

Hence, this specific, kind mention of him by name. Which teaches us that when a member of the church has fallen, and has been disciplined and has truly repented, and has been restored, his brethren are not to remember against him his fault, or treat him with coldness and suspicion, but are to manifest to him in all appropriate ways that he is as strong in their affections and confidence as ever. This is frequently not done. It is nevertheless a duty which the church owes to such delinquent, contrite persons, and which, if faithfully performed, will tend greatly to confirm them in their good purposes, and godly walk and conversation.

## Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

### The Bishop of Oxford a nonconformist.

There has recently been considerable attention given amongst the Nonconformist in Great Britain, to the Act of Uniformity which passed into a law in 1662 and ejected from the Church of England upwards of 2000 of the most godly of its clergymen. It is somewhat curious to find that within a few weeks past a Bishop of the Church of England has been charged with violating this very Act of Uniformity. The law was designed to prevent diversities in the formula of public worship and prescribes that the forms given in the Book of Common Prayer shall be used "without either diminishing in regard of preaching, or in other respect, or adding anything in the form or matter thereof."

The Bishop of Oxford—a man of peace—with a sincere desire to make a general appeal to Heaven on behalf of peace in America, and to avert the sad consequences arising from the destructive war now raging there, directed his clergy to—use a form of prayer suited to the occasion—but to make two pauses in the course of public worship, one after reading the Nicene Creed and the other in the Litany, and to give notice to their congregations that this was done to allow all to unite in mental prayer "to Almighty God, who is the author of peace and concord, to promote peace among their brethren in America and inspire their hearts with Christian unity and fellowship." The Bishop well knew that the law would not allow him or his clergy to make any such prayer, to be read as supplementary to the Common Prayer, but it appears that he supposed this silence would be no infraction of the law. However, two eminent ecclesiastical lawyers have given it as their opinion that such silence for mental prayer is contrary to the Act of Uniformity, and therefore inadmissible, even if under the direction of a Bishop. He therefore renders himself liable to a charge of encouraging an infraction of the law by such instruction given to his inferior clergy.

Extempore prayer is sometimes sneered at, and spoken of by the advocates of a liturgy as unsuited to express the united desire of a congregation, but here is a case which shows that a liturgy requires continual emendation to render it suitable to express the necessities which all feel.

The law requires the prayers in the Episcopal church to be regulated by "the Book," and yet clergymen are often found omitting certain portions in the order of baptism and of marriage. This is surely contrary to law; consistent Church-men must take the book, the whole book, and nothing but the book. Those conscientious men who two hundred years ago would not violate their consciences, were driven out and persecuted and hunted down for refusing to comply with the Rubric, whilst men more unscrupulous from that day to this, who "say, and do not," are held blameless!

We learn from the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 6th Inst that the Archbishop of Canterbury is dead. He had been for some time seriously ill, being on his 82nd year. The annual income from his see is about £15,000. There will doubtless be much public interest felt as to who will be his appointed successor and thus become Primate of all England.

### Anti-slavery versus anti-negro.

In the great contest going on in the neighbouring States are involved grave difficulties which, in all probability, will last for ages.—Whilst a strong feeling in favor of the abolition of slavery has been encouraged in connection with the progress of the Republican party, now in power, it comes out that this has been from no love to a free colored population. The experiment of colonizing the negro population in some part of the Ameri-

can continent, separate from the United States, is not only proposed by the President, but a dislike to have them amongst the white population is pretty general in the Northern States. It was thought at the inception of the war that the slaves would be an element of weakness to the South, and that they would co-operate with the North in putting down the Confederate rebellion. The case, however, is now found to be quite the reverse. The possession of the slaves seems to give the South a supply of agricultural labor not possessed by the North. The indifference of the slaves to the freedom offered by the North and their unwillingness to take advantage of the opportunity, arises probably from the very doubtful position the government have pursued in the subject of abolition. As the leaders of the government have frequently repeated that it is not an anti-slavery war, but a war for the Union, so Europe has understood it, and so have the slaves themselves believed. They probably feel that their freedom would be as far off in the hands of the North as in those of the South.

A stronger antipathy to the negro exists in the North than in the South. Emancipation is only adopted as a war expedient. If it interfered with the Union, slavery would remain till dooms day—let it only confine itself within certain limits. Whilst a large proportion of the people in the Northern States hold Anti-slavery views, there are perhaps an equal number holding anti-negro sentiments. Many of the ablest Northern men do not hesitate to express their doubts as to whether the slaves are prepared for freedom. The following is but a sample of which we might quote column after column from religious and other papers of strong Northern sympathies:

The negro—and pray, what has the negro said or done, that should keep him so incessantly conspicuous? Nothing.

There are one million of the four free this moment by their very geographical location; but they don't or won't know it. Virtually, indeed the whole four millions are liberated by law, but the whole four millions, smart and stalwart, half whites and all, sit stolidly still—remain as they were and as their ancestors were, in humiliating benighted bondage. They did not hear us when we slyly whispered; they do not hear us though we have terribly thundered in their ears the enrapturing invitation of most blessed freedom. They do not know the North Star when they see it, though two other stars in the heavens, and now two and thirty more in the blue sky of our flag, point it out to them. They do not, cannot, or will not heed, even if they hear the tramp of our troops carrying the boundaries of human freedom in the southern border of their camp.

