

of baptism, and the result was that several were convinced. A letter from William Freeman to Mr. Manning gives some interesting details. It is as follows:—

Amherst, Feb. 13, 1809.

Dear Brother,

I have had it upon my mind these few weeks past to inform you of the state of religion in this place since you left Amherst. You know and heard of the exercise of my brother Joshua's mind about being baptized. Mr. Crandal appointed a day, and came from home for that purpose, but something crossed his mind, so that he hath not gone forward in the ordinance. But at Conference meeting Mrs. Ross related her experience and was baptized on the Sabbath following. About the middle of December there came two ministers from the States, Mr. Hall and Mr. Allen—the latter a licensed preacher; a short time after, Mr. Crandal, and Mr. Ansley, from Sussex Vale. Mr. Hall preached in Amherst two or three Sabbaths; he left with Mr. Crandal, to go up the river St. John. Mr. Allen has been mostly engaged up the intervals, and in Amherst; Mr. Ansley chiefly in Sackville, where he hath baptized three; besides my brother Philip in this place. There are three or four that have related their experience, and their lead of mind to be baptized. Mr. Ansley and Mr. Allen think it would be regular to be organized into a church, that we may be in a capacity to receive members. As Mr. Ansley has to go home about the first of March, and only expects to be here one Sabbath before he goes, the brethren have a desire that Mr. E. Manning should visit and assist us in all the ways of God's house; for there is need of a master workman to fit every stone [and beam] in its proper place, that it may go together without the noise of saw or hammer.

My brother Joshua seems to wish you here upon the solemn occasion of his baptism.

The great adversary of souls rages to a great degree. We have reason to think Satan's kingdom hath received a heavy stroke. I believe your visit to us last Fall was not for nought, but to the glory of God. I have a comfortable hope that little Rufus (who is about eleven years of age) is born of God. When he was observed looking very solemn, and was asked if he loved God. 'I do,' he replied, 'with all my heart and soul'—and while he thus spake, the tears flowed down his cheeks.

Do you not hear the Macedonian cry, 'Come over and help us?' O my brother, I sometimes tremble to think of the scattered state we have been in; and I think I have a small view how Christians ought to walk in this disordered world. Those that have been baptized, I believe, are the most engaged in the cause of God.

Oh may the God of heaven bless you and yours. So prays your unworthy brother,  
William Freeman.

The church was constituted, but several years elapsed before the settlement of a pastor.

My next will contain a narrative of the revivals of 1806 and 1807.

Yours truly,  
MENNO.  
Aug. 27, 1860.

For the Christian Messenger.

### Horton Academy.

#### CITY EDUCATION VS. EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY.

Our Kings County has been called "the garden of Nova Scotia." Whoever has had the felicity to spend a fine autumn day between the North and South Mountains, to linger amid the luxuriant vegetation of this delightful valley will be willing to admit the justness of the term. The post road winds among golden orchards and white cottages, while scenes of surpassing splendor and sometimes of broad magnificence are continually bursting upon the astonished gaze of the traveller. Justice has yet to be done to this beautiful country in story and in song. Even the master hand of Longfellow has failed. He certainly never could have seen the land of "Evangeline." Here we have thousands of acres of rich green meadow, stretching away for miles towards the western shores of the Avon, dotted with the hundreds of scattered herds. From the mineral-strewn base of Blomidon, whose summit is in the clouds, the beautiful waters of the Minas Basin extend towards the rising sun, bounded, beyond as far as the eye can reach, by blue hills, with blooming islands scattered along at their base. On the mountain slopes are dim old forests, and meandering through the valleys are peaceful rivers murmuring onward to the sea. There are those who have gazed in rapture upon all this—travellers from the classic shores of the Mediterranean, the British Islands and the Far-west of America, and who have confessed that God has not forgotten this spot to make it as beautiful as any.

This is the land of Horton Academy and Acadia College, and while we have public schools with such advantages of situation as these—high-toned, ably conducted schools,—it seems contrary to the genius of these times that an appeal is necessary to fill them to overflowing.

The city has its advantages, rare and invaluable advantages to the more advanced student; but it is well for the youth to have his budding intellect developed amid the "Gardens of God,"—the valleys and mountains of the free, open country.

It is not a matter of wonder that those who have fulfilled the true destiny of manhood, who have been an honor and a glory to their time and the world, that they have loved the country, and learned there, in some way or another, to get at the true laws of things. How often in song and eloquence have they informed us with what thrilling attention they have listened to the voice of Jehovah, speaking in all his works.

However excellent city schools may be, city parents are always willing to admit that fine enthusiasm and healthy moral vigor are too often wanting in those boys who are but too well acquainted with a great many matters it would be better they were ignorant of for a little season. In town it cannot be avoided, where vice riots rampant, and that too often in sight of the very Temples of Education, and where a thousand alluring enticements and unholy voices admonish us of the iniquity of our race, and loudly warn parents to take heed in shielding the human souls entrusted to them, and remember that the impressions of youth are "painted for Eternity," that

"The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

If all this were not as it most emphatically is, why, it would have been better to have planted our Institutions in the City. The Question at any rate is a legitimate one, whether the Country is not the best adapted for public schools generally, and whether the founders of Horton Academy have not done wisely and well.

