

We were rejoiced to hear of the revival at Wolfville and especially of the conversion of our beloved little son. He was the subject of many prayers and the Lord has come near to us in his abounding mercy. With warm christian regards to our brethren and friends.

I am faithfully yours,  
S. H. H.

For the Christian Messenger.

Who ought to sustain the College?

DEAR SIR,

There is but one answer to the question at the head of this letter. I mean, *Baptists* have but one answer to give—and that is—*ALL OF US*. Let there be no dissenting voice. We are ALL bound to sustain the College.

*All the Pastors.* Some of them have enjoyed the advantages of the Institution. There is no doubt of them. They will use all their influence with the churches under their care, and turn collectors themselves rather than suffer the effort to become languid. Those pastors who have been less favoured are so deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of useful knowledge and well-regulated habits of thought, especially to ministers of the gospel, that they will heartily lend their aid.

*All the members of our churches.* As Christians and as Baptists they are interested in this matter. The Bible says, "That the soul be without knowledge, it is not good." It teaches us to desire light as well as heat—the clear head as well as the warm heart. Our educational enterprise aims at this. Therefore I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that all the members of our churches ought to maintain the College. And I will adopt the language of our much esteemed brother McLearn, who, when he was in the United States in 1835, on an agency for the Education Society, wrote these words:—"I want you to inform the Baptist brethren and friends of Nova Scotia, the men, the women, and the children, that they must prepare themselves to sustain the Horton Institution. Inform them that on my return I shall hope to receive one hundred pounds from every wealthy man, ten pounds from every one in moderate circumstances, and one dollar from every church member to whom an agent can have access. Inform them that all this is absolutely required, and that they are sufficiently able to pay it. Still farther, inform them all, rich and poor, that if they lived in the United States with no more means than they possess, a claim like the above would incessantly be made, besides small donations and subscriptions, which would come forward every day. I believe that if the good friends of Nova Scotia knew their duty, never was there a people more cheerful in performing it."

*All the educated.* For they justly prize the blessing, and their education has given them enlarged and liberal views. They do not need to be urged.

*All the uneducated.* They cannot but earnestly long for the time when the disadvantages resulting from want of education shall cease to exist, and ignorance be starved out. Some of the best supporters of the College, all through its history, have been found in their ranks.

*All Christian parents.* For many and powerful reasons, which it is unnecessary to particularise. I will mention only one. Ask those Christian mothers whose sons, when they went to Acadia College, were servants of sin and seemingly hardened against the truth, but who returned home to gladden their parents' hearts by proofs of fervent and fruitful piety. Some of them are now faithful labourers in the church of Christ. Some have "crossed the flood" and joined the glorified. What will those Christian mothers say? How will they answer the question?

*All lovers of their country.* All who rightly estimate freedom, good order, and intelligent enterprise—all who desire the true elevation of society—all who wish Nova Scotia to keep pace with other lands, not lagging behind or faltering—will set a high value on education, especially if it be based on religion and morality. Genuine patriotism dictates liberal support of educational institutions, and Acadia College, on this ground, calls for a fair share of such support.

Here I close. I have endeavoured in these letters to set forth the claims of the College and the duty of the denomination. Surely it cannot be that the Baptists of these provinces will suffer their own Institution to fall to the ground, and thus expose themselves to the taunt—"These men began to build and were not able [or willing] to finish."

May 10, 1861.

Yours,  
PRESBYTER.

As all lights can not make up the want of the light of the sun, so all temporal comforts can not make up the want of one spiritual comfort.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 22, 1861.

The Baptist Associations.

We give in another column the times and places of our Annual gatherings of Delegates from the Churches, of the Baptist body through these Provinces and P. E. Island.

Ten years have elapsed since the division of the denomination in N. S. and P. E. I. into three Associations—the Western, Central and Eastern. Each of these bodies has become scarcely less numerous in their yearly assemblies than the parent Association, and we have no hesitation in affirming that they are no less efficient in carrying forward the work of evangelizing the land. The Central Association will, this year, be the first, in consequence of its being held at Wolfville, immediately after the College Anniversary, so as to avoid a second gathering there a week after. It will be well for the brethren to take into consideration the matters which it may be desirable to bring before these bodies, and in a spirit of prayerfulness to come up to the meetings, so as to make them profitable to those present, and powerful for good to all the churches, throughout the ensuing year.

Compensation.

*Cui Bono?* is a question which every prudent commercial or political speculator asks before commencing any enterprise. The profits and losses are weighed and the probabilities of a balance in favor of the former, are the only condition on which they commonly make expenditures. He would be but a reckless adventurer who would depend on the chapter of accidents to bring returns in his favor. Confidence in receiving compensation, then, is the only condition of making an outlay, whether of labor or wealth. The farmer would not cast his seed into the ground if he did not anticipate that this return would compensate him for all his toil.

