

As know—let our young ministers remember—that with all advantages in the present state of intellectual cultivation and improvement throughout this province, more literary advancement will be absolutely demanded than formerly."

Yours truly, MENNO.

July 17, 1860.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JULY 25, 1860.



ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following telegram, from St. John's, Newfoundland, was received at the News-room yesterday morning:

"Hero" and "Adrienne" anchored at seven Monday evening. Prince lands to-day. Royal Salute fired from batteries. Great crowd on wharves. (Great) display (of) bunting.

Our good City of Halifax is all alive in expectation of the approach of the Heir of the British Crown to the shores of this Continent. Monday next is the day arranged for his reaching our harbour, which at this season and with the noble craft employed on the occasion, will no doubt ensure his punctual arrival. It is an event of no small moment in the history of Her Majesty's dominions on this side the Atlantic, and will doubtless produce a far stronger interest than hitherto, in the growing wealth and welfare of these gigantic Colonies, destined at no long period hence, to compose a vast and powerful branch of the great Anglo Saxon race.

Her present Majesty enjoys and richly merits the respect and affection of her subjects, comprising probably full one-fifth of the earth's population. It is the devotion of a willing and intelligent people to law and morality, both of which she so worthily represents—the first as a Constitutional Sovereign of a free and enlightened people,—the last as a noble pattern of social and domestic virtue.

It will be the prayer of many hearts that our youthful Royal visitor may prove a fit successor to the British throne.

There is one matter which we trust the visit of the Prince, accompanied by the Colonial Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, may have an influence in expediting—an object of great importance to all these lower Colonies and especially to the City of Halifax. We refer to the great Intercolonial Railway from hence to Quebec. That this work will at no long period hence, be entered on, we cannot doubt. The Prince's visit would be well recorded, were it made the occasion of deciding on the speedy commencement of so great an enterprise. In such case the Victoria Bridge, one of the greatest wonders of the age, would about bisect the noblest Railway on the Globe.

It will be a proud consideration for the future heir of the British Crown, when he first sets foot on our Continent, to feel that his Royal mother rules over a free and happy people, as far towards the setting sun, as the distance Eastward from hence to the shores of Britain.

Whilst our citizens are making praiseworthy efforts to welcome the son of our beloved Sovereign to our shores, and thus 'render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' we trust they will not forget to 'render to God the things that are God's,'—that a sense of propriety as well as the fear of God will prevent any countenance being given to that which will afterwards be a just cause of reproach. Times of rejoicing are sometimes rendered, by the indulgence of the appetites and passions on such occasions, most unsatisfactory for future reflection.

The erecting of magnificent triumphal arches in almost every street, flagstaves on every prominent building and other preparations for giving the Prince a grand reception, lead us to conclude that Halifax will not be outdone in this respect by any city of its size in British America. The Illumination and Fireworks on the evening of the Prince's arrival will doubtless be on the grandest scale.

The Committee have used great exertions to afford gratification to all parties in the exhibition of genuine loyalty to our future Sovereign, on his arrival, and we doubt not they will display no less discretion in the execution than they have in the preparations.

The pomp and ceremony of receiving the Prince of Wales may well lead us to reflect on the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace. Whilst some may possibly go into extravagant expenditures and frivolities, inconsistent with a proper regard to other claims, the Christian must still hold himself subject to a higher law than that of fealty to any human Sovereignty. Loyalty to Heaven and the laws of Christ must not be put aside for the purpose of rendering homage to any other power. No honor can be given to Queen Victoria by disobedience to King Jesus. The truest patriot is the devoted servant of Christ, and no exhibition of immorality or vice, profligacy or waste is necessary in connection with our celebrations, to prove our true devotion to the interests of the British Throne.

We doubt not the various places of worship in the city on the coming of the Lord's Day will be unusually filled with attentive hearers, and every effort made to enable the people generally to hear the Gospel. A number of Ministers of Christ will probably be in the city; they must be ready to present the claims of their King, if opportunity is afforded, and not forget that loyalty to their heavenly Master demands no hiding of their commission.

We trust that many who come to Halifax to witness the celebrations, or to show their respect for the Heir to the Crown of England, if they have not yet publicly owned allegiance to Christ, will see that it is of vastly greater consequence that they shew before all men their attachment to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

The President of the United States and Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The following correspondence, respecting the Prince of Wales' Visit to the United States, affords gratifying indication of the position of the two countries:

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria: I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington. You may be well assured that every where in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, June 4th, 1860.

