

water, is the outward manifestation of dying unto sin, and walking in newness of life; and therefore in no wise appertaineth to infants.—Romans vi. 2, 3, 4.

"15. That the Lord's Supper is the outward manifestation of the spiritual communion between Christ and the faithful, mutually to declare his death until he come.—1 Cor. x. 16, 17: xi. 26.

"19. That every church ought, according to the example of Christ's disciples and primitive churches, upon every first day of the week, being Lord's-day, to assemble together, to pray, prophesy, praise God, and break bread, and perform all other parts of spiritual communion, for the worship of God, their own mutual edification, and the preservation of true religion and piety in the church.—John xx. 19; Acts ii. 42; xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 2. And they ought not to labour in their callings, according to the equity of the moral law, which Christ came not to abolish, but to fulfil.—Exodus xx. 8, &c.

"20. That the officers of every church or congregation are either, elders, who by their office, do especially feed the flock concerning their souls; or deacons, men and women, who by their office relieve the necessities of the poor and impotent brethren, concerning their bodies.—Acts xx. 28; 1 Peter v. 2, 3; Acts vi. 1, 4.

"21. That these officers are to be chosen when there are persons qualified according to the rules in Christ's testament, by election and approbation of that church or congregation whereof they are members, with fasting, prayer, and laying on of hands; and there being but one rule for elders, therefore but one sort of elders.—1 Tim. iii. 2, 7; Titus i. 6, 9; Acts vi. 3, 4; xiii. 3; xiv. 23."

Yours truly,

From my Study, MENNO.  
Dec. 5, 1857.

#### Attention!

Our Subscribers will much oblige us by an early remittance of amounts due, either directly to our office or through one of our respected agents.

We can, with confidence, ask our readers every where to use an effort to introduce the Christian Messenger to others, and persuade them to become subscribers. Many of our warmest friends are those who knew nothing of their present desire for our weekly visits, till induced by an acquaintance to subscribe for a year. Many persons would be able to spend a day or two in making an effort of this kind. Who is there who could not get one New Subscriber before the beginning of the year? GENTLE READER! will you not try?

Any person who may succeed in getting the names of six new subscribers, and forward to us with the payment, in advance, may have his own copy free for one year, or, for FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS he may have his own free for six months, or, for two new subscribers he may have his own free for three months.

#### Removal.

We beg to inform our Subscribers that we have again removed our office, and are now occupying the new building erected on the site of the one destroyed during the fire on the first of January last.

We hope in a week or two to be able to answer the enquiries of our friends respecting the case which has arisen from that destruction. As the question is submitted to the Supreme Court, we await their decision.

## Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 16, 1857.

We feel neither interest nor inclination in hatching up a controversy of any kind, much less in a case where the difference amounts to nothing very tangible or important. We do not think, however, that anything we have said justifies our contemporary, the Recorder, in including us in the general category with which he commences his last Editorial on the subject of Education. We hate calling names. It may gratify excited feelings, but can surely never promote honest argument. We protested against any statutory enactments that would tend to exclude the Bible from common Schools endowed from the public funds. The Recorder, if we understand him, is of the same way of thinking. There is, however, a morbid view of the subject to which we can in no way subscribe. It is that which would represent a free and frequent use of the Bible in the Schools, as having a tendency to lessen the respect for, and diminish the influence of the Divine volume. It is in its original a thoroughly Popish and High Church view, which would seal up the Scriptures in an unknown tongue, or smother them in their own sanctity. Now as we have already, in substance, said, we believe the Word of God, putting the strictly religious part of the question aside, to be the true source, not only of the purest morality but of all that is best in the civil and political institutions of mankind, the very moral ground work of the most enlarged

and perfect systems of civil and religious liberty, and that which has done and is doing more than all other causes put together, to free the world from the tyranny and superstition that have hitherto so grievously debased and enslaved the human race. We cannot therefore acquiesce in any legislative measures that would debar the Bible from the exercise of its free and rightful influence in the great matter of youthful training. We believe that early impressions are the most beneficial and the most lasting, and we are satisfied that from no other source can such impressions be made on the youthful mind so effectually, as from the Scriptures. We have yet to learn that their frequent use has any tendency to produce disgust in the minds of the young, as regards the Book or the great moral truths it teaches. We are convinced that all experience is on the other side. That such result might very naturally follow their compulsory use in schools, against the consent of parents and natural guardians, we do not doubt; but such a system we never advocated and would heartily condemn. It should, like every other branch of instruction, be a matter of understanding between the teacher and parent, but by no means should any legal enactment openly or impliedly discountenance such instruction, if the parent desires it. If the present school system admits of such freedom of action, let it so remain, or pass whatever statute may be necessary to secure and perpetuate the right. Were we legislating for a purely Protestant Country our views on this subject would be the same—they certainly are not weakened by the circumstance of our mixed population. We doubt not difficulties might occasionally arise, but what system would be wholly without them. We do not believe they would amount to any serious hindrance to the effective working of our common schools. At any rate we cannot imagine the adoption of any other course, consistent with the principles of enlightened tolerance and equal legislation.