"In all labor there is profit" is a law of universal application. Faith in its truth awakens the energies of men and supplies a motive for action. Notwithstanding the unselfishness of Christian effort, yet this principle may be deemed no less truly in operation in works of benevolence and religious duty than in secular life. There need be no discussion as to whether it be possible for pure, disinterested love to exist in human hearts. Those who set up a claim for it, in any of their philanthropic actions, might probably, by a close and faithful examination of their motives, find some nearer relation to the mercantile principle we are considering than they commonly imagine. The old divines had great debates as to whether the joys of the believer in this life were to be considered as rewards, or whether the whole of Christian reward were to be in the future. Without stopping to discuss these nice distinctions between things that differ so little, we may be allowed to invite our readers to a few thoughts on the compensations which do attend the employment of effort in the vineyard of Christ; and we trust that they may be weighed well, and borne in mind in preparing for our coming religious Anniversaries—that such liberal things may be devised as shall render our Associational meetings joyful gatherings of wise men,—worthy representatives of enlightened Christian Churches.

Our Lord has taught us that even a cup of cold water only, given in the name of a disciple, shall not lose its reward, that is to say, compensation shall be made for all appropriations to the cause of Christ.

The employment of riches in carrying on the work of Christ, whether in Missions—home or foreign—in educational improvement, or Bible and other religious book distribution, is often supposed to be nothing more than the work of benevolence, but it would not be difficult to shew that he who uses these means of labor is compensated, to a larger extent than in what are deemed the more private or personal employments of capital and labor.

The missionary operations of the Church of Christ are among the most unselfish of its appropriations. Infidels and worldly men often look on them altogether, as a most unprofitable expenditure of life and money, and charge christians with a want of prudence for sustaining men in a distant land, in the instruction of those they imagine have no claim to such attention: the expenditure of thousands of pounds in attempting to open up a profitable commerce with a distant nation is however deemed a wise application of money. Even one or two failures in realizing the result expected, does not dishearten and prevent a subsequent attempt. Tens of thousands of wealth, and hundreds of lives are often expended in making scientific and geo-

graphical discoveries and those employing their resources in such ways, are lauded as benefactors of their race. When however we put together the whole work of missions and reckon the amount of wealth expended, and place against these their effects in advancing the physical and commercial welfare of mankind, or even of the nation in which those dwell who have been so occupied, we shall find them far more prolific than even direct speculations for the accomplishment of these objects.

In any neighbourhood where but few advantages of education or religion are enjoyed property is comparatively valueless. The teacher and the minister of the gospel are powerful levers, not only to lift the people from ignorance and vice, but property itself becomes more valuable by such expenditures, and to a far greater extent than by any other outlay of the same amount of means. Compensation is therefore received even in this life for such appropriations. Not only is this the case in nations and in communities, but we believe it is also far more so in the case of individuals. How much is frequently expended, even by Christians, simply for the purpose of obtaining enjoyment. Pleasure is sought by the employment of time and money in its pursuit. But how often is it found afterwards that that the results are vexation and disappointment, and what was supposed would give happiness turns out but bitterness and sorrow; whereas the judicious employment of far less of means in seeking the spiritual welfare of others has often opened up streams of joy, and rendered the earth and the heavens vocal with elements of happiness. The Savior's promises have been realized, and it has been found true that "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and their is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

The letter on our first page exhibits a state of feeling among our republican neighbors deeply to be deplored. Notwithstanding the determination of the North to stand by the Union, yet we doubt if they will not find it convenient to allow the Seceding States to form themselves into a separate government, as the most ready solution of present difficulties and future prospects.

The Rev Mr. BOYCE, the new PRESIDENT of the WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE of Eastern British America, arrived on Sunday, the 11th, by the steamer *Osprey*, from Newfoundland.

Mr. B. Christmas writes to the *Presbyterian Witness* denying that he will either return to the Roman Catholic Church or to the woods. He says:—

I am still laboring among my unfortunate people; preaching unto them and instructing them, but my main object is to get a School started among them, for nothing can be done without it in the way of civilizing the Indians.

My family is the only Indian Protestant family in the Lower Provinces. My wife is a member of a Protestant Church in Truro, and when I am away from home she always keeps family worship with her little family.

In regard to the plunging into the forest all I can say, that I have not yet done so. My residence is in Truro, where I expect to live till I be called to somewhere else where I can be more useful among my people. My children are going to the Model School at Truro, where they are learning how to appreciate the blessings of God."

