

and white people. Perhaps ten or fifteen were brought to hope in the Saviour; among them was a Mr. Towner, who was a churchwarden, and who afterwards was a Baptist elder on Digby Neck, Sissiboo, &c.

"Those days were among the pleasantest of my life. If ever I had no care but for the glory of God and the salvation of sinners, it was then. The opposition was great in some persons—husbands forbidding their wives, and parents their children, to attend meetings. But the word of God prospered more abundantly."

Some thrilling incidents will be narrated in my next.

Yours truly, MENNO.

April 26th, 1860.

For the Christian Messenger.

Correction.

DEAR BROTHER,

An error has inadvertently crept into my last letter, and I hasten to correct it.

In the account of Harris Harding's ordination it is stated that Mr. Dimock was the only minister present; and it is added that "Mr. Dimock himself was not at that time ordained." This is a mistake, for Mr. Dimock was ordained Sept. 10, 1793.

I take this opportunity to say that I shall thankfully receive any corrections of the history, or additions to it.

Yours truly, MENNO.

April 28, 1860.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 9, 1860.

Lambs of the Flock.

PERHAPS no feature in the character of our Saviour is more lovely than the tenderness which led him to notice children. The injunction he gave to his disciples when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and the approbation he expressed when the children in the temple cried, "Hosanna to the Son of David," plainly indicate the spirit which he approves in his disciples.

Although we have these precepts and examples of our Lord and Master, yet it is to be feared that discouragements are often presented to young christians in the same spirit as that manifested by the disciples of old, and something like a rebuke is too often given to them, instead of an invitation to the fold of Christ.

It is doubtless necessary that proper caution should be used in the reception of converts, and the portals of the church carefully guarded against improper admissions, but when satisfactory evidence is afforded of a young person believing in Christ with the heart unto righteousness, and a clear confession of repentance and faith in Him is given, we think there is no scripture warrant for placing in the way of the youngest person any obstacle to their rendering obedience to our Lord's commands.

There is fear in the minds of many that children may be led to act under the influence of mere excitement. Because they have not maturity of intellect and judgment, it is supposed that they cannot sufficiently understand christian obligation, and therefore that they are in greater danger than older persons of not continuing in the ways of the Lord. These considerations too often lead to a want of sympathy with youthful piety, which we fear damages their estimate of christian character, and also shuts out one of the most desirable elements from the flock of Christ, and one that it much requires, to render it the transcript of His Divine Nature.

The following excellent remarks on this subject, we copy from the Boston Christian Era, and doubt not they will commend themselves to our readers:

"The church is the home of the young disciple. He is a 'lamb of the flock.' In his spiritual infancy he needs the fostering care of older christians. Where but in the good Shepherd's fold can he receive that sympathy, encouragement and assistance which he needs? Shall he look to the world for it? If he were of the world the world would still love her own; but because he is no longer of the world, she hateth him. He must turn to christians, or stand alone amid the buffetings of the world and the assaults of Satan. To stand thus is perilous. Older christians often find it hard to live in the constant enjoyment of the Saviour, even with the advantage of experience and the fortifying influences of the church; and can they rightfully expect of 'babes in Christ' what they in manhood scarcely exhibit?"

But if we mistake not, the greatest difficulty is not in spurious conversions or the reception of false brethren into the church, even in times of deep religious awakening; it is in the practical neglect of the lambs of the flock. Churches themselves are sometimes responsible for that

backsliding which necessitates the exclusion of their members, and especially of the younger ones. In the ardor of his first love the young convert wants to be received as he receives others; hence he seeks a home in the church. He loves christians because they professedly love Jesus. In their midst he expects his love to be reciprocated. If old christians would only surround him with their sympathies and affection, look carefully after his spiritual welfare and affectionately encourage him on in the way of holiness, he would be continually gaining strength. This is just the assistance which he needs and has a right to expect. Yet how often does he fail of it!

