

we offend all?" But let us enquire how those disorderly members are regarded by the churches to which they belong. Some time, several years perhaps, after they have been dropped, they, (still suffering themselves to be members in good standing) send to their church for letters in order to unite with another church. What does the church do with such a request? Does it demand any acknowledgment for such disorderly walk? Not at all. They are at once restored to the bosom of the church, and at the same time dismissed in good and honourable standing to some other church. This does not appear as though they were considered, very disorderly else it would be manifestly dishonest to dismiss them to another church. Then surely it cannot be on the ground of disorderly walk that they are dropped, but as being the readiest way of getting rid of them. Thus it would appear we drop removed members, being afraid to retain and report them, because perchance their christian deportment may not be correct; and we dismiss the same members in good standing after dropping them, because as a matter of course, we do not know anything to the contrary. This may appear all consistent to C. T., but to my obtuse vision, I must confess it appears to savour a little too much of expediency, if nothing worse. Members removing their residence, if they expect to remain for a length of time, take letters and unite where they go, but where they have not done so how should they be treated? I see, by letters of enquiry received from the United States, (after missing members) that the Baptist usage there is something like this. When a member removes without taking a letter, after having been missed for a length of time from the church, some brother is appointed a committee to hunt him up. He at once makes enquiry by letter or otherwise as the case may require, and when he has found out his whereabouts, he writes to him requesting that he will renew his christian fellowship with the church by letter, or take letters of dismissal and unite with a church near where he resides. Here Messrs Editors is what I conceive to be a plain, simple, honest, straightforward, common-sense, business-like and christian-like way of dealing with a missing church member. It may appear burdensome, but as a general thing, this effort would save those removed members to the church, and their usefulness to the world. If any should be negligent or obstinate and would not comply with the above request (the which would not happen in one case in a hundred) they might properly be excluded. If any could not be found by making the proper enquiry, they should be marked in the column of "Dismissed." I see no impropriety in this, as the church record would, of course, show why and how they were all disposed of. Until "Contra Traditionem" proves that dropping missing members and marking them removed is a more proper method of dealing with them than the old, and Yankee method of hunting them up as above described," we will look upon his article as coming from a mind suffering from too great love of "some new thing."

BAPTIST.

For the Christian Messenger.

"A Student's Musings."

MR. EDITOR,

I would not further trouble your readers just now with the soliloquies of a "musing Student," were it not for a brief communication in your last issue, signed, "One of the many." I deem his remarks not unworthy of reply for two reasons—and for two only:—one, that I may explain myself to him,—the other, that the numerous readers of the Messenger may thus be informed more fully that there is now at Horton Academy a respectable number of clear-headed, studious, noble, pious young men,—young men of whom the Institution and their country may well be proud.

I was not aware of there being "thick-headed dolts" amongst them, much less, that "the many" deserve such designation. If the "One of the many" will be kind enough to "tax his brains" a very little more so as to give those unfortunate "Musings of a student" a second perusal, he will discover that I made no such statement or insinuation. I have the article before me. I find the clauses to which he refers run in this way—out of "a good number of worthy, earnest-minded young men, whom, it is hoped God by his Spirit, has especially set apart to the work of his holy ministry, many"—not "the many" even of these—"are compelled" &c.

If my friend has studied Greek—and it is to be presumed he has—he must know that *polloi* and *oi polloi* have essentially distinct meanings. My friend must also be aware that quotations, when made, should be fairly made, not garbled,

or accommodated to carry a meaning the writer's words do not express.

