

Dec. 10. A. H. MUNRO. Digby Joggins. Sermon by Rev. G. Armstrong, A. M. 1858.

Jan. 8. E. O. READ. Gaspereaux. Sermon by Rev. A. D. Thompson, from 2 Cor. ii. 10.

July 19. ALBERT PORTER. Billtown. Sermon by Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., from Ephesians iii. 8.

Aug. 11. JOSEPH H. SAUNDERS. Ohio. Sermon by Rev. C. Randall, from 1 Tim. iv. 16.

Dec. 15. E. M. SAUNDERS, A. B. Berwick. Sermon by Rev. W. G. Parker. 1859.

July 15. W. DOBSON. Little River. Sermon by Rev. E. F. Foshtay.

July 20. M. NORMANDY. Tusket. Sermon by Rev. C. Randall, from Mark xvi. 15.

Sept. 14. M. A. BIGELOW. Guysborough. Sermon by Rev. S. N. Bentley, A. M.

Oct. —. JOHN McKENNE. Greenfield. Sermon by Rev. E. F. Foshtay. 1860.

Jan. 24. DAVID SHAW. Falmouth. Sermon by Rev. D. M. Welton, A. M., from Heb. ii. 3.

Forty-one in all. Two of them, the brethren Bentley and Coldwell, have been called home.

Yours truly,

March 2, 1863.

MENNO.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 11, 1863.

Church Union.

SECOND ARTICLE.

THOSE only who are earnest and sincere followers of Christ should be members of Christian Churches. Having a good foundation laid in repentance unto life, and having made a public profession of faith in Christ, there is good reason to hope that in such the superstructure of a Christian life will be reared to bless the church and the world. Those who can appreciate christian fellowship, and are the lively stones of Christ's workmanship, are the only proper materials that may be used in the formation of the temple in which God may be expected to dwell.

Christian Union can be accomplished only by the practice of Christian precepts. It is vain to look for divine fruits where only human seeds have been sown. Holiness is the great principle which must regulate all the activities of Christian Churches. Where this is absent, but little genuine union can be expected. The practical exemplification of the great law of love is the best evidence of union among Christians, and the cement which binds them together. The highest efficiency of a church cannot be secured without this. If a cold indifference prevails, and the members are unconcerned as to what is being felt or experienced by each other, there is great need of strength in the bond of union.

There may be diversity of condition in respect to the things of this world, and in the views entertained on minor points, but there must not be an absence of love, or there will be no true church union. We are not told that in the first ages, the thousands of those who were baptized on a profession of their faith, were of one mind or opinion, but we do read that "the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul."

The existence of a diversity of sects of professing Christians is often spoken of to the disparagement of Christianity, and as derogatory to Protestantism, and is urged by wicked men as a real objection to the divine character of such organizations. They fancy that there should be uniformity of opinion and practice in those who become Christians, and make no allowances for imperfect teaching and yielding to early prejudices. They have not learned the difference between uniformity and union, and do not perceive that there may be in a body a large amount of the former, whilst destitute of the latter. Christian union does not rest on uniformity. Every effort to produce the latter, has been successful only as it has driven out the former. We might refer to many instances in proof of this.

Attempts have, at times, been made to erase the distinctions of the different denominations as if that would further Christian union. Some have adopted the term Protestantism as a platform upon which to erect a broad Christianity. They have supposed that this might bring about a union under which they might meet and do battle against that form of error, against which they desired especially to fight. But they seemed to forget the very pithy remark of Luther, that "every man is born with a Pope in his heart." Indeed we have found some who would make "Union" the cry by which they would wage war against

other denominations, seeking to destroy the real christian union already existing in churches. Some would make a distinction between the laws and precepts of Christ, and call some of them essentials whilst others they would degrade into non-essentials, thinking to produce union by ignoring the latter, and because christians, not so unscrupulous as themselves, refused to make this distinction, they have charged them with bigotry and uncharitableness. These efforts at substituting a spurious for a real union, we hope ever to oppose.

