

REV. L. E. BILL,

sains of scaling his pass sandpaid side rathe most dies mid be Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

VOL. XI.—NO.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF CONVENTION. [Foreign Missionary Report continued.]

The name of the Donaben assistant is Moung Thet Nau. What makes it peculiarly fitting that this assistant should be supported by the Baptists of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is the fact that he first heard the gospel from the lips of their Missionary, Bro. Burpe, and was undoubtedly converted through his instrumentality. Brethren, your sacrifice and labour of love was not in vain. Your Missionary, though dead, yet speaketh.

met in vain. Your Missionary, though dead, yet speaketh.

Moung-Thet-Nau comes to me with excellent recommendation.

He has spent a number of days with me here; and I am quite delighted with his apt and forcible illustrations of the truth, and with prominency which he gives to the cross at all times.

"I have in view two more men, whom I hope to be able to engage. I should then have five assistants at work, and supported by your fund. Were it not for this fund, the probability is, that I should now be labouring single-handed."

While these cheering facts furnish abundant cause for thanks-

While these cheering facts furnish abundant cause for thanks-giving, and afford ample ground of encouragement, it is to be re-gretted, that the contributions received during the year fall far below the amount expended. Your Board, however, observe below the amount expended. Your Board, however, observe with pleasure, that the Treasurer's account presents an instance in which a valued brother, who had not deemed it necessary to continue paying his annual subscription of one pound, while we had no Missionary in the foreign field, now that we have Missionaries raised up in Burnah, labouring faithfully there, has nobly paid the arrears for the three years past, with the interest. It may be hoped that many in both Provinces, who formerly contributed to this highly important object, will now readily respond to the urgent call which the present encouraging state of the Mission presents, and imitate this worthy example; and that the number of liberal contributions will be greatly augmented.

In addition to the amount that will be requisite to sustain the excellent, native preachers now employed by Brother Crawley,

excellent native preachers now employed by Brother Crawley, your Board deem it exceedingly desirable to have funds raised sufficient to enable sister Crawley to establish a female school.—
Her heart is much set on this fondly cherished object. Beholding many native girls around her growing up in the gross ignorance of heathenism, and in circumstances of peculiar exposure to a state of the lowest degradation, she earnestly desires to have them educated under truly Christian influence. By this means it may be reasonably hoped, that numbers of them will, through the blessing of God, become valuable members of society, and real christians. The benefits resulting thence must be incon-

ceivably great.
With an outlay at first of 50 dollars for buildings, and subsequently a monthly expenditure of 10 dollars for a teacher, and 15 dollars for board, it is thought that 50 or 60 of these children may be sustained and taught.

It is presumed the sisters will take a deep interest in this matter, and with their usual liberality and energy, labour successfully for its furtherance.

In conclusion, Your Board respectfully commend this object, as also the continued support of native teachars in Burmah, to the favourable consideration of the Convention, and to the hearty sympathies, earnest prayers, and generous contributions of all the members of our churches in both these Provinces, and in Prince Edward Island, and to the benevolence of the whole community.

all and the second of the second seco N. S. AND N. B. FOREIGN MISSIONARY BOARD II WITH SAMUEL WHEELOCK, TREASURER.

March 19th,—To remitted American Baptist Missionary Union per order of Board £100 at 4 per cent, £104 0 0
To paid Mrs Burpe one years allowance to Sept. 22nd, 1858, 50 0 0

To paid Rev. Dr. Tupper postage, August 21st.—Balance in hand carried down, 7 0 0 263 15 4 £418 2 4 -MASTANALLA TO WORD THE TORING OF

August 25th.-By Mr. Henry Saunders of Yarmouth, 3 years subscription with interest, £3 3 7
26th.— collection at Convention per William Churchill, Esq., October 16th.—Received from J. W. Barss, Esq. former Treasurer, and the desire

April 4th—Do. Do. Do. Do. June 22nd—Central Association, 44 2 10 August 6th-Western Do.d ad organ w line nes " Eastern Do. 1857, 10 0 0 Do. 1858, the property of the 7 10 0 to captain and roote shippes warpposed to August 21st.-Balance brought down,

Note of G. W. Nutting, Esq., paid £12 for Printing Minutes, 1857,
Neva Scotia Baptist Education Society, £23 2 11 72 0 0 Voted, That the Report now read be received and printed in

263 15 4

The Treasurer's account was presented and accepted.