QUEEN VICTORIA TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Buckingham Palace, June, 22, 1860.

My Good Friend: I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly state and kindred nation.

The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince's Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

I remain, ever your good friend, VICTORIA, R.

Baptists and the Old Testament.

It may not be necessary at all times to notice the publication of misrepresentations of our principles. Sometimes however these are of such a bold and glaring character that unless they are contradicted forthwith they obtain common currency, especially with the more ignorant and credulous. When these wrong impressions are continued any length of time they become prejudices not easily removed. The enemies of truth take advantage of such prejudices, and often foster them in their adherents until they result in permanent bigotry. We think it well therefore in some such cases to offer a word of correction, that those who are sincere Inquirers may learn that they should not always depend on statements, however plausible, made for the purpose of depreciating a body of Christian people.

Finding, in the Presbyterian Witness of the 7th inst., a communication somewhat of this nature, we deemed it desirable to furnish

an answer, and forthwith sent to the Editor of that paper the following:—

REPLY TO "INQUIRER."

DEAR SIR:—

A writer in the Presbyterian Witness of the 7th inst., signing himself "Inquirer" says "I wish to enquire of the Editor of the Messenger, or any one else who will oblige me with a reply Do the Baptists of Nova Scotia reject the Scriptures of the Old Testament as a rule of faith and practice for a Christian man or a Christian Church?"

I presume that "Inquirer" is not a reader of the Messenger or he would not surely ask such a question. However I would willingly afford information on this, or any other point in my power, respecting Baptist faith or practice, and that he and his friends may have an opportunity of reading it, I will do so, by your permission, through the same medium he, with so much apparent sincerity, has chosen for asking the question.

I am happy to have a very plain and direct answer and will transcribe Article 3rd of "a Declaration of the Faith Practice and Covenant of the Churches of Christ composing the Nova Scotia Baptist Associations." It is as follows:— "3. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, in which he hath given us our only rule of faith and practice. 2 Timothy iii. 15 17: John v. 39."

This is I think the best reply I can give to "Inquirer." I shall be happy to forward to him, or any other inquirer, free of charge, a copy of the said "Declaration" on application being made at the Christian Messenger Office.

It will be seen then that the Baptists of Nova Scotia do not "reject the Scriptures of the Old Testament as a rule of faith and practice;" but it is plain that they do receive both the Old and New Testaments as their ONLY rule. May the day soon arrive when the same may be truly said of all professing Christian Churches!

If "Inquirer" would learn more of the estimation in which "the Baptists of Nova Scotia" hold the Word of God, he may do so by referring to the Minutes (incorrectly printed in the Witness "Ministers") of the three Associations. He will there find the Reports of Committees which are invariably appointed on the Bible cause, shewing the interest they take in its translation into the various languages of the earth, and its general circulation; and the importance they attach to a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures which are able to make us wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Yours very truly,

THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

The Bible, the great "Statute Book of the Church is a principle which Baptists have ever cherished and for which they have suffered and died. Whilst some professed christians require aid from 'the Traditions of the Fathers' to teach them concerning the ordinances of the christian church, Baptists are content to abide by "the Law and the Testimony" believing that if any "speak not according to this word it is because there is no light in them." The directions given by Christ and his Apostles they regard as authoritative, and are willing to submit only to a plain answer to the question. What saith the Scripture?

The Transcript of the 14th inst. contained, amongst its "Waifs" the following:—"A correspondent of the Christian Messenger speaks of his dearest wife. Has he more than one?" We have sent repeatedly to the Transcript to ascertain the page of the C. M. on which the above may be found, but as yet can get no reply. If the assertion were true, which we very much doubt, it would be but an expression which the author of waifs (things found astray without an owner) cannot appreciate.