#### Rev. Mr. Sedgewick's Lecture.

Temperance Hall was crowded on Tuesday evening last for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. Sedgewick lecture in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the "Amusements of youth." T. A. S. DeWolf, Esq., occupied the chair on the occasion. After the Rev. Mr. Maturin had opened the meeting by prayer, the chairman introduced the lecturer by a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. S. commenced by shewing that it was evidently the design of our Creator that recreation should be enjoyed by human beings. The early days of childhood are made up of amusement, and for several years no other mental occupation is attempted. The young commonly return to amusement, by way of relaxation from other employments, and are ever ready to enter into whatever is called play. After a graphic description of the earnestness with which boys engage in their games, and shewing the desirableness of parents manifesting sympathy with them in their early troubles and joys, the lecturer passed on to the consideration of the class for whose benefit more particularly he intended his lecture. The lawfulness of amusements, he said, might be determined by their demands on, and relation to, time, money, morals, and religion. In treating on these several topics he administered some caustic reproofs to the lazy, the profligate young man, and "the man about town." He denounced the theatre in most unqualified terms, even the reading of plays was highly injurious. Those by the best writers, and what are sometimes called "the legitimate drama,"—he considered contain many passages quite unfit for the perusal of young persons. The ball-room, too, was shewn to be destructive of healthful mental, and physical occupation, and therefore unfit to be considered as an amusement. Dancing might be an appropriate exercise for the development of the powers of children, but as a recreation for the purpose of restoring the energies of the mind and body the ball-room was altogether unsuited and was commonly a preparation for the sick room, and always a promoter of frivolity. Some of the vices, of young men with their associations, were exposed rather more than is desirable in the presence of ladies and children. The young men themselves, who require such warning, might have received more benefit from the lecture if it had been divested of those passages on which they would be unable to converse in the family at home. The reference at the close, to the great social evil—intemperance,—the great promoter of all other vices, was well worthy of the serious consideration of mem-

bers of such an Association. The lecturer administered a severe rebuke to the "powers that be," for giving special license to persons to sell intoxicating drinks, and then having the larger portion of their time and the expense of the police force expended on those found "drunk and disorderly."

AFTER ten days consideration, we find the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* has taken exception to some of our remarks made a fortnight ago. As, however, we are not desirous of being drawn aside from the independent course we have pursued, for the purpose of entering into a controversy on a subject chosen by him as the battleground of political parties, we shall not occupy our columns with more than a few brief remarks.

As to the question which he curiously enough raises, whether he, the Editor of the *Chronicle*, or ourselves are the greater admirers of Mr. Spurgeon and his opinions, we are quite willing to leave to his own speculations and for our readers generally to determine.

We are also quite willing he should continue to amuse himself by writing such articles as that which appeared on Saturday last. Those of our readers who saw that production are sufficiently intelligent to understand the whole matter without any further explanation from us. Probably there are but few who have read his quotations from our pages who had not previously read the whole article from our columns so that but little harm can arise from any misconception he may choose to put on it.

The great complaint he has against us appears to be that we do not furnish him with a

"satisfactory reason, why the leading Baptists of Nova Scotia are crouching and servilely fawning upon the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church here, whilst Spurgeon, in the spirit of Luther himself, hurls defiance at the Papacy—calls the Romish Church 'the Mother of Harlots'—and stigmatizes her as drunk with the blood of the saints."

This reminds us of a question raised by one of our correspondents a short time since, as to which was worthy of the greater condemnation, the "Mother," or the "daughters" who have been guilty of similar acts. As to the "blood of the (Baptists) saints," we find from the page of history, as well as from what is now passing on the continent of Europe, that it has been drank by others than the Romish church, and we shall not hesitate to denounce acts of oppression for holding certain religious principles, whether they come from Papal Rome or the Halifax *Protestant Chronicle*. Perhaps, in his next, he may be able to inform his readers which is the more injurious to society,—endeavouring to take a man's "blood," or injuring his character.

IN reply to a communication from one of our Subscribers, respecting the Acadia Lyceum, so called, and the list of lecturers advertised in our columns, we beg to inform him that we have made enquiries on the subject, since the receipt of his letter, and find it is an Association composed of students only, a majority of whom belong to it. None of the Professors or Governors of the College have any connection with it, or are consulted in its management. Such Associations are common in the United States Colleges. They meet in one of the class-rooms every Tuesday evening for the discussions of questions after the manner of Debating Clubs. The Lectures are entirely under their direction and control. Invitations were given to several other parties besides those in the said list. The three Professors and the Rev. Mr. Rand lectured for them last winter.

