

For the Christian Messenger.

Trust in God.

"There is a voice, a cheering voice, That lifts the soul above, Dispers the painful anxious doubt And whispers 'Go! is love.'"

When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee. Fear not for I am with thee always. Be not dismayed for I am thy God.— That faith which here is tried in the furnace, shall in heaven be made into a crown of gold.— It shall be found unto praise, honour and glory. Oh the blessedness of that gospel which has brought life and immortality to light, and which in our deepest sorrow shows us the refiner in infinite kindness, casting us into the furnace that we may be purified, and thus become partakers of his holiness. What hopeless woe, what delirium of grief must rage in the heart of the bereaved who have never heard of a revelation, who know not that there remaineth a rest unto the weary and heavy laden. The heathen mother lays her child in the grave with no light to dispel the midnight darkness which is settled in eternal night round her beclouded mind. If she looks beyond the tomb she sees no glorious home in heaven awaiting her, which Jesus has gone to prepare. But how different it is when the Christian looks beyond this vale of tears unto his father's house, where the many mansions are. He has no fear of crossing the dark river, he knows that the promises of God are sure and steadfast, and he has promised to be with his people when they pass through the dark valley of death, and His rod and staff shall comfort them. And why should we mourn when those we love are called away from earth, if they die in Jesus, if their heads are sweetly pillowed upon his breast; but rather let us kiss the rod and own it was a Father's hand, who doeth all things well. Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are.

Beyond this vale of tears, There is a life above, Unmeasured by the flight of years, And all that life is love.

'Tis there the weary are at rest, And all is peace within; The mind, with guilt no more oppressed, Is tranquil and serene.

HOPE.

Cape Canso.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JULY 30, 1862.

Amongst the notices of deaths in our present number will be found that of Mrs. CRAMP, wife of Rev. Dr. Cramp, President of Acadia College. Her exalted piety will leave a fragrance around her name precious to sorrowing friends. Though dead, she will long speak to a mourning family and a large circle of endeared acquaintances. Prayers, we are assured, will ascend from many hearts on behalf of him who has been thus bereaved.

THE LATE MRS. BINNEY.—In noticing the death of this lady, the mother of Bishop Binney and sister of Mrs. McLearn, wife of the late Rev. R. McLearn, the Church Record says:—"We cannot add to our obituary the name of this benevolent lady without the expression of sorrow for our loss, and of sympathy with those who have the greatest reason to bemoan her death. Her relationship to our Bishop and her bounty towards his Diocese have made her death a subject of public regret. She will need no other monument in this Province than that which she has raised with her own hands, by her munificence; and her name will be written upon all the charitable institutions of the Church in Nova Scotia."

THE SABBATH.—The Sermon commenced on our first page will, we doubt not, be read with interest, as being a faithful exposition of the text, and a valuable compendium of the scriptural arguments for the observance of a day of rest. It was a remarkable coincidence that the Circular Letter, prepared by Rev. Geo. Armstrong for the Western Association, should have been on a branch of the same subject, and yet distinct in many respects from this sermon, preached by Dr. Tupper, on the Lord's Day evening, previous to the reading of that letter. May not the coincidence be taken as indicating a special call for attention to this matter? It is not enough now-a-days for Christians—at any rate Baptists—to satisfy themselves with certain observances and practices, and have no other reason to give in defence of them than that others have done the same things before.

This may do very well for argument in the absence of better, but we should come to the text-book, and make its teachings our own; so that by an appeal to the law and the testimony, shew the firm foundation we have for our faith and obedience.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On another page will be found a full account of the position taken by Nova Scotia at the Great Exhibition. There are nineteen gold medals and eleven "Honorable mentions" for N. S. Exhibitors. Of the former, New Brunswick has obtained nine. More medals have been awarded to our Province than to the three provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. This must be highly gratifying to the people of this province and especially to those who have given so much effort to prepare articles for exhibition.

