

en our churches, and give greater efficiency to our efforts. If we are really one in spirit—we ought to be one in name;—if in spirit we are not a unit, we had better keep apart, and thus avoid contention. 'Two cannot walk together except they be agreed.' A union in name merely would soon result in strife.

There are certain points, however, that must be well defined and understood, and until we are assured of soundness on these points, we shall prefer remaining as we are.

In the first place, we shall expect to be convinced that any such propositions made in sincerity. Our churches have already suffered so much from the spirit of dissension that they will be slow to open their doors to the same again. They do not care to pass through ordeals such as times past, and in the exercise of a due measure of prudence, they will not desire to admit any other element than that of a kindred nature which will readily assimilate. At present they are united, and are enjoying peace within their borders, and they would have nothing to mar it.

In the next place we shall ask for a sufficient pledge that in our doctrinal views there is nothing to separate us—There are some things in the creed of the Disciples that I would cheerfully receive—some are of a doubtful character, while others, as it seems to me are of such a nature as absolutely precludes the possibility of a free and hearty fellowship. Those points we do not intend here to define, or attempt to controvert. A few quotations will suffice to show that the Baptists and Disciples do not stand on common ground in the administration of the ordinance of baptism. In a pamphlet written by a minister of that body in P. E. Island entitled "Conversations on the christian religion, Page 18, it is stated "He (the sinner) must be made free, 1st From the love of sin by faith. 2nd From the practice of sin by repentance. 3rd From the state of sin by baptism;" and in page 27 the same idea is in substance repeated, "To expect to pass into Christ without a bodily act, as well as the act of the mind, is contrary to reason and all analogy." In a pamphlet professing to answer the question "What must I do to be saved?" at page 24, we have the following statement, "Conversion is a process, and baptism is the consummation of that process; and here through the medium of a positive, divine institution, their sins were blotted out." Mr. Carvey in his commentary on the "Acts," at page 44 gives utterance to the following, "The doctrine of immersion for the remission of sins, does not assume that immersion is the only condition of remission, but simply that it is one among three conditions, and the last of the three."

It is sometimes affirmed, from what motive we are not prepared to say, "there is no difference between the Baptists and the Disciples." We should be glad to know that there were none—but such passages as the above and, many others that might be quoted make it sufficiently apparent that, on some important points, there is a wide divergency.

We would erect no barrier to christian fellowship with those who agree with us in the fundamental doctrines of religion, and in the conditions of church membership. As a denomination we do not contend for a name, but for a principle for the whole truth as revealed in the word of God. We are striving to maintain a spiritual church. We love the ordinances, but we would have them in their proper place. When we enforce baptism as a means for procuring pardon, we take a wide departure from our present position, and place ourselves with those who "dub with untempered mortar" and who cry "peace, peace when there is no peace."

PHILANDER.

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MR. RUFUS DEWOLFE,

Of Upper Aylesford, formerly of Horton, was removed by death on the 28th day of April, 1866, aged 66 years. Four of his children had died previously; and he has left a widow and two sons and five daughters.

Mr. DeWolfe was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a quiet and friendly neighbor. He evidently felt a strong attachment to the cause and people of God. Though it afforded him pleasure to see his wife and all his children—save one that died in infancy—members of a Baptist Church, yet natural diffidence and fears with reference to his state prevented him from uniting with them by a public profession. It appeared evident to his family, and those acquainted with him, that he became a subject of grace while in youth. He was an attentive hearer of the gospel, and always evinced great regard for the Sabbath, and for the word of God. It was known that he was frequent and earnest in secret prayer; and more especially so toward the close of his life.

