

from several of our friends in the different provinces as to the propriety of changing the name so as to include them, and even mentioning that for want of this, some of their neighbours were backward in supporting it, so that our own scruples being thus removed, we have much pleasure in adopting a title of wider application. To many of our friends in the adjoining provinces we are deeply indebted and so long as they are without any separate periodicals of their own, we shall hope for a continuance of their support. We need hardly say that it will afford us the greatest pleasure to receive communications from them as to the affairs of the church in their localities, as we are most anxious to enrich our pages with as much colonial intelligence as possible. Hitherto the members of our church in one part of the country have been almost entirely ignorant of what their friends were doing in another, and thus much influence for good has been lost, church feeling has been in some places at least at a low ebb, and christian zeal has flagged. We have not yet done what we could have wished to remedy this defect, indeed, our colonial information has been received in a great measure from the Home Record, but we trust in the future to receive more frequent communications from the interior and from the adjoining provinces.

Wallace and Pugwash.

Intimation having been duly given from the pulpit that a meeting would be held in the church of Wallace, on Thursday the 5th ultimo, at 11 o'clock, A. M., with the view of taking steps for the appointment of a minister to the pastoral superintendence of the above populous and extensive district, as well as for the consideration of other matters connected with the interests of the congregation, a considerable number of the heads of families, and others, attended at the time appointed.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. George Harper, who immediately thereafter retired, Mr. Campbell, Fox Harbour, was called to preside. The Chairman having briefly stated the objects which had called them together, Mr. Purves informed the meeting that though while lately in Edinburgh he had made inquiries at the office of the Colonial Committee with regard to the prospect of receiving a minister, he regretted very much that his efforts to make arrangements had proved unsuccessful. Not only was there little or no prospect in the meantime of their having a Gaelic Minister sent out to them, but he was sorry to say there was no choice in the matter as though he had done everything in his power, he could find no suitable person with or without Gaelic willing to come out and undertake the charge of the congregation.

In these circumstances, and as the congregation had already had various opportu-

nities of hearing the Rev. George Harper, who had for some time been stationed in the district, the meeting after due deliberation unanimously resolved to give the Rev. gentleman a call to be their pastor.

We have no doubt that the Presbytery of Pictou, who have long felt an interest in the prosperity of this attached congregation, will lose no time in making the necessary arrangements for moderating in a call to the Rev. George Harper. We understand that Mr. Harper has already signified his willingness to accept their call when tendered to him by the Presbytery. In a letter to the office-bearers at Wallace Mr. H. intimating his willingness to become their pastor, states, "that under the circumstances, however, and as the people of Georgetown being some time ago apprised of my destination are anxiously looking for my arrival on the Island, I humbly think that out of a regard to the spiritual wants of our brethren in that quarter, I could not do better than proceed in the first instance to my destination so soon as the navigation opens with the view of spending a month or six weeks among them, returning again to Wallace at the end of that time. And I have little fear that the congregation of Wallace and Pugwash having themselves been so long deprived of religious ministrations will grudge the time so spent among their brethren of Georgetown, but will most willingly agree to dispense for a few weeks with my services to enable me to visit them as a missionary."

Trusting that the relation which we hope soon to be formed may conduce to the spiritual benefit and mutual advantage both of minister and people, and may tend to the glory of God and the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Believe me,

Dear Brethren,

Ever yours sincerely,

GEO. HARPER."

In regard to the above, we have much pleasure in seeing that our friends in Wallace and Pugwash are soon to have a minister of their own, and that another name is to be added to the list of our clergy in this colony. The district is undoubtedly one of great promise, and under the care of an active and zealous labourer—(such as we hope Mr. Harper will prove,) much might be done to extend the borders of our Zion in that quarter. But while we congratulate the people of Wallace on the attainment of their wishes, we cannot but regret that the people of Georgetown are in the meantime without a minister. We trust, however, that they will not long remain so. The filling up of the above vacancy, by diminishing the extent of the field yet to be occupied, renders their chance of soon obtaining a minister so much the greater. And as we are credibly informed that the number of Students attending our Divinity Halls in Scotland is now nearly double what it was only a few years ago, we have every reason to believe that, at no distant period, not only Georgetown, but every other vacancy in these colonies, will be abundantly supplied with missionaries from the parent church. In the meantime it is

only to be expected that the most important fields—we mean of course those that are self-sustaining—will be first occupied.

It will be observed, from Mr. Harper's answer to the call, that he very properly intends taking the earliest opportunity of paying a missionary visit to the Island. We cannot but commend his intentions; being of course quite at liberty to accept a call from any congregation in this colony or elsewhere, there is not now any blame attached to him for not proceeding to his original destination, though out of a regard to the welfare of the church there, he seems still anxious to do so. And we sincerely trust, as we have every reason to believe, that by the time he has organised a congregation at Georgetown, there may be another ready to take his place in the Island.

Extract

From the Records of the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

St. Andrew's Church, Pictou,
5th July, 1854.

The Synod adjourned to meet at Halifax on the first Tuesday of July, 1855.

W. SNODGRASS, Syn. Clk.

The Poetical works of George Herbert
WITH LIFE, CRITICAL DISSERTATIONS AND
EXPLANATORY NOTES BY THE REV. GEO.
GILFILLAN.

New York, D. Appleton & Co., Broadway.
Edinburgh, James Nicol, MDCCCXLV.

George Herbert then, was a Christian poet. Should our readers be led to peruse his work "The Temple" and supposing they are already acquainted with the writings of such as Milton, Young, Cowper and the author of the Course of Time, they may desire to know wherein he is distinguishable from those of his brethren in Christian song. It is to be observed then, that the Temple is not an Epic and therefore professes nothing in common with the great work of Milton. The latter in a train of scenes and by the mouth of several personages, God, Angel, Devil and Man, brings before us majestic thoughts on the fall and future restoration of man. The theme is lofty and he is more than equal to the mighty converse. He stoops rather than soars. He finds no difficulty in making the great beings he introduces speak in character. His verse which is a singular excellence, without the pedantry of the scholar, with classic taste and scripture allusion, carries us along through the glories of heaven, the bowers of Paradise and the horrors of hell. But though Herbert denominates his work a Temple and his pieces appear as forming part of a plan, not as occasional bursts, the effusions of the hour or the outbreathing of the Poetic spirit open to be roused by all objects in thought or experience, yet they possess the lyric character. They are in short hymns on Christian experience. The lofty description, the rolling thunders of heaven's battles and the sharp clang of the embattled spirits of evil are out of his