ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 14, 1868.

Membership in Churches.

We think no attentive reader of scriptore fails to perceive that the church-the entire church-the innumerable company of the saved-is the grand fact in the gospel that especially manifests the Divine glory; this is the vast object of Infinite Love-the kingdom of Christ-the magnificent empire that here on earth, reflects to heaven the glory of the Saviour, and the wisdom and mercy of God, as plainly appears in the words (Eph. iii. 10), "to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places, might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God." Made known in heaven by the church on

This kingdom, the Saviour loves to contemplate as a united whole; for thus in John xvii. 20, he says, "neither pray I for these (the apostles) alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou. Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

To this kingdom, which is "the Bride"-" the Lamb's wife," has be granted a great variety of gifts; as is said in 1 Cor. xii. 4: "there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit;" so in this chapter are afterwards enumerated gifts of "wisdom." of "knowledge," of "faith," of "healing," of "miracles," of "prophecy," of " discerning of spirits," of "divers kinds of tongues;" gifts, which are divided to all severally as he will. Now, these gifts are spoken of as belonging to the whole body; for this is manifest ly to be inferred from the drift of this entire chapter. All Christians constitute "the body of Christ," and these gifts, were the gifts belonging to the body; not the exclusive privilege of this or that other particular part or member, but designed, if occasion should require, for the general edification of the whole.

There is, we think, no passage of scripture, which refers to any special privilege, honor, or advantage, belonging to any portion of the church, except as it is a part of the great whole. Any privilege or duty belonging to the Church of Corinth or Ephesus, was such, because founded on privileges or duties belonging to the entire Kingdom of Christ.

If this or the other church, then, is independent of any human coercion, it is, because the entire church is independent. If it is its duty to enforce discipline, this is because the right is inherent in the whole body; if it is its privilege to gather together in solemn worship of God the Father, and Saviour, it is because the whole church possess that privilege. The divisions of the body, which appear in the form of separate companies or churches, are to be regarded, therefore, as gatherings that do not in the slightest degree affect the oneness of the whole in honor, privilege, or blessing; but as formations arising in consequence of the imperfection of our present corporeal and earthly state, which renders in this life, a gathering of the whole impossible. Were it not for these imperfections, the church would worship not only with one heart, but in one place-together hearken to the Divine words-together pour forth the song of praises-together watch over the interest and purity of the whole-worship, action, effort, discipline, would be all one, as in heaven there will not, we apprehend, be a church of Corinth, or of Jerusalem, or of Rome-all there will appear in a glorious union; and surely it must be only as we tend toward that happy consummation in spirit and desire, that we are animated by the true gospel temper; and it must follow, we conceive, that any interpretation of "the church," particular or universal, that would tend to deprive any member of the body of the advantage of the gifts which exist by divine beneficence for the benefit of the whole, would war against the Divine appointment, and incur reasonable suspicion of its correctness. The blessings and gifts possessed by the church at large, must have been designed for every individual church, so far as these gifts may be needed in each case that may arise, and so far as it may be in the power of the church by reasonable ex-

ertion to obtain them. What then is membership in the churches? Plainly nothing at all without a previous membership in the church; and whatever privileges or duties attach to the former membership, must be derived from the nature and genius of the latter.

The mere circumstances then of place, and earthly limitations, and the necessities of human weakness. are those which give rise to individual churches. For the same reason, that some in ancient times were members of a church in the house of Priscilla and Aquilla, of Nymphas, or of Philemon; others were members of the more extended church of Corinth, Jerusalem, or Rome; the duties of church membership, could not, from the feebleness of human nature, be discharged without such limited gatherings, and membership in particular churches arose, we may conceive, only in order that the possibilities of human infirmity, they might worship-labor-act-together.

The reason of membership, then, in this or that community, must have been the convenience of parties living in the same locality, and it was founded, as we have seen on their membership with the entire body. It may have appeared decent to the christians of Jerusalem or Ephesus, to admit each member with some appropriate service of prayer or welcome, but no notice of such service is found in the Divine Word; "nothing is said there of any church record or any special mode of instituting church membership;" we repeat these words despite the onslaught lately made upon them, assured that no attack will ever succeed in annihilating their truth. Baptism admitted the faithful to the church of Christ; what special ceremony or act admitted them to the church of Jerusalem, or Corinth, or Antioch, we do not know. Perhaps the fact of their baptism was all that was required, to entitle them to membership wherever they went. This, perhaps, is the most probable conjecture: there appears to have been a frequent passing to and fro of christians, who very likely exercised all their gifts, whether of preaching or of wisdom, in the several churches they visited, and were treated as any resident christian in regard of all the duties in Mr. E.'s ground is that because the form "adjudiwhich they might participate.

