"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

EDITOR AND PROPRIEOR

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

BAPTIST HISTORY OF THESE LOWER PROVINCES. disheline ... CHAPTER XIII.

GEO. W. DAY, Printer.

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County of Yarmouth.

In the spring of 1850, at a meeting of the teachers of the Sabhath, School connected with the first Yarmouth Church, the inquiry was made-" Where are the fruits of our labours? Are any vital religious impressions being made on the hearts of our pupils?"-These questions were answered by a pieus lay brother, who was the indefatigable and efficient superintendent of the school to the following effect, "Our efforts will be unavailing unless God bless them; and his blessing we have no reason to expect, unless we importunately implore it upon our knees." It was then proposed, that on each Sabbath afternoon, immediately upon the dismission of the school, an hour should be spent in prayer for the conversion of the pupils.

At the close of the school on the next Sunday, the superintendent invited as many of the teachers and scholars as chose, to remain and engage in devotional exercises, to beseech God to accompany the instruction imparted with his special blessing. But although most of the teachers were church members, out of fifteen present, only " six remained to pray," and most of the pupils went away as soon as the school was dismissed. "Two or soon as the school was dismissed. "Two or three," and even more, however, were there, and our Lord's promise was fulfilled; for gracious influences were felt, and a spirit of prayer given. Next Sabbath, the "teacher's seek an interest in the Savine Convened in the afternoon, a number of the pupils who had just experienced the sweets of pardoning mercy, with their change. They have been in attendance at nearly all the meetings in the various parts of the city, young companions, and besought them to prayers in their behalf. In the pupils who had just experienced the sweets of pardoning mercy, with their change. prayer given. Next Sabbath, the "teacher's prayer-meeting," as it was called, was more numerously attended by both teachers and scholars; and it was felt to be no vain thing to wait upon God. For some months previously a few pious women connected with the churches, had been accustomed to meet weekly, in a quiet way, in the privace of the companions, and besought them to seek an interest in the Saviour. This was a prayers in their behalf. In the Twentieth Ward quite a number of Jews of both sexes convinced than ever that God hears and answers the prayers of faith that are offered by his people. They may have sowed in tears, but now they were reaping with joy.

For several weeks prior to this period there were left, and a spirit of prayers for their behalf. In the Twentieth Ward quite a number of Jews of both sexes and answers the prayers of faith that are offered by his people. They may have sowed in tears, but now they were reaping with joy.

For several weeks prior to this period there weekly, in a quiet way, in the prayers of faith that are offered by his people. They may have sowed in the convert is about to go forth the churches, had been accustomed to meet weekly, in a quiet way, in the reacher's prayers in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayers in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a number of Jews of both sexes and answers the prayers of faith that are offered by his people. They may have sowed in the converted human and have presented numerous requests for prayers in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayers in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayers in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayers in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the Twentieth was a prayer in their behalf. In the weekly, in a quiet way, in the privacy of their dwellings, to pray for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon Zion and the sursisters, several of whom were teachers in the Sabbath School, took an active and useful part in the prayer-meeting referred to, which soon became intensely interesting.

In a few weeks, this teachers' prayermeeting, which was well sustained, elicited considerable attention, and numbers without the pale of the church were attracted thither. The prayers, generally speaking, were not of that cold, discursive and osientatious character, which, als, is too prevalent often on similar occasions. Formal modes and stereotyped devotional phrases were abandoned and instead of praying for every body and every thing with circumlocutory tediousness, there was a concentration of desire to a single point-God's saving blessing "pon the Sab bath School. This was the all-absorbing idea-the overpowering desire, which engrossed the minds of those, who, with deep earnestness of spirit, assembled every Sabbath afternoon, to unite with each other in

calling upon the name of the Lord.

