

to the company, saying, "Let no friends here- after who love me, tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer are the everlasting hills, than my resolve, God helping me, never to touch or taste the poison cup. And he to whom I have given my hand,—who watched over my brother's dying form, in that last solemn hour, and buried the dear wanderer there by the river, in that land of gold, will, I trust, sustain me in that resolve. Will you not my husband?"

His glistening eyes, his sad, sweet smile, was her answer. The Judge left the room, and when an hour after, he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bridal guests, no one could fail to read, that he, too, had determined to banish the enemy at once and for ever, from his princely home.

Those who were present at that wedding, can never forget the impressions so solemnly made. Many from that hour, renounced for ever the social glass.—Band of Hope Review.

### Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

#### The Church and the World.

WHAT is the relation existing between the Christian Church and the rest of mankind? is a question on which one would suppose, if they were to judge by the various church organizations that exist, there would be great diversity of opinion. Whether the church consists alone of believers in Christ, or should, under any consideration, comprise unbelievers within its membership, is a practical matter of some importance, and one which must seriously affect the relationship of the church and the world.

The proper character of the church is, we think, distinctly set forth by numberless passages of the Word of God. The Scriptures make a plain distinction between the children of God and the servants of the wicked one. This we regard as the proper relation between the church and the world. The former are to be separated from the latter, and yet to live amongst them and for their benefit. Without taking controversial ground as to the position occupied by the children of believers, we may remark that those who have had the privilege of christian instruction and early religious training are no more eligible for the fellowship of the church, while in a state of unbelief and alienation from God, than those who have been deprived all their days of such advantages. Evangelical christians generally, whatever may be their theory of church government, admit as much as this and sometimes acknowledge the inconsistency between their belief and their practice.

The humble believer in Jesus alone we regard as admissible to the church and its privileges. It matters not whether he has had careful early cultivation, or has been brought up in heathen darkness, if "a new creature in Christ Jesus," he ought to be in the church, and not otherwise. The proper place of every christian is unquestionably the church of Christ, and, until he takes up his position there, he is unfaithful to his Saviour, and can only be classed with unbelievers and those who are pronounced to be "without God in the world."

If it be asked, whether children may become members of Christ's church, we answer without hesitation in the affirmative. The great danger lies in the opposite direction, that barriers will be raised by older christians, and so youthful disciples be hindered in their approaches to Christ and his Church. So soon as the evidences of faith appear, should they, as well as adults, be welcomed into the fellowship of the saints and of the household of God. When the seed of the kingdom puts forth its blossoms of love to Christ and to his people, "then should they be taken and planted in the house of the Lord," and then may they be expected to "flourish in the courts of our God, and bring forth fruit in old age." Although one, from his earliest days, may have enjoyed all the means of grace and participated regularly in the public worship of God, yet if he be not a follower of Christ in His ordinances, he has no right to conclude that he has stepped across the line which divides the church from the world. The worship of the non-professor is essentially different from that of the Christian man or woman. There can be no communion with God when the heart has not been harmonized with His word and will, and consequently no spiritual worship.

Church membership supposes the possession of christian experience and character. This is of incalculable value, and the desire to secure it, as a means of honoring Christ, will be a strong motive influencing Christians to seek union with the church. For the development and preservation of this precious

commodity—christian character—it is that the church of Christ is instituted. The church on earth, notwithstanding all its imperfections, must be regarded as the home of the redeemed, and the constituted body of Christ in this world. Outside of the church a believer may exist for a while, and may suppose himself free from the duties devolving upon those in the fold. So the wayward sheep wandering in the open wilderness is free from the restraints connected with a state of security under the shepherd's care, but a state of isolation renders one liable to follow into the paths of danger, exposed to the evil influences of error, and constantly in peril of becoming as one of the lost sheep. Church privileges reckon for something in the estimation of a consistent well-balanced christian. There are some few good but peculiar people who prefer rather to nurse their own prejudices than seek for church privileges, and who indulge their own feelings rather than cultivate fellowship with believers in Christ; but the general effect of christian faith is obedience to his precepts, and a readiness to join with those who love his laws and submit to his government.

To answer the question at the commencement of our present article then, we may reply, "Ye are the salt of the earth, ye are the light of the world." The church exists for the benefit of the world to reflect the image of Christ before the unregenerate, that his light may be thrown on the prevailing darkness, leading them to see Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES; WITH REFLECTIONS AND REMARKS, BY JOHN G. MARSHALL, Retired Judge, &c. Halifax, N. S., Printed by T. Chamberlain, 1866.

We have here another work from the prolific mind and pen of our aged friend Judge Marshall. A note at the commencement says it "is intended chiefly for the members of a large family circle, and for numerous Christian and Temperance brethren and other friends and acquaintances; some of whom have expressed a wish for certain portions of the narratives from the Author's hand."

These personal reminiscences are given under five different heads:

- 1. Perils and privations.
2. Providential Events, &c.
3. Judicial Experience.
4. Temperance Experience.
5. Religious Experience.