Our departed friend and brother delighted in hearing the singing of the good old Psalms and hymns of Dr. Watts. The visits of ministers of the gospel, and other christians, and their serious conversation, were ever grateful to him. During the writer's acquaintance with him, he as invariably seemed to be a sincere believer in Christ. When visited a few days before his exit, his faith, though still feeble, was manifestly increasing in strength. A short time before his departure he said to his companion, "I hope the Lord will bless you, and reward you for your kindness to me. You must look to God, and put your trust in Him." A little before his decease, on being asked, "if the Lord was precious to him?" he replied, "I feel Him to be a precious Saviour." He thus died calmly and peacefully trusting in Jesus.—Com. by the Rev. C. Tupper.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Revival at Guysboro and Manchester.

The Church of Guysboro and Manchester has during the past few months abundantly proved the truth of the Poet's words:

'When God inclines the heart to pray, He hath an ear to hear.'

For if "every good and every perfect gift is from above and cometh down from the Father of light," then surely an earnest desire for the salvation of souls cometh from God.

Living, active, piety, had been low among us for some time, which caused us to cry to God for help. We had been thinking of holding extra meetings in a part of our church, called "The Cove" but a pleasing incident led us to change our purpose. On my way to Tracadie where Bro. Shaw had been labouring in a revival. I overtook a little colored girl going over to the meeting, who seemed very anxious about her state, and shortly afterwards was enabled to give herself to Jesus. At our next Conference in Manchester she presented herself for membership and was immersed on the following day—the first Sabbath in March.

We proposed a few special meetings for that week; and from the first it was evident that God had inclined our hearts to pray. Christians began to confess their faults one to another; and the unconverted to weep and beseech God's people to pray for them. It was only the third evening of our meetings when four or five rose and requested prayer. One of them—a married lady—said, "this morning I felt so wretched that I laid aside my work and I have been praying all day and do not feel any better yet, and now, What shall I do to be saved?" It seemed to thrill every person in that crowded assembly. And when two brothers knelt to pray for the anxious ones, sobbings and prayer could be heard coming from all parts of the house. With the exception of Brother Steel's assistance, who laboured faithfully with us one week, there was no special work in our meeting. Our usual course was: some earnest prayers by the brethren and sisters—a few passages from God's word with a short exhortation, and then singing, speaking, and requests for prayer interspersed. It was a time of unusual power. Each wondered at the manifestations of the Spirit in the other, for it was evident, that they were taught of God.

On the 18th March, we held another conference, in which twelve expressed a desire to follow Christ, and join the people of God, which they did on the following day, still the work seemed to increase in power and widen in its influence. Other denominations shared in the blessing. Many of our Wesleyan brethren entering heartily into the work, forgetting all else save that souls were to be saved. On the following Sabbath eighteen others were immersed, being but the third week of our meetings, and for ten Sabbath mornings—with but one omission,—we met on the banks of the beautiful "Milford Haven" and symbolized the burial and resurrection of our Saviour. What lent the highest charm to the scene was the man of gray locks and the child of eleven years following in the same footprints, bearing the cross in the same childlike humility.

The conversion of two young women who formerly belonged to the Roman church was a circumstance of a very interesting character; they had attended our meetings but a few times when the spirit touched their hearts. At first according to their own words, their mother had forbidden their coming, and in order to avoid contagion they filled their minds with "badness"; but the Discerner of thoughts shewed them their sins. Great was our surprise to see them one afternoon come into one of our little prayer meetings at Dea. Pyle's. In this meeting while some of the brethren were praying, one of them experienced a great change, and immediately rose and told us of it. That evening her sister requested prayer. The next day being conference, she came and sat among us weeping and dejected, but lo! as she wept Jesus himself drew nigh and spoke to her. Unexpectedly she rose and told us the good news. We cannot forget her joyful testimony and some of her expressions. Said she, "I know that I am leaving all my people but I cannot help it. I want to follow my Sa-

viour. Oh! I'm so happy! I cannot be mistaken. I cannot be mistaken! I do love Jesus."

Our brothers and sisters can testify that our souls leaped for joy, and we "sat together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus."

We had a few meetings at the Cove and immersed one young man, who bids fair to become a pillar in the Church of God. There have been sixty added to the church and souls are still being converted. We hope to welcome more soon, who wish to obey Jesus. We have to exclaim with Israel: The Lord hath done great things for us? whereof we are glad.

