

cloud," they were "immersed" in it. The "three holy children" were immersed in fire...

But an immersion may be performed in a great variety of ways. A man can immerse himself. He can be immersed by another. He can be immersed gently or suddenly. He can be dipped into water backwards as we "baptize" or forwards, as do those of the Greek Church...

Once more, and I have done. An object can be immersed in water without being wetted, or touched by the water. All you have to do is to encase it in India rubber, or some other impermeable substance, and pitch it into the stream...

Unless Webster has sadly erred in his definition of the word, all the preceding are in my opinion plain and proper uses of the word immersion. The writer would be most happy to be corrected if his views of the meaning of the word in question are incorrect.

Hantsport, March 31.

S. T. RAND.

For the Christian Messenger.

Horton Academy Exhibition.

MR. EDITOR,— Knowing that a large number of your readers feel a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of our institutions at Horton, I presume to send you a brief account of the last annual exhibition in connection with Horton Academy...

MUSIC. Original Essay, "The Ruins of Time," by J. Johnston. Original Essay, "The dead live," by G. D. Cox.

Essay, "Where there is a will there is a way," by F. L. Shafter. Dialogue, "Wanted an adventure," by D. Eaton, E. C. Spinney, J. Cogswell, J. Cox.

MUSIC. Dialogue, "The Deceiver deceived," by T. Gillet, J. Cogswell.

Essay, "The Ocean's Dead" by S. J. B. Woodland. MUSIC. Dialogue, "The rolling Stone," by C. H. Whitman, J. Cogswell.

Essay, "Opposition develops the man," by J. W. Manning. MUSIC. Dialogue, "The Weathercock," by N. Parker, J. Wallace, J. Gilroy, B. Porter, L. Hunt.

The Exhibition was closed by singing the National Anthem. Altogether it passed off very favourably, and the friends of the institution who were present were highly gratified to see such evidence of prosperity and efficiency.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visits.

TO REV. E. M. SAUNDERS.

DEAR EDITOR,—

I wish to acknowledge through the Messenger a Donation of \$112 from the 2nd Cornwallis Church and Congregation on the twelfth of March. This being the first donation that I have acknowledged receiving since residing here...

E. M. SAUNDERS.

TO REV. A. S. HUNT.

Dear Brother,

Allow me space in your valuable paper, that I may acknowledge the kindness of my church and congregation in presenting to myself and family an additional and substantial proof of fraternal kindness. On the appointed evening, Feb. 4th, the weather was exceedingly cold and inauspicious, we concluded that the donation must be deferred, but active christian minds do not willingly postpone, and contrary to all forebodings, our Parsonage was well filled, and the church and congregation largely represented.

A number, however, were disappointed, but kind and attached friends were not long in suggesting a remedy, and a second-visit on the 11th, inst., equally large and interesting, was the result.

We had instructive and well timed speeches from the Rev. Mr. Freeman of Canning, Rev. Mr. Hennigar, (Wesleyan) Rev. Mr. Murray (Presbyterian), Deacons Eaton, Rand and Ellis Dr. Hamilton, M. Beckwith, and C. R. Bill, Esqs., Brethren D. R. Eaton and others. We had also Music in its sweetest richest strains. Those who know the Ladies of Cornwallis can fancy, how admirably that essential to a good donation,—the tea—came off. I was presented with a donation of \$220. Such expressions of good will are unmistakable, they are the language of enduring attachment, and have a value that Ministers alone can fully appreciate.

Next to the approval of God, the christian minister desires and loves the approbation of his brethren and sisters. I trust that such tokens of kindness may exert upon my heart and labor, the good sought by my brethren. May spiritual and temporal wealth largely reward the cheerful contributors.

A. S. HUNT.

Salem Cottage, Cornwallis, April, 22nd, 1863.

TO REV. W. JACKSON.

Mr. Editor,—

I beg permission to state that the good people of this place, and of Beaver River, are not remiss in acts of benevolence. Notwithstanding a very recent donation visit to their worthy Pastor, a respectable number assembled at our house on the 17th, February, to show their good will, bringing various articles and money, to the amount of Fifty Dollars. After partaking of a bountiful repast prepared by the guests, the company was entertained by singing and speaking suited to the occasion. The most friendly and social feeling prevailed. On behalf of myself and family, (Elder Jackson being on a tour easterly at the time,) I sincerely pray that the blessing of God may rest upon our benefactors; whose benevolent acts can never fail to be appreciated by us.

