

ual in history, and yet there was blended with it a condescension, loveliness, and unostentatious simplicity which had never before been thought consistent with greatness. In like manner he united an utter superiority to the world, its pleasure and ordinary interests, with suavity of manners, and freedom from austerity. He joined strong feelings and self-possession, an indignant sensibility to sin, and compassion to the sinner, an intense devotion to his work, and calmness under opposition and ill success, a universal philanthropy and susceptibility to private attachment, the authority which became the Saviour of the world, and the tenderness and gratitude of a son." Such and more, was Christ, yet there are those who would have us believe that this is a mere fancy sketch drawn by fishermen! Who can reply to such men?—*Christian Review.*

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 24, 1859.

The Financial affairs of the Christian Messenger. A good chance for Speculators.

We dislike referring to the financial relation existing between ourselves and our patrons. It is, however, absolutely necessary to do so occasionally. If all our subscribers were like those of them who send their two dollars to our office, or to our Agents, at the expiration of their year or a little before, we should never have to trouble them with these, to them, *minor* affairs. Some suppose that the addition of half a dollar to the subscription when not paid in advance, is considerable for them to pay, seeing that in many cases, it is simply for their own neglect. We beg to remind them that it is far too little to pay for the additional expense and loss. We lose ten times more by those who do not pay in advance than we do by those who do. To show our sincerity and earnestness in making these remarks

WE HEREBY MAKE AN OFFER which shall stand open for a limited period. Any respectable person who wishes to speculate in this matter shall have all the accommodation we can afford him.

We will give a list of all who are indebted to us one year and more, and authority to collect the twelve and sixpence a year, for cash paid to us at the rate of 8s. a year. That is to say, any person who will pay us by notes on good security 8s. a year for each subscriber for the whole number of those who are one year and upwards in arrears, shall be entitled to receive from them twelve and sixpence a year for all arrearages.

Any of our friends who do not wish their names put in such list will please to send their payments as early as possible. Those who are uncertain about the amount due, or cannot find it convenient to send the exact sum, may enclose bank notes of any amount, and we shall be greatly obliged and will place the same to their credit.

We hope none of our friends will be offended with us for this. They have the remedy in their own hands. Send on the amount of their subscription and we will assure them their names shall not appear amongst the delinquents.

A few words now about the subscription price.

One fact is worth a hundred arguments. We have been informed that one of our contemporaries has recently made it known that by the accumulations of debts and in consequence of the subscription price being too low to meet the outlay and delinquencies, the proprietor had in a few years become involved to the extent of £1500, and had debts due to that amount.

How mortified must honest men who subscribe to that periodical be to learn that such a state of things exists. We wish to avoid such a consummation, and therefore shall be prepared to use some means such as are above indicated as early as possible.

Ministerial Education.

This subject has of late been brought before our readers by two or three of our correspondents, and by other means it has seemed to call for more than ordinary attention. One of the most forcible considerations which have been offered to impress it on our minds is that in so many places the people are sending forth the Macedonian cry "Come over and help us." Churches are wanting pastors, and wherever the Missionary Board has sent men, there is an earnest desire for the Word of Life.

We have before adverted to the sustaining of the College as the most effectual mode of showing the sincerity of prayer offered for 'More labourers to be sent into the Lord's harvest.' There is, however, a barrier which

stands in the way of many going into this course of preparatory study, or interferes with their continuance when they have made an attempt. As God sometimes calls the poor of this world to confound the mighty, there are frequently those who possess gifts for ministerial work, who, being unable to sustain themselves while pursuing a course of study, are either wholly prevented or have to content themselves with the smallest possible length of time in the cultivation of their mental powers.

We might here refer to instances of young men—Theological students—who have struggled through their college course and managed to live on what has been scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together,—indeed some we believe have done themselves permanent injury by depriving themselves of food and rest that they might be enabled to obtain the education they so much desired. Acadia College could furnish a list of moral heroes of this character, who have now become invaluable to the church and the world, such as might do honour to any institution or profession.

By referring to the Minutes of the Association, it will be seen that this work is not wholly neglected, especially in the Western and Central Associations. One of the columns of Monies Received from the Churches is headed "Ministerial Education." The Account of this Fund published in the Central Minutes shews that last year the sum of £27 7s. 1½d. was raised for this purpose in the following proportions:

Eastern Association,	£0 12 4½
Western " "	14 0 0
Central " "	14 13 9

Now, whilst we would give all credit to those churches who made this appropriation of their funds, we do think it altogether below what should be realized for such an object. When we consider the number of churches and church-members comprised in the Associations it certainly does not reflect credit on us that such an amount is all that comes into this part of the Lord's Treasury. We confess ourselves to have been remiss, in not calling attention thus definitely to this matter before.

