

For the Christian Messenger.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

One of the "Associated Alumni of Acadia College," a few days ago, applied to me for a statement of the constitution of the Society, observing at the same time that he had received a note from the Secretary, R. L. Weatherbe, Esq., requesting him to act as an agent in procuring members. It occurred to me that as other members may have been applied to for the same purpose, it might not be amiss, for the information of all concerned, to publish a few extracts from the Constitution, shewing the qualifications for membership, and the objects of the Society.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

- 1. "All persons shall be entitled to become members of this Association who have been students either at Acadia College, or at the Baptist Academies at Horton or Fredericton, and who shall have complied with the provisions of rule third of this Constitution."
2. "All other persons shall be eligible to be members of this Association, who shall be proposed and duly elected, upon their complying with rule third of this Constitution."
3. "The annual payment of twenty Shillings or upwards shall entitle any person duly admitted according to the provisions of rule one and two of this Constitution, to become members of this Association, provided that such payment be made to the Treasurer on or before the day of June of each and every year."
4. "The donation of Twenty Pounds or upwards, at any one time, shall entitle any persons duly admitted according to the rules one or two of this Constitution, to become a life member of this Association."
5. "The objects of this Society shall be generally the advancement of Education in connection with Acadia College and the Baptist Academies of Horton and Fredericton, and more particularly, the founding and sustaining either wholly or partially professorships, and assisting students by the bestowal of scholarships or pecuniary donations, and by awarding prizes for superiority in particular departments of learning, and by the adoption of such other means as the Executive Committee of the Association shall deem most advisable for the accomplishment of the end proposed."
6. "The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. These, with four directors, shall be an Executive Committee."

The officers of the Society were chosen,—President, J. W. Johnston, Jr., Esq.; Secretary, R. L. Weatherbe, A. B.; Treasurer, D. Mc-N. Parker, M. D., all of Halifax. The other names I have not received from the Secretary.

The constitution also provides for an annual meeting at the anniversary of the College about the 6th of June, and it will devolve upon the Executive Committee in a short time to provide a suitable orator for the occasion. On the list which is now in my hands one hundred persons of both Provinces have enrolled their names as members of the Society, and this number might be largely increased if each member would use his influence to procure additional subscribers. In fact the enlargement and efficiency of the Society must depend upon the individual activity of the members.

This new organization is entirely distinct from the governors of the college, with a corporation of its own, and yet it may perhaps see fit for the present at least, to aid in sustaining the professors. In thus uniting the old students perform an act of gratitude to their alma mater, the friends of education most effectually promote the great ends in view, and those of kindred spirit are brought together to form pleasant acquaintances, and to enjoy that fellowship which next to religion is of the most benevolent and exalted character. May it not be hoped then that each member of the society will use every exertion to increase the list and forward such additions to the Secretary or to the Treasurer in Halifax, so that when Anniversary day comes our family circle may be represented by sons, and daughters too, from every section of the country.

Yours fraternally,

D. FREEMAN.

Tryon, P. E. I., Oct. 11, 1860.

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Obituary Notice.

MRS. BRIDGET GELBERT,

Wife of Mr. James Geldert died on the 6th of October, instant, aged 37 years, at N. W. Arm Sydney, C. B.

Mrs. Geldert was naturally of a mild and amiable disposition and was consequently greatly beloved by all acquainted with her. The early part of her life was spent without any special attention to the claims of religion, but in 1858 she became sensible of her lost condition. God in mercy shewed her the need of a Saviour and she was enabled to trust in Jesus, and in doing so the darkness was removed and made light before her. She was baptized and became a member of the Church at Sydney. Her piety was manifested by a deep interest in the welfare of those connected with her. Her

desire to live was only that she might train up her family in the fear of God, yet she was enabled in full resignation to His will to commit them to His care. Mrs. G. was highly esteemed by the community at large. She has left a husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

"Dearest Sister thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel But 'tis God who hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal."

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." —Communicated.

Religious Intelligence.

There are now three Baptist papers published in the German language—one in Philadelphia, and two in Cincinnati.

Garibaldi has a son in a Protestant college near Liverpool, under a certain Dr. Poggi, a Protestant and truly evangelical man. The father, in separating from his son spoke thus to him: "The Bible is the cannon which will deliver Italy."

