For the Christian Watchman Ezekiel 36 : 25-Then will I sprinkle clean water

upon you. Isaiah 52: 15.—So shall he sprinkle many nations. In the passage from Ezekiel, the prophe delivers a message from Jehovah to the people of Israel. From the seventeenth verse to the close of the chapter, is contained a promise from God' to them, that when led into captivity among the heathen, he, to glorify himself, will restore them, sprinkle clean water upon them, change their n to be holy, and grant to disposition, cause the

them a great degree of prosperity and happiness In the passage from Isniah, God directs atten tion to the Messiah, then he continues, as, many were astonished because of his mournful aspect so, shall he sprinkle many nations. Notice in consequence of his sufferings, and also as a reward for them, he shall sprinkle, not merel the Israelitish people, but many nations.

It has been thought by many that these pas sages refer to a literal application of water. W not say that any scholars hold this opinion vet it is one that is very prevalent.

This idea destroys the beauty of these pass ages. Ezekiel surely does not refer to a mere application of water in connection with a resto ration and a change of heart, life, and condition Isaiah surely means something more than tha Christ will sprinkle many nations with water, in consequence of the suffering which he endured

This idea would have been altogether unintel. ligible to the minds of those to whom thes predictions were addressed. They would attach no more importance to a promise that they were to be sprinkled with water, than we would now were such a promise given to us. In all the ceremonial purifications there were no sprinklings with water; oil, blood, the water of purification were sprinkled; when pure water was applied i was by washing or bathing. It is also somewhat remarkable that the words yarak in Ez-kiel, and yazzeh in Isaiah, never are used in connection with pure water. The former word is used in twenty-nine instances. In these it refers twenty-two times to blood; in the remaining instances, with the exception of the text, to ashes, hair, coals, dust, fragments of images. The word employed by Isaiah, is used twentyfour times : of these, in fourteen cases it refers to sprinklings with blood, four times with the water of purification, three times with oil, once od and water, once with oil and water. and finally to the case under consideration The term clean water, does not mean pure water, but water which had the power to cleanse from ceremonial pollution, that is, water of purification, water of separation.
"This water had mingled with it the ashes of

the red heifer." See Numbers 19.

The prediction in Ezekiel would then express the idea, that God would restore the people from captivity, sprinkle upon them the water of puricleanse them from their guilt, and grant to them a new heart, a holy life, and great nappiness. In the passage in Isaiah the element sprinkled is either blood (the blood of sprinkling hich speaketh better things than that of Abel) or the clean water, i. e. water in which was mingled the ushes of the red heifer, and prepared cording to the directions given in the nineteenth chapter of Numbers.

The idea attached by the Israelites to the prediction of Isaiah, would be that the Messiah in consequence of his sufferings would nations from their guilt and impurity.

X. Y. Z. consequence of his sufferings would relieve many

For the Christian Watchman.
A MODEL BAPTIST.

MR. EDITOR :-While your correspondent was passing along the noble valley of the St. John (which by the way he regards as one of the best agricultural regions he has ever beheld), he had asion to visit several lamities in the rural districts of that part of your Province He met here, as he has every where on his journey, with a hearty welcome, his friends feeling that his visit at this time was especially opportune owing to the temporary illness of their minister, who would be unable to preach on the following Sab-Pressed by the urgency of the occasion, and also by our own inclination and willingness to bear what testimony we could for the Master, we spoke to the people, on the Lord's day, upon the ability of Christ to do "exceedingly abu antly above all that we could ask or think," of His great love as evinced authe grave of Lazarus and of David's noble resolution as expressed in the aviii Psalm-"1 will love Thee, O Lord, my strength." The people in this place, with whom it was our pleasure to form an acquaintance, we diamonds of the first water," warm, generous, kind, given to hospitality, and, some f them at least, abundant in acts of Christian

As one or two instances of this last-name virtue came under our observation-cases so far shove the ordinary standard usually attained by the members of our churches in the work of Christian benevolence, we have thought fit to furnish a brief statement of the labours and that others may be incited "to go and do like

