Essays in strong language. An extraordinary fact in connection with this reply, is that in addition to the signature of the Abp. it contains the names of all the bishops on the Episcopal Bench. The danger threatening the Church of England must be considered very great.

A list of the various religious societies of Great Britain has just been published, from which it appears their annual receipts amount to £1,205,738 4s. and their annual disbursements to £1,155,396. This is a large sum to be raised through voluntary contributions to the cause of religion. It is upwards of six and a quarter millions of dollars, but it is remembered, Mr. Spurgeon's new Tabernacle, situated little