

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. JEMIMA HURD,

Wife of William Hurd, of Wallace, November 23rd, 1861 in the 57th year of her age. Mrs. H. was impressed with eternal things when young. Some years after she was baptized at Wentworth, Wallace River, by the Rev. Mr. Hull, and united with the Baptist Church at that place. From that time she manifested an unceasing attachment to her Saviour. Her unwavering trust in the all-sufficient Saviour, fully prepared her to meet the last enemy. A funeral Sermon was preached by the Rev. E. F. Foshay, to a large and attentive audience.

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

Members present: The President in the Chair. Brethren Rev. A. H. Munro, W. L. Evens, S. Selden, Dr. Parker, George Robbins, H. N. Paint, Rev. R. K. Philp and Secretary.

Communications received: From Rev. A. F. Porter and Rev. R. R. Philp. Received since last report: From W. Bentley, Upper Stewiacke, per Mr. Cox, \$6 00; From J. W. Bars, Esq., Wolfville, 20 00; Balance in hand this date, 95 54; Liabilities of the Board, say, 200 00

R. N. BECKWITH, Sec. H. M. Board.

Halifax, March 3rd, 1862.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 4th.

Mr. Longley presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Annapolis, in favor of extending the jurisdiction of magistrates to sums of £20.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y. was of opinion that it might be very desirable if magistrates were obliged to pay all fees they might receive into the hands of the county Treasurers.

Mr. Bourinot said it was absurd to expect any body to give up their whole time to the public without any remuneration. Would the honorable Prov. Sec'y. himself devote his whole attention to the public for nothing. Last year he had brought in a bill on the subject but legal gentlemen in the house had combined, with one exception, and succeeded in defeating it.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y. laid two letters on the table in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Hill. Mr. Bourinot demanded all papers and documents in respect to Mr. Hill's dismissal.

Mr. Shannon moved the second reading of the bankruptcy law which was referred to a special committee.

The house then went into committee on the gold bill.

The clause, which fixed the royalty at 3 per cent, was read.

Mr. Townsend moved that the royalty be 5 per cent.

Mr. Longley seconded the motion. Mr. McFarlane thought there might be more difficulty in collecting a large than a small royalty.

The Prov. Sec'y. stated that it had been at first determined to charge 5 per cent, but after some consideration it was thought preferable to ask the smaller amount.

The amendment was lost, and the clause passed. On the 29th clause, prescribing the damages to be paid to the proprietors of lands, and the mode of agreement with the proprietors being read.

Mr. James McDonald conceived it to be for the true interests of the country to afford every encouragement and facility to the miner, instead of burdening him with taxation. He moved the following amendment:

"The Rents and Royalties prescribed by this Act in respect of the areas mentioned in the 12th section, are irrespective of the rights of and compensation to, private properties. The compensation to such proprietor, when ascertained, whether by agreement between them and the Gold Commissioner, or by any process now existing, or hereafter to be provided for ascertaining the same, shall be a charge on the public Treasury, and payable thirty days after the same shall be ascertained."

The clause as amended, finally passed. Thirteen clauses were assented to.

WEDNESDAY, March 5th.

Mr. McKenzie presented a petition from 2500 inhabitants of Pictou in favour of a prohibitory liquor law.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y. laid on the table the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Indian Affairs—Also, Correspondence relative to the arming of Militia.

The Hon. Speaker stated that this was the day for taking into consideration the petition of Charles J. Campbell, Esq., against the sitting member for Victoria, Mr. William Gammel, but that no recognizance as required by Statute had been filed by the petitioner, and the petition could not, therefore, be proceeded with.

Mr. Wade stated that the petitioner had been unable to appear in consequence of the shortness of notice. The order was discharged.

clearer light. And this time it gives me great satisfaction to be able to draw an extract from the columns of the Christian Messenger. The extract to which I refer is worthy of a similar repetition. The Duke of Argyle, in a noble speech on "the War in America," made as early in the history of that rebellion as October last, spoke as follows: "Now, whatever we may think of that contest, in fairness to our American friends, we ought to admit that no more tremendous issues were ever submitted to the dread arbitrament of war than those which are now submitted to it upon the American Continent. I do not care whether we look at it from the Northern or Southern point of view. Take the mere question of what is called the right of secession. I know of no Government which has ever existed in the world that could possibly have admitted the right of secession from its own allegiance. There is a curious animal in Lochfine which I have sometimes dredged up from the bottom of the sea, and which performs the most extraordinary, innocent, and able acts of suicide and self-destruction. It is a peculiar kind of star-fish, which, when brought up from the bottom of the water, and when any attempt is made to take hold of it, immediately throws off all its arms—its very centre breaks up, and nothing remains of one of the most beautiful forms in nature but a thousand wriggling fragments. Such undoubtedly would have been the fate of the American Union if its Government had admitted what is called the right of secession. Gentlemen, I think we ought to admit, in fairness to the Americans, that there are some things worth fighting for, and that national existence is one of these. (The italics are mine.)

