

For the Christian Messenger.

Bazaar at Pugwash.

We have been unusually fortunate in having two reporters at this very satisfactory affair. We shall therefore feel at liberty to take some from each. As each is independent of the other, and yet both so nearly alike, we have some difficulty in choosing.

"The Bazaar for repairing and fitting up the Baptist Meeting House at Pugwash, come off on the 16th inst., in right good style the weather was favourable and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

Mr. Rufus F. Page's large store which is undergoing a thorough refitting with an extended frame covered with sails kindly furnished for the occasion by ships in port, was just the place for holding the Bazaar.

Much taste was displayed in the decorations and the articles exhibited for sale were arranged in admirable order. The refreshment tables looked really enticing.

The second story of the store was occupied for the dining Hall—where dinner and tea were served up at the proper hours in a style that might suit the most fastidious.

The Stirling Brass Band was in attendance and contributed much to the enjoyment of those present by their frequent performances.

The sale commenced at ten o'clock A. M. and was kept up during the day with spirit and animation, the balance of articles were disposed off at Auction in the evening.

The management was judicious. The young ladies displayed much tact in effecting their sales, their affable and fascinating appeals to purchasers were really irresistible, the zeal and interest manifested by all connected deserve the highest praise as the result amply evidences.

At eight o'clock P. M. the Rev. E. B. Demill delivered a lecture on Temperance in the Temperance Hall. About six pounds were taken at the door which went into the funds of the Bazaar (Bro. Clay adds:—in which the productions of the traffic were satirically held up as reasons why it should not be prohibited. I am sorry that I did not hear it, owing to my having been taken quite ill in the afternoon. Great kindness was shown by members of other churches.)

After the lecture the company returned to the Bazaar Room when supper was served up and all "fired sumptuously."

The total receipts amounted to £112, leaving over one hundred pounds after paying all expenses—more than the most hopeful expected.

We trust our friends in Windsor may be as successful.

Bro. Clay in concluding his letter says:—Bro. Foshay from New Brunswick has taken the Pastoral charge of the church and we hope to see the cause of Christ revived and multitudes of sinners converted to Christ.

Praying that God may bless you in your labours of love,

I remain yours in Christ,
EDWIN CLAY.

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Lecture on Anti-Prohibition.

The Rev. E. B. DeMill, A. M., delivered a Lecture in Amherst a short time since in which he gave his audience a rich treat in the form of a satire on anti-Prohibition and the advocacy of rum selling. He has since re-delivered the Lecture with some slight variations to suit the locality—in Pugwash—for the benefit of the Bazaar recently held there. As this lecture has become a subject of general interest—a few words respecting it may not be uninteresting.

There is but one opinion expressed as to the ability displayed—all admit it to be exceedingly clever—some parties may have taken offence with the delineations of character, but he who attempts to please every person usually fails.

At the first he remarked that he would read the lecture—persons who are accustomed to sleep during service could generally enjoy a written, better than an ex-tempore lecture.

He apologized for the apparent inconsistency of his advocating rum selling—that most great men, and almost all politicians were inconsistent—consequently inconsistency must be right.

When in Pugwash he remarked that in Amherst some persons had applied his general remarks to themselves, he need only say that if any person present thought any remark he should make applied to themselves, not to men-

tion it, as some one would probably say—"If the cap fits, &c."

I will not dilate on his description of the powers of the imagination—and varieties of taste which were really graphic and amusing, but come at once to the real subject of the lecture, proving the rum seller to be an Artist—comparing his productions with those of the most eminent artists the world has ever produced. The Laocoon of Florence and the statue of Niobe and her children in Rome, are but faint representations of human suffering and misery, compared with the drunkard's wife and her children. He showed first the extent to which humanity could be degraded—and second the amount of misery human nature is capable of sustaining.

For the first he took man; as possessing greater powers of mind and stronger passions and traced the history of the promising young man, to the bloated loathsome drunkard.

For the second he took woman; who possesses finer and more acute feelings, and touchingly depicted her descent from the happy aspiring bride to the wretched thing, a drunkard's wife.—And remarked that the person who is capable of producing such transformations must indeed be an artist of no mean abilities and while ordinary artists can point to museums for their collections he, the rum seller can point to the Jails, Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums for his.

I will not attempt to give an outline of his introduction of moral evil—but pass on.

One argument in support of the position he took was that very respectable people are opposed to Prohibition and in favor of rum selling—and gave a comical description of the very respectable people. A long line of illustrious ancestors was not necessary to be very respectable, nor talents, nor Education—self esteem with an extended imagination are the principal requirements.