Yours &c.,

MARY JANE JACKSON.

Brookville, Yarmouth Co., April 18th 1863.

TO REV. A. W. BARSS.

DEAR BROTHER,

The columns of your valued paper have of late teemed with notices of Donations to Ministers. Gratitude and justice to our friends here prompt me to say that they have been second to no other people in liberal acts of kindness to their Minister and family during the past winter. A consciousness that they do not want puffing in public print, leads me to forbear particularizing. Suffice it to say that they appear constantly to study our real wants and hasten to relieve them. Some have given of their abundance, others with self denial. May God

reward each Donor with the best of temporal and spiritual blessings and give us grace to be more earnestly engaged for the spiritual welfare of our dear people.

A. W. BARSS.

Locke's Island, April, 8th 1863.

Religious Intelligence.

NEW ALBANY, April 17th, 1863.—Mr. Editor,—The tried and persecuted little Baptist Church in this place, has been somewhat revived during a few months past under the earnest and faithful labours of Elder R. S. Morton. Seven believers have been baptised and one restored, mostly young persons,—one in particular, an interesting little boy, nine years old, who, while walking down into the water, sang, with his beautiful and soul-stirring voice, those expressive lines of Dr. Watts:

"But drops of grief can ne'er repay The debt of love I owe; Here, Lord, I give myself away, 'Tis all that I can do."

May the work of the Lord extend and prevail in this place, and throughout the world.

Yours sincerely, HOPEFUL.

New Brunswick.

SAINT ANDREWS.—Rev. A. D. Thomson writes, April 21st, 1863:—I arrived home the last of March, but very much fatigued,—the sudden changes of weather through the season producing this effect, by alternate wheeling and sleighing, and being at times where accommodation could not be had. After getting home, my services were required at a Quarterly Meeting. Other ministering brethren failing to attend, the labour devolved much upon myself, and taking cold upon all this, I have been confined to my house for about seven days. I got out to-day for the first, and hope soon to be at my labour again.

I shall probably cross to Digby, and so, by the Valley, work toward Wolfville, by the time of the June Anniversary."

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

APRIL 21.—An arrival from Charleston reports that all the Monitors are lying near the Bar, and have not left, as had been previously reported. There was heavy firing all day Sunday from the federal Gun-boats, who were endeavoring to prevent the Confederates planting their batteries on Nansenmond River.

Evening.—Advices from Vicksburg, via Memphis, state that gun-boats Brenton, Tuscarora, Lafayette, Pittsburg, Carondelet, General Price, and three others, had run past the Vicksburg batteries, all safely, except a transport which was burnt. The batteries did not open fire for an hour, when nearly all the gun-boats had passed. A considerable portion of General Grant's army was on board, and the force is now ready to co-operate with General Banks in an attack on Fort Hudson, or to assault Vicksburg from the South.

Active operations are progressing near New Orleans.

APRIL 22.—World's Washington despatch says a cabinet meeting has been held in the Peterhoff case. Impression is that majority is for holding her, and opening the mails. The N. York despatch says the mail has been delivered to British Consul. A Washington letter to N. Y. Post says there is to be the second attack on Charleston.

APRIL 18.—The Mumfordsville expedition to Celena has returned, having destroyed the town and a large quantity of stores, besides 400 boats used by Confederates for transporting supplies. Confederates admit a loss of 90 killed. Port Royal advices mention that all the Monitors are having their decks additionally iron-plated.

APRIL 24.—The prominent clerks in Departments at Washington—one having access to important army orders and movements—have been discovered to be in correspondence with the Confederates that live in Maryland.

The French forces are reported to be gaining ground in Mexico.

APRIL 27.—Advices from New Orleans report that Gen. Banks' army in the south west is in active operation, having had a hard fight at Vermillion Bayou, driving the Confederates and capturing their works at Bethel Place, and reaching Franklin on the 15th inst. The Confederates destroyed ten steamers and two gun-boats, including the Diana, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Federals—About fifteen hundred Confederates were captured. General Grover also defeated the Confederates at Irish Bend. The Confederate force numbered some ten thousand men.

A despatch from Memphis says that six more transports succeeded in running past the Vicksburg batteries.

Four operators are reported as having been arrested at Falmouth, they being engaged in working a sub-marine telegraph across the Rappahannock River, by which the Confederates have been long receiving communications.