"Nothing can tend more to dishearten and chill the ardor of early love than to experience neglect and a lack of sympathy on the part of older christians. It is what young disciples do not expect and should not receive. And if we mistake not there is a great wrong in churches in reference to this very matter. They pray that souls may be converted and added to their number; but when this prayer is answered and they see the church enlarged, they seem to regard their duty as done, so far as relates to these new members, unless the time comes when they are called upon to exclude them. They never cheer them with expressions of christian love for them, or stimulate them by recounting their own spiritual conflicts and victories. They do not even inquire after their spiritual welfare. In a word, there is witnessed no mingling of souls such as would lead the enemies of Christ to say as of old 'behold how these disciples love one another.' Is it therefore strange that the ardor of first love should sometimes grow cold? Is it strange that young disciples, when tried and tempted should be not only cast down, but overcome? We are constrained to believe that not a few of our churches are greatly at fault in this matter. Those who by receiving that fostering care which they need might become ornaments and pillars in the church, are we fear, oftentimes lost to her in this way."

What does it mean?

In the Presbyterian Witness of Saturday last we find a letter signed J. G., Broad Cove, C. B., (probably from the Rev. John Gunn, Free Church minister of that place,) giving some account of the condition of the inhabitants on the north-west side of Cape North. In the course of this letter he remarks:—

"Altogether, they present as respectable, united, and devout a face of a little congregation as there is in the Island. Now at length, they are placed, for the present, under the supervision of by far the most interesting of our young probationers, the Rev. Donald Sutherland; but whose permanent stay in Cape Breton depends very much on the facilities asked of Government being granted, for his safe conveyance over the hills from one settlement to another there. Nor had they been wholly neglected by us before. I, and the late Rev. Mr. Farquharson, have passed months at a time in that distant and all but inaccessible region."

We have italicised the passage which we do not understand. Does it mean that an application has been made to Government to convey "the young probationer, the Rev. Donald Sutherland" "from one settlement to another?" If that be the meaning,—and what else can it mean,—it will soon be necessary for other denominations to enquire, Whither are we drifting? It may be but a straw on the surface, but it indicates pretty clearly in what direction the current is proceeding.

We are aware that the Free Church still maintains the principle that the State is bound to sustain the Church. J. G. would therefore be quite consistent in asking of Government much more than 'facilities for safe conveyance over the hills.' Want of power to enforce such grants alone, we presume, prevents that Church from doing so. Voluntaryism is no part of the Free Church standards. We wonder if the "Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia" will endorse this request? Will they be willing to give up the great Anti-state-church principle which brought them into existence as a separate body, for the sake of "Union," and thus add strength to such appeals to government for 'facilities of safe conveyance.'

We commend the extract to the attention of our readers, at present only asking the question, What does it mean?

WHAT SAYS THE OLD TESTAMENT ABOUT BAPTISM?—Dr. Barnes informs us in his "Notes" on Matt. iii. 6,—that "The Hebrew word (Taval) which is rendered by the word baptize occurs in the Old Testament in the following places, viz: Lev. iv. 6, 51; Numbers xix. 18; Ruth ii. 14; Ex. vii. 22; Deut. xxxiii. 24; Ezek. xxiii. 15; Job ix. 31; Lev. xi. 9; I. Sam. xiv. 27; 2 Kings v. 1; viii. 15; Gen. xxxvii. 31; Joshua iii. 15. It occurs in no other place, and from examination of these passages, its meaning among the Jews is to be derived."

On examining these passages it will be seen that thirteen of them are translated dip; in one plunge, and in Ezek. xxiii. 15, dyed. President Shannon, of the College of Louisiana says: "I had occasion to compile a table of passages where the words dip, pour,

sprinkle and wash, occur in the English Bible, with the corresponding term used in the Greek of the New Testament, and the Septuagint. Dip I found in 21 passages, in all of these except one, baptizo or baptizo is in the Greek. The one exception is in Gen. xxvii. 31, where Joseph's brethren took his coat and dipped, (emolunan) smeared or daubed it—in the blood of a kid. Mark the great accuracy of the Greek here—the idea is that of smearing or daubing, and the Septuagint (or Greek) so expresses it.