However this may be, it is certain we have no scriptural information of any special mode of admission to individual churches. We know not how long they remained members, nor in what manner they were dismissed to other churches-nor are we informed particularly, of the nature and extent of any engagement in which they entered as members: nothing is said of church articles as a church covenant. For aught that appears, they might become members in those times for a year, or even a day; they may have been admitted as members when on a transient visit, as already supposed—their membership to end with their departure, or it may have been for life. They may have been members for the purose of discharging a particular office: One man nembership; another as a preacher; a third as a

sound just now in the ear of faction, it follows, w think, that a number of men, possessed of "gifts o wisdom," might come from a distance, and become temporarily members of a church, by exercisin among them their gift as wise men, by "adjudicating" on some case committed to them by the church for that purpose. More on this point in our next.

Editorial Correspondence.

BAPTIST PROGRESS IN YARMOUTH. (Continued.)

The great reformation in 1827, to which reference was made in our last issue, so enlarged the Church and increased the demands for ministerial labour, a to render it necessary that Mr. Harding should hav an associate in pastoral work. The late Rev. Wi liam Burton, then in the vigor of youth, was chose to fill this responsible position. Consequently, i 1830, he removed to Yarmouth, and for some twenty three years labored in conjunction with the venera ted Harding in the great work of winning souls to Je sus. This associate administration had its draw backs, but, upon the whole, it was eminently successful. The church became more orderly in its disc pline, and more confirmed in the doctrines and usiges of the denomination. Repeated visitations of ru vival power were experienced, and numbers were gothered into the fold. These faithful servants of Go were assisted on divers occasions by visits from other ministering brethren of the denomination. Brethre James Parker, Wellington Jackson, Anthony Dimocks and last, but not least, Richard Cunningham, rerdered important service in these revival movements dered important service in these revival movements. The gracious work with which the name of the mented Cunningham is especially associated in the affectionate remembrances of the people brought less than 190 new members into the church. Son of the meeting conducted by him are still spose of, with undying interest, as among the most remarkable for converting power that were even hely in this place. Sainted man, the crown which no adorns his brow in the celestial state is jewelled with a receiver some ground ground through his instrumentality. recious souls saved through his instrumentality is

In 1853, Rev. John Davis, now of Charlotletown, P. E. I., visited Yarmouth on an agency for the A M. & F. Bible Society. Father Harding had become infirm through age, and it was deemed advisable f introduce a new man into the field. Accordingly, i harmony with the views of the associated pastors. Mr. Davis was invited to take part in the minstretions of the church. Shortly after this Mr. Burton retired, leaving the pastoral work principally in the hands of Mr. Davis. During his pastorate, Father Harding, full of years, went to his rest. Mr. Dav attended him in his last illness, and preached his fe neral sermon when dead. Multitudes assembled t pay their tribute of respect to one who had for mor than 79 years gone in and out amongst them as faithful and successful witness for the truth. Miniters of all denominations in the place were in attend ance, and the sermon of Mr. Davis was quite equal t the occasion. It is still spoken of by the brethre as a masterly effort. During his pastorate there wa no general revival, but members were added from time to time, and the church was edified and built u

On the retirement of Mr. Davis, Rev. Henry Ar gell was called to assume the pastoral care of th church. His pastorate extended over some 10 years and was much blessed in the increase and comfort of the church. In 1866 his health failed, and more min isterial work was required than he could perform Hence, by the united action of the church, Rev. A H. Munroe became associated with bim in the par torate of the church. The Divine benediction reste upon this new arrangement, and a revival of religion a once took place. Some forty converts or more wei brought into the fold in the course of a few months Brother Munro's ministry was fresh, vigorous, an unctious with ail, and many felt its energizing pow er. These two brethren have different gifts, but all c the same spirit. Both have made an impression for good that time will not efface. They have however retired to give place to others, and have entere upon other important spheres of labor-Brother Ai gell in New-York city, and Brother Munro in Liver pool, N. S.; and we rejoice to add that both have bee, signally blessed during the past winter in their respective churches. May Jehovah continue to crow their efforts with his richest blessing.

Hitherto we have spoken of this one church; bu then it must be understood that this is the mother church of Yarmouth, and a fruitful mother she ha been. Her children are numerous, and some of their are especially vigorous and influential. Let us notice these in order. 2nd Yarmouth church has a mem bership of 310 : Yarmouth 3d, 194 : Yarmouth South 210; Yarmouth West, 150; Beaver River, 211; Ohi 163: Pubnico, 30; Tusket, 112; Tusket Lakes, 57 Lake George, 144. These, added to the number . the 1st church, which is noted in the minutes as 440 gives a Baptist membership in Yarmouth Town an County of-Two Thousand and Twenty-one (2,021). Want of space prevents further remarks at present

"Adjudication"—Reply to Mr. Eaton.