This subject, we conceive, should be considered as generally, and made as extensive in its territorial boundaries, as the Provinces which unite in the Convention. The benefits of the Ministerial Education Fund, like those of the College, are devoted to students, from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, equally to those belonging to Nova Scotia, and we see no reason why the New Brunswick Associations should not be allowed to have an equal share in this important 'work of faith and labour of love.' We, with those of this Province, believe it is only necessary for our brethren, there and here, to have their attention called to this matter, and there will be something done more in accordance with the claims the object has on all who obey the Lord's injunction,—“Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest.”

Church and State in Prince Edward Island.

We were surprised to learn from a correspondent of *The Protestant* last week, that the Legislature of P. E. Island have been for some time past, accustomed to appropriate certain sums of money as remuneration for the accommodation afforded to its members during the sitting of Parliament in the several churches in Charlottetown. The sum is not large, but the principle is a most dangerous and unjust one. The proportion in which this money has been divided is:

To St. Paul's Church,	£16
St. Dunstons (Roman Catholic,) 14	
St. James (Kirk),	7
Free Church,	7
Wesleyan,	7
Baptist,	7

We were greatly surprised to observe this last item, and cannot understand how our brethren reconcile the receiving it with the anti-state-church principles which Baptists, as a body, have ever maintained. It is true they have as much right to it as others; but if it is right for any to receive it, the Legislature are at liberty to choose the party they wish, or think it most convenient to endow, and this is the foundation of all religious oppression.

The writer of the communication complains because the Bible Christian Chapel was omitted in the last years appropriation, notwithstanding that a pew had been fitted up there expressly for the Legislature, at the suggestion of some of its members. He says, however, that as a body the Bible Christians "repudiate in toto the principle of state endowments of religion, on any consideration, or to the most limited extent." It seems, that eight of the thirty Representatives are residents of Charlottetown, so that there are only 22 to provide for during two months of the year.

These absurd grants must we think have a very injurious tendency on the churches receiving them. They can be nothing more than a sop to bring them into bondage. Let them declare their independence by refusing to accept such a miserable endowment. Let the members of Legislature attend the churches of their own denomination, and make their own contributions.

If the payments, the Representatives receive for their legislative services are not sufficient to allow for this additional demand upon them, let the remuneration be increased to enable them to perform this duty to the city churches.

We are happy that in Nova Scotia we have no such abominations. Members of our legislature make donations to the church they attend, while in town, or not, at their own option.

We have been favoured by a friend with a catalogue of the MOUNT AUBURN YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, at Cincinnati, of which the Rev. Dr. Crawley is President.

The Institution, of which a cut is given as a frontispiece to the catalogue is a very handsome brick building in a position which commands one of the finest prospects the country affords. It is heated in every part by steam, and lighted by gas, and proposes to give a three or four years course of studies in the highest order of female education.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, held its annual meeting at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday August 3rd, and following days. We have been favoured by Rev. Dr. Cramp, who with Professor Sawyer of Acadia College, was present, with copies of the *Springfield Republican*. These contain reports of the meetings, the names of the scientific gentlemen present, and a brief notice of the subjects brought under discussion.

Professor Dawson of Montreal, late of Picton, N. S., occupied a very prominent position, and read a highly valuable paper on the Fossil flora of the Paleozoic and the Devonian periods. He referred principally to the discoveries he had made in Nova Scotia, to illustrate his subject. He was warmly applauded at the close.

In the evening of Thursday the ladies of Springfield gave the Association a Levee in the City Hall. Three Governors of States were present, several Judges, and nearly all the prominent men of science in the country.

Our space will not permit us to give even a list of subjects brought under discussion. On two days only, thirty-five papers on as many different subjects were submitted to the Association.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have been favoured with a copy of the American Baptist Almanac for 1860. Besides the Calendar it contains valuable statistical information relating to the denomination, of course compiled not from the latest documents. A list of American Baptist Societies is also given. The number of members in Regular Baptist Churches given, are,

In the United States,	992,851
In Nova Scotia,	11,841
In New Brunswick,	6,570
In Canada,	13,200
West India Islands,	36,250

Total in North America, 1,060,712

The number received by baptism last year is 103,072.

A COMMENTARY, EXPLANATORY DOCTRINAL AND PRACTICAL, ON THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS. By R. E. Pattison, D.D., late President of Waterville College. pp. 244. Gould & Lincoln: Boston.

