

favour while the heart is chill as an autumn evening, or frozen as a Polar sea. And we cannot continue this inconsistent life for any length of time, without inflicting serious disaster on our moral sensibilities, and weakening our power both with God and men. But with an enthusiasm such as it is the intention of God that the truths of the Gospel should beget and sustain, a sublime unity will be given to our life. The ministry being our work, for which God has given us the effectual consecration of His Spirit, we shall give ourselves wholly to it. This will be our supreme end, which will control all other aims and pursuits into subordination to it. As far as our time will allow, we shall not neglect the study of the sciences. We shall feel that all things are ours, the stars of heaven, the rocks of the everlasting hills, the flowers of the field, the events of the past, the movements of the present. All things are ours to study, and as far as we can to master. But as Christ is Head over all things to His church, and as they are but the scaffolding within which He is rearing through the ages the eternal temple of His grace, so is the minister of the Gospel to make all his secular acquisitions subservient to the same end. Subservient, we say, for there is danger lest the prosecution of some branch of knowledge for the sake of increasing our fitness for the high work we have undertaken, ensnare us to love the means more than we love the end. Have not some proved thus recreant to their heavenly calling? They have been fascinated by literary and scientific investigations. Sent to preach Him who is the Rock of ages, they have become geologists; forgetting the True Vine, to be severed from which is death, they have betaken themselves to botany—the astronomy of the stars, that shall fall like untimely figs, has eclipsed in their regard the brightness of the Sun of Righteousness—the mysteries of nature have overpowered by their attractions the mystery of godliness—the work of the pulpit has gradually sunk out of their sympathies—week by week, they have come to it with scantier preparations and with a more withered and alien heart—the unction and power which made their earlier ministry a feast of fat things have departed, and the people, starved and famished, seek other shepherds that will feed the flock of God. What would be thought of an ambassador who, sent by the Queen to some foreign court on matters of pressing urgency, should be found, instead of executing his mission with energy and despatch, seeking botanic specimens or digging in some curious alluvium for remains of extinct animal species? But this would be pardonable compared with the conduct of the minister who, unable as every man must be to retain two supreme and co-ordinate ambitions, is content to be unknown as a preacher, provided he can achieve some small and transient reputation as a man of science or literature. Such fame, coy and uncertain at the best, even when sought by those who consecrate to it their undivided energies, will, if attained, be but a poor offering to make in appeasement of the anger of Him who sent us to preach the Gospel. We were to be fishers of men—seekers of the lost—shepherds of the sheep—keepers of the vineyard,—and can we think that a scientific or literary renown, sought for its own sake, will be accepted as a full compensation for a neglected and defaulting stewardship? The richer our store of knowledge, when consecrated by the love of Christ, the better.—Our best equipment is but poor for the service of such a Master. Be it ours to aim at the possession of the spirit of entire absorption in our work. Let us not rest until our souls glow with heavenly fire. The flame will spread to those who hear us; and if some mock, they mocked Paul, and they mocked our Saviour, when, unable to preach with His lips, He poured out his soul unto death. Those who love to be at ease in Zion may deem us righteous overmuch, and think that we are too earnest even in preaching a Saviour's love, and in rescuing immortal souls, but it is not for us to reduce the temperature of our faith and feelings by the chillness which reigns in them. When we have published the tidings of salvation for the last time, and are lying on the bed from which we shall rise no more, other sins may reproach us, but not enthusiasm. Our most fervid moments will then seem to be but the just average earnestness of a man who undertook to stand between the living and the dead, and to stay the plague.

News Summary.