The following from the London Times will show how the efforts of colonists are appreciated in the Worlds Fair:—

"To many persons this was one of the most interesting parts of the ceremony. The magnificent display which has been made by our colonies has created a deep impression on all who have visited the Exhibition and studied it seriously. On foreigners particularly these Courts, through which visitors seeking only for something striking have passed heedlessly, casting only a passing glance at their manifold natural riches, have conveyed a more striking idea of the greatness of England than even the varied marvels of industrial skill and energy which are to be found in these parts of the building devoted to Great Britain proper. The extent of the British empire was more completely typified by that small group congregated round the gold trophy than by any of the most eloquent metaphors which have hitherto been in use among poets and orators. There were there representatives not only from every quarter of the globe, but from every climate, almost from every degree of latitude from the frigid to the torrid zone, not to go into the more complex divisions of ethnology. Considering the pains which each of our colonies has taken, with hardly a single exception, to give to the world an adequate idea of its peculiar resources and capabilities, the immense difficulties of transport which some of them have to contend with, and the general success which has attended their efforts, it was no wonder that in advancing to receive the awards from the Duke of Cambridge their representatives were loudly cheered. Dr. Forbes Watson and Mr. Dowleans, to whose joint energy and care is owing that wonderful epitome of the vast resources of our Indian empire which has attracted so much admiration, first advanced to receive the Indian awards. The representatives of the North American colonies followed:—For Canada, Sir W. Logan; Vancouver Island, Mr. A. T. Langly; Captain Mayne for British Columbia; New Brunswick, Mr. Daniel; Nova Scotia, Mr. Uniacke; Prince Edward's Island, Mr. Hazard; Newfoundland, Mr. Gisborne; and Bermuda, Mr. Tucker."

The Pacific Railroad.

Although our Republican neighbours are receiving such a severe lesson which one would suppose they would understand as the "destruction" which follows "pride," and the "fall" that comes upon "a haughty spirit," yet there seems but little disposition to profit by such lessons. The project of a Pacific Railroad has been adopted and approved at Washington, and is doubtless a grand idea. The Christian Era describes it as follows:—

"It will serve as an additional bond to hold our Union together, and will give a new impulse to the development of the vast resources of both sections of the country. We learn that the principal route is to commence at a point on the 100th meridian of longitude, within the territory of Nebraska. Of the branches, one commences at Sioux City, another at another point on the western boundary of Iowa, which will probably be at or near Omaha City, or the mouth of Platte River. The Kansas branch commences opposite Kansas City, and with this branch the Hannibal and St. Joseph's road is authorized to form a connection. The main road is to be run by the most direct and practicable route, the location subject to the approval of the President.

The bill grants the credit of the government to the company for the sum of sixty-five millions for forty years, and when the road is completed, a portion of the public lands on each side of the track. Private capitalists and enterprise are expected to do the rest. The length of road contemplated by the bill is 2,425 miles. All along the route hundreds of villages and cities will spring up, and it is possible that in twenty years time the population between the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific will bear a handsome comparison in numbers, with the present inhabitants of the Free States."

But we see no reason to gloat over this as a thing accomplished any more than "crushing out the rebellion," and especially of making it the occasion of an insult to the other nationalities on the American continent. The following is the expression of the Boston Herald on this great public work:—

"This is, without doubt, the most magnificent project, for a public improvement, that was ever undertaken by any government in the world. The telegraph has preceded the rail-

roads and where we can send a message, we shall soon be able to send a passenger. The Atlantic salutes the Pacific, and the Pacific sends back a hearty greeting. Thank God! the extreme east and west of our vast domain stand together, loyal to the Union. The glorious news is by this time in San Francisco, and we know with what a thrill of joy it will be received by the thousands who look back longingly from the golden gate to the homes of their fathers. The passage of this bill speaks volumes for the resources of our country. While waging one of the most expensive wars ever waged in the world, we stand ready to give encouragement to every worthy enterprise, and to carry forward improvements which would stagger the imagination of any less progressive people. Who will dare to predict that we shall ever fail in our undertakings until the whole continent knows the blessing of self-government and shares the glory of the Union!"