Mr. B. H. Eaton, Clerk of the Granville street church, says that "when Mr. Armstrong shows that is invitation to sit on the Halifax Council aske him to adjudicate, his question will be answered. 1 he (Mr. A.) had taken the trouble to read the resolu ons of July 12th carefully, he would have discover ed that the word 'adjudicate' is only to be found i the recitals of defunct resolutions introduced as mat ter of history, and that the enacting clause of the resolutions of July 12th invites the Council to investi gate and report, but does not invité them to 'adjudi

I am surprised that Mr. Eaton should think ther consistent with right, or worth his while, resort to such a plea in order to evade the force of my observation. Mr. E. denies that the Council wa called to adjudicate on the case as between the church and Dr. Pryor; and I am, of course, required to provthat the Council was authorized to adjudicate on the matters referred to them. Happily, this, I believe, can be done to the entire satisfaction of every unpre-judiced person without resorting to what Mr. E. call-"defunct resolutions," unless indeed those of July the 12th are "defunct." In this document I find all

cate" is not expressed in the invitation, the Council

was not authorised to adjudicate.

Nevertheless, "adjudicate" is in effect in the document; it is snugly and legitimately couched under the name and protection of its sturdy and intimate relative "adjudication," and ready to render such aid and service as may, under the circumstances, be

properly called for by his worthy namesake.

The Council agreed on between the church and Dr. Pryor is called, and a copy of the resolutions of val in Hamax, placed in their hands. The Council is told that the matters referred to them are to be considered and dealt with according to the resolutions of July 12th. These resolutions contain the "Basis" so often referred to by me. It is worth while to look at it again, for I presume it is not "defunct." The list and 2d clauses of this "Basis" read thus:

(1) "The Council to consist of ... ministers and ... laymen, to meet in Halifax: the relatives and

...laymen, to meet in Halifax; the relatives and

Basis-that a Council invited on that Basis was authorized (1) to investigate the subjects referred to them; (2) to adjudicate on them. Common sense nediately recognize this, and candour will admit it. The ordinary use and interpretation of simi lar forms of expression illustrate and confirm this view. If, in sending my boy to a literary institution. say to the teacher-"I send my son, sir, to you for instruction and training," what would be thought of the teacher who, because the mode of expression use does not contain Mr. Eaton's "enacting clause," would infer or allege that I had given him no autho rity to teach and train my child? Would you not think that such teacher needed instruction and train-

When a merchant sends a cargo of potatoes or umber, &c., to his agent abroad, and writes thus : I forward you this cargo of potatoes, &c., for sale, low would we regard the conduct of that agent in declining to sell the cargo, alleging that he had no authority to do so, as the letter sent him from the owner contained no "enacting clause?" Would it

not be looked upon as weak and foolish?

Or if parties refer disputed matters in ordinary, business to arbitration, stanog as they did so what are the subjects for investigation and adjudication, what would be thought of the knowledge and discrimination of the arbitrators who, notwithstanding the statement made as to the subjects referred and the object sought, should allege that they had power inleed to investigate the matters, because there was an enacting clause" somewhere in the resolution bearing on that point, -but they had no authority to adudicate on them because there was no "enacting lause" bearing on adjudication? "Or what should we say of a party to such reference who, after the arbitrators had given their award, should allege that they exceeded their authority; That they were invited, it exceeded their authority; that they were invited, it is true, to investigate the matters; but that since the invitation lacked what Mr. E. calls an "coacting they were not authorized to form or produnce any opinion or judgment on the case? Would at such man be regarded as very deficient in the estable leident of common sense, or of common hoental element of common sense, or of common ho-esty. No intelligent, unprejudiced person, who ad not a purpose to serve, would hesitate to acknow-dge that by the forms of expression I have given have the teacher was as fully authorized to teach ad train the boy sent him, the agent to sell the car-les forwarded to him, and the arbitrators to investi-te and adjudicate on the matters referred to them, enter could possibly be by a score of Mr. E.'s emeting clauses marshalled in the most impressive and imposing array.

That in a similar case, Mr. Eaton, a scholar and a

Bridgetewn, N. S., May 9, 1868.
(To be concluded.)

E ARMSTRONG.

wyer, could venture to deny that the Halifax Coun-

cil was authorized to adjudicate on the matters refer-

Revival at Sackville.

Many of your readers will rejoice to learn of th lorious work of grace still progressing in this local ty. Sackville has been a very highly favored place. and God is still remembering it in mercy. Here the sainted McCully, Crandal, Sears, Harris, and others now in glory, laboured faithfully in word and docrine. Many of the heralds of Salvation now on Zion's watch towers have also earnestly preached Ubrist to this people.

It will soon be seven years since I came to reside nere. Since that time we have lived in peace and harmony, and God has smiled upon us. Some five years ago nearly one hundred professed faith in Christ, and others since then have united with the churches of which I am pastor.

On the first Friday in March we commenced a proracted meeting, of which notice was given in the Visitor. Since then regular services, have been held with remarkable power. Seventy-four have professed tism, since the work commenced. Many have a secret hope in the Saviour, and some also have been restored to fellowship with the church.