The confusion by a jail on fire affords an opportunity of escape to the inmates. Was there ever a convict that neglected such a chance? An ordinary domestic brawl, knocking down the bird cage, and overturning the squirrel-house, would certainly result in the flight of the canary and the scamper of the graceful graytail. One would suppose that all this national convulsion and confusion was of itself alone sufficient to produce or induce the stampede, by this time, of the whole servile population of at least six States. But look at the facts. Confound the facts; they have nearly undone my abolitionism.

It annoys, it mystifies, it maddens me, this unparalleled unconcern of the American slave in an hour like the present. To say nothing of my pride and hope in the human race, my poetry and my reasoning faculties, my logic and my sentimentalism, are all outraged, and put at sixes and sevens by this curious and amazing conduct of the American slave.

The writer thinks the most important step is to get the slave away from his master and says:

Don't stop to ask him, his friends or his enemies, whether he prefers liberty with us to slavery with the rebels. That is our business, not his. He has no more business to want to be a slave than to be one.

At this moment, especially, the negro has no business to prefer his slavery to our freedom. We are determined not to belong to a Southern taskmaster, even though he does.

MR. EDITOR,—

In Revelations xxii: 9, we read as follows:—"Then saith he unto me, see thou do it not: for I am thy fellow-servant, and of thy brethren the prophets, and of them which keep the sayings of this book: worship God."

There is a great question involved in this verse. The being here speaking to John meant to convey the idea, either, that he was one of the prophets, or that he was a fellow-servant of the prophets, viz., a departed spirit, or an angel, which was he? Will you, or some of your correspondents please tell us, and oblige

SHOULD LIKETO KNOW.

Yarmouth, August 1862.

Without presuming to settle the question asked by our correspondent, or precluding others from complying with his request, we may observe, that the person speaking, in the verse quoted, would appear to be an angel. We see no reason to conclude that he had been previously connected with the human family, except in the capacity of a heavenly messenger. By the 10th verse of chapter xix, it would appear that the angel there

speaking had been associated with others in making known "the testimony of Jesus," in the same manner as the prophets, and perhaps to them. This work whether by angels or men is the spirit of prophecy, and may be the reason for his calling himself the "fellow-servant" of John. Perhaps the meaning of the passage would more clearly appear if we were to read it "for I am thy fellow-servant and (the fellow-servant) of thy brethren the prophets." It would then indicate that like as the heavenly visitant was now appearing to John, so he had heretofore been obeying the high behests of Jehovah in making known the testimony of Jesus to the world through the ancient prophets. This, we think, would fully reconcile the term "fellow-servant" with the name and nature of an angelic being.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following notice, which we do with pleasure, but still think it should be signed by the proper official.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS.—Teachers coming up to attend the Association are to be passed free over both lines of railway to and from Halifax. It is suggested that parties apply for a certificate, in Windsor to the Rev. J. L. Murdoch, and in Truro to the Rev. Dr. Forrester.

The Association will commence its meetings to-morrow Thursday, the 25th inst., at 8 p. m., in Dalhousie College, when Dr. Forrester will deliver an address. Teachers and friends of education are invited to attend.

Mr. Hyde will convey Teachers by his stage to and from the meeting at half fare.

We have been informed that the manuscript of the paragraph we noticed last week, concerning the above meetings, stated that "It is expected" that the gentlemen named would be present and deliver addresses &c., but that our contemporary had omitted the above words and so changed the expectation into an absolute certainty. We hope he will make the necessary correction.

## News Summary.

There has been much fighting between the hostile armies on the upper Potomac during the past week, it would seem with alternate success; but the accounts and telegrams which reach us, are so various and conflicting that it is quite impossible to form even a probable opinion of the results. Losses in killed and wounded are reported by thousands and tens of thousands, but it is evident, we think, that these are gross exaggerations, and some considerable time will elapse before any true or reliable report of the sanguinary history of the week will reach us. It is evident that either a most singular want of correct information as regards the daily events of the war in the immediate vicinity prevails at Washington, or that, great care is taken to prevent any exact or certain accounts of such events from reaching the Northern public. It seems probable that Jackson has recrossed the Potomac, but whether in retreat, as is asserted, or as a mere strategic change of position, is most uncertain. The Confederates appear to be receiving abundant supplies of munitions of war and other articles by vessels which run the blockade. Nassau in the Bahamas appears to be the place from which they chiefly proceed, and where a large accumulation of British goods has taken place. No sign or symptom of any termination of their embittered hostility is yet apparent, while battle after battle is fought and a reckless expenditure of life and treasure is daily going on; without any thing having the appearance of a definite result.

Whether so unlooked for an event as the defeat and capture of Garibaldi, who has been rather severely though not dangerously wounded, will hasten or protract the solution of the Roman question, is as yet difficult to conjecture.