Deacon S. of this place has built chiefly, if feet, we regret that another style of writing had not entirely, from his own resources, a very con-venient house of worship which he intends to or understand such powerful language unless it onvey, at the earliest opportunity, to the use of be addressed to them from the pulpit. the Baptist Church for ever. One of his daugh- jority of the readers of that article will doubtles the Baptist United for ever. One of his daught libers, a noble scion from a noble stock, has also suppose that the writer sineaded to convey the erected recently, at her own expense, a neat and comfortable parsonage, which, together with forty acres of valuable land, she intends appropriately which he intended to place in a plausible light; ting to the use of the minister, without rent that he intended to disturb the harmony of the during her lifetime, and at her decease be left denomination; that he had been guilty of an act by will for that use in perpetuity. Now when which Brother Bill himself would see is considered that all this expenditure has been mit, and, finally, that the remembrance of his out by from her own earnings, amid seasons of nuch bodily suffering, it will be easier to appre-spirit world from his death chamber." ciate the labors and sacrifices which impelled assure our readers that Bro. Bill never intended

ted her life to collect the subscriptions for the support of preaching in this place—a work, though not so expensive as the others, equally duct, are a warrant that he could not have meant

difficulty with his delinquent subscribers. Quite the Visitor at a cheaper rate. a large portion of the stipulated living of God's then the life of trade. For our gwn part, the re

smallest amount upon which he can live among them comfortably. What then must be the result when from one eighth to one quarter of this "The conduct of Bro. E. B. D. has grieved me them comfortably. sum can never be collected ! His wardrobe be- Why, my brother, before taking such a tremer horse consumes hay and oats which have to be the city ministerial Conference? You have in-

ever left that place unpaid. Her minister ex- the course you have pursued." pressed to us the hope that this "sister of chashe was so useful, so indefatigable a member. And beholding so many results of her generous nature, our own heart responded Amen.

One of the first American statesmen said once-Three things spoke to him hopefully for the perfind them at work in our midst may we not believe in the growth and continuance of our peo ple in the ways of religion and virtue.

· Christian Watchman. SAINT JOHN, N. B. JAN. 2, 1861.

TERMS.

12 copies, to one address, 15.00 ". 25 copies, " 25.00 ". 25.00 "

It is not necessary that we should enter very particularly into the reasons which have prompted as to embark in this new enterprize. The Christian Visitor had become private property, was transferred from Editor to Editor, without refer ence to the wishes of the denomination : in the opinion of many, supplied the wants and repreted the feelings of those of the Baptists of New Brunswick, and bade fair in the future to pursue this course to a still greater extent. When these alleged evils exist, under such circumstances, in a denomination like ours, the remedy is obvious. Were the Christian Visitor the property of the body, or directly under its control, our course would have been unjustifiable : but under present cir cumstances the only check on mismanagement exists in the consciences of the Editors, or in their fears of a competitor Whather we have erred in judgment or not, we shall soon learn; not from Associations or Conventions, but from the members of Baptist churches scattered ughout the Province of New Brunswick .-Our Prospectus was issued about a fortnight since, and hitherto the intelligence which has come to us from every quarter has been most cheering. So far as we can judge the CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is wanted. Our efforts to obtain contributors and correspondents have been very successful, so that we will be able to fill on pages to a large extent, with original matter.

We intend to conduct a Baptist newspaper Of course we shall advocate in every suitable way our distinctive principles, and seek to advance those denominational enterprizes in which we are engaged. The College, the Home Mission, the Sunday School, shall all receive our most hearty support. The condition of our churches in America, England and Germany willof the heathen world, especially Burmali, be able students.

Church, and the communion of Saints, We shall take a deep interest in the progress of the cause of Christ in every land, by every instrumentality, and endeavor to pursue "the more excellent way;" remembering that while there abideth

conduct would terrify him " as he looks into the to make such charges against us. This is merely But sister S. is not exhausted. She has devo- his way of expressing the idea, that he did no what his language seems to express. We remen ainful, difficult and perplexing.