Resolved, That brethren To:ld, C. R. Bill and M. Beckwith be committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

The committee reported that they had examined the account and found it correct. The receipt of the sum of \$400 from the Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick Foreign Missionary Society, to be applied to the support of native preachers under the direction of Rev. A. R. Crawley, at Henthada, Burmah, per Rev. Dr. Tupper, was tacknowledged by the Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, F. A. Smith, under date of the 20th April last.

Resolved: That the sum of \$600 be appropriated from the Foreign Mission Fund, towards the support of Bro. A. R. R. Craw-Resolved, That sister Burpee receive the sum of \$200 for the

ensuing year.

Resolved, That the question with reference to the support to be Resolved. That the question with reference to the support to be rendered to sister Crawley, for the establishment of a Female School in Burmah, be referred to the Foreign Missionary Board.

Resolved, That the board of Foreign Missions be re-appointed for the ensuing year, and that it be located at Tremont, Aylesford.

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the churches of these Provinces, through the columns of the "Christian Visitor" and "Christian Messenger" by Bro. George Armstrong, of Bridgetown, on the subject of Foreign Missions, and that a sermon be presched by each of our Ministers on the subject and a collection. preached by each of our Ministers, on the subject, and a collection taken up for the same, some Sabbath during the month of

Resolved, That whereas the Australian mission has been for the adopted in England, the money which has been received towards that Fund, be handed over to the Foreign Missionary Board, to be applied in assisting sister Crawley in the establishment of a Female School. present abandoned, in view of the measures which are being

Also Resolved, That the resolution just passed be published in the "Christian Visitor and "Christian Messenger" before the appropriation of the funds to the purpose above-mentioned takes place, so that if any donor be dissatisfied with such an appropriation, he or she may signify the same to the Board, and the dona-

Whereas certain information with respect to the insanity of brother W. Jackson having been made to this body,—

Resolved, That brother I. E. Bill be appointed Treasurer for the

Resolved. That brother I. E. Bill be appointed Treasurer for the purpose of receiving any moneys that may be subscribed towards the support of brother Jackson and his family.

Resolved: That this Convention recommends to the several Boarcs for the support of Infirm Ministers the propriety of sppropriating some portion of their funds towards the same benevolent object.

Also resolved that the several churches be requested to take up collections, and that Bro. Bill be requested to make an appeal to the people through the columns of the Christian Visitor with reference to the same object.

A collection taken up at this meeting from the Ministers and Delegates present amounted to the sun of £4 12s. 6d. Resolved: That Brethren Rand and A. H. Munro, to be ap-

pointed a Committee to draw up resolutions for presentation at the public meeting to be held this evening.

Resolved: That the unarimous thanks of this Convention is

due and is hereby presented to the Germain and Brussels' Street Churches, and to the friends generally for their kindness and hospitality so generally extended toward us during the present ses-

Adjourned to meet with the Canard Church, Cornwallis, the Saturday after the 18th of August, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Prayer by Rev. D. Parker.

In the evening a public meeting was held at the Germain St.

Chapel, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. L. E. Bill in the chair. When earnest and eloquent addresses were delivered by Revds. S. T Rand, Mic. Mac Missionary.

Rev. C. Randall, Rev. W. G. Parker, Rev. J. A. Smith, Rev. Dr. Parker and Rev. Mr. Earle, and the following Resolutions were

presented and adopted. Resolved: That the Missonary enterprise is one that has been signally owned and blessed of God and demands our most energetic efforts and fervent prayers.

Resolved: That the interesting letters received from our belov-ed Brother Crawley, presented to us thro' the Messenger and Visitor are well calculated, with the intelligence received from other quarters, to awaken earnest thanksgiving to the God of Missions and increased efforts on the part of our churches.

Resolved: That recent events in Iadia, china, Australia and Sweden, as well as the present aspect of those countries, point them out as fields of Missionary labour demanding fresh efforts and renewed zeal from all who love the cause of Christ.

(Signed) HENRY ANGELL, Secretary for Nova Scotia. STEPHEN MARCH, Secretary for New Brunswick.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 1858-59. The successful laying of the trans-Atlantic Telegraphic Cable marks a new era in the history of Human progress Henceforth, Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa lie wi hin an hour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom, the capture of a Vienna or Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to rovalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Euxine, the Black Sea or the German Ocean, will be published in New-York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment, as it were, we have been thrown into the immediate intellectual neighborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world. The rise and fall of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our seaboard cities. The boldest operators in Wall-street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business on the Royal Exchange and at the Bourse, whose transactions will have closed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliment, an insurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discused around the breakfast-table of New-York a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the coast of Ireland to that of British America and one inevitable result of this must be an unexampled community of feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and consequent desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each other's doings through the medium of the Newspaper press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own journals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while many who have hitherto been content with a Weekly issue will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short Intelligence, always a vital element of growth in wisdom, success in business, or enjoyment in life has now become indispen-

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscrip tions, respectfully solicits its share of the new patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to deserve. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS—of those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best—of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery-but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National Progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extension-all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba-all who would retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of bene-ficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that "RIGHTEOUSNESS "exalteth a nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seeks to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves must command our earnest sympathy

and co-operation.

