tations of this passage, which make a being "in Christ" and in your horrible hell at the same moment -which represent the blessed Savior and hell-fire as one and the same thing '-as synonymous, or at least as consistent terms!!! A.B.G.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS AT SWEET. CONTINUED FROM LAST SUMBER.

IV. It is objected also that our system ren-

ders unavailing the act of repentance. It does not. It only declares that repentance will not absolve from the punishment of sins committed. But if reportance enanot save us from the just punishment of our sins, it may tom the just punishment of our sins, it may be asked, of what avail is it? In answer, to this question, let it be observed how strangely perverted men's judgment are afavourite creed. Repentance has so long been represented as an exercise of the which will free us from the punishment of sine commuted, which otherwise would have been inflicted, that it is deemed of no use at all if it cannot have this offect. What it blindness to all plain consequences is this! By your permission, I will illustrate this subject by an apt, though homely comparison. A man in trade, then makes a bad bargain. He repents of it, Now of what use is his repentance? Does it help him out of his present difficulty? Does it enable him to escape from the loss he has sustained? No.—He has got to suffer the evil of his own imprudence, and there is no help for him. Of what use, then, is repentance? Why, it will learn him to look out better next time. That is the use of it. Just so, we apprehend, are the good consequences of gospel repentance. It never will atone for what is past. ance. It never will atone for what is past. If an individual sins, he has got to suffer for it the whole penalty of the law. There is no remedy for him. You, then, who hold to endless punishment, beware I. He may repent in dust and ashes, but this will may repend in dust and issues, out mis win never satisfy justice for the sins he had committed. Why should it? He com-mitted the sin against a full knowledge of the wrong. He knew the law; he knew he should violate it if he thus conducted; still, he hesitates not; he goes deliberately at work, and dares an open transgression. Under these circumstances should be go unpunished? Why should his repentance afterwards clear him from a wilful violation of a known law of You may talk about sorrow, and contrition, but the is nothing to the purpose. He had neither sorrow nor contri-tion when he ventured to rebel. With daring impiety, with a full knowledge of the law and its requirements, he goes about despite of all, and hardily lifts his hands against the almighty Ruler, in defiance of bim! Now, afterward, let him sorrow and report; but this cannot atone for high-handed crime against full light and knowledge. And we may depend upon it, that God, "who will by no means clear the guilty," will never let us off upon such easy terms as popular repentance. This sweeping expression "no means," includes, or rather excludes, repentance and every thing else.

Let it not be said that Christ has borne the infinito penalty for us; and that, there-

nified the daily pay of a Roman soldier. Death, then, (not eternal death, which phrase is not in the Bible,) is the pay, it is wages of sin. It is hardly earned in the labour of iniquity. Now the great Law-giver never had the character of refusit g to pay labourors than wages. No: - "Vongeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." We may repent, and this will save us from future transgression and consequent pun shment; but surely by the act of our repentance, God will not prove so absolutely unjust as to withold the hard carned wages of his subjects. We might wish to be excused from receiving such pay, but we should never have engaged to labour for it. The great Laweiver must labour for it The great Lawgiver must fulfil his part, and fender unto every one his due. Universalists, then, do not deny the necessity of repentance: they only dony one of its supposed, but erroneous and unjust consequences.

jurthermore said, that we deny the necessity of the new birth. . o dinst Woon'y deny that our sternal destiny herealer is to depend upon our characteristics. acters here. A more monstrous idea coul not be concerived, upon the subject of our salvation. • We believe in Ged, "who hath saved us, and called us with a holy calling, not according to our works, but according to he sown purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus, Lefore the world began." "Except a man to born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." And none shall say "Lo here! or lo thore! for behold, the kingdom of God is within you.' It is " not meat and drink; but righteous ness and beace and log in the rioid Auerr.

INFINITUDE.