At this period the First Yarmouth Church extended over a wide spread and populous community. Fatter Harding had reached his eighty-ninth year, and although Mr. Burton was active and untiring in the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties, preaching statedly and frequently in five or six localities, it was felt that more ministerial help was needed, especially in the town. It was therefore deemed abvisable to obtain the additional services of some clerical brother for n few weeks. The late Rev. Richard W. Cunningham, whose talents and truly apostolic spirit eminently fitted him for the special services required, and who was then pastor of the Baptist Church in Lower Granville, accordingly was sent for. He acceded to the wishes of the brethren in Yarmouth, and commenced his labours with them on the first of September. The novely of a strange preacher-the splendor of his pulpit powers-and the earnestness of his appeals to the consciences of his hearers, not only tended to increase the congregations he addressed, but also to make solemn and deep impressions upon both saints and sinners. It was soon apparent that the "set time to favour Zion" hal come Many who had back-slidden from the path of piety in "the cloudy and dark day," were exercised with the spirit of peni-tence, and with broken hearts deplored and confessed their sins. It was on the third Sabbath-evening after Mr. Cunningham had commenced his labours in Vacmouth that he appointed an inquiry meeting to be held next day at 2 o'clock in the vestry, to which he invited all to come who felt sincerely anxious concerning the welfare of their souls .-Only one inquirer however came; but that one was a very hopeful case. It was a young and prosperous merchant of good character and unexceptionable moral habits; and he had become decided to consecrate himself unreservedly to God. At the first opportunily, he and four others, among whom was the christian wife of the esteemed Superintendent of the Sabbath School, were baptized and acceived into the church. The biptismal scene was one of extraordinary interest, and Mr. Cunningham addressed with much warmth and pungency the dense crowd of spectators that surrounded the waters where these obedient disciples were "boried with Chest"—
The administration of a New Tes ament ordinance on this occasion, and the solemn circular disciples were the second of the passive scene, he said he could adopt the language of Simeon:— Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes on the Passover.

The strong and fortified city was surrender-have seen thy salvation."
The strong and fortified city was surrender-have seen thy salvation."

Midian was destroyed by the cake of barley and like the offering of an omer of barley, on to affect many of the by-standers.

On Saturday evening, (Cotober 12th), there was a memorable Conference neeting in the vestry, at which ten candidates for bartism were approved and received. A finisher of the boys and girls belonging to the boath School were present and were manifestly much impressed with what they heard and saw. The meeting was at length dismissed, and both ministers (Eders Burton and Cunningham) went to beir homes; but most of the congregation still remained to sing and pray. Suddenly a Mr. Cunningham, who had been labouring to the lord.

Weeks—indeed moths. For more than one hundred nights is succession, there were religious service in the meeting house; and it was unmistaleably manifest that God was blessing those unusual services. During this exciting period, the Rev. Charles Randill of Weymouth, and the Rev. Perez Murray of westport, visited Yarmouth, and readered valuable assistance to their brethren in instrumentally carrying on this mighty work of the Lord.

Mr. Cunningham, who had been labouring the control of the con tongues. It was apparent that a cloud of Di- Church. vine mercy which for weeks had hovered over Yarmouth and from which only a few drops had previously fallen, was now open and a mighty shower of grace and salvation It will be seen by the following that the

esting character, the presching was powerful ent:—
and effective, and when the Subbath School was convened in the afternoon, a number of

pastors of the church or Mr. Cunningham, ago, a Jew complained that the seed of had addressed crowded and deeply solemn Abraham had been neglected in the prayers were of an extraordinary and thri ling nature, tianity. Two or three times in the week there were inquiry meetings held in the vestry. These HOW THE "UNLEAVENED BREAD" IS PREwere held in the af ernoon, and generally they were numerously attended by persons

was not an inactive spectator of these splen. with the blood of the Paschal Lamb. did exhibitions of grace and salvation .- The feast of unleavened bread, which is

ber, the assemblage was so great that the feel the deprivation the keenest of all.

large meeting house, (although temporary seats were placed along the asles,) could week to remind the Israelite descendants of scarcely contain half the congregation. A the sufferings of their ancient people when, spacious new building, in an unfinished state, fi eing from their Egyptian masters, they about thirty rods distant, was taken posses. were compelled to eat the bitter herbs by the sion of by consent of the owner. Beneath way side. its roof there was ample accommodation for several hundreds of people, to whom Mr.