One of the converts was brought up rigidly in the Roman Catholic faith, but now rejoices in the liberty wherewith Christ makes free. Her experience is of most interesting character. Many who have re ceived a good religious training in our Sabbath schools are amongst the converted. Quite a number f our young men have shared largely in this re-

Very many of our brethren and sisters prayed earestly that God would favor us with an outnouring of the Spirit before they went home to glory. Their prayers have been answered in a wonderful manner, and yet they ask for more.

Yours as ever, Sackville, May 9, 1868.

THOS. TODD.

For the Christian Visitor. MR. EDITOR - You will be pleased to hear that lod is reviving his work in this locality, and blesing the labours of our beloved paster, Elder David awson, who has been labouring here with much acceptance for about nine years. Last Sabbath, the 5th instant, he baptized one, and the Sabbath sucreding six more, and numbers more are awakened. Our dear brother has to leave this week for Carleton, where he expects to be on the 24th instant. We understand they are very anxious to have him move there; but we cannot think of parting with him here, as he has a number of warm hearted friends who cannot dispense with his labours here. There is every indication that the work is of God; and we trust that He who works all things after the counsel o His own will, will still carry on His own work, and when our brother returns from Carleton, he will have the privilege of baptizing numbers more. Yours, truly, JOSIAH PHINNEY.

Correspondence from Augusta, Ga. THE ELECTION

North Lake, Sackville.

s over and the Republican party is victorious. The contest has been fierce. In some counties the Demo crats resorted to the most desperate means to intimidate the colored people. The Klu Klux Klan, to which organization I referred in my previous letter, in one county, at least, were out in the daytime masked, and on masked horses, armed with pitchforks and deadlier weapons, threatening death to any colored man who dared vote a radical ticket. In some places the radical candidates for the Legislature were threatened with death, and driven from the polls entirely by the chivalry. But notwithstanding this the Union party is triumphant. THE COLORED PEOPLE

did nobly; hundreds were threatened with loss of employment, others were bribed, while some were threatened with loss of life; yet in this city, among thirteen hundred and fifty colored voters, not fifty voted with the Democrats. Since the election many have been discharged, but still they cheerfully submit and trust in the Lord. In my opinion no class of men ever acted more heroicly under the circum-

is apparently much better than at the close of the war. The Georgia Baptist State Convention has been sitting in this city. They invited the reporters of the two Democratic dailies to a seat on the floor, include the reporter of the Republican paper. Some prominent Republicans have their houses guarded at night. A personal friend, an excellent man, and candidate for Congress, has a guard of fifteen armed men every night of late in the house. Your humble correspondent is among those obnoxious to the K. K. K's., and he learns that he is among their intended by Dr. Pryor to be unprejudiced, to be chosen.

(2) "The subjects for investigation and adjudication to be—1. The charges of immorality, and all testimony having reference thereto which has been or may hereafter be adduced; 2. The charges of a pecuniary character in the accounts with Miss Vass; and he learns that he is among their intended victims; he has received a warning, "by order of the Grand Cyclops," to be more circumspect in his accounts with Miss Vass; and he learns that he is among their intended victims; he has received a warning, "by order of the Grand Cyclops," to be more circumspect in his accounts with Miss Vass; and adjudication. The Mayor of the city is threatened with as assistation, and I have seen anonymous communications addressed to others, giving them notice to prevate the above cases."

From the passage now quoted it is clear that certain subjects were referred "for investigation and adjudication" to the Council. It is a legitimate inference thereto which has been or may hereafter be adduced; 2. The charges of a pecuniary character in the accounts with Miss Vass; and 3. The action taken by the church in reference thereto which has been or may hereafter be adduced; 2. The charges of a more circumspect in his accounts with Miss Vass; and 3. The action taken by the church in reference thereto which has been or may hereafter be adduced; 2. The charges of a more circumspect in his accounts with Miss Vass; and 3. The action taken by the church in reference thereto which has been or may hereafter be adduced; 2. The charges of a more circumspect in his accounts with Miss Vass; and 3. The action taken by the church in reference thereto which has been or may hereafter be adduced; 2. The charges of a more circumspect in his accounts with Miss Vass; and 3. The action taken by the church in reference the city is threatened with as assistance. The may have possibly been or may hereafter be adduced; 2. The charges of a more circumspect in his accounts with Miss Vass; and 3. The action taken by the chur

has lefts its mark on the characters of the people of the South as well as on the face of the country. Every sudden fit of passion calls forth the pistol or the bowic knife. The lower classes, brutalized by indulgence in the basest passions which the system of slavery fostered, are growing still more reckless and rotten. The better classes, swearing eternal hatred and perpetual astracism to the people who believe in impartial laws and justice for all men, are wondering why "Northern capitalists" do not come down here and invest their funds. Of the clergy, the noblest defenders of the "lost cause," if not the leaders in secession, some still prate about the "Divine Institution," while others chatter away, and speculate whether tile "nigger" is a man or a monkey, whether he has a soul or is a brute. While the colored people are worshipping in crowded city churches, or make the wilderness echo with their thanksgivings, and converts crowd in thousands, the white congregations languish. Ichabod is written on many a temple gate, though here and there a faithful shepherd sighs over his scattered and wayward flock. DELANCY. March 14, 1868.