J. MURRAY.

Guysboro, May 18th, 1866.

NEW GERMANY.—We learn that the church at New Germany has been somewhat revived, and that additions by baptism have been received on one Sabbath in March, and three Sabbaths in April. The church is hoping for still further manifestations of blessing.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 9th May, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS:

Cape Breton Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace—William Turnbull.

Guysborough Co.—To be Justices of the Peace—Thomas C. Cook; Alex. M. Hart, Alfred W. Hart, James S. Nickerson, David Scranton, William Torey, James A. Filmat, William Webber, John McDonald, Richard O Gorman.

Halifax Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace—Alderman William Dunbar.

Inverness Co.—To be Justices of the Peace—John McDonald, John McEachan, Donald McDonald, Lauchlin Kennedy, Jacob S. Hart, A. McDonald, (Allen's son) John McIntosh, Philip Blampied, Peter Smyth, Jr., Hugh Gillies, Wm. Dunbar.

Kings Co.—To be Coroners—Gideon Cogswell, William H. West, Henry Shaw, M. D. To be Justices of the Peace—William H. Woodward, William H. West, Thomas B. Campbell.

Lunenburg Co.—To be Justices of the Peace—Joseph Ritchie, John Tobin, James H. Wentz, William Rembey, James Fayle, Edward Langille, Nathaniel Strum. To be a Coroner—Henry Alders.

Yarmouth Co.—To be a Coroner—Harvey Cann. To be Justices of the Peace—Richard T. Crosby, Stephen Patterson, Samuel Crosby, Jonathan Randall, John A. Hatfield.

EDUCATION OFFICE, May 9th.—To be Inspector of Schools for the County of Queens—Rev. D. O. Parker, in place of C. Morse, resigned.

May 10th.—To be Inspector of Schools for the County of Victoria—C. R. Macdonald, in place of A. McIver.

CONFEDERATION IN YARMOUTH COUNTY.—At the Yarmouth meeting called for the purpose of hearing Hon. Joseph Howe on Anti-Confederation, Samuel Flint, Esq., said, "he became a believer in Colonial Union from reading Mr. Howe's speeches, and as the leaders of both parties had been advocates of union, he thought there must be some good in it." "He said the Confederation cause was progressing in Yarmouth county," as proof of which, he stated that "a recent public meeting at Beaver River, decided almost unanimously in favor of Confederation."

ACADIA COLLEGE.—We are informed by the Wolfville Acadian that the anniversary of the Queen's birthday was suitably celebrated by the loyal inhabitant of that village:—

Extensive improvements in the several departments of Acadia College are in contemplation, which will largely increase its efficiency, as well as add to the personal comfort of those who may contemplate the pursuit of education.

IMMIGRANTS.—The ship Mozart, of Windsor, N. S., arrived on Friday last 26 days from Liverpool, G. B., with 260 passengers, English and Scotch immigrants. We understand they are all in good health, and principally able-bodied miners, and a few laborers.

BRICKS.—It is stated that, owing to the exertions of J. D. Nash, Esq., a brick and tile making company has been formed with a capital of \$10,000, and that the company will be able to furnish bricks at half the price now paid for the article.

THE COLLARLESS DOGS are being seized by the constables and summarily taken care of.

The receipts on the Railways for the month of April exhibit an increase of \$2084. 13c., as compared with those of the corresponding month of last year.

MACKEREL.—Considerable quantities of mackerel have been taken on the shores west of Halifax and Margarets Bay.

BROWN BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—This Universal Remedy for Coughs, and Colds, and Bronchial Affections now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of thirteen years. Its merit and extensive use has caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

New Brunswick.

GOVERNOR GORDON.—The London Owl says: We have reason to believe that the Hon. Arthur Gordon, C. M. G. at present Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, is to succeed Mr. Manners Sutton as Governor of Trinidad.