The Letters No. 1 and 2, "About Acadia College," on another page, we insert in our present number at the special request of the writer.

Books received.

LITTLE MARY, with an Introduction by Baron Stow, D. D. pp. 106. Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

An account of another of the buds of Paradise removed from this world at the age of thirteen years. Although one of the most amiable of children, yet she felt the burden of sin, and said during her sickness, "O it seems as if I was such a sinner that God couldn't pardon me." Yet she lived to feel that she was pardoned and became, as the title of the book states, "an illustration of the power of Jesus to save even the youngest."

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE (May) keeps up its popular character in quantity and quality. E. G. Fuller, Halifax.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (April) and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (April) have been received from the publishers, L. Scott & Co., New York. E. G. Fuller, Agent.

The latter contains amongst its able articles one on "Spontaneous combustion," which denies and goes far to prove that there has ever been a case of this, as far as human beings are concerned.

The Rev. I. E. Bill gives an account in the *Baptist and Visitor* of a recent visit to Nictaux, the scene of his former labors, and Aylesford. He remarks:—

"Since our ordination to the pastorate of the Nictaux Church, March 1829, the Baptist chapels of that district of country of which we speak, has increased from 3 to 16; the Baptist membership from 130 to between 1500 and 1600, and twenty ministers have been raised up to preach the gospel of Christ; some of whom have fallen asleep in Jesus, but others continue to this day faithful witnesses of the cross of Christ. Surely it is a field which the Lord hath blessed. But besides those living members how many have died in the triumphs of a glorious faith and have entered into rest."

Mr. B. also notices other improvements, especially in Schools.

News Summary.

OUR political news from Europe by the last mail, which brought London dates up to the 4th inst., is very meagre. The affairs of the new kingdom of Italy are progressing as favorably as could possibly be anticipated from the heterogeneous assemblage of States which have so suddenly been concentrated into one. Insurrectionary movements have taken place in what was lately the kingdom of Naples, but have so far been promptly suppressed. The proceedings of the new Parliament at Turin, have been interesting. Some rather stormy debates have occurred between the prime minister, Count Cavour, and Garibaldi and his party in the chambers, who have hitherto been on very unfriendly terms, arising from their different views of policy as regards the services of the adherents of the great Liberator. This has, however happily, for the country, been at last adjusted by the cordial reconciliation of these eminent men.

The progress of the Southern Secession in the neighbouring Republic has been rapid of late. Large bodies of men on either side have been organizing for the conflict. Another levy of men beside the 75 000 first called out, to the extent of 45,000, has been called for by the President. The enthusiasm of the Northern States is such, however, that far greater numbers than demanded are tendered, and money to an unlimited extent offered for the war. No further actual hostilities than the Fort Sumpter affair, has yet occurred, but as the hostile armies are within sight of each other, on the opposite banks of the Potomac, it is not likely that a serious collision can much longer be deferred.

It seems evident that the Federal Government are acting upon a deliberate and systematic plan. There are probably ere this, 50,000 troops on the left bank of the Potomac, Washington being the centre of Mr. Lincoln's operations. The mouths of the Chesapeake Bay and of the Potomac and other large rivers, which water the eastern border States, are by this time under strict blockade, as will also shortly be, Charleston, New Orleans, and other Southern ports of any importance. As the intercourse with the great Valley States of the Mississippi, above the confluence of the Ohio with that river is also cut off from the Seceding States, there is every reason to apprehend that those States will very shortly be reduced to great privations. Their trade will be wholly destroyed and their supplies of provisions and munitions of war, either from the Coast or from the North, will be thoroughly cut off. Indeed with the perfect and general unanimity that pervades the North, in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the means at the disposal of the President, it is difficult to see how the Seceding States, with the utmost of the resources on which they can rely, can offer a long or successful resistance.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

PRINCE ALFRED.—H. M. S. *Nile* arrived on Monday evening with Admiral Milne. She left Bermuda on Tuesday, in company with the St. GEORGE having the PRINCE on board, but parted from her on Sunday in a gale of wind. The citizens of Halifax were much disappointed yesterday at the non-arrival of the latter vessel.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY will be observed by closing the public offices and warehouses on Friday next, 24th inst.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON IN 1862.—A letter in the *Sun* asks if Nova Scotia is to have no place in the World's Exhibition next year. The editor urges the attention of the Government to the subject.

THE SMALL POX is gradually disappearing. Mr. George Hix, in a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Health, expresses his high appreciation of the kindness and attention received by himself and children while at the Hospital. Although he has lost three children by this dreadful disease, yet he expresses his gratitude for the comforts provided for them at the City Hospital.