Let us thank God that these Schools are in the loveliest and richest region of our Province, and let city parents who cherish sacred anxiety for the welfare of their boys, ask themselves whether they shall be filled altogether with rustic youth, and whether they can shut from their sight the painful truth that many fine minds are falling into ruin in the metropolis,—the fruit of pernicious seed sown among the youth of the city.

## Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

### The Convention.

Our account of the Convention last week was too brief to embrace several items of a business character. The following are copies of resolutions passed on several subjects, and to which we briefly referred.

After a protracted discussion of the financial affairs of Acadia College, the following resolution was adopted,

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Convention are due to the Governors of Acadia College for the faithful discharge of their duties during the past year, and also to the Financial Agent, for his devoted labours in behalf of our Institution.

At the Foreign Missionary Meeting on Friday evening it was resolved,

1. That the triumphant success which has crowned the exertions of the Church in heathen lands should stimulate to renewed efforts in multiplying the heralds of the Cross in the Foreign field.
2. That the Missionary Board be instructed to correspond with the American Baptist Missionary Union relative to the recognition of the support of the native preachers sustained by us; and also to enquire if the Union would relinquish any part of their field in Burmah to us, provided we should be prepared to occupy it.
3. That the Secretary be requested to correspond with such young men in the Provinces as would be likely to devote themselves to the work of Foreign Missions, with a view to the establishing of an independent Mission.

On Saturday, among the miscellaneous business done, it was voted,

That a Committee of one from each Province be appointed to make arrangements for the conveyance of members to and from the Convention, and that Rev. I. E. Bill, S. Selden, Esq., and Rev. J. Davis be that Committee.

After the Reports of the two Committees appointed for aiding young men studying for the ministry had been submitted and adopted, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That Brethren Dr. Parker and S. Selden be re-appointed on the Committee for receiving and appropriating the funds from Nova Scotia for the assistance of young men in pursuing their education at Horton, and that Brother B. Beckwith be appointed in place of Rev. B. McLearn, deceased; and that the Pastors of the Churches in Halifax city be added to that Committee; and further that the Communication from the N. S. Home Missionary Board be referred to that Committee.

Rev. I. E. Bill presented his report of the funds collected and disbursed on behalf of the Rev. Wellington Jackson, and it was resolved,

That the thanks of this Convention be presented to Rev. I. E. Bill, and that he be requested to continue his efforts, and make arrangements in behalf of our afflicted Brother.

The Rev. D. M. Welton was elected one of the Governors of Acadia College, in place of the Rev. S. N. Bentley, deceased.

The appropriations for Foreign Missions during the year, were left to the discretion of the Missionary Board.

The Report on the State of the Denomination it was found impossible to complete and it was therefore left in the hands of the Committee to forward for publication as soon as the statistical information can be obtained,—after the New Brunswick Western Association had been held.

We observed in the financial statement of the College, that the Rev. David Freeman, in addition to his personal sacrifices, and the persevering labors by which he has conferred so vast a benefit on the present and future welfare of the Institution, has also, himself, given towards its funds upwards of £100, out of his salary of £200. At his own request, drawn from him by questions, this was not made the subject of remark or resolution.

#### THE SACKVILLE INSTITUTIONS.

In our account of the Convention last week we omitted to notice, as we wished, these very excellent seminaries. We should do injustice to ourselves were we to forget the attention shewn by the Principal of the Male Department Dr. Pickard, and the Preceptress of Mount Allison Academy Mrs. M. L. Allison, A. M.

The Governors of Acadia College attending the Convention, and other friends, received a very polite invitation to pay a visit to these Seminaries.

On Saturday afternoon several gentlemen interested in education, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. A larger number would have done so, but it came on to rain just at the hour appointed. We were received at Lingley Hall by the Rev. Dr. Pickard. A very cordial reception was given by that gentleman. The fine-toned powerful organ in the lecture room of this handsome building was made to contribute to our gratification.—a gentleman of Amherst played several pieces of music upon it. This instrument with the two full length portraits,—that of C. F. Allison, Esq., on one side and of Dr. Bentham, we believe, on the other,—gives the hall a noble appearance.

Being introduced by Dr. Pickard to Mrs. Allison, we were by that lady shewn through the various apartments of this fine establishment. It being Saturday afternoon the young ladies were not in session, but a considerable number of them were enjoying themselves by working for a bazaar, shortly to come off there. Others were engaged in musical exercises in the upper rooms of the building. There are, we were informed, thirteen instruments (pianofortes) in the institution. Accommodations are here afforded for about 60 young ladies. The rooms are spacious and comfortable, and all are fully occupied.