What gentleman to at ever understood the colber when his agents were in Nova Scotia, cut ection of a minister's salary did not find much ting out the Christian Messenger by circulating ifficulty with his delinquent subscribers. Quite the Visitor at a cheaper rate. Competition was ervants is usually lost in this way.

ligious editor of the New Brunswick Baptist may
The churches expect to engage a man for the
rest assured that we will not disturb the harmony

mes worn out and cannot be replenished. His dous step, did you not consult with me, or wit Other debts are unavoidable and if terfered with my plans; you have caused the all these things have the tendency to make the brethren to enquire with an unpleasantly loud man of God humble, then he will undoubtedly voice, Who is the real manager of the Chris be humble enough. But as far as our experience tian Visitor? But the hour of retribution will goes, it is not a gospel humility. It is shame, come. You little know what you have undert is mortification and grief. And there is also, taken; you did not think I was in earnest when incignation towards those who treat their pastor at Bellevsle and Gagetown I portrayed the trials so thoughtlessly. It cannot be concealed that of an Editor; but wait till you are compelled to this is the most frequent cause of ministerial grind our editorials every week, or wade through seas of twaddle for extracts, or spend hours Yet Sister S., informed us that she had never fitting for the press the letters of your correspondence ailed to collect a dollar, and that no pastor had dents. Then, E. B. D., bitterly will you regre

This would have been intelligible to all, and rity" might long be spared to the church of which not altogether inappropriate. Then we should have replied :

Dear Brother Bill,-I am sorry to have fended you, but really I thought that another Baptist paper was required by the denomination. Had you remained editor and proprietor of the manence of the Union. Those school-houses on Christian Visitor, you are the very last man with every hill-top at which the masses were instructionally whom I would have interfered. But we are deted; the church spires towering towards Heaven termined to go ahead, and especially to avoid which seem to call from Heaven its choicest profane jaugling. Meanwhile we can write plessings upon the nation; and the noble quali- the same paper, and you can address as many ties of the American women." 'Truly these are of your old friends as possible, through the me powerful Agencies—instruments designed by infinite wisdom to renovate the world. When we buttons from you will be thankfully received, and

> We are glad to learn that the prospects of the N B. University are improving and that the success of the new President has justified the choice the Government. In a new country good college are not built in a day and a long struggle mu be made with the apathy of the people before respectable number of students can he obtained For these reasons we wish the present system t have a fair trial, and hope the N. B. University may be an honor to the Province.
>
> The question of Collegiate education has be

come a political one and occupies a large share of attention throughout British America. Wo have to deal with two antagonistic elements :-Both have their advocates and their detractor and there are extreme views on both sides. New Brunswick we have but one college and it is Governmental. In Nova Scotia there are several and they are all Denominational. In Canada there are many of either class. If we been practically worked out, we find that the inational colleges have been more success ful than the Governmental. The latter are few and obscure, the former are numerous, and in the enjoyment of a world-wide reputation. The three Chief Universities of the Republic are as follows:

Harvard, Cambridge, Unitarian, 800 student Yale, New Haven, Congrégational, 750 do. Brown, Providence, Baptist, 300 students These have gradually risen through one or two nturies from a small beginning to their preent wealth and effectiveness.

In Canada where the two systems co-exist ntest has arisen between them which has bee carried on with extreme bitterness. The unreasonable spirit of faction has thus far been detrimental to both, and has restrained the free action of the Government. A plan has been suggested however which seems to promise econciliation of difficulties.

It is found that each denomination has its own

and enlisted their sympathies for years. Many of these are really excellent and their extinction would be highly injurious to the count y. The attract students from their own supporters who would probably go nowhere if these did not exist. In fact they cannot be put down. And if the churches in America, England and Germany will be presented to our readers—nor will the state

Under these circumstances it is proposed that Meanwhile we believe in the Holy Catholic these colleges be taken in hand by the ment. Let charters be granted only to such a maintain a full college course and a competent staff of professors. Let moderate grants be judiciously made.