"National existence," then, it would seem, is one thing for which the Northern States are contending. And is not it, in their case, "worth fighting for?" Is not a Government, the present revolt which is admitted by "the clear-sighted Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy" himself, to be "a revolt from the best and most beneficent Government on Earth"—is not the defense of that Government worthy of the sacrifice of human life and of treasure? Is not the Constitution of the American Republic worthy of protection "against a movement whose tendency, if not its purpose, is to destroy it?" Is this war by the people of the North not being waged—as one of your correspondents has intimated—"in defense of any right or principle which it is the proper object of Governments to defend?" Is not obedience to just and humane laws a right of Governments to enforce? even at the cost of blood? Is not such a warfare "the surest way to peace?" Can sound common sense or even Christian philanthropy reply to these questions? "I trow not." And are not the principles of good order, the prevention of the horrors of anarchy or of oligarchical tyranny—proper objects of Governments? Now, are not all these things—good government, laws, order—at stake in this Rebellion?—wickedly conspired against by the South, and wisely and nobly sought to be defended by the North? Are not these objects enough not only to justify, but to create an imperative necessity for the present movement of the Northern States? O I feel as if I would like to write all over the pages of our Provincial papers, and place before the eyes of every Southern sympathiser—practical or theorizing sympathiser—amongst us, such words as these:—

The Life of the American Nation; the Protection of a liberal Constitution; the defense and permanent establishment of a free and good Government; of wholesome law and order, are the objects for which twenty millions of that nation are now worthily struggling.

Think we not that "if the kingdom of Scotland should secede, should seize all the national property, forts, arsenals and public treasure on its soil, organize an army, send forth foreign ministers to Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and other powers, issue invitations to all the pirates of the world to prey upon English Commerce, screening their piracy from punishment by the banner of Scotland, and should announce its intention of planting that flag upon Buckingham Palace, it is probable that a blow or two would be struck to defend the national honor and the national existence, without fear that the civil war would be denounced as wicked and fratricidal? Yet it would be difficult to show that the State of Florida, for example, a Spanish province, purchased for national purposes some forty years ago by the United States Government for several millions, and fortified and furnished with navy-yards for national uses, at a national expense of many more millions, and numbering at this moment, a population of only 80,000 white men, should be more entitled to resume original sovereignty than the ancient kingdom of William the Lion and Robert Bruce. The terms of the treaty between England and

Scotland were perpetual, and so is the Constitution of the United States. The United Empire may be destroyed by revolution and war, and so may the United States; but a peaceful and legal dismemberment without a consent of the majority of the whole people is an impossibility. Thus much as to the direct objects for which the Federal Government of America and its loyal subjects are now putting forth a "majestic effort." Shame on that blinded unfairness which in the face of these facts persistently refuses to comprehend what the North are now fighting for.—Let us also be slow in declaring the foregoing objects to be improper or unworthy objects for Governments—for the American Government—to defend, even with powder and steel. No, rather should that struggle now waged by the Northern States, in view of all the American Union has done to bless not only the United States, but the world—elicit our heartiest sympathy, and our earnest prayers should be continuously offered for the success of their arms. God bless the North, and speed their cause, so prays A. C. Slavery anon.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College.

MESSERS. EDITORS,

A friend recently wrote me that he thought too much prominence was given to College matters, others may have similar feelings, but, as Treasurer, and having to look in the face daily liabilities, I do not see how we are to avoid stating our circumstances and our requirements. Since August I have spared no pains in collecting in the scattered means of the Institution and have succeeded as well as could be expected. Still there are many in arrears for principal and interest, who I would urgently request to forward their dues as early as possible. There will be a quarter's salary due the Professors on the 20th inst, the treasury is all but empty; Local Agents and all others who have remittances to make will try and forward them by that time. Where there is no local agent, forward by mail, register the letter and retain enough out to pay the postage.—Some think their amounts too small to be of consequence, this is not the case, the many small sums added together make a large one, others judge the amount to be safe in their own hands and if interest is paid the principal will not be required; this is not our wish, Principal and Interest are both required, the former to invest in mortgage the latter to pay current expenses.

Our agent Rev. A. D. Thompson has been in King's Co., about six weeks and has secured about £800 in unexceptionable notes of hand, all which I doubt not will be paid at maturity. He will get much more in this county when he returns, he has now gone east and likely to New Brunswick. He will, we expect, return in a short time to his work of raising the Endowment. He has been most kindly received and the subscriptions are from the right class of persons, chiefly young men who are taking a deep interest in our Educational affairs.

J. W. BARSS, Treasurer Acadia College.

For the Christian Messenger.

Bridgewater.