"Sprinkle, in some of its forms, I found in twenty-seven passages. In not a single instance is baptizo or baptizo used in the Greek, Pour I found in no less than 119 instances, but in not even one of them did I meet with baptizo or baptizo in the Greek."

News Summary.

Our latest English dates by the last Steamer arrived this day week, and are to the 21st ult. European affairs seem to wear a somewhat more pacific aspect, than for some time past, although the great Bugbear of Europe still stands in the way of any settled expectation of permanent tranquility.

Louis Napoleon with his half million of well disciplined brigands stands ready at any moment to do any thing that his ideas of his own interest or the insane thirst for glory in his restless cohorts may prompt.

The war between Spain and Morocco has been brought to a close. The Moorish Potentate has of course been the worsted party, as he was in no condition to contend with the armies of Spain, inferior as they are in military science to the other great Powers of Europe. A small addition of conquered territory is ceded to Spain. An attempt at insurrection under General Ortega in favor of the old claimant of the Spanish Crown,—Don Carlos—has been speedily suppressed, and the leaders shot as traitors.

A very serious insurrection against the Neapolitan Government, has taken place in Sicily. It had to some extent been suppressed, but the Island was in a most disturbed state, and there is little prospect of peace or security in this ill-governed Kingdom.

A great Convention of the Democratic party had assembled at Charleston S. C. to nominate the next President, to succeed Mr. Buchanan. They had however after much division and stormy debates separated without making any nomination, although Mr. Douglas of Chicago appears to have the greatest number of supporters on what is called the Democratic Ticket. Governor Seward of New York, is spoken of as the Republican Candidate for the Presidency, but there is as yet no certainty who are to be the real parties, to contend for the great national prize.

The time of the Prince of Wales' visit to these Colonies is still uncertain, although it will probably be sometime in July.

The calculations of Dr. Cummings will surely require some correction. When we consider the world-wide interest which has been taken in the brutal encounter of the two pugilists, Heenan and Sayers, surely they must have a low estimate of the Millennium, who imagine that it will be ushered in amidst such barbarities.

They fought upwards of 40 rounds and were 2 1/2 hours using their well-trained frames and muscles in destroying each others countenances until both were nearly blind. Sayers had lost the use of his right arm in the early part of the fight. Heenan at one time, it appears, sought to strangle Sayers on the rope by which the ring was formed, till the seconds cut it and let them fall on the ground together. Neither appear to be the undisciplined victor. The interest taken in this outrage on humanity is a sad reflection on the age. It is stated that thirty-five tons of newspapers were sent from the London Post Office with the account of the debasing fight. The Americans, too, seem to have shewn no less concern in the matter, for it is said that half a million copies of Extras were sold in New York, on the arrival of the Vanderbilt with the account of the battle.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

On Saturday a lad by the name of Jones received a dangerous wound in the head from a circular saw in the wooden ware factory in Cornwallis street. His recovery is doubtful.—Jour.

The body of a man, supposed from his apparel, to be a sailor, was picked up on Saturday at the Magazine wharf.—Sun.

Professors King and Lyall took passage in the Steamer America, for England, on Friday morning.—lb.

The old building on the Windsor Road, formerly Goff's, known as the "Nine Mile House" was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.—lb.

THE COMING PRINCE.—A Committee of the Halifax City Council has been appointed to confer with the Provincial Government on the necessary steps to be taken in order to afford a proper reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE DUST in the City is an intolerable nuisance. A feeble attempt is made in some parts to allay it by water carts.

Newfoundland.

The following is a despatch which was recently received in Halifax from St. Johns, Newfoundland.