WATCHMAN.

carried out. For the colleges that already exist must pursue a different policy. cannot be souffed out by acts of Parliament, nor ought to know that the Timber will even a large endowment build up a Univer-sity in a day. We will have to accept the pre-and deals has risen to a height beyond which it

a clear path before them. To them there is no wealth than ever the forest could furnish. loubt as to the course which they shall pursue. We have already an institution of ewn, and every mind. There has been a tendency abroad to tion binds us to Acadia College. We point to it for the more enticing employments of Trade. with legitimate pride as an example alike of Farmers are apt to imagine that in Business th modelled after the best in the United States, this community which prove that the number of and that it is thoroughy carried out can best be business men in one generation who really suc proved by those who have graduated. Its alumnic ceed, is actually less than five per cent. Farming as a class will not suffer from a comparison with shows no such miserable result as this. It has any others, and for a supply of able pastors the come to this, that if a woung man comm paying; and will continue to pay in gratitude in dred, that after twenty years he will be success respect, and in hearty support. It is the heart of the Baptist Church in these lower provinces.— triously, the same period of time will be almost If we advance its interests we secure for our- ways which lead to wealth, the one inviting and could allow it to die we should receive an irreparable loss. o sum up all let us cherish a jealous and vigilant

affection for our college; endowing it with larger means of usefulness; watching every opporsending our youth to study within its honoured

A Goop Work .- We have the greatest plea uro in recording the commencement of a most mportant work in our city, and the more, as it shows how much can be accomplished by individual effort. Rev. Mr. Ferrie received a letter by the last English Mail, from a friend in Edinburgh, giving an account of the meetings that had been held there, and in other cities to reclaim fallen women, and of the good resulting therefrom. A few days since, when about to visit the barracks, he thought that perhaps h might do something to relieve our city of this by two other gentlemen, he visited most of the ouses in Kelly's Row and neighbourhood, where these poor creatures reside. On enquiring he found them willing to listen to him, and about forty assembled in a room of one of the houses. Mr. Ferrie spoke affectionately and tions of this work are all that has yet been at kindly to them on the sinfulness of their manner of living, and so vividly did he bring before them the remembrance of the past and their futears. With only one exception they promised friends to alleviate their wants, and provide emnained and besought him to strive to do some

me plan for carrying out the desired project. tue and purity.

Ever since the "cholera year" the general business of the Province has been in a miserable condition. While a large number of tradesmen have lost money, it is difficult to find out men have lost money, it is difficult to find out who have made it. The causes of this state of who makes it his boast "that he understands the utmost and the supply that was sent to mar-Russic n war arose to heighten the embarrass. ment of business and in a brief period our chief branch of trade was brought to a ruinous fall. It is no more than might have been expected. Business must obey its fundamental laws. If you force the trade of a country to an unnatural height it will certainly fall. If you make three ships where only one is needed, or if you build six mills when two will be sufficient, the result is inevitable. Commerce like water returns to its own

level. This is an axiom in Political Economy.
Unfortunately there is but one leading business in this country, and all others in which we trade affects the whole country. It bends us so strongly and so closely to England that every varying change in the money markets of Europe is felt in New Brunswick. Now it has happened that the last six years have been eventful ones abroad. Our already overburthened business has had to suffer from the successive shocks of the Russian the Indian and the Italian Wars. It would have been strange if we had recovered. our prosperity. We have not recovered it.

The prospects for the coming year are doubtful. We have no reason to suppose that it will be better than its predecessors and many to fear that it may be worse. The doubtful state of af-fairs in Europe and the dangerous condition of the United States have already conspired to depress our trade to a lower stage. As yet we can to the interests of the Baptist Denomination, count on no improvement. Our shipyards, our mills, our merchants are ready and almost too able to send forth their supplies, but it really to the interests of the Baptist Denomination in looking over his prospectus, I was highly gratified to find that he interests of the Sabbath aseems as though in the coming year their labors Schools. I hope that our Superintendents and will be as unprofitable as ever. Moreover, both other Officers, Teachers and Schoolars all over

Government University the plan may be readily voidable; but it is evident that for the future w sent state of things and blend the scattered col-leges into unity under the headship of a central University. University.