WE are wholly without further news from India that was contained in our last, although we trust the arrival of our next steamer, with the first December mail, may bring us further accounts in time for our present issue. As our London dates will come up to the 5th inst., we shall hear of the opening of Parliament on the 3rd, and perhaps have some intimation of what is to be the course pursued by the Government in relation to the future management of India. The present deeply embarrassed state of trade will, however, occupy a large portion of legislative deliberation in the beginning of the Session. We are extremely sorry to state that our own Capital is not exempt from the general mercantile distress. Some large firms have already stopped payment, and it is much to be feared that others may follow their course. Some English failures, and the late rapid depression in the sugar market have been some of the causes that have operated upon our money matters here.

Latest by Electric Telegraph.

#### FURTHER FIGHTING IN INDIA!

A Telegraphic despatch at the Merchant's Exchange Rooms on Monday, 14th inst., informs us of the arrival at New York, forenoon of same date, of the Cunard Steamship *Europa* with Liverpool dates to 28th ult.

Cotton market dull—prices declined.

Breadstuffs buoyant, with an advance on previous quotations. Flour had advanced 6d. per barrel in England.

Wheat is also reported improved.

Provisions, Sugar, Coffee and Tea dull.

Money market easier.

Consols for Money 91½ to 91¾.

INDIA NEWS favorable.—Latest dates report arrival of Troop-ships with six thousand men.

Mutineers have been defeated at Agra; fifty-three guns captured! and one thousand rebels killed. General Havelock remained at Lucknow. There is a large force of the enemy in the vicinity. The King of Delhi was to be tried by a Military Commission. Two more of his sons have been shot by the British.

Northumberland and Durham Banks failed.

By a previous despatch to the above, we learn that Generals Havelock and Wilson are, it is said, to be made Baronets.

## General Intelligence.

### Foreign and Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
HALIFAX, Nov. 25, 1857.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

To be the Inspector of Mines in the Province—James McKeagney, Esquire, M. P. P.

To be Notaries, and Tabellions Public—William F. Uniacke, and William A. Deblois, Attornies at Law.

To be Commissioners for taking Affidavits, recognizances of Bail, in the Supreme Court, and for relief of Insolvent Debtors in the County of Halifax—James R. Smith, and Henry C. D. Twining, Esquires.

It is stated that the Committee of the Halifax Mechanics' Library have decided to exclude Harpers' Magazine from that Institution.

Don't forget the Bazaar to-morrow in the Temperance Hall. Open at 12 o'clock.

We understand that the Hon. David Crichton, of Pictou, Member of the Legislative Council, died on Monday last. Mr. Crichton had a severe attack of paralysis, some weeks ago, and no hopes have since been entertained of his recovery.—Recorder.

An Examination of the pupils of the Milton Academy, took place on the 1st inst. Mr. Smith and Miss Kempton are the teachers. It appears to have given great satisfaction.

James T. Gray, son of the late Mr. Jas. F. Gray, Esq., has received a commission in H. M. 32nd Regiment now serving at Lucknow, under the command of Col. John Inglis, son of the late Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

THE CITY COUNCIL met on Friday last, and appointed Charles Murdock and S. A. White, Esqrs., Auditors, for the ensuing year.

A resolution was also passed authorizing the Mayor to take up £1000 of the loan for building the City Prison.

Application was made to the Council, from Robt. Pringle, Deputy Storekeeper, on behalf of James Britain, for indemnification for losses sustained by the explosion of the Powder Magazine in August last. It was voted that the application could not be entertained.

After the reading of the report of the Fire Wards it was resolved "That the Engine House be placed under the control of the Fire Wards, as heretofore."

The yearly report of the Commissioners of the Poor showed the number of days support given to paupers from 30th Nov., 1856, to 30th Nov., 1857, to amount to 34,663, at a cost of 8d. each per day—amounting in the aggregate to £1155 8s. 6d.

Several petitions in reference to assessments, &c., were laid on the table.

Before the Council adjourned, Alderman Pugsley gave notice of a resolution for the repeal of that portion of the act relating to amusements, which prohibits theatrical exhibitions on Saturday evenings.

The Council adjourned at half-past five.—Sun.

THE SUPREME COURT has been occupied thus far with causes deferred from previous Sessions.

On Saturday last, John McMarsters was convicted of assault.

In the case of Creighton vs. Broadwell, respecting delivery of a quantity of flour. Verdict was given for Creighton.

In O'Connell vs. Story for nuisance arising from blacksmith's shop. Verdict for Plaintiff, damages £3.

On Monday, in the case of Tobin and others vs. Fortune, respecting inspection of pickled fish. Plaintiffs nonsuited.

In Bather vs. Creighton for compensation because some pickled shad was considered inferior to that purchased. Verdict for defendant.

In Ward vs. McDonnell, respecting liabilities for supplies to railroad work-men. Verdict for plaintiff—£104.

An Inquest was held before Dr. Jennings, Coroner, at O'Neil's wharf, on Friday evening last, on the body of Charles Leblanc, who fell overboard from the schr. Nancy about 6 o'clock that evening.—Verdict "accidental death by drowning."—Colonist.