The Prince of Wales.—Future of British America.

A letter in the Quebec Vindicator, said to be from a person in a position of official distinction, gives the outline of an important project in connection with His Royal Highness, the heir-apparent to the throne of Britain. On the 9th of November next the Prince of Wales will have attained his majority, and in all probability will then take his seat in the House of Lords and possibly pursue the course suggested by this letter. The writer says:—

"The Prince has returned home from his tour in Egypt and the East. Next November he will be major, and will enter into possession of the Duchy of Cornwall—the annual revenues of which are 50,000 stg., and the accumulations one million sterling; the interest on which will not be short of other £50,000 stg. per annum. Neither France nor England will interfere in the American business in the meantime; but should mediation be called for after he has assumed the toga virilis, His Royal Highness will be appointed to act—thus inaugurating his public career as a Friend of Peace and Reconciler of Men—in which he will be assisted by older and more experienced heads than his own. It is intended His Royal Highness shall spend the summer of 1863 in North America, and shall travel across the whole continent, from the head of Lake Superior, to Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, to British Columbia, where he will embark, after circumnavigating Vancouver's Island, and return home by the Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, the Horn, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, at which different places he will land and spend a day or two. His Royal Highness and the party of Engineers that will accompany him will be the chalkers out of the line of the great Inter-Oceanic Railway that is to link the Atlantic and Pacific with its iron bands, stretching from Halifax to New Westminster. To found a Canadian Principality, it has been proposed that His Royal Highness should purchase the rights of the Hudson Bay Company. It is not thought that this is at all likely to be the case. But His Royal Highness intends to acquire Estates in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, the Red River, and British Columbia, and to build chateaus or hunting lodges in each, making them at the same time model farms and the nuclei of agricultural communities. Engineers and workmen of all descriptions will be sent out; and this example of His Royal Highness will be followed by other wealthy men in England—and will give a weighty impetus to the colonization of British North America. The vast and cheerless solitudes will be opened up for the plantation of numerous societies of industrious and enterprising men; the barren land will be converted into fertile fields, and the desert made to blossom like the rose. The governor of Vancouver's Island, and also the governor of the Hudson Bay Company, have had hints given them of the intended expedition. Suitable accommodation at different stages will be arranged through the respective territories, and horses waggons, &c., provided, and stores laid in, &c.—His Royal Highness having seen old and worn out societies, wishes to see young and fresh communities, and man in his aboriginal state and civilization, emerging from its first elements with all the vigor which science and mechanical power can give to it in the present day—felling forests—making roads—building bridges—fencing, draining, and subjugating the earth, and manufacturing homes and homesteads out of the raw material—making all subservient to human wants and human happiness."

AMERICAN MONEY.—The rapid depreciation in the value of U. States Bank Notes renders it necessary to caution our patrons against taking them, except at a discount. Ten per cent is deducted by the money changers in Halifax, that is:—Notes of one dollar are worth but 90 cents. We shall be glad, however, during the coming week to receive any quantity of valuable Bank Notes, in payment from our subscribers at 95 cents.

Godey's Lady's Book, (August), contains its usual variety of fashion plates, embroidery patterns, choice poetry and original prose. The frontispiece, "Daniel Webster at the tomb of Shakespeare," is a well-executed engraving, illustrative of the circumstance of that great man repeating Hamlet's soliloquy on immortality at the grave of England's bard. E. G. Fuller, Halifax.

We learn from one of our evening city papers that "Among the passengers for Halifax, by the Asia from Liverpool, were the Archbishop of Halifax, the Bishop of Charlottetown, and the Very Rev. Dr. Geary, of Dartmouth." And why not add—the Rev. H. Vaughan, Bishop of the church at St. George, N. B.