MR. EDITOR,—

The Church in this place is still without a Pastor. 'Tis earnestly hoped that one of God's servants may be directed this way, and be instrumental in re-building the walls of Zion.

My esteemed Bro. Rev. J. E. Goucher, favoured the people with two excellent discourses last Sabbath, which were listened to with marked attention.

His subject in the morning was "Fear not; for I am with thee &c." Isaiah xl. 5. This subject was ably handed, and doubtless had the effect of reviving the hearts of God's people.

He preached in the evening from the words,—"Because he hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained." Acts xvii. 31.—He divided his subject as follows, viz.:—1st. The time of the judgment. 2nd. The manner. 3d. The character of the judge, closing with a powerful appeal to Christians and Sinners to prepare for death, which I trust may have the desired effect.

By your permission, Mr. Editor, I will offer a remark or two on his first heading which struck my mind with considerable force. The speaker took the position that the time of judgment would not be immediately after death as many supposed, although each disembodied spirit would immediately go to its own place. He gave several excellent reasons, the last of which I will refer to, viz:—That it would be unjust to

judge an individual before his work was completed, which would not be until the end of time; this led him to speak of influence and man's accountability to the Creator.

I will quote one example,—"The author of an infidel book might take his manuscript to the publisher, and on his way home, be struck dead; think you his work would be done? No, his influence would widen and continue to widen until it struck the shores of eternity." And so with the influence the true child of God is exerting in the world—its effects will be felt long after he sleeps the sleep of death" hence the encouragement to labour for God.

So Mr. Editor, with yourself, the influence you are exerting through your valuable columns will be doing its work long after your pen is stilled in death. I will not tax your patience further, hoping you will pardon my presumption thus far,

I am yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE HEARERS.

Feb. 25th, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visits.

TO REV. GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Dear Brother,—

It is a very pleasing duty to a minister of the gospel to acknowledge the confidence, kindness and good will of his people towards him as a servant of Christ and his church. This privilege is mine, members of my church and congregation with other friends, honoured me, on Jan. 15th, with one of those delightful Donation Visits which no people know better than mine how to make pleasant and profitable.

The day (Jan. 15th), being stormy, the Pastor and his family feared that for the first time, in eight years, the donation would prove a failure. But the kind, courageous, christian friends determined that such should not be the result. About one hundred and fifty persons partook of tea; after which, W. Ricketson Esq., being called to the chair, Dea. Solomon Chute made an appropriate speech on presenting the pastor a purse containing over £25. (which sum has since been increased to £27 12s. 2d.) and useful articles for family use, to the value of £75 18s. 4d., and making in all £43 10s. 6d. Excellent speeches were delivered by Rev. S. T. H. Davis (Wesleyan), P. F. Murray, Isa. Wallace, W. G. Parker, N. Videto, C. Kanady, (Licentiate) and others. Devotional exercises closed the meeting. I thank my friends for this expression of their continued confidence, sympathy and cooperation; and above all I thank my God for this renewed token of his favour to the unworthiest of his servants.

May the people abundantly participate in the precious blessings of the Gospel; and both they and the pastor live to God and labour to bring sinners to Christ, and be approved and acknowledged by Him in the great day.

Yours in hope of Salvation through Christ,

Geo. ARMSTRONG.

Bridgetown, Feb. 25th, 1862.

TO REV. GAS. A. STUBBERT.

Mr. Editor,—

I desire to acknowledge, through the Messenger, a donation visit made me and family on the first day of last month, by my affectionate people in Pleasant Valley and Deerfield.

The brethren came in the morning, and got us up wood enough for a year, and the sisters prepared a good tea, to which forty-five sat down.

The evening was pleasantly spent, in conversation, religious exercises, and singing. After which at nine o'clock, the Scriptures were read by Deacon Richard Crosby, and prayer by Deacon Enoch Crosby.

Our friends then left us, with the money and useful articles they brought for our comfort. A promise was expressed that, if life is spared, to repeat the visit on next New Year's day; as they think they cannot spend the day better and begin the year more properly, than in expressing their regards for the gospel, in administering to the wants of their Minister.

May the Lord reward them for all their kindness and love to me and mine since I have been among them,—almost ten years.

Ever yours, JAMES A. STUBBERT.

Deerfield, Feb. 13th, 1862.

TO REV. J. A. MOORE.

Dear Brother,—

I wish gratefully to acknowledge a donation visit made us by the Church and congregation on the 17th December, which in cash and useful articles amounted to about twenty-five pounds. After partaking of an excellent tea, the meeting was called to order and Deacon William Dunn presented the purse with an appropriate address. We were also entertained with a good speech from the Rev. S. T. Rand, after which the Choir gave us some excellent music. All seemed much cheered by the exercises of the evening. May the Lord bless the donors and reward them in their labours of love.

J. A. MOORE.

Hillsburg, March 3rd, 1862.