The Southern Baptist papers of the last two weeks report over twelve hundred added to the churches almost all by baptism.

At the Ministerial Conference of New York and vicinity, on Monday, thirty-nine baptisms were reported during the month.

THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS.—The following paragraph in relation to this popular preacher is from "The Christian World," a London Religious paper:—

The convictions of this popular Evangelist, on the subject of baptism, having undergone a change, he was publicly immersed by Lord Congleton, last Saturday evening, at Somerset-street Chapel, Bath,—the Rev. D. Wassall, the minister of the chapel, and other ministers, assisting in the administration of the solemn rite. Previous to his baptism, Mr. Guinness delivered an address, of nearly an hour in length, in which he stated his reasons for being baptized, which, we understand, is to be published in a few days by Mr. J. G. Stephenson, 54, Paternoster Row.

On the following Sunday evening Mr. Guinness preached at Argyle chapel to a very crowded assembly.

THE POPE AT JERUSALEM.—The idea of installing the Pope in Jerusalem, says the Montreal Advertiser, has been broached by the French press. They say that it is no further from Jerusalem to Jaffa than from Rome to its sea port, Civitta V. ecchia; a railroad would place Jerusalem within one hour of the Mediterranean, and it would be very nearly as convenient for the Catholic world as Rome is now. It would add, also, very much to the advance of Christianity in the East. The French army now in Syria can easily take possession of Palestine if the Sultan should dare refuse a demand for it; in fact, they say it would be the easiest way to settle the Roman question.

GAVAZZI IN NAPLES.—These stirring times, says the N. Y. Methodist, give us new and striking tableaux every day in Italy. Many of our readers will remember Father Gavazzi, whose picturesque attitudes and wonderful skill in declamation attracted as much attention here a few years ago as did his fierce denunciations of the abuses of the Papal power. The monk is now a great "power" himself in Naples. A few weeks ago he preached in the open air, in the Place St. Francis Le-Paolo, to an immense multitude. Clad in the Garibaldian red shirt, the soldier-priest proclaimed to listening thousands the "unity of Italy" as the will of God, and taught his excited auditory to look in the "four gospels" for the justification of the whole Italian movement. With his old New York vehemence of gesture, he denounced the temporal power of the Pope as the curse of Christendom, and especially of Italy. The discourse was interrupted, time and again, by enthusiastic applause from the vast throng that surrounded the preacher. Among the multitude were many priests, who clapped their hands and shouted as lustily as any of the audience.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

Public Temperance Meeting.

On Thursday evening a public meeting under the auspices of the Temperance Aid Association was held in Temperance Hall. A large audience was present and a considerable number, about fifty, friends of the cause occupied the platform. W. A. S. Blewett, Esq. occupied the chair. The Evening Reporter gave the following excellent summary of the speeches.

The first speaker was the Rev. Mr. McGregor who detailed the objects of the Association. It was simply a missionary Society of the Sons of Temperance. Its members go out to the different parts of the county of Halifax, for instance, call the inhabitants together, lay before them the principles of the order, and thereby gain recruits. They call to their aid all the temperance men they can get to speak, and they devote a great amount of time to their work. In calling together the present meeting he considered that they were opening a new sphere of operations; they should carry out the agitation in the city of Halifax. The Association possessed a unity which the five different divisions in the city, from their very nature, could not possess. He was in favor of having a course of lectures under the auspices of the Association during the coming winter; and he mentioned several talen-

ted temperance advocates who he thought would draw large audiences and do ample justice to their themes. This association, simply missionary in its character, had proved its capacity for carrying out its objects in the out lying districts, and should now direct its attention to the city of Halifax by such lectures.

Mr. D. JOHNSON of Cape Breton followed and referred to the flourishing state of Temperance in Sydney and other parts of the county. The friends of the cause there believe that prohibition is the only remedy; and they will struggle, as far as their abilities go, for a prohibitory law. They have come to the conclusion that, in order to secure that very desirable object, they should send men to the Legislature pledged to such a law. They feel more and more, every day, the necessity of a Temperance Legislature.