But whatever may be the course pursued by pend upon the pursuit of mining, manufacture the Government, or whatever the fortunes of the University, the Baptists of this Province have

Let our country friends bear these things consideration of progress, policy and self-eleva- leave the slow and sure pursuit of agriculture liberal feeling and comprehensive aim. Ita road is easy and the prize is sure. How diffe-course of study as laid down in its catalogues is rent is the fact. Calculations have been made in mination owes to it a debt which it is now business there are only five chances in a hun-Every benefit which it receives or every check is certain to leave him as comfortable as he could surely communicated through the whole Body.— wish to be. For our young men, there are two selves the elements of future greatness. If we apparently easy, the other somewhat rugged and forbidding. But the former leads to difficulty and danger and ruin, while the latter grows con stantly more easy and agreeable. Of those who travel the lest, nearly all will reach their destination, while of those that go by the first, but fer unity 'o add to its influence or efficiency; and there be who will find it. Our opinions on this subject are the same as are held by many of the leading business men of this community. and if, by joining our advice to their cry of warning, we can persuade any to lay future more wisely than they would else have done, we shall consider that we have done-goo to them and benefited the country.

If the latest development of Louis Nanoleon' policy be carried into effect it will be about the nost important measure that has marked his reign. To sever the Gallican Church from the supremacy of Rome; to erect it into an independent power with the Emperor at its head; to abolish the exaggerated authority of the Papal curse. He determined to try, and accompanied throne;—such is the bold programme traced ou by the Emperor.

With his usual appreciation of the force of pul he opinion Louis Napoleon has first tested the popularity of his scheme by means of a pamphle written by one of his sattellites. The suggesmany previous cases which must be fresh in the minds of our readers these pamphlets have been ture prospects, that nearly all were melted to the sure fore-runners of the great events of which they treated. It is not too much to believe that reform, if something were done by Christian in this case also the fact will follow the announcement.

The difficulties which lie in the way grea though they be, are not insurmountable thing for them.

The ladies of Mr. Ferrie's Church have been appealed to, to meet this week to suggest level and undevotional nature of the French, tosome plan for carrying out the desired project. gether with their passionate pride of country. This is a matter that must take strong hold on the have served to sustain this tendency both in aympathies of every christian heart, and we hope priesthood and in people. A national church establishment of a Home, where these lost ones tinguished beyond those of other Catholic counmust present strong attractions to a clergy dismay by gentleness and love be won back to virtries for strong natural feeling. To such Paris will scarcely seem a less appropriate place than Rome as an ecclesisstical centre. The power sources of our great staple trade were taxed to that in this instance his actions will be sustainhis epoch" it will be no slight thing to know

result took place. The market was glutted. The will receive the severest blow which it has felt since the time of Luther. France will be as completely severed from the Pope as Russia of England. Nor will it end here, for it will assuredly follow, that this like many other intellectual movements which France has started will spread to other countries. It is not an extra varance to hone that Italy will follow the land of France, and that the old fabrics of Catholicity in Spain and Austria will be shaken to their

Of course the resistance will be vehement The Ultramontanists will fight to the last. They ness in this country, and all others in which we engage depend upon this. A depression in this will use every effort "which God and nature have guiter the whole country. It had a use the put into their hands." Doubtless they will even try their luck at assassination, and commission some new Ravaillac to avenge the wrongs of the Holy Church. But if Napoleon commits himself to the work, he will certainly carry it through to its perfect accomplishment, with that inflexible determination which has always dis-tinguished him. This age is a momentous one for the Papacy, and most of our readers may live to see not only national churches but reli gious liberty in all of those countries which now form the Catholic Kingdoms of Europe.

For the Christian Watchman.

and endeavor to pursue "the more excellent way;" remembering that while there abideth faith, hope and charity, the greatest of these is chers, and powers like those of the there, and powers like those of the there, and powers like those of the university of London. The graduates from the minor Colleges can then receive diplomas from the Province has grown but moderately that of the tradesmen has increased four details and when they have anything interesting to contribute, will be a supportionably arge, for though in twenty years the population of the Province has grown but moderately that of the tradesmen has increased four the fruits of a University and thus subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief University and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any man who can pass an examination at the chief university and the subordinate colleges, any ma

cil and advise in these matters. Hoping to d myself.
I remain yours, SWITH.