Within the present year, THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of \$30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of The Tribung would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such inmoral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post offices at which we have now no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expen-ditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have

hitherto been.
The Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet, folded in

quarto form, and mailed to subscribers on the following. DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum. One Copy, one year- - - \$3 | Five Copies, one year- - \$11 25 Two Copies, one year- - 5 | Ten Copies, to one address. 20 One Copy, one year - - \$2 | Five Copies, one year - - \$8
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Twenty Copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number at the rate of \$1 20 each-Any person sending us a club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

New-York, Sept. 1858,

they wildly proper and write to come the pourfe to crown to begin a fact condition would directedly bull the ad- pagraph has naturally necessioned a great his ad-

Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st New-York.

BAPTIST HISTORY

Of these Lower Provinces. COUNTY OF DIGBY.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Long Island was never visited by a preacher of the Gospel till 1799, when F-ther Towner went thither to tell its inhabitants that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. Through his instrumentality some were awakened and converted to God. In after years, Father Peter Crandall laboured there with great success. At that period, the converts were baptized and received into the Westport Church. Though these servants of the Most High, and others, among whom was Father Harris Harding, often laboured there in the cause of their Divine Master, a Church was not organized till the 17th of May 1834. Its original members consisted of brethren and sisters, who were dismissed from the Church at Westport. Elder Ebenezer Stronach was labouring there at the time, and, under God, was the means of bringing many new converts into Zion.

Many years, before however, Deacon Joseph Crocker had removed thither from Yarmouth, and unit ed in church fellowship with the brethren of Westport. This lay brother, through all the vicissitudes of more than a quarter of a century, and in the midst of discouraging trials and difficulties. continued to maintain the public worship of God on Long Island. A sermon might not be preached there for months-perhaps for years-but every Sabbath the house of prayer was opened, and his solemn voice in addressing the mercy seat or in exhortation, was heard. Others in times of religious declension, might fall into a state of spiritual supineness and forsake the house of God; but Descon Crocker never deserted his post. His piety, like a stream flowing from a living fountain, was unremited, and his zeal, in the darkest hour, knew no abatement. If Zion was in prosperity, he rejoiced with trembling; and when the cause of religion was languishing, he did not yield to the spirit of despondency, and lay down the weapons of his spiritual warfare. In light and in darkness, his fidelity and activity were the same. Among his less faithful brethrer, he seemed like a pyramid, surrounded by the shifting sandsof a desert. While other religious professors might become cold in their affections, and in the hour of temptation, be lured into forbidden paths, and verify the truth of the wise man's remark, that "the way of transgressors is hard," he did not forsake ti e straight-forward course of christian duty. Onward-ever onward in the ways of liety has been his christian career. For thirty three years have his prayers-his spiritual energies-and his exemplary deportment, been exerting a salutary influence upon the community around him. In the divine life he has had many a conflict; but he has been the victor and hero of a thousand spiritual battles. If, at times, he has struggled with groans and tears, he on earth, like the angels in heaven, has hadseasons of joy over sinners, who were led to repentance. As a frail man he has been weak; but grace has made him strong in faith.

Public worship on Long Island for many years, was only held in private dwellings or in incommodiously small school houses. In these places a congregation would resort and listen while Deacon Crocker, on the Sabbath, read the Bible, engaged in prayer, and addressed them in the pious language of earnest exhortation. Sometimes some of his less faithful trethren would be aroused from spiritual lethargy, and reclaimed from their backslidings; and then they would rejoice his heart by assisting him to sustain the public worship of God. As the population of the Island increased, the Peacon saw the necessity for a meeting-house, and he was determined to persevere in his efforts till a suitable building for that purpose was erected and completed. This object was accomplished many years ago; but the edifice which was then erected, and which at that time amply accommodated the inhabitants, has become too small, and the frame of a much larger and more tasteful structure has been reared and enclosed. When it shall have been finished as it is designed, it will be one of the most respectable Baptist meeting-houses in the

western part of Nova Scotia. From the time of this Churche's orga ization, its history is like that of most other sections of Zion. Revivals and declensions have alternately thrown upon it their lights and shadows. Elders E. Stronach, W. Jackson, E. Masters, O. Parker and others, at various times, laboured there with success. In 1841, there was quite a season of spiritual refreshing, when numbers were baptized and brought into the Church. About this time, Elder Jackson organized, perhaps injudiciously, a second Church on the Island, located near the Petite Passage. It soon lost its visibility, however, and its members again merged into the body from which most of them had formerly been dismissed.