"In the House on Friday night, the Colonial Secretary Kent, and Attorney General Hogsett, quarrelled. The Colonial Secretary called Her Majesty's Attorney General a puppy and a brat. The Speaker accused the Attorney General of being drunk. The Attorney General called the Speaker a liar. The scene was kept up till one o'clock Saturday morning." The quarrel it appears arose on the question whether a pension of £25 or £40 should be given to Mrs. Chancey, widow of a Police Sergeant. The row continued for about three hours.

A company of Mining Engineers and Miners are expected in Newfoundland during the present month, accompanied by F. N. Gisborne, Esq.

New Brunswick.

At the recent semi-Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, thirty-nine new members were added. The reports presented of the state of the Order in the Province were highly favorable. Upwards of 400 had been added to the order.

A donation of £35 was made to the Telegraph, the organ of the body.

THE MAYORALTY.—Tuesday last was the day appointed by law for the election of Mayor for this City for the ensuing year, but there being no opposition, Thomas McAvity, Esq. was re-elected by acclamation.

In the afternoon, a meeting of the Common Council was held, when Mr. George Stockford was re-appointed High Constable.—New Bruns.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—We have had a specimen of the new Postage Stamps just prepared by our indefatigable P. M. G. sent to us. They are of 1, 5, 10, and 12 1/2 cents, and are very neatly and appropriately designed and executed. On the one cent there is a picture of a locomotive. On the five, is the likeness of the P. M. G. himself. The profile of the head of the Department is certainly a very appropriate picture for a Postage Stamp. On the 10 cent is a very good and handsome likeness of Her Majesty the Queen, which is also very appropriate, as these are intended for letters for the United States. On the 12 1/2 cent is a figure of a handsome steamship, which represents crossing the ocean, as these are intended for England, &c. They are perforated so that they can be separated without the use of either knife or scissors, which is a great improvement. They will be ready for use in all the Post and Way Offices in the Province by the first of May, and are intended to correspond with the new currency. A discount of 5 per cent will be made to parties purchasing 20s. worth.—Intelligencer.

The Colonial Presbyterian remarks upon this:—"The fact, that on the five cent stamp there is a lithograph of the head of the Hon. Mr. Connell, has given rise to some dissatisfaction; the friends of the Opposition claim that when they come into power the likeness of their Post Master General must figure on the stamps issued during their lease of office."

Langril, formerly care taker of the Post office, who was sent to the Penitentiary for plundering letters, was found dead in his cell one day this week.—St. John Freeman.

35 cases of small pox were reported in St. John for the week ending April 28th. 2 deaths had taken place.

LEPROSY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The grant of £300 is still continued by the New Brunswick Legislature to the Lazaretto at Tracadie.

Canada.

THE MINING OPERATIONS at Acton, Canada East, seem to be successful beyond precedent. If the statements made concerning them be correct they far transcend any other mines in the world. It is said that a deposit exists there yielding from 30 to 40 per cent of pure copper, sixty feet long, by thirty wide, and of an unknown depth. One blast put into it throwing out seven tons of ore, worth \$1050. Ninety tons have already been sent to Boston, at a cost of \$1200 bringing \$150 per ton, or \$13,500.

GOLD DIGGINGS of great value are also talked of near the River Chaudiere.

GOOD TIMES REVIVED.—The traffic on the Great Western Railway is now rapidly increasing. Yesterday three cattle trains, amounting to 120 cars, containing about 2000 head of cattle, besides a very large amount of other freight, started from the Windsor station, for the eastern markets.—Windsor Herald

The Montreal Temperance Society has invited John B. Gough to visit that city in September next.

There are 5000 Magistrates in Canada West, and 1500 in East do.

A little daughter of Tho. A. Hudsbeth, Esq., Port Hood, Canada, fell through the Railway viaduct on Friday, and descended some 30 feet upon the hard ground, unhurt. Her crinoline expanded like a parachute, and the poor little thing descended towards mother earth as would a dove.