To the Editor of the Christian Visitor:

DEAR SIE - A kind-hearted Catholic friend has recently loaned me a work of about 500 pages, 8vo., of which the following is the title, "The Primacy of the Apostolic See vindicated. By the Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, 'Ipsa est petra quannum vincent superbæ inferorum partæ,' -St. Augustin. Philadelphia. Published by M. Fithicon, 721 North Second Street. 1845."

In this work, I find many remarkable passages; and if agreeable, may at some future day make some copious extracts. In the opening chapter on the Province of the Primacy," the author says. "It is not pretended that all the details of Church organization were arranged by the immediate authority of Christ, or that the authority of the Chief Pastor was at once developed; but it is believed that Christ delegated to Peter a governing authority, to be exercised for the benefit of the Church at large, according as the variety of times and places may require." Separated from the usual Catholic allusions to the Apostles, "the Fathers," and lay saints of the Church, there are to be found in its pages many precious and sparkling gams of Gospel truth, about which there can be no difference. I will now only quote one :-

"The Apostle, addressing the Corinthians, whom he had brought to the knowledge of the Christian faith, says: 'You are God's building. According to the grace of God that is given to me, as a wise archiect, I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon; for no man can lay another foundation but that which is laid, which is Christ Jesus.' l Cor. iii. 9. These words are often alleged to shew that Christ Himself is the fundamental rock on which the Church is built; but the meaning of the Apostle manifestly is that Christ, His doctrine and law, His atonement and grace, are the only foundation on which even hope for salvation may rest. Nor is there salvation in any other; for 'There is no other name under heaven given to men, whereby we must be saved." Acts iv, 12. Page 20.

But the more immediate object of this communica ion is to ask of you an explanation of the truth or falsity of the following extract from chap, xx. on the " Inquisition," pp. 331, 332:

It were in vain to deny that the Pope, in appoint ng Inquisitors, had ultimately in view to suppress heresy by the aid of the civil power, when milder neans had proved unsuccessful, and that they exhorted, and, by ecclesiastical censures, compelled princes to put in execution coercive laws. It must. owever, be observed that in this respect they acted in conformity with a sentiment at that time generally received, namely, that heresy was treason against the Christian commonwealth, and that they were impelled by the enormities of which the sectaries were guilty. It should also be remembered that they wished those laws to be enforced only after every religious effort had failed. Their rigor is certainly less revolting than the intolerance of the Reformers. who, whilst they proclaimed the right of private judgment, maintained that dissenters from their opinions should be punished as heretics, and in some instances urged their execution, "Luther," as Linbarch observes, "was, indeed, against putting heretics to death, but for almost all other punishments that the civil magistrate could inflict; and agreeably to this opinion, he persuaded the Electorates of Saxony not to tolerate in their dominions the followers of Zuinglius, in the opinion of the Sacrament, because he esteemed the Real Presence an essential in fundamental articles of faith. John Calvin was well known to be in principle and practice a persecutor. So entirely was he in the persecuting measures, that he wrote a treatise in defence of them, maintaining the lawfulness of putting heretics to death. And that by heretics, he meant such who differed from himself, is evident from his treatment of Castellia and Servetus,' (History of the Inquisition by Philip a Linbach. Introduction, p. 62). His followers, above a century afterwards, embodied the principle in their solemn confessions of faith, wherein they say that 'the civil magistrate hath authority, and it is his duty, to take order that all blasphemies and heresies be suppressed,' (Westminster Confession, chap. xxiii.); in proof whereof references are given at the bottom of the page to texts of the old law, which prescribe banishment, confiscation of bonds, imprisonment and death. The National Covenant of the Kirk of Scotland, republished in this city [Philadelphia] in the year 1833, approved of the sanguinary code against the Catholics, and contains a solemn oath of the members of the League to resist all errors and corruptions, according to their vocation, to the uttermost of that power that God had put into their hands!"

Yours, &c., [All students of history know that the sin of persecution is not, nor never was, confined to the Papacy. All national forms of religion, wt other Christian or pagan, recognize the right to punish dissent from their creed as by law established, Hence Luther and Calvin, as the advocates of a national creed, were ready to inflict punishment upon those who sought to subvert their faith. So it has been with their adherents. This fact, however, does not in the slightest. degree justify the persecuting spirit of the Papacy : but rather condemns all attempts to blend religion with the enactments of human law. - ED. CHRIS. VIS.]