In the Winter of 1851, there was a wonderful day of God's power and saving grace on Long Island. Bro. Harris H. Chute a Licentiate from the Upper Granville Church, was there, and was the means of awakening a religious interest in the minds of the people. At that period, the Church invited Elder Morse of Digby Neck to visit the Island. His first sermon was produc-

occasion was :- "Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or the lawful captive delivered?" The preacher, himself, was under the influence of an extraordinary spiritual exercise of soul; and his atterance, like that of Peter on the day of Pentecost, fell upon the ear's of the multitude with overpowering effect. Before the discourse was ended, tears were streaming from many an eye, and groans-penitential groans-were heard in every part of the house. The congregation was first deeply solemnized; but truth, brought into active contact with the consciences of the people, increased their heart-emotions till intense excitement seemed to pervade the whole assembly. Some were singing songs of deliverance, while others, convicted of sin, were audibly crying for mercy. The present generation will have passed from earth before that sermon and the effec's it was instrumental in producing will cease to be remembered on Long-Island. For several ensuing weeks, religion was the all-absorbing consideration. The whole community seems to have been bowed in the dust before God. Meetings were almost daily held, and almost every house became vocal with the importunate language of agonizing prayer. With the exception of a few self-righteous formalists, there were few on the Island who did not feel an interest in this wonderful work of Grace. After Elder Morse returned to his own people, Elder Murray, assisted by Bro. Chute, was instrumental in sustaining the interest of this reviva! till no less than 144 obedient converts were baptized and added to Zion. In the history of the Christian Church, there are few instances of a community so generally humbled and brought under the influence of vital godliness. At the close of the previous Autumn, the spiritual aspect of Long-Island was gloomy and unpromising; but when the Spring again covered the earth with verdure, a d-lightful moral transformation had occurred. Zion was arrayed in beautiful garments; and eternal life had been graciously imparted to multitudes. Jesus had come in the chariots of his salvation. and his elect had received the gift of that faith which works by love and purifies the heart. The Church, however, was without a Pastor.

tive of extraordinary results. The text on that

Early in 1852, Long Island was visited by Bro. Edward Balcomb, a Liecentiate, who preached with acceptance, The Church appreciating his gifts, engaged him to labour there in his evangelical vocation for the space of a year. Before it expired, his ordination was called for; and on the 13th of March 1853, he was more fully set apart to the work of the ministry by the imposition of hands. He then became settled in the pastorate of the Church, and there laboured for more than two years in preaching the word, and going in and out before the people. It may be regarded as a season of religious prosperity on the Island. The people of God walked with each other in Christian love and fellowship-the ordinances of the New-Testament were observedhealthful discipline was maintained-and some were baptized.

At length, Elder Balcomb became impressed with the idea that it was his duty to increase his qualifications for the ministry by spending a year or two at the Theological Institute in Horton. Attached as he was to the Long-Island Church, and as unwilling as were his brethren there to be deprived of his services, he took his dismission on the 15th of December, 1855. During his pastorate, he baptized and inducted into the Church

Elder Henry Achilles succeeded Elder Balcomb on Long-Island, and become pastor of the Church on the 28th of February in 1856. Since then, nothing there worthy of Listorical record has occurred. The Gospel, however, has been faithfully preached, and it is hoped that thereby the cruse has been sustained, and seed sown. which will spring up and bear fruit in after days.

During the Revieal in 1851, two gifted and pious young brethren, John Plum and Thomas Morrell, were exercised in soul with reference to the sphere of activity they should occupy in Zion, and they commenced pointing sinners to the Lamb of God. The latter, who exhibited much of talent and promise, however, soon became the victim of a pulmonary disease; and on the 5th of June 1854 his immortal part entered the spirit world. Bro. Plum, after usefully spending several years in the vocation of a-preacher in various localities, has also been compelled, on account of impaired health, to leave New-Albany, a field of labour in which his efforts to promote the interests of the Church were not in vain. He has returned to Long-Island; but he is physically too feeble to admit of activity in his Divine Master's service. It is hoped, however, that prayer in his behalf will avail, and that his health will yet be restored.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, August 27th 1858. MR. Epiron.-Half an hour before I left St. John you exacted from me the promise of a letter for the "Visitor." Well, I suppose I must fulfill the promise, but the difficulty is to know how to do it. Now if I were writing a love letter 1 might get along pretty well, for Jean Jacques Rosseau has told us the way is, "to commence not knowing what one has to say, and end not knowing what one has said." But I suspect that a letter which has to be submitted to your numerous readers, ought to be more definitely arranged; should the result, however, seem to indicate that I have adhered to the old man's plan, you and they will please attribute it to my utter inability to write any kind of letter save that of which he speaks. This much by way of a