Rev. Mr. MUNRO than gave a very eloquent address relative to the evils of Intemperance. There is no subject, he said, more worthy of great talents, than Temperance. Religion may have the first, but this great cause must have the second place. All other questions were insignificant in importance compared with this. Slavery comparatively was trifling, for it affected but one class whilst Intemperance was a bane to all classes, to all interests. The question will never cease to be agitated until its friends have gained a complete victory. Mere party and political questions may divert the mind for a short time until they may cease to create faction, but this question which lies at the basis of all social prosperity can never die. Railways, the Union of the Colonies, are all great subjects worthy of public attention, but none were so intimately connected with the common weal as Temperance. The evidence, accumulated from prisons, asylums, presentments of juries, &c., showed beyond a shadow of a doubt that intemperance was a great and gigantic evil. Whether Temperance is considered in ascritical, chemical, medical or any other point of view, the victory is with the friends of the cause. For six months prohibition was tried in the state of New York; also for some time in the state of Maine. Forbes MacKenzie's act prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Scotland. He acknowledged that none of these acts was a perfect success; he was willing to admit that liquor had been sold freely. But the real question is,—what change did they effect? In the state of New York during the time this feeble and imperfect attempt was made, the inmates of the prisons were reduced from four thousand to a little over two thousand. Turn now to Scotland. An application was made to Parliament when Forbes MacKenzie's act was passed, for a grant of £12,000 to enlarge the Glasgow prison; but that addition has never been made, the act rendering it unnecessary. In regard to the state of Maine we have the most incontestible evidence that though the Maine law may be violated, pauperism, vice, crime, have almost entirely disappeared from that state. The principles of religion and political economy, he continued, are in favor of the cause. The testimony of all humanity shows the evils of Intemperance. Let this great cause then which has for its object the amelioration of all classes, be sustained by the energetic efforts of all men, until the great curse be banished from the land.

Mr. W. H. PORTER of Wolfville, quite a young man, then delivered a most fervid speech very eloquent, in many passages. He appealed to all to do their part in the great work, and to instil those principles which cannot but tend to make a temperate community. He was followed by Mr. D. Marshall of Pictou who touched briefly on Temperance and its benefits.

A. LONGLEY, M. P. P., spoke next. The revenue, derived this year from liquor would not probably fall below £35,000. Now the actual cost to the people of this country of these liquors was fully equal to the whole amount of revenue, about £175,000. It was astonishing how a sensible people could allow the perpetuation of such a traffic, so inconsistent with their dearest and best interests; no one could pretend that this £175,000 was for a single good object. It was high time that the people of this province came to exercise a little common sense, by obtaining the passage of a prohibitory law, in order to put away this iniquitous traffic. It must depend entirely upon the people if this law is ever carried into effectual operation. The very men who refused to give this law session after session in the Legislature are yet maintaining positions of trust and honor,—are possessed of official station and unlimited power. He referred to all those to whom his remarks might apply. One thing is certain, the Provincial Legislature, as a body, is opposed to prohibitory enactments. He thought there should be some expression of opinion on the part of the people, in favor of prohibition. He could not believe it would be the part of wisdom to pass prohibitory enactments unless the people expressed themselves strongly in favor of them; and therefore some mode should be adopted to test their feelings. The Grand Division, accordingly, having understood that the Government intended to take a new census in a short time, had demanded that they include in this census all those people who are in favor of a prohibitory law. By this means we could know the opinions of every man in Nova Scotia on this all-momentous question. Let the people once say the law must be carried out, and no one would dare to oppose them.

Mr. Longley then went on to say that it is notorious that a proportion of those engaged in the whole traffic of liquors, are men who are in intimate connection with different denominations, and who pass as pious men. In this particular, however, they fail. It was a desirable thing, in his opinion, that the various churches should not allow such persons to occupy official stations in them. He might gain some disfavor by these remarks, but it was necessary that some one should speak out plainly in reference to a question where great principles are involved. He believed that no minister should allow such a state of things to exist in his church. To be consistent as a Christian denomination they should sever these offending brethren from their communion. Such a resolution had been passed already in some religious bodies; and he thought the sooner all carried the principle into practice the sooner the kindred causes of temperance and religion would revive and flourish. The speaker then alluded to the nature of the liquors generally sold. Dr. Cox, appointed to examine the intoxicating liquors sold in New York, stated that out of 2530 samples he examined, only 235 were what they purported to be; that the ma-

jority were possessed largely of ingredients of a poisonous nature, such as strichnine, sugar of lead, &c. Should not, Mr. Longley concluded, an intelligent, sensible people rise and demand that this injurious traffic be removed. Such he hoped would be the determination of the people of this country. Let them once obtain a law, and this would be a contented, happy, and prosperous province.