The Disnedowment of the Irish Church. England is pushing forward gloriously in the arch of civil and religious liberty. Gladstone's trichant resolutions in favor of the severance of the Irish Church from all state dependence are being sus-tained by a unanimous uprising of the whole Liberal party of the empire. Earl Russell has thrown the full weight of his mighty influence into the scale, and success is almost certain. At a great meeting held in St. James' Hall, London, the noble Earl presided, and in his opening speech showed that Mr. Gladstone's proposition to ask the Crown to place at the disposal of the House its Irish Church patronage was strictly in accordance with precedent even so recent as William IV., and most thoroughly commended Mr. Gladstone as worthy of all confidence in this great movement.

The population of Russia has doubled in sixty-two years, and at this rate will amount to one hundred and fifty millions by the year 1900.

The gross receipts in round numbers of the Paris Exhibition were twenty-nine million francs, and the expenditures twenty-seven millions, leaving a profit of alout \$400,000, which is much better than was at one time expected. The building is now being taken down.

Remember the Educational Meeting in Brus-nels street to-morrow evening. A full attendance of the members of Committee is especially requested.

The Postage Tax, as we have before stated, should be paid in advance at the office where the paper is taken by the subscriber. When thus paid it is only five cents per quarter. Some seem to think this should be paid by the

publisher: but surely no one who, understands the case would wish to inflict so heavy a burden upon publishers. The new tariff compels us to pay onetwelfth more for our paper than the former tariff. To add to this the tax on circulation, would be simply ruinous. We are sorry to part with any of our subscribers, but if rather than pay the small tax of mily paper, the loss will be much greater to themselves than to us. Then they must remember that in most cases they save as much, or more, by the reduction on letters as they have to pay on their pa-

The Bazaar for the "Home for the Aged," as oticed in another column, is for a most worthy object, and ought to have an extensive patronage.

Rev. Geo. Seely, of Harvey, in a letter of recent date says :- " God is blessing the people-many have been converted. There is a great revival going orward on the Caledonia Mountains. Within a few days I have baptized eleven, and more are coming out rom the world. To God be all the glory."

The celebrated English Methodist preacher, Rev. William Morely Punshon, is expected to preside over the Wesleyan Conference, at its approachng anniversary at Fredericton. The people of St. John will doubless have the opportunity of hearing this extraordinary man. His recent sermons and essays in Montreal have produced a powerful impression. He is likely to remain permanently in the Do-

Mrs. Lyon, a lady upwards of 70 years of age. seeks to recover, by process of law, in an English Court, from Daniel Home, the spiritualist, £60,000, which she had given him, as she alleges, under improper influences. The gift of this money to Home by her is not denied.

DISRAELI AND JUDAISM .- England's present Premier is supposed by many to be in heart attached to the lewish faith; but the Jewish Chronicle, supposed to e reliable on this subject, represents the case thus:

There seems, indeed, to be a singular mistake as to the relation of Disraeli to Judaism. Some Jews cenure him as an apostate, and urge his apostacy as an dain English, Disraeli is neither an apostate nor a ew. He was born of Hebrew parents, His father, sase Disraeli, the author, and his mother, a sciou of he Basevis, were members of Sephardim Jewish failies. His grandfather and grandmother, indeed, est in the Portuguese cometery at Mile-end. Beniam-Disraeli was admitted into the communion of Is ael, but his father thinking fit to quarrel with his synagogue, failed to teach his child Judaism. One lay Rogers, the celebrated banker poet, happening to visit at Isaac Disraeli's house at Hackney when Benamin was about five or six year old, and regretting to find so intelligent a youth without religious in struction, took him to Hackney Church. From this event dates his absolute and complete severance from he Jewish communion. He became a christian, and great genius was lost to us

CATHOLIC REVIVALISTS.—The Boston Christian Era, speaking of this class of Romanists, says:-

success in any sect that the Uatholics do not use. They employ some fauaticism and reason, ignorance nd learning, the Bible and tradition. They seize every instrumentality, from secular and Sunday chools upward; music, painting, and the arts; the strength of man and the devotion of women. If they are the children of this world, they are wiser in their reperation than the children of light. The Redemption ists Fathers have a mission, as it is called. In other words, it is a protracted meeting. It is held from ten days to three weeks. They raise an intense religious excitement. The church in which they officiate is crowded. No revivalists is more intense, more imassioned, or strives harder to play upon the feelings than do these Fathers. As a professed evangelist strives to bring sinners to Christ, these Fathers try o bring hereucs into the Church. Children, misses and students are taken from school. Homes are in vaded. The ties of social life and friendship are employed to bring the young under the influence of these impassioned preachers. Great numbers of Protestants attend the services, and converts to Romanism are counted up in large numbers. Such a mission opened in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Sunday, to continue three weeks.

