toiled and suffered so much for the sake of that glory. In view of these things it does not seem difficult to heed the Apostle's ex-Zion, but shall give ourselves to noble, earnest work while the day lasts.

DECLARATION

ISSUED BY THE MINISTERIAL TEM-PERANCE CONFERENCE HELD AT HALIFAX, AUGUST 4TH, 1858.

The undersigned ministers of the Gospel, of various Denominations, assembled in conference in Halifax this fourth day of August, 1858, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present aspects and wants of the Temperance cause in this Province, deem it expedient to issue the following Declaration.

They agree in affirming, that of all the vicious habits by which fallen humanity is degraded, and the fairest prospects blighted for ever, intemperance deserves to be reckoned as one of the most fearfully destructive. Insidious and alluring, it exerts a strange fascination over its victims. Some are brutalized. Some are maddened. Men of mighty intellects are enslaved. Useful members of society sink into disgrace. Disease in manifold forms is one of the earliest fruits of the indulgence. Poverty and crime too often follow. The hospitals, poorhouses and jails of every civilized country furnish melancholy proof of the power of the evil, while in uncivilized lands the savage becomes yet more barbarous, and populous tribes waste away under the desolating influence.

They maintain that the drinking customs of society, by which intemperance is fed and sustained, are fraught and evil. The teachings of sound physiology denounce them, as not only

to exist.

engage in the war against intemperance. If he cution. be not an abstainer, how can he expect to sucteachest not thou thyself?"

on the principles announced in the preceding paragraphs, deserve every encouragement. Individual effort, well-directed and constantly sustained, is the life of all useful justitutions; and by individual effort is meant here the effort of individuals composing a Society, and carrying into effect its plans and resolves. A Society thus bitory Law ;-and finally, should it be obtained, constituted, every member of which recognizes to continue their efforts, in order to the enforcethe obligation to personal labour, and is prepared to contribute his quota to the advancement of the from illicit traffic. Whatever be the result, the enterprise, cannot fail of success; but extensive and continuous success cannot be looked for without such combination. Isolated individual effort is of small service to any cause. The benefits of openly." mutual encouragement and stimulus are obvious to all. Temperance societies are formed on such principles, and have already proved productive of an immense amount of good. Their enlargement

and increase cannot but be earnestly desired by every true philanthropist.

by on the other side?

The undersigned are fully prepared to admit that it is the duty of ministers of the gospel to aid the Temperance cause. As christians they are bound to "do good unto all men," 'as they have opportunity." As ministers, they must be "prepared for every good work." That it is a "good work" to reclaim the drunkard, and by so doing to remove the wretchedness and repress the crime which are the natural fruits of intemperance, cannot require any proof; nor ought it to be questioned that christian ministers are walking in the path of duty when they co-operate with the henevolent in forwarding measures which are adapted to secure results so desirable. Would they not be deeply blameworthy if their sympa-thy and zeal were withheld? Would they not incur the guilt of the Priest and the Levite, who refrained from helping the sufferer, and "passed

They are also persuaded that in thus rendering assistance to the friends of Temperance the ministers of the gospel are furthering the interests of religion. It is their high commission to preach "Christ and him crucified." Through the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit such preaching becomes "the power of God and the wisdom of God," turning sinners from the error of their ways, and training them to obedience to the divine will. Then, sin is hated, "the world is c....ified" to him who truly believes the gospel, and he is "crucified unto the world." But truth cannot influence the soul unless it be understood,

We shall then rejoice on account of the angel's voice? Has not intemperance stopped the other. Intelligent men will not find place him out of the means of grace? If, then, efforts. we can rescue him from his intemperance, are we not preparing the way for his reception of the gospel, which when its power is experienced in hortation : quit you like men : be strong. his heart, will perpetuate the deliverance ?-And and glory that we cannot remain at ease in ciples on which it rests, christian ministers educate their people accordingly. Every congregation under their care becomes in fact a Temperance Society, and professors of Christianity instructed by such men, instead of leaving the drunkard to his fate, seek him out, and labour to religious periodicals amongst his people, bring him to soberness, that thus they may "save will, by such means, scatter blessings a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins."