WELSFORD AND PARKER MONUMENT.—The proceedings on Tuesday the 17th inst., in connection with the inauguration of this handsome structure, were of a very impressive and interesting character. The Procession, consisting of the Volunteer Artillery, and Rifle Companies, the Government and City Officials and the Masonic Fraternity formed on the Grand Parade, and marched thence to the Old Burying Ground. The Rev. John Scott opened the ceremonies by prayer. His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor spoke for some time and referred to Sir Edward Belcher and several other Nova Scotians who had distinguished themselves by deeds of valor and enterprise. He then called on the Rev. George Hill who delivered the Oration on the occasion: a well-prepared and no less well-delivered piece of composition. He gave brief but comprehensive biographical notices of several natives of this Province who have attained to eminence, particularly the two whose names are associated with this monument.

During a complimentary notice of the artist, Mr. George Lang, the covering of the lion was removed amidst the cheers of the assemblage present. General Trollope then addressed the audience in his own ready style and referred to the oft repeated excuse for not having more of such monuments—that this is a young country. He compared it with many of the other colonies of Great Britain and cities of the United States and considered that it must not henceforth be called a young country.

The Admiral, Sir Alexander Milne, gave a few brief remarks and the artillery fired a vol-

ley of 13 guns. After the Grand Master of the Masonic body had performed his part, the interesting ceremonies were terminated.

It is likely a Report of the whole proceedings will be published in pamphlet form.

EDITORS DIFFER.—The Chris. Visitor, in the absence of the senior Editor, gives its readers a long article from the pen of O. S. Fowler, the Phrenologist, who is lecturing in St John. The editor recommends his lectures on "the Theology of Phrenology," and (to women alone) on "Female Sexuality &c."

The Religious Intelligencer appears by the following notice to entertain a different opinion.

"PROFESSOR FOWLER.—In the lectures delivered by this gentleman, there are some good things; some wise maxims, and discreet counsels; but we have reason to believe that they also contain much that is unchaste, corrupt, and licentious; and we believe the latter to be more than the former. We think those ladies who may attend his lecture this afternoon will shew exceeding bad taste—if nothing more."

EDUCATIONAL.—Our readers' attention is called to the advertizements of this character on another page.

The AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY has for many years maintained a distinguished position among Seminaries for young ladies. We believe it is well worthy the high estimation in which it is held.

The HORTON ACADEMY under its new staff of Teachers, we doubt not will realize the largest expectations of its friends. The character given to the Academy by "A Well wisher," a gentleman unconnected with the Institution, is but a simple statement of facts. We think the Executive Committee may be congratulated on having secured the services of so efficient a corps of instructors. The Students will doubtless reap the advantages arising from the new arrangements.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The general respect felt by the whole community for the late Sir Brenton Halliburton was evinced last week by the numerous flags at half-mast, from the houses of citizens and the ships in harbour. A large number of those put up on account of the inauguration of the Parker and Welsford monument were placed at half-mast. On Thursday the funeral was attended by an immense assemblage of friends and public bodies. A number of the principal places of business were closed during the time of the funeral. The following as given in the Sun is the order in which the procession moved from the Bowery to the Cemetery.

Medical Attendants.

His Lordship the Bishop and Clergymen of St. Paul's and St. Luke's.

HEARSE.

RELATIVES OF DECEASED.

Domestics of the Household.

MOURNERS.

Lieutenant-Governor and Suite.

Admiral and Suite.

General and Staff.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

North British Society.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Large Concource of Citizens.

Officers of Volunteer Battalion.

Long Line of Carriages.

The Executive and Legislative Councilors, Members of Legislature, heads of Departments, and members of the Corporation, walked either among the mourners or in the concourse of citizens.

Sir Brenton was honorary member of the two Volunteer corps mentioned above. The companies were in full uniform and wore their side arms only; they formed a line on either side of the funeral procession, walking about five feet apart—giving to the long procession, as it proceeded through the forest and suburban precinct to the Camp Hill Cemetery, an imposing and more than ordinarily solemn appearance.

When the hearse arrived at the Cemetery gate, the Volunteers halted and formed a double line, through which the procession passed to the place of interment.

The funeral services were recited by the Lord Bishop.

After the solemn ceremonies at the grave were concluded, the large assemblage gathered there slowly retired from the Cemetery and returned to their homes—and on the countenances of all was to be read the conviction that a good and honored man had passed from our midst.—

On Tuesday a meeting of the Bar was held in the Law Library, when the following Resolutions were agreed to.

Resolved, That the Bench and Bar have received with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret the

Chabecto Greys.

Scottish Volunteers.

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