THE news of the week has been at times exciting, although it has not turned out of so momentous a nature as was at first anticipated. A large force, chiefly cavalry from the left wing of General Lee's Army, passed the Upper Potomac, and crossing the narrow portion of the state of Maryland on the west, advanced to within a few miles of Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. They, however, after a short time retired, nor does it distinctly appear what was their immediate object. It is reported that Lee is about advancing on Hooker in three divisions, and if his force is as large as is reported, (150,000 men) he may possibly invest the capital. Very large drafts are called for from the adjoining States, and it is not improbable that the North of the Potomac may become the scene of a summer campaign. Vicksburg and Port Hudson still hold out. There has been sharp fighting near the latter place between General Banks and the Confederates, in which Banks is said to have been worsted. All the accounts, however, are uncertain and contradictory. It is long since the "Restoration of the

Union" of the North American States, the original professed object of the War, has ceased to become possible; nor is it possible that any one of sane and sober mind can, at this time of day, believe it attainable. Such an event, indeed, would belie the teaching of all past history, as well as the strongest instincts of human nature. No doubt with vast numbers, perhaps with the majority of the citizens of the Northern States, there is still the same unabated resolution to subdue the South. There are various and powerful motives for such resolve. The first we shall name, but which, except with the original Abolitionists, has been wholly secondary, and did not exist nor was professed, until late in the contest, is the annihilation of Slavery. It has in fact been a mere after thought, and was first announced by Mr. Lincoln within the past year, solely as a War measure. As however it has greatly strengthened the reigning government by the alliance of the large Abolition party, it is now considered one of the leading objects of the war. Deeply seated, however, in the belligerent spirit of the North, are other motives as strong and as operative, to say the least, as the one referred to. The two that seem most prominent, both apply with far the greatest force to the Atlantic States. The first is the certainty that the moment the independence of the Southern States is recognized by the North, the unity of interest between South and West must lead to a close and almost exclusive alliance between them. Whoever casts his eye upon the map of the Mississippi must at once see the force of this conclusion. But beside all this is another reason which operates with no small influence in prolonging the present deadly contest. Until the Federal party shall have so far subdued the South as to be able to assert their claim to a decided superiority, and in which case they still might eventually feel compelled to recognize the Southern Confederacy, they could not dictate the bounds of separation between them. The border States, so called, that is, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are strongly and perhaps pretty equally divided in their sympathies between South and North. Now whichever side shall retain these rich and important States, acquires an extent of territory and of power which scarcely any other advantage could compensate. It is this "debatable ground" which is adding an overpowering stimulus to either party in the contest.

As regards the South, the dominant spirit at present undoubtedly is a dogged and indomitable spirit to achieve their independence or perish in the struggle. Their almost superhuman efforts to accomplish this, and the strange success which has so often attended those efforts, appealing to a strong instinctive feeling in the human breast, which always inclines to the weak when contending with the strong, have enlisted sympathies in their favor which have almost put out of mind, the cruel and sordid motives which on their part first provoked the war—the desire to hold their fellow-beings in hopeless slavery. It is impossible for any serious mind not to view this grievous national infliction, as a signal instance of Divine punishment on all parties concerned in the sad history of Slavery that has characterized the late Union.

Notices, &c.

Going to the Associations.

We have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Railways, concerning the fare for Delegates to the Associations, and are happy to inform the brethren that Ministers and Delegates duly accredited will be permitted to pass to and from their Annual Religious Meetings for one first class fare. Return Tickets to be good for one month.

Mr. Hyde will also take Delegates by his Line of Coaches from Truro to Pictou, and return at reduced fare—for four dollars.

The mode of procedure in each case, we presume, will be to pay the usual fare on proceeding to the several Meetings, informing the person receiving the fare that you go under this arrangement, and when at the Association, for the Moderator to give to each of said persons, a Card Certificate of their being actually in attendance. This card to be the voucher for returning free by the same conveyance.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the steamer Westmoreland to carry Delegates and others for the purpose of attending the Eastern Baptist Association from Pictou, N. S., or Shediac, N. B., to Charlottetown, or Summerside, (which is about 8 miles from Bedeque), or from Charlottetown to Summerside, there and back for one fare. Provision will be made at Summerside to convey the Delegates thence to Bedeque.

The Westmoreland leaves Pictou for Charlottetown and Summerside on Mondays and Thursdays at midnight. She also leaves Shediac on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Tickets may be obtained from J. R. Noonan, Esq., Pictou, or Mr. S. McKeen, Shediac, or on board the steamer.

Sabbath School Convention of Eastern Association.