Our opposors readily admit in words, that Ged is absolutely infinite in each one of u's attributes; but they as readily deny the absolute infinity of every one of his attributes when they come to speak of the results of his moral government. Do you ask for proof? It lies in these facts. They do not suppose that God has dealt in jus tice with those whom he has saved-nor in mercy with those he has damned. He is infinitely mcretful to His shints, infinitely just to sinners in hell. He was good to all in His temporal providences, and His provisions of grace for all, while all were dwellers in mortality—but was relates only to the past; how is fie in the "eternal now?" Is he ab blutely and infinitely good unto all throughout all 'eternity? Is there one being who is excluded from holiness and happiness; and if so, is God infinitely and endlessly merciful to that most cursed and wretched offspring of His own spirit? If he is good and merciful to spirit's it no is good and up a being in endless sinfulness is a holy act, and inflicting endless tortures in mercy and be-nevolence!!! "Wo unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put dark-ness for light, and light for darkness: that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter."
Isa. v: 20. But if there is such an culless sinher and sufferer, and God is not good and merciful in continuing him in such sin and misery, then God's goodness may extend to all but that one being. Does not the popular creed "limit the Holy One of Israel" in His infinite and endless at

THE LATE DISCUSSION.

We have been informed the Rev D Oliphant has appeared with an article in his March paper, asking his hearers to believe he came off victorious in the late discussion! Will friend Oliphant send us his paper, so that we may pay our respects to it? We hope he will not waylay us in the dark! He surely cannot be afraid or ashamed to have us see it. We shall

SECULAR.

ALGIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER "CANADA"

(Fourteen days later from Europe.)

New York, March 24-2 P.M. The Canada arrived at Halifax at mne o'clock on Thursday. Her news is to the 10th. MARKETS.

MARKETS.

Breadstnin of all descriptions are ruled in favor of the buyer. Supply of Flour very large, while Wheat is quoted at 63 104 a 74 24. Northern yellow Corn 20s 6d, mixed 28s a 28s 6d.

Meal 13s. A fair trade is going forward in American cured provisions.

A small increase of bullion in the last bank ac-A small increase of bollion in the last bank account which indicates a change in the money
market. London money market continues east.
Consols for money, 22, for account closing at 92}.
American stocks fully mantam their prices.
From the manufacturing districts the accounts
favourable.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.

A great battle occured on the left bank of the river Chenab, between the Queens army of the Punjaub, under Lord Gough and the Sikh forces under Rajah Singh. The struggle, in which the British have to deplore the loss of at least 95 officers, and 2,500 men, in killed and wounded, four guns captured, and 4 or 5 regimental colours taken by the chemy.

PRANCE.

The prospects of tranquility are more favour-able than they have been during the past year. The Assembly are occupied in passing the elec-toral laws.

ENGLAND.

In Parliament on the 26th elt., Cobden brought forward his long hersided reform budget. Its object was to ent down expenses ten millions per annum. The question was disposed of the same evening: Mr Cobden's amendment being rejected by a majority of 197.

ted by a majority of 197.

In foreign affiars Lord Palmerston has been supported by distributed in the course he has found himself compelled to take, especially in the Sichian Capites. An important document has been lad on the table of me House, showing the disposition of the various Governments of Europe to reciprocate similar advantages to those was suppose to concede to them, by the abrogston of the Navigation Laws.

of the Navigation Laws.

A dreadful which of an omigrantish p has taken place to the coart of Harwich. The bark Horita of 500 tons, from Aniwerp, for New York, the property of Mesers, Edward Huribut & Co. chartered by a German, company to convey emgrants, was lost on the 23th, and the whole of the case except three and, together with 124 passengers, were drowned.

PURTHER PARTICULARS.

New York, March 24—7 P.M.

The Canada left Halfax on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, and will arrive a ther warlon Sanday. She has innety-nine passengers.

The troubled accounts from the set of war in India, unned with the deceded tone of defiance lately assumed by Russia, and the attitude taken by the Czary who was evidently propared to assume warlake operations in Italy. Austin, &c., has caused an incazy feeling of the centiuent. It has been senably felt in England, and has operated injuriously upon the business of the country. Trade, notwithstanding, continues steady, and prices for most articles of produce are very satisfactory.

INDIA.

the infinite penalty for us; and that, therefore God can now free us by repentance and faith. For, notwithstanding this, the penalty, we are told, must be inflicted upon ut, but repentance will clear us! The firgument, then, holds good against the whole system of popular penalty, repentance, and forgiveness.

Sut, what then, is the use of repenting ance, and forgiveness.

Sut, what then, is the use of repenting a list of no use? Most assuredly it is. It is just as useful and necessary as the remained of that man who made a bad bargain. It will learn the better for the future. This is, the true, use of repentance, it will prevent future transgrossion, and consequent punishment for those future shall, of course, no more be punished.—The punishment of sin is called the wages of it. "The wages of ain is death," The string comes from a word which signers are respectively as blotch on the face of piety.

