

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

A few Reflections.

"By this" said the Divine Teacher and (let his words sink deep into the heart of every christian reader,) shall all men know that we are my disciples *if ye have love one to another.* My God! if mutual love be the essential and characteristic distinction of the true followers of Jesus, how long has it been unknown, or how much has it been despised!

The annals of ecclesiastical history dropping blood and breathing animosity in almost every page, teach us that christians have been usually more distinguished by their bitterness and asperity than by their love and forbearance towards each other; and that they have sometimes disgraced the benign religion of their Divine Master by the perpetration of cruelties at which reason blushes and benevolence turns pale.

How often has bigotry, whose blood rages with the lust of cruelty, presumed that Christ would be gratified by binding heresy to the stake, or putting it to the sword! Has not the least difference in the merest minutiae of opinion, in matters of total indifference, or in questions about inscrutable mysteries and inexplicable doctrine, frequently excited the most furious contentions in the christian world! Contentions which could only be appeased by the slaughter of those among whom they were agitated, and who ought to have been endeared to each other by a reciprocal affection. It has, alas! but too long been forgotten by those who have professed the warmest zeal for the religion of Jesus, that brotherly love ought to be a common bond of harmony and friendship among all evangelical sects and denominations of christians. The various shades and complexions of faith, that are found among christians, ought no more to affect their mutual good will and kindness, than the earth is affected by the tints or shapes of the ever-changing clouds that sprinkle the horizon.

Love is the hallowed flame which should be exhaled to heaven pure as the purest incense from the hearts of christians. Like the vestal fire, it ought never for a moment to be extinguished. While love prevails, the spirit of Jesus sways the heart; but as soon as it vanishes in the gusts of hate, or the rage of intolerance, the life, the soul, the beauty of christianity is no more! The name of christian may still be usurped, the mummery of devotion may still be performed with affected solicitude, but the moment that the ethereal fire of christian love leaves the bosom, that moment every spark of vital christianity expires.

The friends of darkness crowd into the heart which the spirit of Jesus has forsaken; and the pretended christian ceases to have any more likeness to Christ, than the tiger prowling in the desert, has to the infant smiling at the breast.

Christians, if in this world we experience injustice, if our beneficence be requited by ingratitude, our confidence by treachery, if nothing but hate and reproach wait on all our kind exertions, let us endeavour to vanquish our impatience, and to scathe our acrimony by the spirit of gentleness and long suffering. The sincere christian will expect, and will not shrink from a fiery trial. With patient fortitude he will submit to be stretched upon the cross, a cross, perhaps, not made of wood or pierced with nails, but the cross of an evil world and malicious tongues, "Bless'd are ye," said the Author of our faith and the only stay of our hope, "when men shall revile you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake." And let not the sense of any wrongs which we may experience from our fellow creatures, fear and harden the tenderness of our hearts. Let us beg our heavenly Father to forgive even the most bitter of our enemies; and that prayer can not fail of persuading us to forgive them.

Pictou, May, 1866.

R. J. L.

For the Christian Messenger.

Old eyes on young Nova Scotia.

No. 3.

OUR FUTURE.

Dear Messenger,

I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but like my neighbours, I sometimes amuse myself with peering into that deep lake beset with mists and vapors—the future—and attempting to surmise what possibly may be its coming developments. And with all our ignorance of what is to be, we seem, nevertheless, to have, in some points of view, a sort of measure of future

events. In the advance of Nova Scotia during the last ten or fifteen years, for instance, have we not an indication of the progress of the next ten or fifteen years? Nay, more, is not the progression of young healthy active states geometrical rather than arithmetical in its ratio? Ought we not, therefore, despite *Reciprocity*, treaties made or foregone, to anticipate a progress in ten or fifteen years to come, more than as much as took place in the preceding term of the same length? perhaps as much as one and a half more for instance, if not a higher ratio still? Besides, in addition to the natural expectation of continued progress, as belonging to all civilized states, and to be expected as a matter of course, are there not peculiar events *looming up* in the horizon that point to peculiar progress beyond any mere natural growth?