Perhaps there is nothing which has contributed so much to divide the church as the admission of the world to its membership. We cannot expect those who are not christians to act in all things as christians, and their introduction being by a rite at variance with the spirit and precepts of the gospel, it is not surprising if they should seek to be guided by other rules than those given by the Great King in Zion. A premature membership, whether among Baptists or Pedobaptists, is sure to be followed by disastrous consequences, and such as will damage the union that should prevail. There should be nothing in a christian church to prevent the believer acting out his conscientious convictions, directed by the word of truth. These would then appear to all as the fruits of faith and love.

A desire to see the church enlarged is no sufficient reason for the reception of persons who give no satisfactory evidence of piety. It would be far better for a church to continue small—a few genuine disciples—rather than that it should be enlarged by the addition of members who would become but dead weights upon its union. The Pedobaptist notion that young persons are better in the church than out, unless they are under the influence of gospel principles, is sure to produce injury to the union of the church and to damage its influence on the world. The fact that persons are pleased with the good news of salvation, is not sufficient to constitute them christians: Herod heard John the Baptist "gladly," but he afterwards beheaded him.

After all, perhaps, there is nothing so dangerous to the active union of a church as *indifferentism*. There is so much profession, and so many grades of church-membership in the world, now-a-days, that christians are in danger of cheating themselves with the name instead of the reality, and forgetting that they are called to a life of constant service, to Him who will not fail in giving them the full and appropriate reward.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH INCORPORATION Bill meets with the determined opposition of the parishioners of St. Georges, in this city. A meeting was held on Wednesday last, at which strong resolutions were passed condemnatory of the Bill, and stating that "they consider it highly injurious to the best interests of the Episcopal Church in this province." Annapolis has also petitioned against the bill.

The following addition has been proposed by the Bishop in order to conciliate the parishioners of St. George and St. Paul:

"This act shall not apply to any parish hitherto unrepresented in the Synod, of which the Parishioners at their first meeting called for the election of representatives under this act, or at their Easter meeting in the year 1864, if no such meeting shall have been previously called, shall pass a resolution that they desire to be excluded from its operation."

The Rector, Wardens, Vestry and Parishioners of St. Georges have asked for the following in addition, if the bill be passed.

Resolved, That this act shall not be construed to apply to any parish of the Church of England in Nova Scotia or the Ministers thereof, who shall by a vote of the Parishioners refuse to unite therein.

And that such Synod or Church Assembly shall exercise no authority over any property vested in the Church Wardens and Vestry of any parish for parochial purposes; or interfere in any way with the right or privilege now vested by law in the several parishes of nominating or presenting the person whom they may wish for their Minister or Rector.

THE Editor of the *Evening Express* of Friday last says:

"The Treasurer of Acadia College, in a communication to the *Christian Messenger*, complains bitterly of the pecuniary condition of that seminary of learning."

We think our contemporary must have misapprehended the remarks of the Treasurer. We saw nothing in his communication of either bitterness or complaint, but his language was rather that of congratulation and confidence in the friends of the College.

News Summary.

THE most important news received by the last mail from England, refers to the insurrection in Poland, which appears to have be-

come almost universal in that part of the country in possession of Russia, which includes Warsaw, the capital and by far the largest portion of that ancient kingdom. Since the treacherous and iniquitous invasion and partition of Poland in 1792, by Russia, Austria and Prussia, no period of any length has passed without an insurrection of the Poles of more or less magnitude, for the purpose of regaining their freedom and former position among the kingdoms of Europe. The present uprising of the people, we have reason to fear will prove not more successful than former attempts. Russia, with her gigantic army, will doubtless be seconded by Austria and Prussia in quelling the insurrection, and surrounded as Poland is on every side by the territories of those Powers, small hope can be entertained of their ultimate success.

The English Papers are filled with accounts of preparations to celebrate the nuptials of Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, which was to take place at Windsor Castle yesterday. The match is a very popular one with the English people, and very naturally excites a large amount of public interest.