The rest of that unfortunate paragraph of a "Musing Student" is as follows—"Many of them are compelled to tax their brains, and absolutely to deny many of their physical wants, in order to get 'a little learning,' which when got, may prove 'a dangerous thing' from the very fact that they cannot 'drink deep of the Pierian spring.'" "One of the many" takes umbrage at this sentence. Let us examine it a little. What is the spirit of it? Comparing it with the context or the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of the "Student's Musings," can those insinuating queries which my friend puts, be fairly raised? True, the expression "a little learning" occurs, but no emphasis was designed by the writer to be placed on the word "little," nor is it italicized. Neither were the words, "they" and "cannot" designedly significant, as my friend seems to think. I might, I suppose, have expressed myself more unambiguously. I might have avoided the use of "cannot." But it would have involved no very dangerous "taxing" of my friend's "brains" to have reflected a moment on the *usus loquendi* or to have looked into Webster's Dictionary, where, if not previously apprized of the fact, he might have learned that the word can is not limited to natural or inherent power or ability. "A man can build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property." From a knowledge of this common use of the word, as well as from the spirit of those "Musings," I do think my friend "One of the many," is now in a position rightly to interpret my meaning, and I should hope, disposed to exempt me from charging him with mental incapacity to "drink deep of the Pierian spring," and therefore advising him "not to drink at all."

Let me close by informing him, and the readers of the Messenger that I have the honor of being one of "the poor Theologues" that I am proud to respond to the sentiment of those lines

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

And this fact caused the misinterpretation of my friend to grieve me the more, conscious, as I was, and am, that all I said was kindly meant, and that foreign from me was the "shadow of a shade" of such reflection; such a spirit as my friend appears disposed to cast on me.

Will friend "One of the many" condescend to "tax his brains," and his heart sufficiently to give this explanation a careful, candid perusal?

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

French Mission.

MR. EDITOR,

I suppose that you and your numerous readers are deeply interested in the French Mission, and would be cheered by the news of its progress. I am happy to inform you that there are some who are renouncing the errors of the Papal Church, and embracing the truth as it is in Jesus. They are blessing those who have sent them the Word of God. Others are making the enquiry, "What shall we do to be saved?"

On Lord's day, Sept. 18th, I had the pleasure of baptizing one of Christ's disciples. The solemnity of those who attended, and the striking remark made by her who had now become one of Christ's bold witnesses, inviting all to come to Jesus, caused many tears to flow from the eyes of both saints and sinners. It was a day long to be remembered by all who were present. Dear friends, the Lord is on our side, and if he is for us who can be against us? Pray on. The victory is sure and we shall reap in due time, if we faint not.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. NORMONDY.

French Mission House, Tusket,
September 30th, 1859.

The Revival in Ireland.

Concluded from page 322.

(never to be forgotten), and violent action of the body. The countenance changed suddenly. One moment it was marked by extreme terror, the next a gleam of ecstasy passed over it. But Christ was all the desire of that burdened spirit. Her very struggles seemed to say,—

"Give me Christ, or else I die"

And when her feelings found utterance, it was his precious name that fell from her lips. Now, until we know the extent to which the Holy Spirit can present the sinfulness and magnitude of sin to the mind, and the intensity of those cravings for mercy which he can create,—until we can fully estimate the awful power which Satan can bring to bear on a sinner in the most momentous crisis of her spiritual history, it is surely hazardous to trace such bodily affections to the influence of a physical malady. There

may be likeness without identity, and we may as justly give the name of diphtheria to every form of sore throat, as attempt to reduce these mysterious phenomena to the level of hysteria. I did not go to Armagh with the expectation of seeing such manifestations; I had something of a prejudice against them; but now, so far from regarding them as a "counterwork," I am disposed to look on them, not as essential to the work, but as "signs and wonders" by which public attention is drawn to the claims of the gospel. To a certain extent, they serve the same purpose that miracles did in the apostolic age. And when they have answered the end for which they are permitted, they will probably cease, while the great work will go on without them.

