

In the third picture the penitent was absorbed with grief, so that she was but one living tear; she lived but to sorrow, because she had lived to sin. So much for pictures; Nobody could now say he had neglected them. (Laughter.) The lecturer went on to describe his journeying from Brussels to Cologne, Mayence, and Munich. At the latter place they had for once a lovely day—a day which seemed to have been stolen by the month from some other month. At the Basilica he saw a movable pulpit. This would be a capital thing for a Church of England edifice, for it might be placed in one position for the ritualists, and another for the Evangelicals, and another for Brown Churchmen. The establishment seemed to him to want some such arrangement by which the church could be adapted to the different sects and doctrines which now flourished in her midst. He went from Munich to Verona by night, and therefore had no opportunity of seeing the Bremen Pass; nor was he able to imitate the American who crossed the Simplon by night, held up a carriage-lamp to see the scenery, and returned to his native land eloquently to describe its beauties. (Laughter.) The German language might be, as some maintained, very sweet; but to him who knew nothing of it, it seemed in the dead of night to consist of "Yaw, yaw," and "Hoch, hoch." At Bautzen he saw a hill-side whereon at various stages the scenes from the Crucifixion were represented. On the Sunday he saw two old women bowing before the two crucifixes on the top of the hill, while below the riflemen were practising at the butts. Thus it was—the old womanhood of the age was superstitiously worshipping idols on the hill, while the manliness was practising with its rifle. At Venice he saw some "antiquities" which had received their last coat of varnish the day before. These antiques reminded him of theological antiquities—"the Fathers"—which had also received their last coat of varnish, as it were, but yesterday. There was a spot in front of St. Mark's where the Pope placed his foot upon the neck of Barbarossa, and said, "Thou shalt put thy foot upon the lion and the dragon!"—very different from the prayer of "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do," and very different, too, from the position of the Holy Father of the present day, who was looking for the lions and the dragons, who were opening their jaws to receive him. Having eloquently referred to the scene presented by the inundations in Italy and earnestly recommending the Italian Inundation Fund to the support of the congregation, Mr. Spurgeon said that in Florence one great change was remarkable in the erection of a statue to Savonarola, the great antagonist of Rome in the days of Luther. The bust of Savonarola was out upon the Piazzal Hill, when, if he could have opened those marble eyes he could have looked at St. Peter's, and said "I am here—not on sufferance, thou proud Pontiff," the state of religion in Rome gave occasion for a great deal of rejoicing and a great deal of sorrow. He found the places of worship much more deserted than when he previously visited them. He went to the Lateran and to the Santa Maggiore, and at the former he saw a monk performing mass, with one little boy holding a censer, and there was no one in the church but three heretics, who were behind the monk. In the Santa Maggiore it was the same; but one man and a half—the monk and the boy—did the work; not a soul listening to the service. The suppressive regulations respecting monks and nuns had made a great change, and he could not help thinking of a good Brother of the Capuchins who last year shewed him a burying-place where the bones of the monks and nuns were packed together and ornaments made of them. He asked the Brother this time whether he thought they would go on making ornaments of the bones; but he replied he thought not, as the bodies would henceforth have to be taken to the cemetery. Considering the intolerable stench of this ossuary, he thought it time those people should be taken to the cemetery when they died. There was one great danger the Church of Rome ran. An American gentleman said to him when they were looking at some splendid, valuable church artists, "Dont you think that Italy will want another loan soon?" "Very likely," he (Mr. Spurgeon) replied. "Then," said his friend, "Does it not seem probable that they will melt some of this gold down?" Now, he thought it very likely they would. That was one of the dangers of the Church of Rome.