News Summary.

Warlike matters in the South remain unchanged since our last. Gen. McLellan still boasts of his intended capture of Richmond, and the Confederate Army still appear to have the Federals hemmed in within their peninsular triangle on James's River. Much uncertainty still hangs over the real losses of both parties in the late battles. The spirit which seems at present to animate both, is very similar to that which existed between the Israelites and their Benjamite brethren. Little short of the utter extirpation of the Confederates, is now professed by their enemies of the North. Were the crime to be expiated as atrocious as that of the Benjamites, or were the object to be attained, even the extinction of Slavery, much more sympathy might be awakened for the more powerful of the antagonists. As it is, the worst crime of the South as against the North, has been an obstinate determination to break up the household and set up a separate family for themselves. As matters now stand, the chimera of Union must long since have been effectually dissipated, and the true moving principles of this unnatural and literally fratricidal war, are the sting of disappointed ambition and retaliation for unlooked for defeats on the part of the North, and the like passions, somewhat qualified by the nobler one of love of independence, on that of the South. It is but another chapter, often repeated, in the history of human affairs, shewing that in the wise and just dispensations of God's providence, the habitual and universal prevalence of national vanity and ambition, and the determined perseverance in a national crime like that of Slavery, will sooner or later work out its own punishment. That "The whole Unbounded Continent," with all its Islands to boot, belonged of right to the Great Republic, has been a received doctrine and article of national faith, there can be little doubt, at least since it was oracularly propounded by President Munroe. Most unhappily for the future welfare of thirty millions of a most intelligent and hitherto wonderfully prosperous people, our Northern neighbours cannot yet be dispossessed of this inflated and wretched delusion.

Notices, &c.

Donation.

CARD.—I hereby return my hearty thanks to several highly esteemed members of the Baptist Church of Liverpool, for their tokens of friendship bestowed on parting, upon myself and companion, and especially for the last parting memento of a patent lever watch. D. O. PARKER.

The Secretary of the Associated Alumni of Acadia College begs to acknowledge receipts of the following Subscriptions to the society,—for the year ending June, 1862, from Rev. G. F. Miles, and Rev. A. F. Porter; and for the year ending June, 1863, from Rev. Dr. Tupper, Rev. T. H. Porter, and Mr. J. S. Morse.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island will hold its Annual Session at Moncton, N. B., commencing on Saturday, August 3rd, at 2 o'clock P. M.

It affords us pleasure to be able to state that the proprietors of the Steamer Emperor have consented to convey Delegates to the Convention, from Windsor Annapolis, or Digby to St. John and back, for one fare.

It is probable that the same arrangement will be made from St. John to Moncton by railroad. We will apprise our friends of this as soon as we have ascertained.

Tickets to be procured of Mr. Creighton at Halifax, or Mr. Barnaby at Windsor, or on western route of the clerk of the steamer.

Bazaar at Wolfville.

The ladies of the Baptist Church and Congregation at Wolfville intend holding a Bazaar on Wednesday, September 3rd, for purposes connected with their house of Worship. Contributions in aid are solicited and may be sent to the following:—Mrs. J. W. Bars, Mrs. Jas. Morse, Mrs. Jas. P. Johnson, Mrs. deMill, Mrs. J. O. Pineo, Mrs. E. Chase, Mrs. Wm. Finch, Mrs. deBlois, Mrs. G. V. Rand, Mrs. Geo. E. Forsyth.

Horton Academy and Seminary.

The Second term of the present year commences August 1st, and ends Dec. 20th.

Pupils furnish themselves with bedding and towels. Bills are payable quarterly in advance. The charges will be nearly the same as heretofore. In cases when advance payment is neglected the bills will be higher in proportion to the time.

It will be much to the advantage of the schools and the pupils for all to be present at the opening of the term.

Wolfville, July 14th, 1862.

LETTERS RECEIVED, will be acknowledged next week.