From the dome at the top a magnificent prospect presents itself. The marshes for thirty or forty miles, with the windings of the river; supply a landscape not often met with. The state of the weather interfered somewhat with the view, but sufficient was seen to know that, on a clear day, it must be a fine treat to spend an hour or two in examining the different parts of this grand panorama.

Large additions are being made to the main buildings by a new portion at each end. When the improvements now in progress are completed, it will be a very handsome structure and highly creditable to the Provinces. Being just on the border of the two, it has advantages which no other institution in the two provinces can secure. It receives a munificent grant from the New Brunswick Legislature as well as one from Nova Scotia, and affords a superior course of education to young ladies from both. We regretted much that the male department was not in session, and that we consequently were unable to see to advantage the field on which Dr. Pickard and his associates are operating with so much honor to themselves and benefit to their students.

AMHERST.—The Baptist Church and Congregations at Amherst are building a new meeting house which when finished we understand will be the largest in the Province. On passing through a few days since, we observed the frame partially raised. It is to be supplied with all the modern appliances for the purpose of heating by furnaces. There will be one gallery across the end opposite the pulpit. This is to be provided with an organ, a considerable part of the purchase money

for which is already raised. The basement with the exception of the furnace chamber will be a spacious lecture room. The floor will consequently be raised about four or five feet above the level of the street.

### Special Correspondents.—The Prince's Visit.

Great and general disappointment has been experienced by the reports sent from Halifax concerning the Prince's reception. It was hoped that the advent of so many Special Correspondents of the press from England, the United States and Canada by the accurate accounts they would furnish, would have had the effect of correcting the unfavourable and imperfect impressions which have hitherto prevailed in the mother country, with regard to Nova Scotia in general, and of Halifax in particular. Instead of this, some of these reports are gross caricatures and libels. The Correspondent of the London Times gives perhaps the most most wicked perversion of the facts, and displays an amount of ignorance concerning British America, and incompetence for his task which must greatly damage that paper in the eyes of all intelligent men.

If the employers of these men, who have so maligned our fair city, are willing to give their readers such false accounts of places and people as they have given of Nova Scotia and its capital, they will soon find that such unreliable statements destroy their character and consequently damage their pockets.

The real origin of these errors was doubtless, in the reception these gentlemen received. No provision was made by the committee to recognize the press on the occasion of the Prince's visit,—the Fourth Estate itself in Halifax, with one exception, we believe, retired into the shade for those three days.

Coming into the city, as these gentlemen did, when it was packed to its utmost capacity, they had to take their chance with others in securing accommodations, and they must either have made up their minds to punish the city for such neglect of themselves, and the people for what they deemed want of hospitality, or else they looked at things here through the distorted medium of their own discomfort. If a small part of the money spent on the Ball had been devoted to the entertainment of the newspaper reporters a more gratifying account might have been given by these great instructors of the public. Whilst this error cannot now be rectified we hope it will teach us a lesson and shew how necessary it is that while the First Estate of the realm is so honored the Fourth should not be altogether ignored as it was, except by the Admiral at the Dock-yard, on that great occasion. It appears that the first letter to the London Times was written before the writer had had any opportunity of witnessing personally the city or studying the geography of the province, Mr. Woods having mailed his letter on the same day he arrived in town. Some unpardonable blunders are made in these reports, such as conveying the idea that the Royal Squadron would first go to Pictou and the Prince would pass thence to the capital. Windsor he designates "a village of shanties." "where" he says "some well-meaning but mistaken individual has built an hotel large enough to accommodate all the inhabitants." Some strange inconsistencies too appear in his account. While he says of Halifax "I am sure I am speaking within the mark when I say that at least 50 beautiful arches will be finished along the main streets before the Prince arrives," he prepares the way strangely for this, by saying that:—

"Halifax at first does not impress one favourably, for the entrance from the station includes, as usual, all the worst thoroughfares and meanest houses where the sun-burnt natives lool out of their windows all day, and where brightly dressed Indian squaws, with their great splay feet, covered with thick mocassins, tramp along with their little papooses tied hand and foot to a flat piece of board, and looking like some curious preparation of an infant being dried in the sun."

He indulges in some of what we suppose he considers smart writing and gives the following unaccountable piece of information,

The whole land from Halifax to Lake Huron and almost from Labrador to Lake Erie, resounds only with preparations for the Prince's visit. You can't take up a paper without finding it full of acrostics on his name, anecdotes of his childhood, or predictions of a future glory which shall equal that of his Royal mother, whose name, he it said, is never mentioned, either here or in the United States, but in such terms of reverence and admiration as an Englishman feels proud and glad to hear. Even in advertisements, the Prince's name or title is mysteriously associated with the Halifax national dish of pork and beans, or used as a puff for mild cider. You can't sit down to dinner but his portrait looms dimly beneath the gravy in the centre of the plate; it is Prince's hats, Prince's boots, Prince's coats, Prince's umbrellas; the whole land nods, in fact, with Prince's coronets and feathers.