The lengthened days of the worthy Judge, now about eighty years of age, enables him to trace events far back in the history of his province. In the early days of his public life there were but few conveniences for travelling. His reminiscences are largely connected with this fact. He usually made his journeys on the Court Circuit on horseback, and on one or more occasions, notices his adventure in an Indian's bark canoe. These narratives are exceedingly interesting and follow each other in such rapid succession that they have the attractions of romance more than of plain matters-of-fact.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

With all the assistance of the Atlantic Cable and the arrival of the English Mails, we can really find nothing deserving the name of news during the past week. The world for the moment seems almost quiet. In Europe things seem generally to be returning to a peaceful state. There is however some hitch in the negotiations between Prussia and Bavaria, which has so far delayed a final adjustment of differences. But as the power is all on one side, we do not apprehend any serious obstacle being offered to a peaceful result.

The state of Spain, which may be said to have been in a state of chronic insurrection during the whole of the present century, appears from all accounts, to be on the verge of another political explosion. The feeble and worthless Bourbon dynasty, which has been deservedly swept off from every other part of Europe, has long since worn itself out as to all useful purposes in Spain. It cannot be long before it must share the fate of its fellows, and make way for another experiment to introduce some amount of rational liberty.

The Elections for a new Congress, now progressing in the neighbouring Union, appear to be thus far greatly in favor of the Republican ticket. There seems not much doubt that a decided majority will be returned, pledged to oppose the policy of President Johnson.

The President has raised the question of the legality of the present Congress—having sent to the Attorney General a series of questions to this effect. The fifth and last of the questions indicates that he—the President—has prejudged the answer the Attorney General will give. It is as follows: "What steps does the constitution and his oath of office

require the President to take in order to secure the assemblage of a constitutional Congress? If President Johnson adheres to the course he has thus far taken, there will be serious collision between the Executive Government and what he terms, "an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending to be the Congress of the United States."

We are pleased to hear from several parts of the country that the Potatoe crop will probably turn out much better than was at one time feared.

#### Letters Received.

J. Whitman, Rev. E. C. Cady, Ica. Thurber, Esq., 1 sub., \$4. Rev. Dr. Tupper, \$5. Rev. S. W. deBois, W. Churchill, \$20. Hon. W. B. Kinnear, \$4.

### General Intelligence.

#### Domestic.

CIVIC.—City Building and Market house.—The Unionist of Monday makes the following suggestion with reference to the building occupied by the Police Court, &c.—We learn that the head of a mercantile house in this city, has offered to purchase the City Building at a very handsome figure. Would it not be worth while for the Corporation to consider the offer favourably. It would be impossible to adapt the present building so as to make it a permanent City Building. There is not room enough. It will be necessary in a year or two to select a new site. Let it be done at once. The Grand Parade would be an admirable site for a City Building, with offices, Council Rooms, and large Public Hall, upon the top of which might be erected the new Fire Alarm. The position would be central. Prominent among the "city wants" is the enlargement of the Market House. Every body admits the desirability of some accommodation being provided for the market people. With some trifling alteration the present market House might be so arranged as to afford better accommodation. We cannot understand why the building which was designed for a Green Market, should be occupied almost wholly by resident Butchers. The Butchers possess a good deal of wealth, and are quite able to put up a building of their own. At all events they can find eligible sites for business over any part of the city.

Our Taxation.—The following is the amount for which the Citizens are taxed for the current year:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Authorized City Assessment, Council, Poores' Asylum, Insane Asylum, Sanitary, City's Share of County Assessment, Revisors, School Assessment, and a total of \$138,174 12.

The City Council met on Wednesday, and appointed the several Standing Committees. After which the Report of the Committee in reference to the extension of the Street Railway was taken up.

At a subsequent meeting on Friday, it was resolved that Mr. O'Brien have leave to extend the line of railway, subject to certain conditions and restrictions to be hereafter determined.

At the same meeting a resolution was introduced to direct the city assessor to assess the city in the sum of \$22,750 for School purposes. It was moved in amendment that the matter be deferred until a subsequent meeting of the Council, and that each member be notified that this subject would be the first on the order of the day. This amendment passed by a vote of 9 to 8. Upon the names being called for, they appeared as follows: for the amendment—Ackhurst, Treisman, Murphy, Symons, McCulloch, Drilino, Jennings, Richardson, and Chipman.—9. Against—Graham, Leahy, S. Tobin, Conway, Starr, Gossip, Dunbar, and Nash.—8.

INCENDIARISM.—A young man named Frail, was arrested on Friday morning charged with attempting to fire the premises occupied by A. H. Crowe, Lower Water Street. It appears that the young man had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Crowe, and had been discharged for misdemeanor, and went to the States. He threatened at the time to do Mr. Crowe some injury, and having returned to the city he proceeded on Friday night last to carry his threat into execution. He secreted himself in the building during Friday evening, and after the premises were closed, opened Mr. Crowe's desk, and set fire to the papers therein, but in consequence of having closed the desk, the flames were smothered. He also placed a paraffine lamp under some tar, which was in the building, and after helping himself to a watch, a pair of boots, and some cash which was in the desk wended his way to the Tower Woods, where he was arrested by Policeman N. Power, after a diligent search. He was recognized by having the stolen boots on.—Recorder.