The more honesty a man has, the less of the field, their learned with the field of water there are possible to the field, of the flow many judge by the belief of all sance persons must be universal salvation! Is it not strange, therefore, that what is believed by all mankind in the age of the field, of the flow of the sale and the value of the sale and the sale and the value of the sale and the value of the sale and the value of the sale and the sale and the value of the sale and the sale and the value of the sale and the value of

blood, and it is the universal opinion, that two more such victories would be a virtual rains. No attempt was made by the English press to discuss the fact that the news from India was of the most disastrous character. Lord Gough has been prompily superceded in command, by Sir Charles Napier; who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th inst.

of hostilities on the 20th inst.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable success in the south of Hungary.

The Geman population finding the insurgents carrying the destruction in every quarter, called on the Russians who now occupy Constadt, and litermastadt. Several serious battles have taken place, one of them in the neighborrhood of Erian, lasting two days, with considerable slaughter, in which the Imperialists seem to have the advantage.

which the Imperialists seem to have an eage.

Reports have been circulated that in one of the engagements Ben had both Me legs shot off, but the last roport is that he had left Transylvania for Hungary.

As the troops amount to 140,000 men, in many divisions, it is difficult to accertain the actual progress of the war, the termination of which, seems to be very remote.

ITALY.

While Austria is pushing on the ware in Hungary, she is not unmindful of Italian affairs. She has marched a body, of troops into Fenura, and seized upon that city, and levied a fine upon the citzens of 200,000 Scudi, which she hands

the citizens of 200,000 Scudi, which she hands over to the Pope.

The ravolution in Tuscany is complete, and a Republic has been proclaimed in Leghorn and Florance, a courtal latian Republic has been formed in union with the Romans.

To our Subscribers .- Those when have not paid the amount of their Subscription for the Messengen, will confer a very great favor on the Publisher by doing so without delay.-We are much to need of it.

PREACHING APPOINTMENTS.

London, April 8, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. R. The subscribers to the Gomet Measurger, will call for their papers at the store of D. O. blasth).

WESTMINSTER, April 10, 7 o'clock, r. M. in the Brick Schoolbonies.

Town-Line, April 12, 7 r. M.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, April 15, 2 P. M.

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Louru, April 22, 10:4. м.

Smithville, April 22, 3 p. 31.

Brausville, April 22, 7 r.m.

BEAMSVILLE, (ngaih) April 24, 7 P. M.— Subject-Review of Rev. Mr Forterfield's ser-mon against Universalism.

ST. JOHN'S, April 23, 7 o'clock, P. M.— Will our ffiends in St. John's make the necessary arrangements, give notice, &c.

Galt, April 29, 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4r. M. Bro. Goodall and our friends in that region will make the necessary arrangements, give notice, &c.

Berlin, April 30, 7 o'clock r. u.— The fronds will give notice, &c. Subject in Luke 16.

LONDON, May 6, 11 o'clock, A. M., and

DENOMINATIONAL BOOKS.

ny of the following Universalist Books may be lad by applying to any minister of the denomination in the Province. Paire's Commentary,

Paige's Commentary,
Ballour's 24 luquiry,
Ballour's 24 luquiry,
Boger's Memorands,
Roger's Proce Con,
Universalitt Book of Reference,
Causas of Infilelay Removed,
Streeter's Hymn's,
Ancient History of Universalism,
Brown's Review of the Life and Writings of
M, H, Smith,
Whittemore's Nates on the Parables,
Ballon's do do 3
Ballon's do 3 Ballon's do do Tho Bible a Universalist Book,

Ballou's Treatiso da Atouement Ortholoxy us it is, Ballou ou Funda Retribution, The Ballone of Parties of Part Bailou on Famon neuronation,
The Balance,
The Balance,
The Balance,
The Balance,
The Balance,
The Balance,
Ely and Thomas Discussion,
Savyers Review of Hatfield,
Endess Panishment,
Williamson's Argument for Christianit,
Grower Charon for 1859,
Universalist's Grade.
Toos of Sharon for 1859,
Universalist Companion, with an Almanac
and Register, coamaing the Statistics
of the Denomination,
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