The Elections are absorbing the attention of our neighbours. Others are looking on with interest, as the future of the British Provinces depends very much on the result of this appeal to the people.

Two of the elections have come off, both of which have returned Union men by large majorities:

For Northumberland—Messrs. Kerr, Willis-ton, Johnson, and Sutton.

For Carleton—Messrs. Connell and Lindsay.

Canada.

Quite an impulse has been given to manufacturing in Canada by the recent action on Reciprocal trade with the United States. Eight new woolen factories are in course of construction having from three to twelve sets of machinery. These when in operation will be able to supply that country with blankets, and will have a large quantity of cloth for exportation.

GOING AHEAD.—At the recent meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. Watkin the chairman in referring to the advancing progress of Canada said:—

"The increase of imports at Montreal, for the first three months of 1866, rose from \$2,900,000 to \$5,900,000; and the duty paid increased from \$558,000 to \$1,139,000. With respect to Toronto, and this may be taken as a sample of what is going on elsewhere, the imports were in 1865 \$679,000, while in 1866 they amounted to \$1,615,000. The duty received in 1865 was \$118,000, while in 1866 it has been no less than \$287,000. (For the first quarter of course) I find also—said the speaker—that taking the last month, March, the revenue of Canada which is indicative of its trade, has increased by something like a million of dollars after providing for the increased expenditure of the Province."

The following from the Montreal Trade Review will supply thoughtful people with food for reflection:

'Extent, resources and progress of Canada.'—Most of our readers are familiar with the extent and resources of Canada, but comparatively few fully realize the progress which we are steadily making. The most interesting particulars given under this heading are contained in a table showing the quantity of Agricultural products raised in 1851 and 1861, and the rates of increase. We annex a number of the leading articles:—

Table with 3 columns: Product, 1851, 1861. Rows include Wheat, Maize, Peas, Barley, Rye, Oats, B'k'wheat, G Seeds, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, W'rtzels, Hay, Flax, Wool, Butter, Cheese.

The figures testify to a very satisfactory progress; in fact, few countries in the world have ever increased their productions so rapidly. When compared with the United States, Canada has much reason to be proud. In some products the former has increased the most rapidly; but in the great American staple, wheat, we quite take the lead. Our increase of population was 36 per cent as against a little over 35 per cent in the States. The increase of population in Montreal was 76 per cent, whilst that of New York was 57½ and that of Boston 61½ per cent.

United States.

The Southern feeling occasionally shews itself as still hostile to Northern domination. On a recent occasion at the Old Theatre at Nashville, Tennessee, the audience hissed when the National flag was displayed and a national air was being played.

A TORNADO passed over the neighborhood of Carrollton, Miss., on the 5th. Its track was about a mile in width, through a forest, and not a tree was left standing after it. The largest hickory and oak trees were blown up by the roots, or twisted off near the ground.

DROUGHT.—It is feared that the drought in the western part of New York will seriously interfere with the navigation of the canals. For thirty years, with one exception, there has not been a spring when so little rain has fallen.

THE CROPS.—The appearance of the growing crops in the United States is represented to be unfavorable. In Wisconsin the winter wheat generally is a failure, having been killed by frost in the absence of snow. Many farmers are harrowing their fields and re-sowing with spring wheat. In Alabama the cotton crop has suffered greatly from heavy rains and bad seed; and the planters are ploughing up and planting the land with corn. In Tennessee where average crops were expected, much damage has been recently done by the cut-worm and frost. In Georgia the wheat crop is said to be promising. In North Carolina corn is reported indifferent, cotton a failure from bad seed, and wheat fair. In Virginia the coldest spring for thirty years, has retarded the growth of all products; wheat is not expected to be more than half a crop. In Indiana frost has damaged all growing crops, particularly fruit. In Illinois the crops generally are backward. In New York the winter wheat will be light; and in Ohio winter wheat is reported far below an average; barley a failure, corn good.