The undersigned are further of opinion that a strong expression of their views in reference to the liquor traffic is loudly called for at the present time. They regard the traffic in intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, as altogether unlawful, in a moral and christian sense; and they consider the manufacturers and venders of intelligence of what is passing in the such liquors, for such purposes, now that the light of the nineteenth century has revealed the ruinous tendencies of the traffic, as acting in a manner unworthy the christian name. The traffic itself, except in so far as relates to medical, chemical, and other useful appliances, they desire to

They cannot admit that the evils of this traffic are mitigated by the license system. On the influence diminish year by year, until they contrary they are constrained to declare their have eventually to make way for others conviction that that system is based on wrong who may be possessed with more of the principles, and that it cannot be defended. Good government, as they judge, should not aim to regulate a vicious traffic, but to suppress it. That state of affairs cannot be sound, in which the revenue of a country is increased by a tax levied on such traffic, which mode of taxation they regard as morally wrong. It is also politically inexpedient, since a heavy expenditure is necessarily incurred for the support of paupers, for police agency, and for prison accommodation.

These facts being duly considered, the undersigned have come to the conclusion that justice useless but injurious. Their influence on man- and mercy must unite in demanding the prohibiners and habits is altogether of a deteriorating tion of the liquor traffic, as above described. character. They are unnatural and costly indul- They cannot perceive the consistency of licensing gences, pandering to the sensual appetite, de- one man to sell intoxicating liquor, and punishing stroying all social comfort, and in many cases another for getting drunk by drinking it. They intoxicating liquor as a beverage, is the dictate of of Temperance effort in reclaiming so many common sense and christian propriety. It is re- thousands, they cannot shut their eyes to the commended by the testimony of medical men of fact, that many thousands more have been demans, wherein he inculcates the duty of self- charged till they have passed an Act for the prodenial for the good of others, and shews that "it hibition of the importation, manufacture, and is neither good to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, sale of intoxicating liquors, except for the purnor any thing whereby our brother stumbleth, or poses which have been herein before mentioned. is offended, or is made weak." And it is essen- And they believe that on the passing of such an tial to the success of every one who is willing to Act the people will be prepared to aid in its exe-

In conclusion, the undersigned beg to remind ceed in persuading others to abstain? Will they their fellow-countrymen, of all ranks and classes not say to him, "Thou which teachest another, who sympathise with them in this matter, that a great work is before them, which will call for the They think that Temperance Societies, formed unremitting employment of their benevolent energies. First, it is their duty to labour strenuously for the enlightenment of the public mind on this subject, and for the reformation of the intemperate, by all the means in their power: -next, to bring into requisition all suitable measures, with a view to the enactment of a Prohiment of the law, and the protection of society work will be a life-work. But the labourers will receive the blessings of those who "are ready to perish" and God himself will "reward them

> P. G. McGregor (Chairman), Halifax .-Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. DAVID FREEMAN (Secretary), Halifax .- Bap-

> JOHN CAMERON, Nine Mile River .- Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. J. M. CRAMP, Acadia College. - Baptist.

> S. W. DEBLOIS, Wolfville.—Baptist. J. McG. McKay, Parrsborough—Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. JOHN MCMURRAY, Truro. - Wesleyan Me-

> thodist. JOHN MOSER (Licentiate).-Baptist. J. L. MURDOCH, Windsor.—Presbyterian

Church of Nova Scotia. HENRY POPE, Dartmouth.-Wesleyan Methodist.

T. H. PORTER, Sackville.—Baptist. T. H. PORTER, Junr. (Licentiate).-Baptist DAVID ROY, New Glasgow.—Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

ROBERT SEDGEWICK, Musquodoboit.-Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 18, 1858.