Many of them never knew their grandfathers, and if they did, took good care that no person else should. One advantage Nova Scotia aristocracy had over England—it was entirely local—for instance Pugwash aristocracy would hardly pass in Amherst—and would not pass at all across the lines. Nova Scotia coppers will not pass in New Brunswick and Shillings pass at a discount—and what would pass for pure gold in Halifax would not be worth a red cent in England. And further—many clever men, most of our House of Assembly and all of our government are against Prohibition is an argument which must have weight, and very respectable Clergymen who preach to very respectable congregations are against Prohibition which argument must be conclusive.

And if there was no rum sold we would not require so many Lawyers—the loss very respectable Society would sustain in consequence, would be almost irreparable. He gave a glowing description of the members, especially the limbs, of that profession.

He then expatiated on the powers of rum on Governments and on nations, its influence being more potent at Elections than money or even corn meal.

He closed by congratulating the advocates of Anti-Prohibition especially those engaged in the traffic on their flattering prospects, they need not fear the present Law, nor any other that might soon be enacted, they could go on extending their business and influence until the day of reckoning, which day would surely come. He had but one word of advice to give them, they were entirely too modest—a quality very becoming in young ladies, but not suited to them. Why have your bar rooms in some back corners of your Houses? Why not come out like men, exhibit your goods prominently in your houses and have them labelled conspicuously like the Druggist—and definitely explain their various powers and effects like quack medicine dealers? What necessity for this apparent modesty?

This is a poor outline of this popular Lecture. It is in contemplation to have it published—when your readers will be able to get the substance of which this is but a faint shadow.

Although Mr. D. is a fluent reader, the Lecture occupied nearly two hours in its delivery. The vendors of the liquid fire will hardly thank him for his defence of their traffic.—Communicated.

July 22, 1856.

A SINGULAR HERESY.—A Catholic priest in Savoy has recently been excommunicated for having worn trousers instead of shorts and stockings to the knee, as prescribed by the Council of Trent.

NOTICE.

Those of our Subscribers who commence from the beginning of the year and have not yet forwarded their subscriptions, will bear in mind that the time for payments in advance expired with the past month. Some few have probably found the time pass more rapidly than they thought, and have unintentionally omitted to make their payments.

A proper regard to our present and future liabilities, and a desire to avoid the injurious consequences of having a large amount of arrearages on our books, has induced us to make the following offer before sending on accounts:—

Any such subscriber who can get a new subscriber to hand him ten shillings for one year from date, may send us a one pound note—ten shillings for himself instead of twelve and six pence—and we will send to him and to every such new subscriber a copy of Caird's Sermon preached before the Queen, (48 pages) by return of post. This offer to continue till the end of July.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JULY 30, 1856.

We were very much surprised some short time since, at seeing in the New York Chronicle, a notice of the resignation of Dr. Maclay, of the Presidency of the Bible Union, to which he had been unanimously appointed on the decease of the lamented Dr. Cone. No reasons were assigned at the time either in the official resignation of Dr. Maclay, or in any of the papers connected with the subject. We now observe in the Watchman & Reflector of the 17th inst., a notice of a pamphlet of 25 pages just published by the Dr. on the subject, in answer to enquiries as to the reasons of his secession. In this he alleges that since November last, the Committees on Versions and on Finance had undergone important changes, the character and alleged reasons for which had greatly impaired his confidence in the directing power of the Board. That numerous translations had been made, calculated to compromise the character of the Union, and to shake the confidence of men in the truth of God's Word. Several of these translations he adds. He also affirms that the general rule for the direction of Translators have been departed from, and complains that the sole power of the Board had been centralized in the Secretary. Under these circumstances he said he felt "compelled under a stern sense of duty," to abandon the enterprise and free himself from all further responsibility in its operations. These we think are the chief reasons he assigns for the important step he has taken. No doubt the whole subject will appear, before the public on both sides ere long. Until then it will be but just both for ourselves and others to withhold any opinion on so grave a matter.

When we wrote the above we had only seen the notice of Dr. Maclay's Pamphlet in the Boston paper. We have since seen a notice in the New York Daily Times to which is appended the names of all the principal officers of the Bible Union, briefly denying the justice of Dr. Maclay's charges, courting a full investigation, and pledging a full and satisfactory answer. Every candid person, before allowing himself to make up a judgement on the subject, will of course wait until an opportunity is thus afforded to form an unbiased opinion.