On the ensuing Sabbath, a number more, chiefly in the blogin of youth, were baptised. On that day, too, the Church communed; and nearly every pew on the ground floor was filled with those who sat down to partake, figuratively, of the "broken body and shed blood" of their crucified Redeemer. There were probably a hundred newly baptized converts, who, for the first time, comme rated their Lord's death It was truly a joyful occasion—a season of love. The hoary headed saints, who had long been members of God's militant fami y, and the mere "babes in Christ" rejoiced together; and as Father

e by-standers. This extraordinary revival continued with bread like the offering of an omer of barley, on the Pass vor.

still remained to sing and pray. Suddenly Mr. Cunningham, who had been labouring mighty spiritual influences came down upon night and day, for ten or eleven weeks in many in the assembly. A number of young this scene of unwonted religious activity, persons were simultaneously convicted with and who had been chiefly instrumental in power and prostrated before God and were promoting it, was at length struck down calling aloud for mercy. As usual, on such with a severe attack of chronic asthma, days of God's saving grace, there was con-siderable excitement. Some of the youths to labour in the whitened field, in which found deliverance and left the house with he had exerted his clerical activities so sucpeace in their hearts, and allelu as on their cessfully with the pastors of the 1st Yarmouth

was descending. It was truly a penticostal scene, which many, no doubt, millions of ages hence will remember in the world of glory. Next day, (and a beautiful sunshiny Sabbath it was,) was fraught with glorious re- the influences of the revival work now in sults. The baptism was of the most inter- progress throughout the American Contin-

were nightly meetings at which either the meeting in Burton's old theatre a few days congregations; but from the time referred to of his Gentile brethren. He said that a class the assemblages to hear the word were more numbering as many as thirty-five or thirtyprovided than ever. Some of the lay be six thousand souls in the population of this thren too, as well as sisters, appealed to the city, surely had a high claim upon the inconseiences of the gathered multitude from terest of Christians in heart. He begged time to time, with full-hearted burning ex. that in future they be prayed for at every hortations. Nearly every night there was meeting. In Brooklyn an entire family of fresh instances of conversion, some of which Jews were recently led to embrace Chris-

There are thirty thousand Jews in the city whose souls were weighed down under the of New York and the immediate vicinity, all oppressive burden of conscious guilt. Every of whom, at the present time, are celebrating Saturday there was a Conference meeting their most solemn festival, the Passover. All and every Sabbath there was a baptism .- who are conversant with the history of the Elders Burton and Cunningham on several chosen people are aware that the Passover is occasions went into the water together, al, a feast instituted to commemorate the proviternately baptizing the converts that were dential spuring of the Hebrews during the the happy recipients of this significant time of their bondage in Egypt, when God smote all the first born of the idolatrous Father Harding, too, enfeebled as he was Egyptians, but passed over the dwellings of by the infirmities incident to extreme old age, the lsr elites, whose doors were sprinkled

Though his outward man was toil worn, annually observed in remembrance of this weak, and trembling, the strength of his soul event, begins on the fifteenth day of the was unimpaired, and his faith and love were month Nisan, which is the first of the Jewas vigorous and warm as ever. In this won, ish year. This month answers to the latter derful revival, he effectively assisted his part of our March and the beginning of April, younger brethren in the stirring services of and begins this year on March 16th The the sanctuary, preaching Jesus with his feast continues for seven days, beginning on Characteristic fervency and earnestness.— March 30th, and ending April 6th, and is On one occasion, he gave the right hand of the most holy festival acknowledged by the fellowship into the Church to a number of the Jewish church; its strict observance is oblinewly baptised converts, among whom was gatory, and is most scrupulously adhered to a little boy eighty years younger than by every believer in Judaism, no matter what his language or abiding place, and it is In the midst of this work of God, the Rev. respected even by those who pay little re-John Chase, of Wolfville, made Yarmouth a gard to the other requirements of their church. visit. Eight years previously, he and Mr. During this seven days perfect abstinence Cuaningham had laboured in concert for from all bread, save the unleavened bread, weeks in a similar scene of salvation; and and from all malt beverages and spirituous now that they had met again, where grace liquors, save wine under certain restrictions, was accomplishing such wonders, they were is imposed. The thousands of Germans who prepared to act in delightful unison with prefer this faith, and who are thus cut off each other. On Sunday, the 27.h of Octo- from their lager beer for a time, perhaps