She had grown too rich, and the necessities of Italian State would admit of her laying hands upon that Church property. Mr. Spurgeon, speaking of the progress of Protestantism in Rome, said Mr. Van Meter had opened four Sunday-schools in that city, and had taken a building in front of St. Peter's to open another in. The Waldenses and the Wesleyans were working in Rome with great success. In the Coliseum he and his friend sang hymns, and he preached a sermon there; in fact people could do in Rome that which would have brought to them imprisonment and death. It seemed strange that, when Rome had sunk to so great a depth, the old rags of Rome should be picked up by Englishmen, and that the fetters we have thrown off should be again fastened on our friends. Could they believe such a thing occurring in the days of Latimer, who lighted a candle which could never be put out? Could they believe that Popery could again come back to England through the "National Church," and take possession of those very temples once so prized? He prayed God to make Englishmen Englishmen, and then perhaps they might grow into Christians; because, if they were truehearted they would never allow the old superstitions of the mediæval times to come back again. The concluding portion of Mr. Spurgeon's lecture was devoted to a description of what remains of Pompeii; and when he resumed his seat the applause was loud and prolonged. Dissolving views and photographs sent home during Mr. Spurgeon's journey, were displayed as illustrations to his lecture.

Excision has been taken to that part of the constitution which provides for "the dissemination of denominational literature." But wherefore? Is not the complaint often made that our Sabbath School Libraries contain many books that teach what we do not profess to believe? Does not such teaching destroy or seriously injure the truth that is proclaimed from our pulpits? Is it not a fact that, in the majority of our homes, there are books which contain statements of doctrine which cut directly across our religious belief? And is it not true that, into scores of our families, newspapers abound in flings at Baptists and Baptist usages and their ways, to the exclusion of our own denominational periodicals? With the catch word of Union at their head, they deal sly but severe blows at what we as a denomination, hold precious. Is it any marvel, then, that many of our young people, with a change of circumstance, are denominationally lost?—We are no bigot. We claim every man that has the love of our Lord and the likeness of our Saviour as a kinsman and a brother. But we believe that we hold the truth, and therefore should not be ashamed of it; that our principles are right, and therefore we should use all legitimate means to propagate them. It seems to us, therefore, highly desirable to crowd out erroneous teachings with "denominational literature." The Union did not intend to establish a "Book Concern," but to send into all parts of the Province colporteurs freighted with tracts, papers, and books that we all could welcome to our homes. It seems to us that such a course of procedure would be entirely unobjectionable. We forbear to enlarge here, as we expect to recur to this matter at another time. Some have objected to the Union because the Executive Board is not composed of persons living in different parts of the Province. But this Board is intended for work, not for show. And to do the work of the Union effectively, the members of the Board ought to be near together. For if they were widely scattered, those at a distance from the centre would never meet with the Board. And what practical benefit would arise from their names without their attendance? And further, if this objection is not met, the officers of the Union are ex-officio members of the Board. And if it is not convenient for them to attend its meetings, their advice will be duly respected and their suggestions carefully considered. It has likewise been thought that the Constitution requires too large a number to form a quorum. If the members of the Board live near the place of its meetings, the objection amounts to nothing. And as matters of great importance are to be considered by the Board, a small number of its members would not feel willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of transacting its business. But we need not discuss at length these points and some others that have been referred to, for they are merely matters of detail, which can be easily regulated at the next meeting of the Union. G. E. DAY, Cor. Sec'y of Union.

week, or would be, were it not for one quotation, viz.: "Attempt great things for God. And expect great things from God." I have often heard and seen the above quotation, and have heard it stated over and over that it originated with William Carey the great missionary of modern times. It seems to me that there is something wrong about it, and I am inclined to think that Carey never uttered it, as given above. Because I have read or heard that Carey was a thorough biblical scholar. If therefore, it originated with him it must be reversed and put thus—"Expect great things from God, and attempt great things for God." It appears to me to be useless to attempt anything for God, either great or small without first expecting a proportionate blessing. As I have not the original words at hand will you please inform me which is right, and oblige, Yours &c, MEAD. [We believe our correspondent is correct in the order of the language used by Carey.—ED. C. M.]

The *Mayflower* has again changed hands, Mr. F. H. Baker has become the proprietor. The editor and late proprietor remarks in reference to its transfer, and gives as one of his reasons for disposing of it: "We felt if the public could be assured that whether the *Mayflower* was a success in a pecuniary point of view or not, it would be still continued, might be of benefit."