There are telegraphic reports of severe fighting in Tennessee, with heavy loss, as usual, on either side; but we must wait some time to know the results, or which party, if either, has been the victor. Operations are still going on upon a large scale for the capture of Vicksburg, as also for a naval attack on Charleston.

Notices, &c.

Colchester County Sabbath School Convention.

There will be a Quarterly Session of the Colchester County Baptist Sabbath School Convention, at the Baptist Meeting-house, Brookfield, on Friday, March 27th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Pastors and Superintendents are solicited to use their best endeavors to send *Delegates, Letters, and Statistical Reports* from every School in the County.

T. H. RAND, Secretary.

Truro, March 2nd.

Yarmouth County Baptist Sabbath School Convention.

The second quarterly meeting will be held on Wednesday 18th inst., at Chegogin. Delegates meet at 10 o'clock A. M. Public meeting at 2 P. M.

S. F. RAYMOND, Secretary.

Yarmouth, March 5th.

Monthly Meeting of Home Missionary Board.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1863.

Present—Dr. Parker in the chair. Brethren Robins, Robinson, Wesley, Selden, Paint, and Philp.

Letters were read from W. J. Gates, F. Hubley, and Gaius.

Received by Treasurer since last report—
J. W. Bares, Esq., \$ 20.00
Granville Street Church, 69.50
Amount of Funds in Treasury, 527.31
Estimated Liabilities, 360.00

Meetings at Chester.

A Series of religious meetings will be commenced at Chester, on Saturday the 21st, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Ministering and other brethren are cordially invited to attend and render assistance.

I. J. SKINNER, Pastor.

Mr. Editor.—A very interesting tea meeting was held at Westport, on the 25th ult., there was a large assemblage, from the several religious bodies of the village, in a commodious building. The meeting was organized; Capt. E. A. Jones, Esq., filling the chair, the audience was then entertained by addresses, and the sweet strains of Music, Instrumental and Vocal. The meeting was got up for the benefit of Elder J. B. Knowles, and the amount realized was very respectable.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Acadia College.

The Quarterly Examination of the Classes will take place on Wednesday, March 18th, and two following days, commencing each day at nine o'clock, A. M.

Feb. 26th, 1863.

A meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in the Library of the College on Thursday, March 19th, at two o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

S. W. DEBLOIS, Secretary.

Feb. 26th, 1862.

Letters Received.

X. Z. Chipman, Esq., 17th, £4 2s. 6d., 1 sub.
S. L. Chipman, Esq., 25th, £2 5s. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 27th, 25s., 1 sub.—Have 2s. 6d. credited to J. F. G. G. Cogswell, Esq., 27th, £2.—Dec. 31, 1862. W. J. Gates, 25th, 1 sub. Rev. I. J. Skinner, 2nd. F. Hubley, 3rd, 4 subs. A. McDonald, 28th, 5s. A. Marshall, 14th. J. Desbrisay, 25th, £2 15s.—Will forward the £3. Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, 3rd, 15s. T. H. Rand, Esq., 5th. G. V. Rand, Esq., 6th. John Wylie, 2nd, 1 sub. W. Frizzle, 3rd. Rev. J. C. Morse, 28th, 1 sub. J. W. Powell, Esq., 28th. D. Robertson, 25th, 25s., 1 sub. Rev. W. H. Porter, 5th, 20s., 2 subs. Rev. J. A. Stubbart, 2nd. Robert Chambers, Esq., 7th. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 4th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

THOMAS KILLAM, Esq., M. P. P., for Yarmouth arrived from England in the *Arabia*.