The impertance of the Passover to the Hebrew nation may be argued from the sub-Cunningham preached, while Mr. Burton joined list of historico religious events that addressed the anxious crowd in the meeting- occurred during that season, which list is extracted from one of their books of prayer, which is read at the devotional exercises attendant on the inauguration of the feast, the first day of the seven :---

"Tue inhabitants of Sodom provoked God to inger, and they were consumed with fire, on the "Lot was delivered, who baked unleavened

cakes for the angels, on the Passover. "Thou didst sweep the land of Moph and Noph, when then didst pass through on the Pass-"O Lord! thou didst wound the head of the

fire born son, on the night of the observation of "O Onnipotent! yet didst thou pass over thy

first-born, (Isra-1) being marked with the blood

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

"The mighty men of Pul and Lud were des- generally sold for eight cents per pound, but troyed with a burning conflagration on the Pass- this year the price is but six cents per pound,

"The palm of the hand which wrote the destraction of the foundation of the Empire of Baby- of the week the Israelites attend to their affairs

days on the Passover. "The sworn enemy (Haman) didst thou cause to be executed on a gallows of fifty cubits high, on the Passover.

"The se two things shalt thou bring in a moment on Uts, on the Passover.

right hand exalted, as on the night whereon was sanctified the festival of the Passuver. "And ye shall say, this is the sacrifice of the

Previous to the coming of the Passover, every possible effort is made to have the hope to be freemen in the land of Israel. house and all it contains perfectly free from even the suspicion of uncleanness. Every contact with food.

The most extraordinary care is exercised afterward go forth with great substance.' ly-be introduced. The only permitted in from Egypt. gredients are wheaten flour and water; no particle of salt or o her flavoring matter being sed. Should there, by any carelessness or given: negligence, be any portion of Gentile bread, laid aside for other uses. In order to secure field to the baker's oven.

reaper, is visited by this Committee while it is yet standing in the field; they watch it while it is cut and thrashed on a clean thrashing floor with flails or with a machine which is used for no other grain; they gather up the wheat in new bags, see that it is ground in a mill with new or exclusive machinery, and then put the flour into new sacks for removal to the bakeries

It is not absolutely necessary that the hands that prepare the dough should be those of the faithful, for the touch of a Gentile does not defile the sacred bread; and in this and other large cities, where many thousand pounds are required, the Christian bakers generally prepare and bake it. This is done, however, only under the superintending vigilance of an attendant Israelite, whose duty it is to see that the flour he provides is all accounted for, and to guard against the possible intrusion of im stantly in attendance. He weighs the flour, satisfies himself of the purity of the water, and sees that the amount of bread rendered corresponds to the quantity of flour provided.

In all the large bakeries of the cities the laborious duty of kneeding and thoroughly mixing and incorporating the various ingredients is all performed by machinery. The Jewish bread is prepared in the same manner, and with the same machines; but every part of the mechanism that comes into actual contact with the dough, and which has been previously used in preparing the " leaven of the Pharasses," is removed, and new corresponding portions substituted; so that the feedingwebs, rollers, cutters, kneading apparatus, &c, of every machine belongs to the Israel ites; but the same steam engine may drive the machine, and the same running gear will suffice for the holy bread, that are used for the every-day work of the not-o particular Gentiles.

The bread is not made into loavess, but Each cake is about the size of an ordinary breakfast place, and is about an eighth of an inch thick. This is the ordinary unleavened bread for common use at any time during the week of the Passover. The same dough is also made into other cakes of the same diameter, but of double the thickness, which are baked much browner, and are marked with a knife before being baked, some with one, some with two, and some with three slashes about an inch or two long. These are considered more holy than the rest, and are to be eaten on the firs', second and third own. days of the Passover, respectively.

So necessary is it deemed that every one of the Jewish faith should be supplied with an or to climb. abundance of the bread during the holy season, that private individuals and some of the benevo!ent societies contribute large sums of money to purchase quantities of it for gratuitous distribution among those who are not able to pay for it. Colporteurs or mission-

when a considerable quantity is required.