We arrived in Liverpool by the good ship "Gertrude," after a fine passage of about twentyfive days. The weather at first was very foggy, yet the air washot and sultry, but after the first ten days, we had a clear sky nearly the whole tim . Only twice did old Neptune try to show us his power by getting up a "sea," and if the watery god did it with the intention of !rightening us, he both times miserably failed, for the scene he produced for us was one of inexpressible grandeur. Black heavy, clouds, like a pall of night, stretched from the zenith to the horizon and seemed about to settle down, bodily upon us; the great barren waste of waters upheaved as by some internal convulsion, rolled and throbbed and boiled, till its surface was chequered with tossing foam; while the wind, as it rushed along, seemed to utter a hollow roaring requium for the doomed or dead!

With these exceptions, we were blessed with splendid weather although the sun was hot and scorching, and on our arrival, some of us looked more like red Indians than anything else.

One thing I have always noticed at sea, is the want of change. No matter how magnificent, or grand the scene upon which the eye looks, it soon tires, and though at first even the infinetude of monotony creates a feeling within the mind, of sublimity, yet it soon becomes irksome and the slightes undertaking appears of considerable magnitude to him who is striving with

I remained in Liverpool just long enough to visit St. Georges Hall. It is the finest in England. The building contains offices and halls. which are used as Courts of Justice, and a monster concert room. The walls are of carved work, beautifully painted and gilded, with some fine statues placed at intrevals. In an embrasure gallery at the farther end is a fine and powerful organ, second only to the great organ in the Crystal Polace. Partially under this gallery and extending forward somewhat towards the centre of the hall is a raised platform or dais, for the vocalists or instrument players. When brilliantly illuminated and crowded with youth and beauty the visual effect must be one of the most splendid elegance. Add to this the charms of music of the highest order, and you get a faint idea of the treat which the people of Liverpool have frequent opportunities of enjoying. After looking about for a very short time, I started by train for London, where I arrived about 9 o'clock P. M. " Home again" was a song that I could have sung with a good deal of pathos and fervour, but unfortunately I was too hoarse, and consequently had to content myself with a heartfull of joy at being with my dear friends

My time has been chiefly occupied since my arrival in looking after old familiar faces and in seeing "the sights of London." I could give you an account of some of the buildings and' amusements but I fear I should be infringing on the rights of my friend "T. P. D." who has not yet completed his " strolls about London."-If he leaves anything for me to write about perhaps at a future time I may avail myself of the opportunity.

But it is time I had dropped the "I" and " me, and commenced to give you the "news," if anything can be said to be "new" to a people who are in a position to get, an account of what transpires here up to noon, at least 2 hours before that time arrives with them. England and America need us no longer 'shake hands with each other in their hearts' as the Frenchman expressed it, for they can now give each other a palpable and most unmistakable shake-perhaps shock would be the better word. I am confident however the universal desire on this side is that these "shocks" may do no more than stir up the warmest sympa. thies and call out the best feelings of the now united people.

Rev. Mr. Guiness and C. H. Spurgeon have been taking a tour through Ireland. I learned yesterday from one of Mr. Spurgeon's deacons that at one place his audience numbered 2000 persons each of whom had paid two shillings admission. The Committee immediately paid into his hands £50 for his chapel building fund The sum realised after deducting this amount was appropriated toward the building up of the cause in the place where he preached. The following which I have clipped from the Irish " Northern Whig" will give an idea of his reception in Bel-

Mr. SPURGEON IN BELFAST.

On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Spurgeon delivred his concluding address to the people of Belfast in the Botanic Garden, at two o'clock. Never, on the occasion of any floricultural or other show that has been held in this garden, was there witnessed such a driving of cars and carriages as might have been seen, from every corner of Belfast towards the gardenas the hour of meeting drew near. By the time that Mr. Spurgeon commenced his address, the numbers present could not have been fewer than from four to five thousand. Mr. Spurgeon addresssed this miscellaneous.congregation from the pavilion, which was croweded. The sene was beautiful and brilliant in the exreal to their first region to the deal of hor.