NOVA SCOTIANS ABROAD.—To show what an immense fleet of Nova Scotia vessels are constantly engaged in the carrying trade of the world, we are informed by Capt. Eaton, that when in New York, a short time since, there were nineteen Yarmouth vessels lying at Brooklyn, each over 500 tons—besides a number of a similar class—probably amounting to 10,000 or 12,000 tons.—*Liverpool Transcript*.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES IN AULD SCOTIA.—The brig *Peerless*, Cap. Clements, with a cargo of Annapolis apples, arrived at Glasgow in 17 days from Bridgetown. We learn that she was consigned to McLeish & McNutt, who disposed of her cargo at an average of 15s. per barrel. The apples were by no means a superior article. Future shipments should be of the best possible description.—*Id.*

DEAF & DUMB.—Among the communicants on a recent occasion at the Poplar Grove Church were three of the pupils of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. They were received on a profession of faith given in writing.

A MAN named John Wells, a native of England, jumped overboard from the brig, *Spanish Main*, as she was proceeding down the harbor on Thursday, and was drowned.

NEW COIN.—We are informed that a project is on foot of coining, for Colonial use, a British silver dollar of the weight and value probably of four and a half English shillings.

CIVIC.—At a meeting of the City Council on Friday last, the committee appointed to investigate the claim of Mrs. Tobin, who received injuries by falling into one of the Waer Company's trenches some time since, reported, that she claims £500, or £30 per annum during life. She refused £20, yearly. The report, and evidence supporting the claim, was referred to the Water-Commissioners to report upon.

Ald. McCulloch moved the following resolution: *Resolved*, that as the city has purchased the Water Works, a more extensive system of sewerage is necessary, and that the Council be authorised to ask permission of the Legislature to borrow not less than £10,000 at not more than 6 per cent per annum; the same to be spent upon improvements in the sewerage of the city.

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred at St. Margaret's Bay on the 23rd ult. A man named Manual, with his son, a lad about 15 years of age, were felling trees in the woods, seven miles from home. A falling tree struck the boy, fracturing his skull, collar-bone, and arm. It was 30 hours before his father was enabled to get him home. What an age of suffering in those 30 hours! The poor boy, having been carefully tended by Dr. Parker of Chester, still survives.—*Sun*.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—At the monthly meeting of this Society on Monday, the 2nd inst., a paper was read on "The Characteristic Fossils of different Coal Seams in Nova Scotia" by Henry Poole, Esq. The paper was also accompanied by a series of colored plans showing the different coal fields of the province.

A short paper in reference to "Literary changes," was communicated by R. G. Halliburton, Esq.

LECTURES.—The lecture by James Forman, Esq., on Tuesday last, on Chivalry and the Black Prince, was an exceedingly interesting one. That period of history is surrounded by various charms peculiar to itself. Prof. Everett of King's College, will deliver the last lecture of the course, on the 20th inst. Subject—Astronomy.

On Monday evening last, Professor Honefman delivered his second lecture on the Great Exhibition, before a large and respectable audience, in Temperance Hall. Dr. Tupper, M. P. P., presided, and made some highly appropriate remarks on the Volunteer Companies of the province. The band of the Royal Artillery was in attendance, and added the charms of music to those of the lecture.

The lecturer graphically described the various articles displayed in the courts of the United States, Canada, Ceylon, Malta, Jamaica, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Australia.

James W. Johnston, Jun., Esq., delivered a lecture, on Monday evening, at the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute, before a respectable audience; subject, "Life in earnest." The lecturer showed the necessity of engaging in earnest in the pursuits of life to accomplish any thing permanently valuable, and illustrated his subject by referring to a number of those who had surmounted great difficulties by earnestness and perseverance. F. Passaw, Esq., occupied the chair.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH OPERATIVES.—The third remittance from Nova Scotia has been acknowledged. The last—£1000—was entirely from the rural districts of the province. That fact was stated by His Worship the Mayor. The Hon. Secretary of the Central Committee, in acknowledging the same, has transmitted the following extract from the Minutes:

"At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1863, Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. Proposed by Col. Wilson Patten, M. P.; seconded by Malcolm Ross, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Honorary Secretary be requested to convey the grateful acknowledgments of this Committee to the inhabitants of the rural districts of the Province of Nova Scotia, for their liberal donations, and to state how fully their noble efforts are appreciated."