

the words, *true Christians*) "are frustrated, and their best and noblest efforts for the public good defeated." When Christ uttered the remarkable words, "I came not to send peace but a sword," he did not mean that division was the natural fruit of the doctrines which he taught, or the precepts which he inculcated; but he meant that from various motives, wicked men would so pervert both as to introduce disorder and confusion into the Church; and once begun divisions have ever been widening the breach. Nevertheless, Christianity is the very soul of UNION—to the widest extent and on the soundest principles—such as the Bible everywhere recommends.—Without union nothing great or good can ever be accomplished in the world. As individuals men are almost helpless; but union for a common purpose is strength indeed. In the domain of nature, we see what immense, what stupendous effects are produced by union.—A drop of water in itself is an insignificant thing, but united with others, it forms the mountain torrent and raging sea. United with others, it forms the vast ocean which carries with ease upon its broad and swelling bosom the majestic fleets and navies of the world.—A grain of sand is in itself a trifling thing, which the slightest breath of wind may blow away; but united with others into the solid rock, it forms a gigantic bulwark, which can successfully resist the fiercest fury of the main, and laugh to scorn the bursting shell or the thunder of artillery. So fragile is the fibre of hemp, that it may be broken by the infant's touch, but spin it into a massive rope, and amid the tempest tossed billows of the stormiest sea, the largest ship of war may thereby ride securely.

And so, in like manner, in the moral world. Acting alone a single handed man can accomplish but little. But combined with others into societies and associations, the most important and useful results may be produced. And if, as has been seen in the history of the world, union for sinister purposes has been accompanied with such striking, such marvellous results, how much more will union do for good! If union to enslave man has proved so successful may we not hope that by union he will yet be set free! If we believe that the great spirit of the world is just, and that, under God's moral Government, the principle of good is destined to triumph over that of evil, we shall be the more encouraged to unite for benevolent purposes. Union is here still greater strength, and has the promise of still more abundant results. And he was delighted to find, from the declaration referred to, that this society was founded upon what must ever be regarded as the most solid and enduring principles.—It is formed, we are told, "by persons desirous of supporting, to the utmost of their power, the principles and practice of the Christian Religion, to maintain the laws and constitution of the country, afford assistance to distressed members of the order, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of Religion and Christian Charity, and the supremacy of Law, Order and Constitutional Freedom." To profess the Christian Religion will avail us little, either now or hereafter, if we do not practise its rules.—We must become doers as well as hearers of the Word. It is right also to maintain the laws and constitution of the country in which we live; and we have the unspeakable privilege of belonging to a great and mighty Empire, whose laws and constitutions have long been the admiration of the world. How much, therefore

does it become us, alike from interest and duty, to preserve these intact, and to hand them down inviolate to our posterity? It is good also to assist the poor and needy, for we are called upon as Christians to "do good unto all men, but more especially to those who are of the household of faith." With such principles as these, the Institution could not fail of success; and he heartily wished that it might have a large and increasing measure of success allotted to all its affairs. But on no occasion should zeal for a party allow us to forget the charity of the Gospel. We should never needlessly imitate the prejudices of those who may happen to differ from us in opinion. Let us rest assured, that nothing can be gained for our cause, but by means which the Bible itself sanctions and recommends. Let us have firm and unwavering faith in the immortal strength and conquering power of that Charity, which an inspired apostle has declared to be greater than faith and hope, priceless though they be; believing that Truth is destined yet to break, as with a rod of iron, and dash in pieces the strong and apparently impregnable fortress of Error, and at length, under the snow-white banner of Love, to unite men of every kindred, and tongue, and nation into one vast Brotherhood of humanity, with one King and one Shepherd.

CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

Missionary Report

By the Rev. George Harper, A. M. Preacher of the Gospel, to the Presbytery of Pictou.

Towards the beginning of July, after an absence of five or six weeks, I again returned to Wallace, preaching there on the first Sabbath in the month, in the forenoon, and at the School-house, Fox Harbor, in the afternoon. On both occasions the attendance was, as usual, very good. Wallace, with Fox Harbour and Stake Road, I regard as an excellent field for a young man of knowledge, piety and zeal, who is disposed to labour permanently in the district. In the course of a few years, if not so already, it would doubtless become as capable of supporting a minister as any congregation we have. The same may also be said of Pugwash. In the case of the former of these places, it is gratifying to think that there is now very good hope of obtaining the services of a Gaelic Missionary; and in this case the interests of Pugwash will not be overlooked until better supplied. Indeed, as is well known, there is now good ground for believing that all our congregations will shortly be well supplied. The day of our prosperity is beginning at length to dawn; the shadows are departing; and our long cherished hopes seem destined ere long to be fully realized. For my own part, I always felt convinced, that our young preachers at home had only to be applied to in the right way, and they would willingly lend their assistance in feeding with the bread of life the thousands in our midst perishing for lack of that knowledge which is sweeter than honey and more precious than rubies. The first fruits of the exertions of the Rev. G. W. Sprott, B. A.,

are now beginning to make their appearance, and it is hoped that the full harvest may soon be gathered in. I humbly conceive that to this gentleman, the Church in the Colonies, no less than the Church at home, owes a deep debt of gratitude for the warm interest displayed by him on her behalf, since his return to Scotland. If even a small proportion of our young men would be content to make the colonies their home for a few years as he did—and in one point of view it is no small sacrifice to do so—the cause would still flourish. Fresh men could supply the places of those who returned, and for various reasons it is not to be expected, nor even is it always desirable, that all who come out as missionaries should remain.—They might all however be useful during the period of service in supplying wants as efficiently as if they were regularly settled pastors. In this way, our congregation would be as well off as those at home, and they would enjoy the privilege of selecting from among the missionaries such men as they approved of, while of course it would rest with the young men to accept or decline calls as they saw fit. Neither party would thus have any right to complain.

On the Saturday following, I gave a discourse in the village Church before the young men of Wallace and the surrounding country, who a few years ago were formed into a kind of Fellowship or Association for promoting protestant principles. The attendance on the occasion was very good; and I endeavored, from 1 Cor. XIII. 13, to inculcate upon them the beauty of charity or love, and showed how in all circumstances, it was the richest ornament of the Christian character, and the loveliest of all the graces—that the charity spoken of by St. Paul was no weak emasculated principle leading us to coincide with everything and everybody, but a strong, vigorous motive of action, disposing us mildly yet firmly, to uphold and advance the truth, and that, being the fruit of a divine religion, it was the only principle capable of uniting men in the bonds of true fellowship melting alike the stony heart of the scornful Jew, and dissolving those stubborn prejudices in which men of different creeds are but too apt to indulge.

On the Sabbath following, I again officiated in the village Church Wallace. The weather being favorable, there was an excellent attendance. I would have gone to Pugwash, but the Rev. Mr. Darrough happened to be preaching there that day, being the second Sabbath of the month. I trust that our people are prompt and liberal in their subscriptions for the valuable services which from time to time they receive from this gentleman, whom I have heard spoken of in the highest terms. For my own part, I regret that, for sometime at least, we cannot be united into one body. Pugwash being nearer to Goose River than Wallace, could thus more easily be united with the former locality. But, as already mentioned, we shall soon have as many men as are required. In the afternoon I preached at the School-