Superintendents will please send their returns to Bro. Henry Upham, Great Village, Londonderry. T. H. RAND, Secretary.

Wolfville, June 6th, 1863.

LETTERS RECEIVED will be acknowledged next week.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

NOVA SCOTIA'S ANNIVERSARY.—The weather was somewhat unpropitious on Monday for the celebration of our anniversary, but everything possible under the circumstances was done notwithstanding, to single out the day from amongst all the others of the year as one that must henceforth be duly honored, rain or shine.

The day was ushered in merrily enough—by the ringing of bells and firing of guns, but a cold south-east wind driving on a dark cloud of fog and drizzly rain, had a depressing effect upon the spirits which it required any amount of national enthusiasm to overcome. However, the city put on its gayest. Business was entirely suspended, and flags floated from almost every housetop and window.

At twelve o'clock a grand review and sham-fight came off on the common, at which, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, some thousands of spectators were present. It required but a fine day to make the display the finest we ever witnessed on the same scene. Besides the different volunteer companies of the city, there were also present several companies from Truro and Windsor, and all acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

A splendid Concert was appointed to take place at the Horticultural Garden, but was wisely postponed till the next fine evening.—Col.

LOSS OF THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP "NORWEGIAN."—The Steamship Norwegian, of the Canadian Line, with 329 passengers, and a crew of 94 men, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island on the 14th inst., during a thick fog. All the passengers and crew, together with the mails and baggage, were saved. The passengers and crew have been landed on the island and are all well.

H. M. S. Jason was despatched on Thursday last, by the Admiral, to St. Paul's Island, to render aid, if necessary, to the crew and passengers of the wrecked steamer Norwegian.

The Jason arrived at this port from St. Paul's Island on Sunday, and reports that the Montreal Company's steamer St. Andrew's, was intercepted off Cape Race and proceeded to the Island. She left there with 216 of the cabin passengers the same morning as the Jason arrived. The Norwegian has her forefoot on the rocks, and at low water she tumbles over, and her compartments are filled with water. She is now lying with her trafrail under water.

RUN AWAY.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday, a two-horse team of Casey's, driven by Lt. Howes, of the Galatea, took fright near the Artillery Park and dashed furiously all the way through Sackville street until it came in front of Doran's country market, where the horses were stopped in their mad career by coming in contact first with a cow, and then with a number of waggons. The driver, as if by a miracle, escaped almost without a scratch, but one of the horses we believe is badly injured in the knees, and the waggon was smashed. The driver showed great presence of mind, and to this may be attributed his miraculous escape from instant death.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT TANGIER.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Tangier, 17th June:—"Yesterday, John Fulton was working on the roads, of which he is overseer, and in shovelling some earth into the cart from the side of the road, he picked up a nugget weighing eight ounces, and nearly all pure gold. It is worth at least \$150. A short time after Geo. Falton got another piece, for which he was offered \$50, and refused. The excitement yesterday was great, and a good many claims in the neighbourhood have been taken up, John Fulton securing the one from which the pieces were taken."—Chronicle.

Canada.

The great Canadian difficulty at present is that our expenditure exceeds our income. The great work for our rulers is to bring these into proper relation to one another. The popular feeling is that our income is sufficiently large, that our taxes are quite high enough; and if they were reduced, few persons would be disposed to complain of the reduction. It follows, of course, that the expenditure is believed to be needlessly great; and your correspondent has caught the popular spirit on this subject, in all its fullness. We have expenses which were created by the improvement of the country. Our canals cost a great sum of money, and their income by no means meets the interest of the capital invested in their construction. But we could not do without our canals. They are a source of wealth to our people, and are worth far more than they cost. Then our railroads have added greatly to our burdens. Of this we complain, not because we desire to go back to the days of coaches and steamboats; but because our roads cost too much, and were built in advance of the demand for such highways of commerce. To secure parliamentary grants for extension in the West, the members from the East must be placated, and their support secured, by the promise of extension eastward also. A railway mania having sprung up, members from countries through which our Grand Trunk does not pass, insisted upon charters for other lines, and when these failed, the continued support of such members was purchased by the incorporation of these non-paying roads with the main line.