Evening.—Marmaduke and Burbridge, with 8,000 men, attacked Federals at Cape Girardeau and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Deserters report that 16,000 men, from Vicksburg army, arrived at Tallahoma. Bragg occupies with large army. This not fully credited.

The first ocean mailed vessel built in New York was launched recently. The frigate "Red'Italia," built for Victor Emmanuel, she is 294 feet long, 53 feet wide and 33 feet deep.

The "Lapwing" is the title of a new Confederate privateer just set afloat by Com. Maffit, of the "Florida."

Sixty vessels of all sizes ran the blockade and entered the Port of Charleston since the 1st of January of the present year. These vessels were loaded partly with provisions, partly with arms and munitions of war—the latter for the account of the Confederate government.

FIGHTING NEXT FALL.—The New York World says:—"Notwithstanding the pretence of military activity in all the armies of the Union, there are some reasons for believing that the administration is disposed to stand on the defensive during the spring and summer, and adjourn its active operations on land until next fall.

Latest from Europe!

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamship Persia has arrived.

England, France, and Austria sent simultaneous despatches to Russia on 10th inst., relative to Poland.

Attention of House of Lords has been called to gunboats building ostensibly for China—Liverpool Chamber of Commerce urges Government to enforce Foreign Enlistment Act—Consols closed 92 5/8 a 92 3/4. Breadstuffs dull—Flour sixpence lower. Beef declined 2s. 6d. Provision market irregular.

GREECE.

The Greeks are again to have the offer of a King, of whom we may presume that he will not refuse the Crown if they are willing to confer it. He is the brother of our Princess of Wales, Prince WILLIAM of Denmark; and but eighteen years of age. France does not object; Russia, whose heir-apparent is about to be betrothed to the Princess DAGMAR, cannot object; so if the poor Greeks do not object, all will be smooth.—They probably will be content with such a degree of connection with a constitutionally reigning family, as they cannot have a closer one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD PALMERSTON IN SCOTLAND.—Glasgow has given to Lord Palmerston a reception of the most enthusiastic kind. His lordship was the guest of the Lord Provost. On Sunday morning he attended divine service at the Cathedral, and on Monday, in St. John's Church, delivered his installation address to the students as Lord Rector of the University. In the evening the venerable and marvellously energetic Premier was present at a grand public banquet given in his honour. Yesterday he was present at a similar banquet in Greenock; in the evening—returning again to Glasgow—he attended a working-men's soiree in that city; at Edinburgh, to-day, a similar welcome awaits him; and at Leith, which he visits on Thursday, the citizens have also prepared a public reception for his Lordship. The installation address of the noble lord on Monday was chiefly—as most appropriate to the event—devoted to the subject of education, especially that which relates to the period of his life when young men are of an age to pursue academical learning; although his lordship also enforced the truth that the education of a sensible and intelligent man continues to the last day of his existence; or at least so long as his mind is alive, and his ears and eyes are open to impressions and observation. It had been said the proper definition of education was that it is an art which teaches man how to live; and if that were true, it was, his lordship contended, also true that man better knows how to live by the experience of every day that passes over his head. In youth, however his lordship included that that which ought to be first acquired is self-discipline and self-control. For the best foundation of all education—of that which is ornamental especially—he referred the student to the classic works of Greece and Rome, which he remarked contain more elegance of style, and more condensation of thought, than perhaps the writings of almost any other age. Their study might be irksome at the beginning, but would afterwards be a source of enjoyment and pleasure through life. Yet while recommending an early acquaintance with the poets and historians of ancient times, his lordship did not undervalue our modern literature, and pointed out, with much clearness and force, the great advantages and importance of an acquaintance with mathematics, history, chemistry, geology, and astronomy.—London Paper, 1st inst.

THE PREMIER AND THE BISHOP.—The following anecdote of Lord Palmerston and the Bishop of Oxford is told in the neighbourhood where it occurred, the two parties being on a visit in the same house. On Sunday, Lord Palmerston proposed to take the Bishop to church in his carriage, which the latter declined, saying he preferred walking, and off he started. It came on to rain, and the Premier, passing the Bishop, put his head out of the window, saying:—

"How blest is he who ne'er consents By ill advice to walk." "Ay," said the Bishop, "Nor stands in sinner's way, nor sits Where men profanely talk."