EFFORTS are sometimes made to institute a comparison between the legitimate sphere of the religious press, and that of the pulpit, and a line is attempted to be and to be understood it must be listened to and limits of both, as if there were any probahe who is steeped in drink listen even to an bility of one interfering injuriously with sociation Minutes. distribution of the same and topical the first beat the same of

Redeemer's glory and be grateful that we his ears and hardened his heart, and does it not it difficult to understand the object of such

The religious newspaper, when properly conducted, must be an ally and handmaid to all endeavours for the extension of the May the Head of the Church and the King there is yet another view of the subject. Em- gospel, whether by the living preacher, of Glory grant to us such views of his grace barking in this cause, and inculcating the prin- the small printed tract, or the more permanent religious publication.

> The church which uses efforts, and the minister who gives constant encouragement to an extension of the circulation of good around, and at the same time will lay a broad and permanent foundation for future evangelical labors, whilst those who are indifferent to this means of conveying instruction to the families around them, or manifest any disinclination to spread the world, may look upon themselves as but ill-suited to live in the present age, when everything is so embued with the spirit of rapid progress. Such persons may be considered as unworthy of the position they occupy, and if they are in places of influence heeds to know, -cooking, sewing, knitting, they must expect to see the amount of that true spirit of the age and of the Gospel of Christ.

> looking over the Minutes of the three Baptist Associations, especially the action taken at them with reference to ourselves, husband, does not that render her own and as introductory to our acknowledgement of the favor with which our imperfect labors have been looked upon.

the full expression of opinion given by not woman receive her education for her the assembled ministers and brethren on own sake, and suitable to her own wants. the Christian Messenger. The entire sat- without reference to any other person as isfaction they all unite in expressing with much so as man? transforming men into idiots and demons.-They hold the grogshop to be a nuisance, which ought our past labors we need scarcely say are 4th. Does the above argument, of giving are the prolific sources of drunkenness; for, were to be put down. They think that no man ought highly appreciated by us. The confidence woman a wide range of studies, that she they abandoned, it would to a great extent cease to be allowed to engage in a traffic which uni- they repose in us by entrusting, to a large may be able to teach her own offspring, formly tends to demoralize and disorganize so- extent, the advocacy of the interests of so mean that in addition to all her other The undersigned hold that abstinence from all ciety. Thankful as they are for the happy results extensive a body, is a trust which we feel labours in providing food and clothing, devolves upon us great responsibilities, she is also to be the teacher; and the The unanimity of feeling manifested in "father" is to be free from such duties? every country, and in the highest standing in their stroyed, and that still the path to destruction is this matter, notwithstanding the differences If so, does it not relieve him from many profession. It is a practical exemplification of thronged, and will be, as long as the traffic is free. of opinion necessarily entertained on many responsibilities which properly belong to the principles set forth by the Apostle Paul in In their judgment, therefore, the duties of the other subjects, will, we trust, be as gratify- him, and very unfairly put them upon the the fourteenth chapter of his Epistle to the Ro- legislators of this Province will not be fully dis- ing to all our readers as it is to ourselves. | weaker vessel?'

is evident that no such feeling animates the learned professions? rrcter, but Christian churches, when prop- obtain as much training as possible. erly constituted, can only live and thrive Neither do we think the absence of a confident, might be done, if undertaken are heard saying such things as the following:-

"We would especially recommend that our own organ, the Christian Messenger, be intro-Messenger should be much increased."-Western Association Minutes.

"We regard it (the C. M.) as a source of rich instruction and valuable information, and do highly approve of the carefulness and prudence with which the paper is conducted, and earnestly recommend its widest possible circulation in the community at large."-Central Association Minutes.

"They have regarded the Christian Messenger as a most valuable and efficient auxiliary in promoting the cause of truth and sacred knowledge in connection with the denomination,' " and would strongly urge upon the denomination the necessity of an increased circulation

Female Education.