Notices, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETING. The next Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held with the church at Tryon, commencing on Friday the 21st of March. The opening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. Warren, A. B., on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Essays will be presented by the Revs. J. Davis, A. M., and J. B. Macdonald, M. D. A full attendance is solicited. W. B. BRADSHAW, Sec'y. Feb'y 18th 1873. CORRECTION.—The \$40 sent per W. Haley, Esq., for the Church at Rome, was from the Temple Church at York south. Also the \$150 per Joseph Hunt for the same was from Mr. David Smith, Mabou.

CONCERT.

Mr. Norman Phinney aided by the chasses under his instruction intends giving a Musical Concert in the New Baptist Meeting House at New Canada, on Tuesday evening next, March 11th. Admittance free fifteen cents. The proceed. Mr. Phinney kindly offers towards the completion of the New Meeting House. Those wishing a musical treat and to aid a good cause should not fail to attend. Wm E. HALL, New Germany, Feb. 27, 1873.

RECEIVED FROM WOMAN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Beaver River,—Miss Gertie Raymond \$22.00 Bertie Saunders for Miss Norris . 0.25 Gideon Fleck, Holland's Harbour 0.50 M. R. SELDEN, Sec'y. March 4th, 1873.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Charles Bill, Esq., \$2. M. Hill, \$2. Rev. Dr. Lupper, \$2—\$18.50 for Church in Rome. T. M. King, Esq. Rev. J. Meadows. Dr. J. Woodbury. C. J. Est. Esq. D. Smith, Sr., \$2. Dr. Day. W. Haley. Rev. Dr. Lupper, \$1. Rev. P. F. Murray. J. D. Hallyard, Esq., \$19.65. Rev. P. R. Foster, 2 subs., and 1 Jan. 21—\$4 S. Brown, J. Lantz, \$6. C. W. Bent, \$2.0. F. H. Randall, \$2—\$1 for Church of Rome. F. Webster, Esq., \$2. F. H. Ruston, \$4. Rev. W. Porter, \$2. L. Crisp Rev. S. T.ompson R. C. Cann—All right. Thanks. Thomas C. Cook, \$4.

News of the Week.

BARN BURNED AT MARGARETS BAY.—On the evening of the 24th Feb., the barn belonging to Mr. George Culp, with its contents were totally destroyed by fire, including four head of cattle, a horse and wagon. About six tons of hay, faring utensils and other articles. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance. The sixth lecture of the course before the Y. M. C. Association will be delivered, (D. V.), on Tuesday, March 11th, at Temperance Hall, by Rev. John Road. Subject:—"Amusements." THE CENSUS.—An Ottawa despatch states that the first volume of the census is being distributed. The number of acres in this province is given at 13,832,003; total population, 387,000; males, 193,792; 190,008; males married, 59,157; females married 59,238. Total area of four provinces, 215,822,020 acres. Halifax City, 4,781 acres, with 29,582 of a population. The Halifax Election Returns shewed for Taylor 2142, and for M. J. 722. On Monday of last week the dead body of Mrs. Thomas Hamilton of Brookfield was found at the Red Bank near Truro. She had at times been considered insane. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death from exposure." The Kentville Star reports that the dwelling house of Mr. John Neily, school teacher, near Aylesford railway station, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Mr. Neily who was ill was taken out of the house on a bed. But little of the furniture was saved, and there is no insurance on the house or furniture. The loss is about \$1,500. The fire originated in an ash barrel in which the girl had put hot ashes the evening previous. The Yarmouth Herald reports that the school house at Waterford, Digby Neck, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th ult. The loss is about \$200. A BAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT OCCURRED about seventeen miles from St. John on Thursday last. A broken rail threw the first class passenger cars off the track down an embankment. Senator Dickey was slightly bruised, and Messrs. Landry and Harrington, M. P.'s were hurt, two of the officers were also badly hurt.

For the Christian Messenger. OUR HOME MISSIONS.