The Newport Commonwealth says the Historical so lety of that place has discovered a work of considerable interest. It is an autograph volume written in 1675 bp Obadiah Holmes, who was minister of the First Baptist Courch, but went To Massachusetts to preach, where having no license, he was arrested by the Puritan magistrate, confined in jul, and finally sentenced to be publicly whipped at the tail of a cart. He gives the history of the Rhode Island costony that he founded with the charter obtained from Charles IL; the incidents of his life; his faith in Christ; with a letter to his family, his church and the world. Mr. Holmes also gives an account of his public whipping in Boston, and attests, "I did there

BAPTIST BETHEL SOCIETY. - Rev. Talmes Stowe, chaplain of this Society, in his annual report states that the interests of the Bethel were never more prosperous than at the present time. During the past year there had been one hundred and twenty-eight additions to the church, one hundred and seven of which were by baptism. For twenty-six Sabbaths in succession, the baptismal waters had been disturbed. Connected with the Bethel society were the Mariners' Scatter Good Society and a temperance organization, each of which was doing good service. Eight thousand persons had been induced to sign the pledge by the latter. A temperance meeting is held every Monday evening. At the Mariners' Exchange two hundred and fifty persons had received valuable instruction in navigation, and many others in the rudiments of education.

The number of emigrants who arrived at Castle Garden, New York, during the first four months of the present year was 37,579, against 49,061 during the same period last year-a decrease of 11,482. The falling off is attributed to the dulness of business and the unsettled state of the country.

Strauss has accepted a four months' concert tour brough the United States, for which he is to be paid

Strawberries, blackberries, and almost every kind of garden vegetables have commenced arriving in Chicago from the Gulf of Mexico region, via the Mo bile and Ohio and the Illinois Central Railroads.

There are between 150 and 200 Baptist Christians in Norway, scattered over a district of 200 miles in They form five or six small churches, and have six or seven preachers, of whom but two are ordained. Mr. F. L. Rymker has labored in this

region for about ten years.

Bishop Janes asserts that the Methodists of the United States paid \$2,000,000 tax on the tobaccoused by them, while their missionary treasury is used by them, while their missionary treasury is \$70,000 in debt. What a year's record?

There are 806 religious newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, of which 60 are Baptist, 54 Methodist, 80 Presbyterians, 29 Lutheran, 20 Episcopal, 24 Catholic, 16 Congregational, 11 Universalist, and the remainder miscellaneous. Complaints are made of a remarkable drought is estern New-York. It is said that comparatively

down.

Dr. Johnson was wont to say that a babit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year.

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH CHURCH.-A London telegram of the 6th inst. says :—A meeting was held in St. James' Hall to-day in favor of the continuance of the Irish Church. The attendance was immense, the proceedings were noisy and turbulent. The Archhish Canterbury occupied the chair, and the platform wis crowded with the most prominent men of the Tory party. The Archbishop, on taking his position, made a speech in furtherance of the objects of the five cents a quarter they will deprive themselves and meeting. The Lord Mayor then rose and moved a setheir families of the information derived from their fa- ries of resolutions in favor of the continued union of State and Church, which were seconded by the Bishop of Oxford. The Archbishop of York also presented resolutions to the effect that an attempt to overihrow the Irish Church was an attack upon the Church of England, and a movement towards the establishment of Papacy upon the country. There was much tumult and confusion at this point of the preceedings. The resolutions were finally adopted and the meeting adjourned.

In Parliament, on the 7th, soon after the House came to order. Mr. Gladstone rose and said he proposed after the House acted on resolves relative to he Irish Church introduced by himself, to offer a Suspensary Act, which should, if passed, remain in orce until the first of August, 1869. He then proceeded to an explanation of the purport and intent of he second Resolve, and moved that it be put on its nassage. Mr. Gaythorne Hardy said the Opposition intended to destroy the Irish Church; the Ministry wished it to be altered for a better one; but after the recent vote on the first Resolve they would make no esistance to the succeeding one, and ask for a div sion on its passage. The second Resolve was then adopted. Mr. Gladstone then moved the passage of the third Resolve, and after a discussion and protest of all the various amendments, nearly all of which were rejected, it was adopted in substance as follows:

Resolved: That an address be presented by the House to Her Majesty, the Queen, praying that, to prevent by legislation at this session or by the creation of new personal interest through the use of the public patronage, she would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the emporalities of all the dignitaries and benefices of the

Church of Ireland. Mr. Whitebread, member for Bedford, moved a resolution to withdraw annual grant of thirty thou-sand pounds to each of the Roman Catholic Colleges of Maynooth, and to abolish the regium donum (the grant to the Presbyterians), after the disestablish ment of the Irish Church, which was agreed to.