It is sometimes lamented that the beneficial results expected to follow the meeting of the Associations are not more fully realized in those places where they are held. They are remembered as seasons of refreshing, only during the time they were being held. This we think arises from a want of cherishing the impressions produced on those occasions, and following them up by the same degree of earnest solicitude as during the services. Whilst the object of the Association is secured if the Ministers and Delegates return with their zeal and love quickened, there should be at the same time some tangible beneficial effects produced amongst the people of the neighbourhood. We are not aware that the statistics of the churches will show that larger additions have been made during the year of an Association in a given district than during previous years. We should however look for such results, as one of the objects to be accomplished by them.

Brother R. D. Porter is actively engaged in his mission in Dartmouth and its vicinity. He has held several services in the important locality at the head of Bedford Basin, now known as Bedford. It is highly desirable that a permanent preaching station should be established there. It will of course soon become a populous village and much good might be accomplished there by the combined action of the churches in and near Halifax.

A meeting of the Governors of Dalhousie College took place on the 21st inst. When it was stated, that in March last a minute was addressed to the three Presbyterian Bodies and to the Congregationalists, all other Denominations having institutions of their own, offering to combine the funds of Dalhousie College with theirs, as a common stock to maintain Chairs, to which gentlemen heretofore chargeable on those funds should receive appointments, the claims and Classes of the College to be open to all creeds and professions—that no reply had yet been received to this offer from the Presbyterian bodies, but that the Congregational body had accepted it as a basis of negotiation. It was therefore Resolved that two new Professorships should be created in the college—one of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the other of Classical Languages and Ancient History, to be filled by the Rev. Fred. Tomkins of University College London, M. A., and the Rev. George Cornish of New College, London University, B. A.—these Gentlemen having held the office of Principal and Classical Professors in Gorham College, Liverpool N. S., and deriving their salaries from the funds of that College. These with the former Professors, Messrs. Reid, D'Utassy and Wood, now constitute a body of five Professors, who are annually to elect a Dean of Faculty or Chairman for the year.

To our Ministers.

On-examining the Minutes of the Western Association we find two columns added to the Table of Statistics, one for the date of the formation of the church,—this is very desirable. The other is for the date of the Pastor's ordination—this we think might possibly at some future time mislead, as Pastors sometimes remove from one church to another.

It would be well to have the date of ordination affixed to the name of the minister and we shall be glad to give a complete list on a separate page, if those who have not sent the date of their ordination to the Clerk of the Association will send it to us immediately.

The Rev. W. P. Everett of East Ebington, Mass, preached in Granville Street Church on Sunday last in behalf of the American and Foreign Bible Society. We suggested the desirableness of a Colporter being regularly employed in and around Halifax, in connection with that Society.

An important addition is shortly to be made to our communication by steam with Great Britain. The Cleopatra 1500 tons is advertised to leave Liverpool, on the 23rd of August, as the first of a new line of large Steamers between Liverpool, G. B. and Portland, U. S., touching at St. John's-Newfoundland and Halifax, N. S. Passage money 1st class, 16 guineas; Steerage 6 guineas. Freight 50 shillings sterling per ton, and 5 per cent. We trust there may be sufficient patronage to induce the projectors to continue and put on other boats of the same class so as to alternate with the Cunard boats. The benefit to the commercial interests would be incalculable, we should not then have to wait a month or two for our importations and afterwards be informed that the packages were lying in Liverpool because the steamers were unable to take them in.

From the unsettled state of Italy, it would seem almost impossible that the present state of things should proceed much longer without a general outbreak. We fear however there is small chance of success in a struggle against their powerful oppressors.

A large body of the Tartars are emigrating from the Crimea into some neighbouring parts of Turkey to escape the oppression of their Russian masters. It is stated about 1500 families.

The Kansas affairs appear no nearer a termination than ever. Great preparations are making in several of the Northern and Western States, to send forces to assist the Freesoil citizens of the state to establish their new Constitution unshackled by slavery, which the general Government and the adjoining state of Missouri are endeavouring to force upon them.

The New Brunswick Legislature met on the 17th inst., for the dispatch of business. There seems no doubt that there will be a decided Anti-prohibition majority. Mr. Simonds has been chosen Speaker.

The Head quarters of the 76th Regt. under Col. Clark have been removed from here to Fredrickton. The Eugenie Troop Ship with about 400 officers and men have just arrived in this garrison from Cork as drafts for the Regiments now quartered here.

Sir William F. Williams has been appointed commandant at Woolwich, the chief ordnance Depot in England. We believe the appointment is of considerable value.

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