The Queen is on a visit to her relatives in Germany. There appears now no doubt but that a matrimonial alliance has been arranged between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. They are both, we believe, as yet under the age of twenty one. The marriage it is reported will take place in the spring.

## Notices, &c.

### Letters Received.

Asaph Marshall, 11th, 5s. for Schooner Pond Meeting-house and 2s. 6d. for Gaelic mission, forwarded to Treasurer of Home Mission Society.—Your letter of 6th ult., with 20s., was acknowledged in C. M. 20th ult. Rev. J. E. Balcom, 18th, 1 sub. E. N. Archibald, 14th, 1 sub., 20s. Rev. W. H. Porter. Geo. Davies, 10th, 10s. E. C. Banks, 16th. Abel Strong, 10th, 5s. S. H. Blair, 21st.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. Your letter is of too personal a character for publication.

We have forwarded the MINUTES of ASSOCIATIONS to all the churches, in the best manner we could. Where the parcels of Central and Eastern Minutes were larger than could be sent by mail, we have sent them by express, and have paid the freight charges. We hope they have all been received safely.

In the List of Ministers in the Western Association we regret to find that the name of Rev. Wm. Hall, Long Island, was accidentally omitted.

THE CONVENTION MINUTES will be out next week. We regret that the New Brunswick Eastern Association Minutes have not yet come to hand. We have written for them. If they do not arrive in a day or two we must insert the statistics of 1861.

## Special Notice.

### MONEY WANTED. AN OFFER.

United States Currency is becoming greatly depreciated, being worth here but from 84 to 88 cents per dollar. American Bank Notes consequently are comparatively valueless as a medium of exchange and for purposes of trade. We have, however, a means of making use of them, if sent on immediately, which induces us to make an offer for a limited time.

For the accommodation of our friends, we shall be willing, during the present month, to receive reliable UNITED STATES BANK NOTES at par—the face—in payment of *Christian Messenger* accounts, or from New Subscribers.

Will our friends please inform their neighbours of this without delay.

We should, of course, prefer our own Province Notes.

### Colchester Quarterly Meeting.

Will be held (D. V.) at the Onslow Meeting-house, commencing on Saturday the 27th inst. The Ministering brethren will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., and a general Conference, at 2 o'clock P. M. Preaching the next day, (Sabbath) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Our ministering brethren and all others who may be disposed are anxiously solicited to attend.

B. SCOTT.

Onslow, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

### Sabbath School Conventions.

The Sabbath School Convention of the Central Association will meet in the Baptist Chapel at Windsor, on Thursday 25th September. Superintendents, Teachers and Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

The following will be the order of proceedings:—At 2 P. M., a meeting with the Sabbath School of the Windsor Baptist church. At which the children will be examined, recite, sing, &c., and receive a few short addresses from visitors. This meeting will close at half past 3 P. M.

At 4 P. M., a Meeting of Sabbath School Teachers will be held at which a short essay will be read on a subject relating to Sabbath Schools. All present will then be invited to take part in a free discussion of the subject of the essay. At the close of this meeting arrangements will be made for the next Convention.

At 7 P. M. A public meeting will be held at which short addresses will be given, for the purpose of awakening a deeper interest in Sabbath Schools, and considering the best methods of conducting them and securing their efficiency.

D. FREEMAN,  
Secretary to S. S. Convention,  
Central Association.

The Committee of the Sabbath School Convention, for the Eastern Association, have decided to invite the Superintendents, Teachers and all others interested in Sabbath Schools, to meet at the Baptist Chapel, Truro, on Friday, 26th Sept., for the purpose of organizing a General Convention, or County Conventions, as may be deemed most desirable.

At 11 A. M., Exercises with the children.  
At 3 P. M., meeting of Superintendents and Teachers, when steps will be taken to effect an organization or organizations, as above; after which a paper on "Our duty to the children of to-day," will be read; and free discussion will follow.

At 7 P. M., a public Meeting, when several addresses will be given.

Pastors and Superintendents are earnestly solicited to co-operate with the Committee in securing a large attendance.

T. H. RAND, Secty., of S. S. Convention,  
for the Eastern Association.

Truro, August 21st.

## General Intelligence.

### DOMESTIC.

COLORS FOR THE HALIFAX BATTALION.—The colors to be presented to the Halifax Volunteer Battalion by the City Council, arrived in the *Arabia*. It is expected that the presentation will take place about the 1st of October. The *Reporter* gives a description of these newly imported standards for our volunteers, and concludes with remarking that "they far transcend anything of the kind ever seen on this side of the Atlantic."

A shooting match, between seven of the Halifax Volunteers and an equal number of selected men from the 16th Regiment, for a money prize, is expected to come off at the Dartmouth practice ground this day.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Thursday evening at the Laidlaw gold diggings. One of the men while working at the crusher had his arm severely injured.

SUICIDE.—The Master-at-Arms on board H. M. S. *Nile*, named George Wilcox, deliberately committed suicide by cutting his throat, on Thursday night, and died almost immediately. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

The blight has appeared to a great extent in potatoes and threatens to destroy an unusual quantity.