H

The London

he delusion b ng in England The vessels England, of ' Elved, had o West India 550,000 in g The monthi as satisfacto he month wa us months of \$5,000,000

n at present sition of the duction of \$

There is no

merchants cou foreign orders The Paris fl

The Paris fline of to be corinces. The prince of the princ

rienced any

ews from Amer feeling is bart of the ma

operate bei

THE ENGLI

ormous nur

ne morning ondon, thou 4 feet 3 inche he fleet expec

Position of

Rome, says:
"Among the
it is observab

t the perfect eign where t

e idea that I

explosion dail got into an l peer about th the end of the If, as we are

ions may be to alent in England i

y no means ant approachi bout with pla howy tint of

the future.

The great

ther and except the Pope diversions of the position of the position of the position of the position

Jacta by cover hips. He al-ution to the I Rome and Go

have given up

The news fr

ons remain

From the Christian Messenger. Letter from Burmah. Henthada, Sept. 4, 1860

Henthada, Sept. 4, 1860.

My DEAR MESSERGES.—The present, as compared with carlier periods in the history of Missions shows signs, I think, of a true appreciation of the real object of Missions to the Heathen, and more Christian feeling in the prosecution of the great enterprise. There can be no doubt that at one time the column devoted to missionary intelligence in various periodicals was scarcely regarded as readable unless the accounts contained a good sprinkling of "exciting scenes." "affecting incidents," Sc. &c. Paul tells us that his great cause of rejoici g was that "Christ is "affecting incidents," &c. &c. Paul tells us that his great cause of rejoici g was that "Christ is preached." But many, at the present day even do not seem quite to agree with Paul in this matter. Unless "large accessions" are reported, the fact that Christ has been preached over wide districts, where his name was before unknown, and the wondrous story of the Cross told to multitudes for the first time, affords them but small satisfaction. These remarks are prefatory to an account I am about to give of a months preaching tour among my villages—and have preaching tour among my villages—and have been suggested by the fear that there may be some such readers among your subscribers. As I review this month's labors I find the general effect your my among the subscribers. some such readers among your subscribers. As I review this month's labors I find the general effect upon my own mind to be a firmer resolve than ever before to spend and be spent for the Burmese. And yet none have, been gathered in. What then? Christ has been preached! I have been enabled with a fullness and efficiency I never knew before, to show to crowds of hearers, patient attentive hearers, the decentioness and desperate weakness of their own hearts—that they stood before God "blind and naked and miscrable", without excuse; and must come to that Saviour who gave timself for them. But let me enter somewhat more into detail respecting my work during the past month. Heft home on the 5th ult. The river and creeks being swollen to an unusual extent, large tracts of country were under water, and hence I was enabled to visit with my boat almost any village over the same route, I had taken in the dry season on my way to the Association, (mentioned in a former letter)—but now covered with water to the depth of from 6 to 20 feet, the first place above the eaves of the houses, and in most cases the people had recreated to a sort of cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet of they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bear of they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bad rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bad rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bad rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bad rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bad rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bad rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the bad rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they had rigged un within 4 or 5 feet, of the cock-loft they h above the eaves of the houses, and in most cases the people had recreated to a sort of cock-loft they had rigged up within 4 or 5 feet of the roof. In such squirrel-nest sort of places they ate, cooked, and slept; emerging, when requiring a change, from a hole in the wall and paddling off in their little boat to fish or chat with their neighbours, &c. This state of things would probably strike a Nova Scotia missionary as not very favourable to preaching. Here, on the contrary however, it is very much so, where there must necessarily be so much ennui. The arrival of a "white teacher" is hailed as a very pleasant novelty. pleasant novelty.