MINUTES OF THE BERWICK CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the Union proceed to the election of officers. Carried. A commencement was made to ballot for President. The result showed that Rev. Dr. Cramp had a plurality of votes, but not a majority. It was moved and seconded that the election be decided by a majority of votes. The result was a tie. Voted, That we now adjourn until 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M., and then proceed to the election of officers. June 22. 1872—1 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The Union met pursuant to adjournment; the President in the chair. After prayer was offered, it was moved and passed that the President of the Union be elected by a plurality of votes. Resolved, That inasmuch as Dr. Cramp received a plurality of votes this morning his election be declared valid. Passed. Rev. D. M. Welton, A. M., D. W. C. Dimock, A. M., and George Armstrong, A. M., were appointed Vice-Presidents. Rev. Stephen March and M. P. Freeman, A. B., were appointed Secretaries. R. N. Beckwith, Esq., was appointed Auditor. Resolved, That we proceed to locate the executive Board. Passed. Wolfville, Yarmouth and Halifax were put in nomination as places for the location of the Board. Voted, That we proceed to this election by ballot. Resolved, That the election be decided by a majority of votes. Carried. Yarmouth was decided upon as the location of the Board. Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Union consist of the following brethren:—Revs. Dr. Day, Isa. Wallace, W. H. Porter, J. Rowe, J. H. Saunders, P. R. Foster, W. L. Parker, J. A. Stubbert, and brethren Samuel Brown, J. H. Haley, A. C. Robbins, P. D. Kinney, and W. R. Duty, Esqrs. Passed. Resolved, That the Board of Directors consist of the following brethren:— For the Western Association—Rev. W. H. Richan, W. G. Parker, G. D. Cox, J. C. Morse, J. M. Parker, John Williams, brethren S. L. Chipman and William Miller. For the Central Association.—Revs. S. W. DeBios D. Freeman, E. M. Saunders, S. B. Kempton, James Parker, E. O. Read, A. W. Sawyer, D. D., and J. W. Bars, Esq. For the Eastern Association—Revs. D. A. Siceo, O. Chute, Alfred Chipman, J. Neily, G. F. Miles, D. McKen, and C. Just, and Wm. Faulkner, Esqrs. Resolved, That a Committee from the Union be appointed to lay before the two Associations, the transactions connected with its formation, and request their cooperation. Resolved, That the President of the Union be this Committee. Adjourned to meet with the Western Baptist Association at Bridgetown next year. Prayer by Rev. W. L. Parker.

For the Christian Messenger. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHAPEL IN ROME.

Dear Bro. Selden.—

Violent storms and snow-drifts, with the suspension of meetings for a time in two of my preaching places on account small-pox, have delayed the taking of collections in my field of labor for a considerable length of time I now forward you— Collections in Lower Aylesford and Upper Winton.....\$10.65 Friend in Weston, Cornwallis..... 0.35 Wm Rhodes, Esq., Lower Aylesford..... 4.00 Rev H Saunders, Tremont, Aylesford..... 0.50 Mr. G. H. Parker, do..... 2.00 Mrs. C. Baker, do..... 1.00 Making together \$18.50 I have been glad to see, that from different quarters contributions for this important object have been sent in from time to time. Where this has not been attended to, it is to be hoped that it may be without any avoidable delay. Yours in the gospel, C. TUPPER. Aylesford, Feb. 25, 1873. For the Christian Messenger. Mr. Editor,— I am much pleased with W. H. P.'s letter in the Christian Messenger of this

We are not informed as to the Educational measure intended by the Lieut. Governor's Speech to be submitted to the Legislature, but suppose that it is the intention to make no addition to the grant of last year. The effect of which—seeing that there are a larger number of first and second class teachers than heretofore—to diminish the amount of salary paid to each of them. We should deprecate any such course of things as it would be a fresh source of discouragement to good teachers. There is already too little inducement to respectable and capable men to give themselves to this work. Anything which tends to depress the office of teacher operates injuriously on the whole of our educational arrangements. We shall be anxious to know what this fiscal measure is, and what it means. On Friday last a meeting was held in the Legislative Library at which it was agreed to present a testimonial to Sir Hastings Doyle on his retiring from the gubernatorial chair. We have received the annual Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Also, the Report of the Commissioners of Schools for the City of Halifax.

On the 1st Maider's Cove by falling be WARD 5 Alderman of 234 for Mr. A TERRIBLE night and all the rail made to car Truro and Trains a various pla Down HALIF... The P. answer to the effort to limit Canada, exceeded with The re ski the E for the B by the C structure The I joining on Mon A sen didates bly, o more Two m A for Quebec roads, At children house. Orr has ru in as Mr. To proceed Early Dr Man prog miss So wick