"Allow me to offer a few general remarks on the late gathering at Armagh. When a prayer-meeting is placarded a hundred miles from the spot where it is to be held, we have at once an evidence of the deep hold that the movement of which it is a development has taken on the public mind? This was the case with the great assembly to which I have alluded. When the train arrived within fifty miles of the scene, many were waiting to be conveyed thither; and the nearer it approached the place, the greater did the concourse at the station become, so that numbers had to mount the roofs of the carriages. At length, the great point of attraction is reached. A vast concourse has already assembled, and a mighty stream of human beings, all orderly and apparently devout, is flowing to the spot. The tall form of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel is seen on the platform, and his discourse is engaging the earnest attention of the great congregation. The numbers present are variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. A gentleman well acquainted with large assemblies says the latter, though the cynical and sneering special correspondent of *The Times* reduces them to two thousand. The spectacle was sublime and overpowering, and can never fade from the recollection of those who witnessed it. The prayers and addresses are solemn, direct, and powerful; and there is no attempt whatever to get up an artificial excitement. From twelve till half-past four the services go on without interruption, but there are no signs of impatience; and when the benediction has been pronounced, many are reluctant to leave the field. That day will be memorable in the religious annals of Ireland. How many were renewed, heaven only will reveal. May the cloud continue to spread and discharge its "showers of blessing" on the whole land, so that, "the wilderness may become as Eden, and the desert as the garden of the Lord."

PROTEST AGAINST THE ABDUCTION OF THE JEWISH BOY MORTARA.—A noble protest against the Pope's theft of a Jewish child has been printed. It states that a Jewish child, Edgar Mortara, was forcibly seized and taken from his parents, and placed under the guardian care of the Pope; that it is a dishonor to Christianity, in the eyes of the Jews among all nations, that the seizure and detention of the child should be supposed to be consistent with the principles of the Christian religion. Therefore the persons whose names are attached protest and declare that the proceedings of the Pope of Rome, in taking away the Jewish child and educating him, contrary to his parents' will, in the Roman Catholic faith, are repulsive to the instincts of humanity, and in violation of parental right and authority, as recognised in the laws and usages of all civilized nations, and above all, in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion. This protest, which will be translated into the various languages of Europe, is signed by the Mayors of the chief cities of England, and the Provosts of the cities and towns of Scotland by several of the Bishops, by a great number of Peers, beginning with the Duke of Wellington, some dozen Members of Parliament, numbers of the clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, office-bearers of the various missionary societies, and a large body of influential Christian men.—*St. James's Chronicle*.

A FELLOW LABOURER FOR FATHER CHINIQUEY.—At the Old South prayer-meeting, in Boston, very interesting remarks were made by a young Frenchman who was converted from Catholicism seven years since. He was educated for the Romish priesthood, but having just completed a course of study for the ministry, is going to Illinois to labor among his own countrymen in connection with Father Chiniquey, to whom he often listened in Canada when a boy, and whom he said he regarded as the most eloquent man he ever heard.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, October 5th, 1859.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Justices of the Peace:

In the County of Cape Breton—Patrick Cadogan, of Bridgeport; Donald McDougal, of Mainadie.

In the County of Cumberland—Charles Ward, in place of James Ward, resigned.

In the County of Richmond—David Grouchy, William Legisconte, James Ballam, Angus McLeod, Lawrence Devereux, and Henry Fixott, M. D., in the places of the persons unmentioned.

Desire Boudrot, deceased; Henry Cowley, removed from the County; Peter Campbell, insane; J. Johnston, resigned; Cornelius Riley, and George Wincey, deceased.

In the District of Shelburne—Thomas Griggy, Elijah Hagar, in the places of Abiel Hagar, and James Wilson, Jun., resigned.

To be Commissioners for taking Recognizances of Bail and Affidavits, and for relieving Insolvent Debtors, in the County of Richmond—Thomas Leaver, George T. Handley.

To be Health Officer for Port Hood, Inverness, S. G. A. McKeen, M. D.

