

n-vels; but the prompt answer indicated not only a change of mind; but a change of purpose. O! how she loved and studied that precious Bible—"the book of books!" Reader, have you repented? Talk not about baptism until you are sorry for your sins and purpose to forsake them. Trust not in your faith alone. Possibly you believe the Bible—believe Jesus to be the Son of God and pray occasionally. But, oh, how can you be happy, indulging in known and habitual sin? Why not turn from your sins? O, how can you love Jesus and think of loving sin? What brought Jesus to Gethsemane? Think of the soul that was exceedingly sorrowful, even unto death! What brought that precious Jesus to Calvary? Ah, "He bore our sins in his own body on the tree!" Can you, dear reader, love sin—that hateful monster? O turn from it, "for why will ye die?" The precious Jesus entreats you to forsake it and follow him. Do so—Oh do it now!! Let not another day bear testimony to your rebellion to the "Prince of the Kings of the earth."

If you believe in Jesus with all your heart—If you can trust the Son of God with your soul's salvation, then the commands are "*repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins.*"—Acts ii. 38. If you believe Jesus of Nazareth to be the Son of God, you know where to trust for eternal life.

SIMON.

BRO. CAMPBELL'S RESIDENCE,
Chinguaousy, 20th Feb., 1863.

QUERY ANSWERED.

In the September number of the *Adviser*, "Timothy" asks me what is the meaning of fellowship in Acts ii. c., where it stands in connection with breaking of bread, doctrine, and prayer? Howard Malcom, in his Bible Dictionary, on the term fellowship, says:—"Fellowship or communion is a term of great importance in the Scriptures. There is a fellowship to which the people of Christ are

admitted with God the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ, the blood of Jesus cleansing them from all sin. 1 John i. 3, 5, &c. There is also a fellowship which they have one with another, in the spiritual blessings which the gospel brings to the guilty; and in temporal things which takes place when the disciples of Christ communicate jointly of their worldly substance to the support of the poor, Acts ii. 42." The above definitions of Malcom, I think, are correct, and in confirmation that the term is used in the sense which he regards it in the second chapter of Acts. I would add that it is employed with a similar meaning in 2nd Cor. viii. 4, and that when the feeling or disposition of heart manifested by those who contribute for the support of the poor of the household of faith is spoken of, it is called fellowship, indicating real sympathy or fellow-feeling; and when viewed as the united act of the brethren in any particular congregation of locality, it is called a contribution. Luke, after stating the number of those who gladly received the word and were baptized, briefly records their conduct, by giving a concise account of the things to which they steadfastly attended, and with which their time appears to have been occupied. From what he says further upon these matters I learn that in addition to their attendance on the teaching of the Apostles, the breaking of bread and prayers, there was a "daily ministration" to supply the wants of those among them that stood in need.

The term fellowship in the Scriptures, under consideration, was not intended to convey the idea, that contributing for the relief of the poor, weekly or at fixed periods, was instituted by the Apostles in the Jerusalem Church, as a positive ordinance. Those who take the view that the term in the connection which it stands in the second chapter of Acts does, indicate that such an appointment was made; I think, that both the Scriptures and the nature of things, if properly considered, would fail them, should they thereby attempt to sustain it. I confess my inability to discover from anything that has come down to us, that the Apostles instituted such an appointment in any of the churches; had they done so, and Luke had omitted to record it in the Acts, we should have found some direct or incidental allusion