Passing from house to house in my boat several

Passing from house to house in my boat several days were spent in preaching, and giving tracts to such as seemed sincerely anxious to read them. Passing by without mention many other villeges similarly situated, and in which the same mode of operation was pursued—my reception at Ma-ha-boung demands some notice. Here nearly three days were spent. At first, with the exception of a few persons with whom I had previously become acquainted elegations. by become acquainted elsewhere, there is no inclination to listen. Oppressed by the needs of the people on Sunday events. ness of the people, on Sunday evening dinner I walked through the village in ho unner I walked through the village in hopes of gaining a congregation. On passing a large house on whose verandali a number of middle-aged men were sitting, I overheard them exchanging sneering remarks about the "white books, and the Ecernal God." The whole bearing of these man was facilities. onanging such as the Eternal God." The whole bearing of these men was forbidding, and yet I felt compelled to walk up to the house and address them. With a rudeness, not often met with among Burmans, they did not even ask me to sit down—but let me stand in the road and talk. Thus I stood talking and answering every magnature with the stood talking and the stood talking and answering every magnature with the stood talking and nary kind of questions, until a crowd having gathered, and night closing in, they at last asked me to sit down and continue to tell them of this new religion. I found a most refreshing seat on an old cart wheel and taking a long breath reon an out car, when and taking a long oreath re-newed my discourse. The heuse was now quite full of listeners, and a crowd for whom there was no room in the house stood outside ard listened, hurling at me ever now and then, a hard question hurling at me ever now and then, a nara question just to make me feel that I was not preaching to a congregation in America. Heur after hour passed away and still no one reemed inclined to leave. Having said all that was necessary, besides answering a host of questions that were sides answering a host of questions that were leave. Having said all that was necessary, besides answering a host of questions that were very unnecessary, and my voice beginning to manifest very evident signs of retiring for the night, I told the people I would kneel down and worship God, and I hoped they would kneel quote still and attentive. They seemed quite pleased with the opportunity of witnessing an act of worship to a God whom they could not see! And while I sought the Divine blessing upon the word spoken, the utmost attention, the deepest silence was observed. I then sang the doxology and went back to my boat, thankful in my heart that so good an opportunity had been afforded me for declaring my message. And thus, in every place acconer or later, I succeeded in securing large numbers of hearers—and many of them asked and received books. At one small village I found a man who had, for some time, been intellectually convinced that Buddhism was a myth, and Christianity slone true. He had carefully read several tracts received from the native preachers, and wished me to supply him with such as he had not yet seen. I snowed him the fearful peril in which he placed his soul by pretending, from the fear of man, to conform to the practices of Buddhism, which he felt to be foolish, and knew to be false. I have hopes that he may yet be led to Christ, though he still has the fear of man, more than the fear of God before his eyes.

Shovay loung is a pretty large town situated on a small branch of the Irravadu. My last vieit

more than the fear of God before his eyes.

Shoay loung is a pretty large town situated on a small branch of the Irrawad. My last visit here, was several years ago when I was a wretched stammerer in the language. Hence it was a great pleasure to be able now to make known to them more thoroughly the way of life. Found several here who have read our books, and have acquired a pretty intelligent idea of what is required of them in order to become Christians. Taing daw, the Assistant supported by the St. John Brussels St. Juv. Mis Society—is stationed here. He is still a young man about 35 years of age, and in every respect an ed by the St. John Brusses St. July and Society — is stationed here. He is still a young man about 35 years of age, and in every respect an excellent assistant. Would that we had sources of such. This is one of our most important stations. I spent three days here in constant intercourse with the learned men, of the place. The man mentioned in letter published June 6th, 1860, Ka-long-hyan-saya, has so far as mere intellectual belief is concerned, shaken himself completely free from the degrading man-worship of Buddhism. But his eyes have yet to be opened to see the hatefulness of sin and his own flost condition on account offit. The fear of man which bringeth a snare keepe him from a fearless profession before others of his belief in the living God and his need of selvation. Hence while there are others in the same town such his inferiors in mind and knowledge of whom we have much hope, it is to be feared that Kalong-byan-ssys will be left to perish in his pride of intellect and fear of man. I have much more byan-saya will be left to perish in his pride intellect and fear of man. I have much more of many other places visted, but sh

Faithfully youre, ARTHUR R. R. CRAW

evidently an in lation of the Hungary and Italy, including mable state; than Hungary business is lik ance : that th come away at their military Ionian Islands to Lord John day of Italy, a insurrection in French Chine duction of o Celestial Empiring of its end

an elaborate at and entail, and lating to the ti perty. He de perty. He de evils which, in ing state of thi

committee for at length cone the final discus been entered u it will be prom that this will Year's day (Ja profess to be w postponed till of the Emperor The details o

a profound sec well informed to satisfy all to satisfy all nobles and per rather impossil for having som