To be the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Halifax, Peter S. Hamilton, in place of Thomas N. Jeffery, deceased.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has also been pleased to approve the appointment of Peter Hatfield, to be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in the County of Yarmouth, in the place of Zacheus Churchill, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Rev. Dr. Forrester delivered an able Lecture on Education, at the Institute Room, on Friday last. The attendance was much less than it should have been. Perhaps there is no part of our social arrangements that requires attention more than education. The street appears to supply education to about as many as the Schools. It would be far cheaper for our citizens to give some attention to this subject now than to Prisons and Reformatories at some future time.

On Saturday morning a Teacher's Institute was held at the same place. Several of the Teachers attended. The time was occupied in conversation on matters relating to School work.

After several years practice in New York, James Whitman, Esq. has opened an office in Halifax, as will be seen by advertisement. Parties in this province having business in New York, may consult him to advantage.

PROHIBITION AT WINDSOR.—The Sessions have refused to grant Licenses to sell intoxicating drink in Hants Co. The Hotel-keepers have made this the occasion of closing their houses. From what we have learned respecting the drinking habits of many in that town, we think it may be an incalculable gain to many, otherwise respectable young men. We hope some Temperance Hotels may be opened shortly. If so it will soon be "all right" without any "government interference" as a writer in the *Recorder* suggests.

Since the above was in type we have received a communication from a Temperance Friend in Windsor. He says: "The Inn keepers have shut up their front doors, and refuse to accommodate the travelling public. Yet no one has suffered. Travellers have been accommodated at the Temperance Inn, or at private houses. None have 'walked the streets all night.'" He says, The Tavern-keepers and their sympathizers are getting up a Memorial to the Government for redress!!! What next?

An Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Truro to-morrow. An excursion train will run at half-fare. Go!

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—The steamer *Eastern State* was coming into the harbor on Thursday last, about 9 o'clock in the evening, when she was struck by the steamer *Canada*. Some of her rigging was carried away, and her aft-plank started. The *Canada* lay to for a little while, but finding there was no occasion for help, she went on her way for Boston.

FORGERY.—A young man named Morgan, who had been a short time in the employ of Keith & McLean, of this city, decamped with some £550, a large portion of which he drew in gold from one of the Banks, on a forged check. He travelled by railway and steamer to St. John, and when he arrived there he found his crime had travelled faster than himself, and he was arrested, with the money in his possession, when going on shore from the steamer at St. John, on Wednesday last.

He was examined before his Worship the Mayor yesterday and committed for trial.

Oliver A. Nickerson, who was arrested in Boston on suspicion of killing Alfred Day at Gabe-rouse, C. B., on the 1st July, has been acquitted.

Samuel Caldwell, Esq., the Mayor elect, was sworn office into yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, at Government House, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. There were present on the occasion, the Hon. the Attorney General, the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, the Governor's Private Secretary, the Governor's Aide-Camp, and the Rev. H. Bullock. The Mayor elect was accompanied by the ex-Mayor, the City Recorder, and Aldermen John Duggan, Barnstead and Nash.—We believe that never, on any similar occasion, was His Excellency surrounded by so many officials.—*Express 5th*.

Canada.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The following is the present equipment of the Grand Trunk Railway:—

- 200 Locomotives,
- 133 Passenger Cars,
- 52 Baggage and Post Office cars,
- 1063 Covered Freight cars,
- 1068 Open Platform cars,
- 216 Cattle cars, brake-vans and ballast waggons,
- 34 Snow Ploughs.

In addition to the above, the Company has contracted for 300 more freight cars, a portion of which are to be put upon the road immediately.

A wealthy farmer named, Joseph Smith, residing in Kent country, Canada West, having been much annoyed by depredations upon his grapes and other fruit, loaded a gun and kept it in readiness for the return of the thieves. On Monday evening, 20th inst., on leaving his house after supper, he directed his servant girl to take the gun and shoot the first person who approached the grapes. On his return, forgetting the injunctions he had given, he went to the grape vines, when the girl, not recognising him in the dusk, fired, the charge of shot taking effect in the thigh and terminating his life in a few minutes.