The fact that men's eyes are beginning to be set on the extraordinary mineral resources of Nova Scotia is an event of this character. The race is begun. What reason have we to suppose that the runners in the race will stop short of the goal? There seems no ground to fear that the rich ores they seek will fail them. Gold gives greater promise every day. Coal is, apparently, inexhaustible; and iron no less so. But wherever coal and iron abound in accessible positions, the country containing them seems to carry on its front, the mark of its destiny. By nothing do nations become great, more than by coal and iron, they are the two main levers of modern progress.

"Now, every thing is working towards the fuller development of these. Already is it discovered that the bituminous coal of our eastern and northern basin, must be had to supply the rapidly increasing demand for gas light. All this is concentrating observation more and more on other provincial advantages. Must it not soon be perceived that our supplies of coal and iron brought together, as they apparently will be before long, by the new lines of railroad, east and west projected and contracted for, and contiguous to ocean transportation, offer immense advantages for the cheap manufacture of iron?

But a great political change is imminent that must affect to a vast degree all our internal operations. I am no politician, Mr. Editor, and wish not to offer a word, in this place, on the question, whether it ought or ought not to take place—that same great political change. But we see it rapidly approaching, as a necessity urged by heavy pressure; soon it will be *un fait accompli*, a fact fulfilled and present. It is evident we are to have before long a Colonial Britain, bound together in whatever bonds of general government, mutual defence, and common interests, may exist in the case. Once effected, it will have to be maintained; the voice of four millions of people, cheered and sustained in the undertaking by the mother government, will give the enterprize the stamp of dignity and necessity. These Colonies will stand in the view of nations as pledged to shew that their new union is more than child's play.

But such a union to be more than child's play, must be independent of all other territories for the means of legislative, social, and commercial intercourse within itself. All these elements must permeate throughout our own territory. Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto, must flash at once, and together with telegraphic light; in the hand of our own government; must each be accessible to each at reasonable railway speed through our own territory. One link of the communication passing over foreign soil annihilates instantly the proposed Colonial Union. I see then that an *Intercolonial Railroad*, binding firmly together all these provinces, becomes a necessity as certain as the legislative votes on the union are now facts, and the railroad must be soon. Four millions of Colonists and the might of the British Crown are inferentially pledged to its immediate construction.

That done, Halifax, with its unparalleled harbour, becomes the great Atlantic terminus of this American British Empire. But must it not be more? The Intercolonial Railroad uniting with the present Canada lines, will lie in the most direct track to our Pacific American Colonies, and thence to Australia, China, India. A Pacific railroad does not now seem so distant or impossible as an electric telegraph between Halifax and Windsor, would have seemed twenty years ago. These are living then, who may very possibly see Halifax the eastern terminus of a line of railway having its western terminus on the Pacific Ocean! and now what must be the rule of progress accompanying only a small part of such enormous expansion of the means of intercourse?

But I am afraid your readers, if they are mine also, may begin to say, what is all this to a religious people, who, though in the world

profess to be not of it? A reasonable inquiry, and in reply, allow me to say, that all these views which you have kindly permitted me to unfold in your columns, are designed by me eventually to bear on our religious condition as a people. Hoping therefore that I may have credit for this intention, to be fulfilled in due time.

I remain yours &c.
OLD EYES.

Nova Scotia Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

The following gentlemen compose the Commission:

- The Hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
- The Hon. W. A. HENRY, Attorney General.
- The Hon. J. W. RITCHIE, Solicitor General.
- The Hon. ALEXANDER McFARLANE, M. E. C.
- The Hon. S. L. SHANNON, M. E. C.
- The Hon. J. McDONALD, Financial Secty.
- The Hon. J. H. ANDERSON, M. L. C.
- THE HON. JONATHAN McCULLY, M. L. C.
- The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE.
- ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, Esq., M. P. P.
- WILLIAM ANNAND, Esq., M. P. P.
- BENJAMIN WIER, Esq.
- HENRY PRYOR, Esq., M. P. P.
- JOHN TOBIN, Esq., M. P. P.
- M. H. RICHEY, Esq., Mayor.
- HIRAM BLANCHARD, Esq., M. P. P.
- AVARD LONGLEY, Esq., Railway Comm'r.
- Dr. HAMILTON, Esq., M. P. P.
- W. J. TOWNSEND, Esq.
- A. MACKINLAY, Esq.
- J. M. JONES, Esq.
- A. M. UNIACKE, Esq.
- P. C. HILL, Esq., D. C. L.
- STEPHEN TOBIN, Esq.
- JAMES A. MOREN, Esq.
- W. CUNARD, Esq.
- Dr. HOW.
- Dr. LAWSON.
- Dr. BERNARD GILPIN.
- P. S. HAMILTON, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Mines.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

GROUP 1—Works of Art.

Sub-Committee—Hon. Solicitor General, Chairman; Hon. S. L. Shannon, M. E. C., P. Carteret Hill, Esq., D. C. L.

GROUP 2—Apparatus and Application of the liberal Arts.

Sub-Committee—A. McKinlay, Esq., Chairman; Hon. J. H. Anderson, M. L. C., Ald. S. Tobin.

GROUP 3—Furniture and other objects for the use of Dwellings, Musical Instruments.

Sub-Committee—John Tobin, Esq., M. P. P., Chairman; Henry Pryor, M. P. P., Hiram Blanchard, M. P. P., Andrew M. Uniacke, Esq., D. C. L.

GROUP 4—Clothing, including Fabrics and other objects worn on the person.

Sub-Committee—His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; Wm. Annand, Esq., M. P. P., Avard Longley, Esq., M. P. P., Railway Commissioner.

GROUP 5—Raw Products.

CLASS 1st—Mining and Metallurgy.

Sub-Committee; Hon. Financial Secretary, Chairman; Professor How, D. C. L., P. S. Hamilton, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Mines.

CLASS 2nd—Forests and Fishing

Sub-Committee—John M. Jones, Esq., Chairman; Hon. Joseph Howe, Professor Lawson, L. L. D., Bernard Gilpin, M. D.

CLASS 3rd—Agriculture and Farm Products.

Sub-Committee—Hon. Attorney General, Chairman; Hon. Alexander McFarlane, M. L. C., Adams G. Archibald, Esq., M. P. P., Professor Lawson, L. L. D.

GROUP 6th—Naval Architecture.

Sub-Committee—Benjamin Wier, Esq., Chairman; James A. Moren, Esq., William Cunard, Esq.

GROUP 7—Food.

Sub-Committee—Hon. J. McCully, Chairman; Dr. Hamilton M. P. P., Wm. T. Townsend, Esq., Rev. D. HONEYMAN, D. C. L., Secretary
B. G. GRAY, Assistant Secretary.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Legislative Council Chamber, 25th April 1866, when the following Officers were unanimously elected:—
Hon. Dr. TUPPER, Chairman.
A. MACKINLAY, Esq., Vice Chairman.
Dr HONEYMAN, Secretary.
A Committee was then appointed to confer with the Secretary and arrange a plan of procedure. At a subsequent meeting of the Commissioners, held 1st. May, 1866, it was resolved that the various Committees for the respective groups of the Paris Exhibition be selected from the Commission, and that they should have power to invite the co-operation of others whose aid might be required.

A committee, consisting of
The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
JOHN TOBIN, Esq.,
P. C. HILL, Esq.,
ANBREW M. UNIACKE, Esq., and
THE SECRETARY, Ex-Officio,
was appointed to name Committees for the several classified groups.

It was also resolved to appoint an Assistant Secretary; and that steps should be taken to procure a column of coal from the Mining Association. At an adjourned meeting on the 23rd inst. B. G. Gray, Esq., was unanimously elected Assistant

Secretary; and the committee chosen at the last meeting reported seven sub-Committees, and an Executive Committee, composed of the Chairman of the Commission, and the Chairman of each of the Sub-Committees, with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to which the several Sub-Committees shall report progress.