HENRY LORD BROUGHAM, the eminent lawyer, tatesman, and reformer, is dead. His death took place at Cannes, in the south of France, on the 9th ast., in the 90th year of his age.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER, who has conducted so successfully the British expedition into Abyssinia, is not directly related to the famous Napier family. He is ostance of tergiversation. Some christians scuff at a native of Ceylon, entered the Indian army at the him as a Jew, with a singular disregard of all they age of sixteen, and has participated in most of the owe to the Hebrew race. Now, the fact is that, in military enterprises in India during the last forty military enterprises in India during the last forty years. Without family connection or patronge, he has fought his way opward to the foremost rank in the Indian army, is a Knight of the Bath and of the Star of India, and will probably obtain a peerage, now that he has succeeded so well in Abyssinia. LONDON, May 11.-There was considerable excitement on the receipt of Telegrams from Ashton-und re-

Lyne, announcing the breaking out of a serious and popery in that city. The mob paraded the streets sacking houses and

ou'raging the people. Several persons were shot.

At last accounts the riot had been suppressed and he city quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The Emperor Napoleon, and the Empress were at Orleans on Saturday, from which city they returned to Paris on Monday. Upon their arrival there they were received by the Mayor on the part of the people in an address of welcome. The thanks said that he was happy to be in a city made sacred by glorious, religious and political memories and devoted to active industry. He was sure that such labors were safe in the general assurance of

The Bishop of Orleans spoke in reply and concluded by invoking blessings upon the Emperor and Em-

The sudden close of the Abyssinian war caused good ceal of excitement in the East India freight trade and a heavy decline in rates, as the release of the tonnage under charter to the Government would be speedy and very large.

A London despatch of May Sth says:
Official despatches have been received at the Indian
Office from Gen. Napier dated Talanta, Abyssinia, April 21st. After the capture of Magdala thirty guns and mortars were destroyed, and the town razed completely to the rock on which it stood. Gen. Napier reports that the Queen and heir apparent to the throne are in camp. The army will reach the Red Sea coast during May. All the to ps are well, and the army trains well up with the advance guard of

the returning forces. AUSTRALIA. Late advices from Australia report that floods and ales had destroyed many lives and much property in New South Wales. The shipping on the particularly, had suffered, and many crews had bee lost. The wheat yield last year was very small. The destruction of human life, cattle and property by floods and gales, in New Zealand is appalling. Fenianism is likely to give trouble there. The native

A telegram from New York of May 8th, says :-The House of Representatives spent the larger part of yesterday's session in debating a joint resolution requesting the President to send a fleet of war vessels to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the purpose of proby the Canadian authorities. The resolution was finally passed by vote of 92 to 39.

Mr. Thos. Brown and his wife, of Hampton Falls,

tribes are again fighting.

N. H., (each about 75 years old) were murdered in their own residence on Thursday last, and the house plundered of five hundred dollars. Mr. Brown, before dying, stated that John Ross had been there. The murders were rudely perpetrated with an axe.
It is reported that Ro-s, the New Hampton mur derer, has confessed his crime, and also that he had an accomplice whose name he refuses to divulge.

Washingron, May 12—The Senate has postponed the vote on impeachment to Saturday next. Gold 1394.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa telegrams to the city press contain the following summary of the Parliamentary proceed-

May 5 - In Senate Campbell stated vacancy caused by death of Weir would be filled with as little delay In Commons Johnson moved for Select Committee

to enquire into state of Department Offices. Rymal Bolton moved for copies of petition presented to Privy Council since November last relative to route

of Intercolenial Railway - carried.
Government having intimated that they would introduce Bill relative to reduction of Governor General's Salary; Dufresne introduced Bill to carry into effect action of Committee of the Whole by providing for reduction of Salary to \$32,000.

May 8.—The Defence resolutions were sustained at three o'clock this morning; vote 102 to 61.—Messrs. Burpee, Ferris, Anglin, Connell and Johnson against, and Messrs. Caldwell, Costigan, Fisher, Gray, Ryan, and Wallace in favor.

All the Nova Scotia representatives present except
McKeagney and Campbell, were opposed.
Licence to American vessels fishing in Canadian
waters, fixed at two dollars per ton, and system of

three warnings dispensed with.

Chamberlain moved for the reception of a petitio from T. K. Ramsay praying for the impeachment of Judge Drummond, on the ground of corrupt procedure, habitual drunkenness, &c. The petition was neld over, owing to absence of Sir. John A. Mac-

May 12.—House concurred in Civil Service resolu

resolutions of Supply for ensuing year except these for Militia and gunboats which are reserved till Militia Bill is passed.

Petition for Impeachment of Judge Drummond was withdrawn on intimation from Premier that it could not be received.

Bill fixing Governor General's salary read third time and passed. [This reduction begins from July 1.] Resolutions will be introduced by Ross to night to make salaries of Governors. Members of Privy Council and Judges chargeable on Consolidated revenue and not dependent on annual vote of Parliament.