This was the last address. Regrets during the evening were expressed at the absence of Judge Marshall and Dr. Cramp. The former, it was stated, could not attend on account of a late family bereavement. The latter wrote a letter explaining his absence and commendatory of the objects of the Association.

The parties who made a row last week at the Railway Depot were fined by His Worship, as follows.—Jeremiah O'Neal £10 or 60 days in the city prison. Keating £5 or 60 days, and B. Conlon £1 or 30 days.

We perceive by one of the city papers that S. S. Thorne, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of Works has had notice to quit.

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings yesterday in the old court room in the Province Building. It was expected that the New Court House would be ready, but it has been found impossible to get it finished and sufficiently dry. It is supposed that the first four weeks will be taken up in trying causes.

The Editor of the Bridgetown Register says one orchard in Annapolis County produces over 600 barrels of apples in one season.

THE ELECTION.—The Candidates for the representation of Cumberland County vacant by the elevation of Mr. Young to the Chief Justiceship are Job Seaman, Esq., of Mannville, the Government candidate, and Robert Dunkin, Esq., of River Philip on behalf of the Conservatives.

We learn from the Acadian Recorder that Mr. Randall, late of the Provincial Normal School is about to commence a Female Seminary at Hantsport.

The anniversary of the Daily Union Prayer Meeting will be held at Temperance Hall this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

A large number of the Conservatives of Pictou entertained the Hon. Mr. Johnston, (who was present attending the Court at that place,) at a dinner on Thursday evening last.—Col.

Thomas S. Whitman, Esq., formerly of this city, has recently invented in New York an improved style to skate, for which he has taken out a patent. They can be attached and detached instantaneously, and are said to render the feet free from all unpleasant and painful sensations attending the use of strap or screw skates. We are informed that Mr. Whitman has declined to accept \$10,000 for half the patent right. Specimens of these skates may be seen at the store of Mr. John H. Symons, in this city.—Sun.

ROBBERY OF THE POST OFFICE AT SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.—A telegraph despatch was received by the Post Master General from the Post Master at Sydney, C. B., stating that his assistant, named Pellett, had left Sydney very suddenly, and that an expected robbery had been committed.—The despatch was sent to the Police Office yesterday morning, and officers Caulfield and Cotter were ordered by the City Marshal to make enquiries about the party as it was supposed he would make his way to this city. While Cotter was receiving instructions from the City Clerk, he happened to look out of the Police Office window in the direction of the Steamboat wharf, and his attention was attracted to two parties in conversation, one a coaster, the other evidently a stranger in the city. From the description of the thief received by telegram, Cotter at once came to the conclusion that he had got his eye on the man he was about going in pursuit of. The parties soon after separated; and the one upon whom suspicion rested proceeding on board the Dartmouth steamer, was followed by Cotter who immediately got in conversation with him, arrested, and took him to the Police Station, where he was searched, and a gold watch and a number of trinkets found in his possession. Cotter immediately after proceeded to his boarding house where were found two travelling bags belonging to Pellett, which he searched; in one of them he found £37 10s, in notes and gold. In the afternoon the prisoner acknowledged his guilt to the City Marshal, and was taken to gaol. This afternoon he was brought down to the Police office, when a private investigation took place before the Mayor, and the Solicitor General, and handed over to the Crown officers for trial in the Supreme Court.—Express.

New Brunswick.

A terrible murder was committed in a house of ill-fame, in Sheffield Street, on the night of Thursday last—a colored woman, named Emily Anne Jackson, having been most cruelly kicked and beaten to death. A verdict of Willful Murder was found on Saturday by the Coroner's Jury against William Munford, a young man, who had been before convicted and imprisoned, partly on the evidence of deceased, and who is said to have perpetrated this foul deed from revenge on that account. He has been committed for trial.—Church Witness.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—In anticipation of the delay in receiving our new Provincial Coinage by the first November, the Government, we are informed, have taken steps to procure a quantity of American Silver, in 5, 10 and 25 cent pieces, and of Canadian bronze cents, to facilitate the transaction of business with the Banks and Treasury after the 1st November. Our own New Brunswick money will be out from England at the beginning of the New Year.—News.