On the first two and on the last two days of the Passover no work is done, but the rest

The ceremonies observed in every Jewish "Esther gathered the congregation to fast three leavened Bread are interesting and impreshousehold on the first day of the Fenst of Unsive. As far as possible, all the members of a family assemble in one house; the tab'e is laid with the unleavened bread, the bitter herbs, &c., and when the household is gathered, and all seated about the table, the head "Thine hand will then be victorious, and thy of the family rises, and, touching the dish of bread, savs:

"Lo! this is as the bread of affliction, which our ancestors ate in the land of Egypt : let all those who are hungry enter, and eat every Jewish family thoroughy clean and thereof; and all who are necessitous come. purify their house from attic to basement, and celebrate the Passover. At present we The word "unleavened" originally signified celebrate it here, but the next year we hope pure, uncorrupted, and the unleavened bread to celebrate it in the land of Israel: This is therefore typical of purity. Accordingly, year we are servants here, but next year we

"Blessed be he, who strictly preserveth his promise unto Israel; blessed be the most domestic utensil that has been used in the Holy, who premeditated the end of the cappreparation or serving of food is put away tivity, that he might perform what he had and its place supplied by another one, and promised to our father Abraham, between the the things laid aside may not be used again parts; as is said: And he said unto Ab atill the next year's festival. Most exactly ham, know for certain, that thy seed shall be and scrupulously is this law observed with strangers in a land that is not theirs, and shall reference to all the articles, both of the serve them, and they shall afflict them four kitchen and the dining room, that come in hundred years. And also that gation whom they shall serve will I judge; and they shall in building. The labyrinth in Egypt con-

concerning the preparation of the unleavened A cup of wine is then lifted by the oldest bread lest any substance other than the law. of the assemblage, who repeats a long disfol elements should designedly or accidental. course commemorative of the deliverance

> A cake from the dish is then shown to the company, and the following explanation is

"These un'eavened cakes, wherefore do or any dust or greasy matter so incorporated we cat them? Because there was not suffiwith the mass of dough that it cannot be at cient time for the dough of our ancestors to once who ly removed, the whole quantity is leaven before the Holy Supreme King of kings-blessed is he !- appeared unto them, the grain and bread from adulteration, and as is said, And they baked unleavened cakes consequent defilement, it is watched, by per- of the dough which they brought forth out of sons appointed to that office, from the burvest | Egypt; for it was not leavened, because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not The growing wheat, when ready for the tarry, neither had they made any provision for themselves."

The bitter herb is then exhibited by the same person, who explains its significance

"This hitter herb, wherefore do we eat it? Because the Egyptians embittered the lives of our ancestors in Egypt; as is said, And they embittered their lives with cruel bond. age, in mortar and brick, and in all manner of labor in the field; all their labor was imposed upon them with rigor.

"It therefore is incumbent on every Israelite, in every generation, to look upon himself as if he had actually gone forth from Egypt; as is said, And thou shalt declare unto thy son, in that day, saying, This is done because of that which the Eternal did for me, when I came forth from Egypt. It was not our ancestors only, that the most Holy, blessed be He! redeemed from Egypt, but us also proper substances. To this end he is con- did he redeem with them; as is said, And he brought us from thence, that he might bring us in, to give us the land which he swore unto our fatlers."

A lengthy prayer to the Great Jehovah, for his favors to the chosen people, is then said, and the religious exercises close for the time.

On the next and subsequent nights prayers are said and discourses explanatory made. and the Synagogues are not closed during the week .- N. Y. Tribune.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, take home a newspaper, and pay for it in advance.

In Maine there sre 4,102 school districts, 240,764 children between four and twentyone, and an aggregate of \$663,000 expended for school purposes.

THE oldest clock in America is one in the Philadelphia Library, which is nearly two into large thin cakes, resembling, more than centuries old. It was made in London, keeps anything else, exaggerated sea-biscuits .- good time, and is said to have been once used by Oliver Cromwell.