This volume on an epistle, full of the most sublime truths of revelation, will be welcomed by the New Testament student. The author states in his preface that "the work is not designed for the learned." "The great want of the church," he thinks, "at this period of her history and efforts, is the nourishment of the 'inner man,'—the illumination of the heart by a clear and rich acquaintance, not with verbal or historical criticism, but with the scope and moral force of the word of God."

"The eye of the writer," he says, "has been kept steadily on one class of readers,—intelligent experienced Christians."

He has supplied an excellent aid to the obtaining of this "nourishment," and "illumination."

KIND WORDS FOR CHILDREN to guide them in the path of peace. By the Rev. Harvey Newcomb. pp. 141. Gould & Lincoln: Boston.

The author of this little work is well known as the writer of several other popular books having for their special object the benefit of the young. In this he presents the precepts of religion and the truths of revelation in a most attractive form, giving abundance of illustration in the form of anecdote and a pleasant colloquial

style, which will commend the book to intelligent Christian parents as well as to their children.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This combination of the churches in the three lower provinces commenced its fourteenth Session on Saturday last, and we presume would adjourn last evening. Of this, however, we have not yet learned. In our next we shall give our readers as full a report as possible of the proceedings.

AMENDE.—A writer in the *Chronicle* signing himself B. B., shews us that in our issue of the 10th we misunderstood the language of an anonymous writer in that paper of the previous week. "That when asking, Did they ever malign and misrepresent Baptists?" &c., he meant *Roman Catholics* and not *Presbyterians*.

In the hasty glance we gave to the article under consideration we admit that we received a different impression from that which, on looking it over a second time, he appears to have intended to convey. Unlike our neighbor, we take the first opportunity of making our acknowledgement and offering him our thanks for the correction. "To err is human." We forgive him the impropriety of which, in pointing out the error, he is guilty, in using *Mr. Selden's* name when referring to the matter. It is a bad habit into which politicians frequently fall. We hope he may live to correct himself in that respect.

We take this opportunity of remarking that we do not deny or forget that Roman Catholics, in common with other pedobaptist sects, when possessed of power and 'ascendency,' or for the purpose of obtaining it, have "maligned and misrepresented Baptists," and we would remind our friend that certain Presbyterians formerly encouraged and helped them in doing so. We quite agree with B. B. that "That story is long enough."

THE present week is wholly bare of public news. In Europe political matters seem for a moment to stand still. The only movement being made is the approaching conference of the French and Austrian Emperors at Zurich, in Switzerland, to complete the arrangements of the peace agreed on at Villafranca, and further adjust the affairs of Italy. There seems little hope that they will do it satisfactorily to any of the parties concerned. All accounts agree, in asserting that very general discontent with the conclusion and results of the war, prevails in all parts of the peninsula. One of the most difficult of the conditions of the Peace, will be to enforce the reception by Tuscany and Modena of their Austrian Rulers, who, whatever their promises may be of governing by constitutional institutions, are too thoroughly grounded in the principles of despotism, to fulfil such promises, even if they desired it.

The French Emperor talks of reducing his Army and Navy to a peace establishment. What this means may be understood from statements in the Paris papers, which consider it necessary for the wants of France to maintain an Army of upwards of half a million of men. Whether a like proportion of Naval Armament will be required is not stated, but it is much to be feared that the peace establishment of France will oblige every other nation in Europe to keep their armies and Navies on the most burdensome and expensive war footing.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

The late visit of His Excellency the EARL of MULGRAVE and the COUNTESS appears to have produced a very favourable impression on both those distinguished visitors and on those who had the opportunity of meeting them. The Editor of the *Yarmouth Herald*, who was at Digby at the time, notices some very pleasing incidents which occurred in the course of His Excellency's progress. The following is one which speaks volumes for the Countess, and shews her a fit representative of Her Majesty, in possessing the heart of a true woman, as her noble husband is of her imperial office:—

"At 12 o'clock the rise of the tide enabled the *Experiment* to come to the wharf—the passengers came on board, and the last whistle was blown as a signal for starting. At this moment a boat was seen rowing towards the steamer, with a sick man supported in the stern, who was anxious to be conveyed to his friends in Bridgetown. A certain M. D. had, however, warned the captain against taking him, on the plea that he had a contagious fever. The captain accordingly declined taking him on board, and the boat was returning when Lady Mulgrave, who was standing on the steamer's deck, becoming aware of the facts, earnestly interceded with the captain to take him on board.—'We are not afraid of the fever,' said she, 'and it would be cruel to prevent him from reaching his friends. Have pity on the poor fellow, and take him on board.' The captain could not resist such an appeal; he made a signal to bring the sick man, who was taken to Bridgetown. On the passage, Lady Mulgrave several times visited the sufferer, and at Annapolis purchased oranges for him."