WE do not deem "a reply" necessary to the communication of "a father," on another page in our present number. The sentiments he expresses are rather calculated to raise enquiries in the mind as to the best means of accomplishing the object he has in view, that of increasing the facilities for the education of females—than to call forth any observations of our own.

As, however, he seems desirous of some expression from us on the subject, we will submit to him, and our readers generally, a few questions which occurred to us

whilst reading his manuscript.

1st. Would it be fair to expect young ladies to be learning to make "the puddings, the bread, the cheese, rocking the cradle, &c., &c.," and then require them to appear in the same classes, and compete with their brothers who have had no such duties?

2nd. If females are to be taught, and are required to learn "everything which man needs to know," why should not males have to learn everything which woman darning, washing, &cc., &c. If so much is to be expected of young ladies at school, they certainly should be relieved of some part of their tasks at home.

3rd. If it be said that woman should have education in the higher branches, prin-These remarks have been suggested by cipally that she may be able to impart instruction to her offspring or even that she may become a worthy companion for her mental developement a secondary consideration? and is not such a statement therefore somewhat derogatory to her as an in-We are, of course, highly gratified at dependant immortal human being? Should

Whatever may be the views entertained 5th. With these high attainments placed by some ministers and people in other before woman, and said to be as necessary bodies, on the general circulation of a for her as for man, should not the range of religious newspaper, and the wish to keep occupation, commonly considered suitable their people from full and free enquiry, it for women, be extended so as to include

the souls of those we have the honor to It must not be supposed from these rerepresent. Other bodies may be drawn marks that we would limit the amount of into communion and held together by vari- education given to our sisters. No, we ous influences and bonds of a human cha- would have every facility given for them to

by the diffusion of light and truth, and by denominational Institute for the education being kept in a state of activity and ad- of females, a certain indication of the body vancement. Darkness is an element in so circumstanced not highly appreciating which error thrives, but truth can only female education. Because the Wesleyans make progress where the light is allowed have their Seminary at Sackville, N. B., and to shine freely on all. It is both our policy | the Roman Catholics have their Nunnery of and our duty to encourage much more the Sacred Heart at Halifax, we do not active exertion for the spread of knowledge. think they appreciate the value of education The anxiety manifested by all our Associ- more than the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, ated bodies to promote the circulation of or the Baptists, who have no such public the Messenger, will, we trust, not be lost institutions. Having more power of censight of during the year. It would be a tralization in consequence of their peculiar highly gratifying fact to report at our next discipline, the two former bodies-the Wes-Anniversaries, that the members of the leyans and Roman Catholics-are able to Churches composing the Associations have use their influence for denominational purtaken up the subject with vigor, and added poses far more directly than either of the two or three thousand subscribers to our latter, they can, therefore, with less diffipresent very respectable list. This, we are culty establish institutions of this nature.

Cultivation of the mental and moral generally in the proper spirit. Let every powers may, however, be very successfully reader consider himself or herself especially accomplished, as it is with these bodies, in addressed and called upon to aid in this institutions of a more private character. work by the three Associations, when they The religious training is not likely to have so much uniformity in it, nor can parents and friends give the same inspection in private Seminaries as in public ones, where there is a larger number of pupils taught duced into every family, as fitted to produce a together, by several teachers. They may hallowed influence." "The circulation of the therefore have some disadvantages. The question, however, of making the classes at the Horton Academy afford equal facilities for young ladies as for young gentlemen, is a matter which we leave with the Executive Committee and the parents who may desire it for their daughters.

> We omitted to notice in our last that Menno's letter would be omitted one week to allow us to give the Sermon of Professor Sawyer in two consecutive numbers. The " Raptist History" will be resumed in our next. In subsequent numbers we shall have a new feature taken up in these deeply interesting and valuable letters-the introduction of Baptist principles to this con-

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