QUEEN VICTORIA has commissioned Mr. J. Phillips to paint a grand historical picture of the marriage of England and Prussia. The scene will be laid, at the Queen's own suggestion, in the chapel—a sce ne of unequalled brilliancy, color and animation, and the picture will contain a series of illustrious por-

Norming elevates us so much as the presence of a familiar spirit, yet superior to our

THE world is a treadmill which turns all the time, and leaves us no choice but to sink

THERE are a quarter of a million of people in England in the mines to whom the fresh air and the light of the sun are scarcely ever

SHIP STRUCK BY A METOR .- The ship Caro. aries go about among the poor Hebrews, fur line Tucker, Capt, Congdon, which arrived nishing the needy with unleavened bread, in yesterday from Havre on the 21st ult., when like manner as similar persons of the Chris- in latitude 41 25, longitude 54 85, under tian faith go about seeking and supplying close-reefed sails, during a heavy squall, and e not the Bible. About 5,000 very dark, was struck by a meteor. There THE emigration from Ireland is now rather barrels of flour are annually made into Pass- was no lightening, but a tremenduous report under 100,000 a-year; Ulster and Munster supover bread in the City of New York; it is accompanied it, and the mainmast was en- ply 65,000.

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veloped apparently in a shower of of rockets. Many of the crew was benumbed from the effect of the shock. The sheet lead on the mast was completely ripped off, and the copper tacks around the deck combings were brightened, but not started.

Mr. Wingate says that the Mormons are manufacturing small cannon with percussion locks and telescopic sights, which will carry a two pound ball with much more certainty than a common rifle, 120 yards. They are making 500 revolvers a week, and manufacturing a coarse kind of gunpowder for mining

Providence, R. I., is justly noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Of the deaths in that city, in 1857, (population about 50, 000,) pinety-five were of persons over seventy years of age Of those, one was aged 103; one, 91; four, 90; seven, 85 to 90; twenty-three, 80 to 85; twenty-three, 75 to 80; and thirty-six were between 70 and 75.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR .-Ninevah, was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyrmids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides ; its base covers le acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length; and the layers are 208: It employed 330,000 men tains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles around, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens, and 400 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statutes. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—The New bedford Standard says that it is a singular fact that almost all our great commercial revulsions have been succeeded by a great revival

THICK SHOES FOR THE LADIES .- The Washington Star says that the ladies there have been lectured so persistently by their lords and masters in general, and the medical fraternity in particular, on the suicidal practice of wearing butterfly soles in sloppy weather, that they have taken to the opposite extreme and to wearing the treble-soled Scotch boots we see in the shop windows. A good " extreme" truly !

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS .- Live as long as you may, the first twenty years form the greater part of your life. They appear so when they are passing; they seem to have been so when we look back to them; and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that succeed them.

If this be so, how important that they should be passed in planting good principles. cultivating good tastes, strengthening good habits, and fleeing all those pleasures which lav up bitterness and sorrow for time to come! Take good care of the first twenty years of your life, and you may hope that the last twenty years will take good care of

PRIDE OF BIRTH.—One that is proud of his birth is like a turnip; there is nothing good of him but that which is under the ground .-

A TRIUMPH OF INFIDELITY.-A bill has been passed by the Parliament of Holland, after a nine years' struggle, proscribing the Bible and its teaching, and even the utterance of the name of Jesus in all the public

REV. DR. CALDICOTT has resigned the charge of the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Boston, in consequence of the uncertainty that his health wil enable him to resume his ministrations for some time to come. The pu'pit continues to be supplied by Rev. Mr.

Mr. John Thornton, who died in St. Louis a few days ago, after bequeathing property to his relatives and \$145,000 to various churches and institutions, bequeathed the balance of his property, about \$300,000, to Bishop Kenrick, the Catholic Bishop of that city, in the belief that he would apply it for the benefit of the indigent, and to advance the cause of religion.

ROMANISM AND POLITICS .- The New York Tablet, a Catholic paper, still insists that Mr. Wright, Minister to Prussia, should be recalled or reprimanded by the Administration for his Protestant speech at the Berlin Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. Even his presence where Catholics were " proscribed as enemies of truth, progress, and enlighten-ment," is considered an insult which a Democratic President and Cabinet should punish, out of egard to " the position of the Catho lics in the late Presidential election."

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE on the 15th ult. did not come up to the great expectations of the event excited in England. Mr. Spurgeon made it the subject of a discourse on the previous day, (Sabbath) from Isaiah 45: 7, "I form the light and I create darkness." Rev. Dr. Croly also preached upon the subject.

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