A detailed and classified list of these several subjects, and the Chairman of each sub-committee will be published next week.

It was also recommended and agreed that the names of Dr. GILPIN, and P. S. HAMILTON, Esq., be added to the Commission; that an Exhibition be held in this Province on the first Wednesday of November next, and that a catalogue of articles to be competed for be published as soon as possible.

The Secretary submitted a programme of operations, which was approved of and ordered to be printed. From this it appeared that the space allotted to Nova Scotia for the Paris Exhibition is the same as the Province received at the London Exhibition in 1862, namely 1200 square feet in all: of which only one half will be available for Exhibition space. The plan of operations adopted by the French Imperial Commissioners is nevertheless essentially different from that of former Exhibitions. It contemplates a homogenous arrangement of the interior into seven classified groups; each group occupying a separate parallel gallery, in which the several classes can be arranged at pleasure in their respective groups; but each group is to be confined to its own separate gallery. Raw materials being excluded from galleries devoted to manufactures, except for illustration, and vice versa. This Province is fully capable of surpassing her already very creditable efforts on previous occasions in Arts and Manufactures, as well as in raw materials, the products of the mine, field, and forest—manufactures peculiar in their kind, which have already surpassed in this respect those of other countries; and have received the highest awards.

Everything is regarded with interest which indicates advancement and skill in any part of the world; and Jurors delight to award honorable mention to encourage decided merit.

Juries have not always the same standard in ad judging awards: yet, whatever their standard, their judgment seldom fails in giving *elate* to any production, and consequent demand. Hence it is that so much money is expended to secure these awards. Our artisans have thus the opportunity to distinguish themselves and obtain position and demand for their work abroad as well as at home, while our country is magnified through the skill and industry of her people.

An exhibition of raw products is especially desirable, as well as our best efforts in respect to manufactures. As we cannot make an extensive exhibition, our efforts should be directed to make it a convenient and comprehensive one, illustrative and pleasant. Attention must be given to the relative space at our disposal, so that the useful, decorative and ornamental may be duly proportioned and blended.

The programme reported, of which the foregoing is a brief extract, was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned after the transaction of other business connected with the Commission.

A list of the various Groups and Classes will be published next week.

B. G. GRAY,
Asst. Secretary.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Eastern Ragged Islands.

DEAR EDITOR,—

I know that you and the numerous readers of the *Christian Messenger*, are always glad to hear of the prosperity of Zion. Sandy Point and Jordan Bay, were for a long time missionary ground, over which many of our preachers have travelled and laboured for the Lord. It has formed a part of my field of labour for nearly the last four years. During that time the Lord was pleased to revive his work, a few mercy drops fell on the little hill of Zion. Seven souls were converted to God and followed Christ in the ordinance of Baptism. During the last eighteen months, Zion languished, the people of God became cold, and little or no zeal was manifested for the cause of religion. The congregations were always large in which there were many young men and women. For these I often wept and prayed that the great Head of the church would revive his work and save them. And now, bless the Lord, I have the desire of my heart granted me. For the last ten or twelve days I have been with them holding a series of meetings, and O how my soul has been blest in seeing parents and children praying for and with each other. I think it was the most powerful work, in many instances, I ever witnessed. Truly it was a Pentecostal season. Backsliders returned to God, mourning bitterly over their past follies, and some twenty or more have been converted to God. On Sabbath five of these went forward in the ordinance of baptism. Others are waiting to be baptized on my next visit to that place. Prayer meetings are established and the work is going on. I have not the least doubt but many will be added to the number already saved. Many were humbly seeking the Saviour in the congregation when I left there. The prayers of God's people are going up for their deliverance. I desire to praise God for his mercy and goodness in pouring out of his good Spirit on my field of labour during the last three months, and not here only but also in many other places. To God be all the praise.
J. L. McKENZIE.

East Ragged Island, April 25, 1866.