FROST of unusual severity visited Annapolis county on Thursday last. There is reason to fear that the apples on the trees have been seriously injured.

The Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association beg to acknowledge the receipt of 27 volumes presented to the Library by Miss Cogswell.

ACCIDENT.—Two men were so seriously injured while blasting in a tunnel at the Owens gold diggings, County of Lunenburg, on Wednesday, that it is thought they will not recover. Their names are John Willet and Samuel Cornish.

BWARE OF MATCHES.—They are very convenient; but in the use of them great caution is required. For want of this many buildings are destroyed. Mr. Joseph L. McKenne, of Tremont, Lylesford,—an industrious man,—had a large barn well filled with hay and grain. While absent from home, attending Sabbath School, on Lord's day, Sept. 30th, one of his little sons dropped a lighted match among straw near the barn, which was consumed, with all its contents, including his cart, loaded with clover gathered for seed. Probably the loss was not less than \$500. Let all learn to keep their matches in some perfectly safe place, where children cannot get them.

It may be added, that the pernicious and ruinous practice of carrying matches to light pipes should be wholly and for ever discontinued.—Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

BAZAAR AT NEW ROSS, Sept. 19, 1866.—Mr. Editor,—The day appointed was most unpropitious. The rain fell incessantly which made the roads almost impassable for any mode of travelling. Yet, notwithstanding all these obstacles, a goodly number came together to assist us in our undertaking. At the close of the Bazaar, which continued two days, we found ourselves in possession of the snug little sum of \$275, which, after deducting expenses, there remained \$228, which, with judicious management, will finish our Meeting-house pretty well.

We also take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the donations received in aid of the Bazaar, and hope the donors have found it "more blessed to give than to receive." I would just say that our Meeting-house is being finished in a very neat style, and we hope it any of the students of Acadia College come amongst us to spend their Christmas vacation, that they will find it more comfortable than heretofore. Yours respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

N. S. BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.—Mr. Alex. Russel, Travelling Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society, has been employed to visit the branch societies in connection with the Pictou Auxilliary B. & F. Bible Society, and will (D. V.) hold meetings at

- River Philip on Monday, 15th October,
Pugwash on Tuesday, 16th "
Wallace on Wednesday, 17th, "
Tatamagouche on Thursday, 18th "
New Annan on Friday, 19th "
River John on Monday, 22nd "
Earlton on Tuesday, 23rd "
W. B. River John on Wednesday, 24th Oct.
Roger's Hill on Thursday, 25th October,
Durham on Friday, 26th "
Salt Springs on Saturday, 27th "
Gairloch on Monday, 29th "
Green Hill on Tuesday, 30th "
Scotch Hill on Wednesday, 31st "
Pictou on Thursday, 1st Nov., at 7 p. m.,
Carriboo on Friday, 2nd Nov., at 11 a. m.,
Fisher's Grant on Friday, 2nd Nov., at 7 p. m.

A QUARREL.—We learn with the deepest regret—says the Presbyterian Witness—that parties at Middle River, Cape Breton, are again going to law about their place of worship. The quarrel threatens to be as bad as ever. Last winter there were suits before magistrates, and numbers were heavily fined. The same suits were before the Supreme Court, and the decision of the magistrates was in every case reversed. We had hoped that this would conclude the business, but it seems not. And the cause of Presbyterianism, of Christianity itself, is to be disgraced by another law-suit in the name of religion! O shame, shame! It is a disgrace to the whole country, that scenes such as have occurred at Middle River should be possible, and they should be covered up, as speedily possible, in oblivion.

AMHERST.—At the opening of the Session of the Supreme Court last week, the Chief Justice alluded to a number of matters, political, educational, and general, as well as judicial. We learn from the Amherst Gazette that he had examined the pupils of the Academy, and spoke of their proficiency in his address. The editor remarks that he—the Chief Justice—"regretted that similar advantages had not been enjoyed in this town fifteen or twenty years ago, so that a higher literary taste would have been attained and some of our young men saved from falling into vicious habits.

The great principle that property had its duties as well as its rights, and that one of the first of these duties was to elevate and improve the masses was beginning to be better understood and would soon be universally recognized.

It was refreshing to hear the Provincial Secretary's former political opponent commending the measures being put in operation to advance the educational interest of the Province.

He said we were on the eve of important and momentous changes, and although our progress had been rapid the past ten years, our future prosperity would far transcend anything experienced in the past."

"Finally he described the striking progress of mineral operations in the Counties of Cape Breton and Pictou, which, in a few years, as he had not a doubt, would be exporting coal by millions of tons, and were already attracting American and Canadian capital and awakening a spirit of enterprise which was diffusing among the people a new life, and should admonish them to fit their children in time by a more systematic and extended education for the higher destinies that were before them."

The docket contained four summary, twelve appeal, and thirty-five declaration causes.