The ministry—abandoning pledges to the Lower Provinces, I fear—intimate the giving up of the Intercolonial Railway. Personally I regret this; but the measure is certainly unpopular in Western Canada. Many who would favour it were we in better financial circum-

stances, are against it because of the expense.—It is too bad that past extravagance should make it prudent to refrain from carrying out a scheme which would have done so much to unite the Provinces of British-North America. Like the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, it is a work of time, however. Delayed it may be, for prudential reasons, but the necessity will ultimately compel its construction. How far the Government pledged its influence to carry forward the intercolonial Railway I know not.—New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have done their part, and the onus of the stoppage must rest upon Canada. Let us hope that the delay will be short, and that the iron-bands will speedily stretch from Sarvia to St. John, and thence to Halifax.—Correspondent of Religious Intelligencer.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, AND MAGNETIC OIL!!

THE best remedy in use for the following complaints: Rheumatism in all its forms, Neuralgia Spinal Complaints, Felon or Whitlow, Broken Breasts, Abscesses, Fever, Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Hives, Asthma, Diphtheria, Influenza, Cough, Colds, Pain in the Chest and Back, Earache, Inflamed and Purulent Sore Eyes. Inflammation and Humor are quickly eradicated by its use. It is equally efficacious on horses and cattle.

Prepared by Thomas Graham, CANNING, CORNWALLIS, N. S.

PRICE 25 CENTS. For sale by Druggist and Dealers in patent medicine Coggswell & Forsyth, General Agents. March 4.

SPRING GOODS!

Per Steamships DIDO, CORSICA and ARABIA.

BECKWITH & MAJOR

Have received by the above steamers the greater portion of their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

COMPRISING

LADIES' & MISSES' BONNETS & HATS,

- Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Parasols, Cloths, Flannels, Silk, Ribbons, Flowers, Gloves, Hoisery, Towellings, Prints, Grey Cottons, Shirtings, Haberdasery, Linens, Etc., etc., etc.

The above, with those to follow by the ROSEBATH and PATHFINDER, are offered

Wholesale and Retail, Upon the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

89 Granville Street. April 22.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE varied and Elegant Stock NOW OPEN at No. 150 GRANVILLE STREET, for the inspection of WHOLESALE and RETAIL Buyers will be found to embrace all the leading Novelties of the season. The Fancy Departments are unusually RICH and ATTRACTIVE, comprising—

- Black and Colored Cloze Checked, Striped, Parisian Noir, And Chenie, DRESS SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

In Fancy Mueelin, Lustrous, Delaines, French Muslins, New Fancy Lustras, and various other Fabrics.

Dress Trimmings in great variety. BLACK AND COLORED

Cashmere Shawls, (Silk bordered.)

Elegant Fancy Cashmere SHAWLS, (Lace bordered.)

Elegant Black Glace Mohair and Tweed MANTLES, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Parasols.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, in all the newest colors. Lace and Muslin Goods. All the usual varieties

Fancy Small Wares.

The Stock of STAPLES embrace:—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Grey and White cottons, Striped Shirtings, Drills, Denims, Fancy and Half-mourning PRINTS, very neat patterns, BED TICKINGS, Osaburgs, Blue Serges, White and Colored Fancy FLANNELS.

A large Stock LINENS and other FURNISHING GOODS, and

Ready-Made Summer Clothing, HATS and CAPS, at wholesale only. All offered Cheap for Cash, or approved credit.

Balance of Stock daily expected per "Ann and Alice," "Atlanta," and steamers.

SAMUEL STRONG. May 20. 63.

BIBLE UNION. REVISED GOSPELS.

A FEW copies of the Revised Version of the Four Gospels, corrected by the Final Committee of the Bible Union, have been received at the "Christian Messenger" Office. Price, neatly bound in cloth, 30 cents. (The New York price is 35 cents.)

Any person wishing for a copy of this volume, on which so much learning and labor have been expended, may have it forwarded by mail, by sending, in stamps, the above sum, with the addition of 7 cents for postage.

CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE, 59 Granville Street, Halifax.