

this time and labour is unnecessary—we need nothing but the Bible and ability to read it, our youth as they become cultivated, will know better; they will be able to compare the advantages afforded by the Institution at Horton with those of the College at Windsor, or the Pictou Academy; and, unless held by very strong denominational attachment, will be resorting thither to complete their education; or they may compare the facilities presented in Nova Scotia with those in Maine, in Massachusetts, in Rhode Island, and elsewhere—and if we maintain not an equal standing or nearly so with the institutions abroad, such of them as possess the means will leave us, (and very little means are sufficient to enable them to do this); and once engaged on the wide arena presented in other countries, small indeed is the probability of their return; and thus our churches and missionary fields may in the end be rendered more than ever destitute of ministerial labour. Your Committee must remind the Society, that from the present instructors, especially from their respected Principal, the Academy receives every attention that can in reason be required from them, and even more than this, they are indefatigable and pains-taking beyond their strength, and a just regard to health; but all persons acquainted with Education, know that an enlarged scheme of liberal instruction demands an increase in the number of teachers as well as other means, and at this moment there is at Horton a class of young men thirsting for knowledge, and justly appreciating its value, who ought at once to enter the department of a biblical Instructor, and to whom no one man on earth could give adequate attention in addition to the arduous duties of a literary Academy. It would be a severe blow to our hopes if these young men should be driven from Nova Scotia to seek elsewhere the aid which their native country is too slow to furnish. This consideration is one of urgent importance, and one, which your Committee are assured can only be met by an immediate advance in the standing of Horton Academy as a Seminary both of Biblical and literary instruction."

An enlarged plan of operations was already in contemplation. "Your Committee are well aware", it was remarked, "that this society is now only at the commencement of its undertaking; it is a pleasant dawn, but it is no more than the dawn, as they trust, of a yet brighter day." Then, having observed that the College at Windsor was "sectarian," and that though Dalhousie College had been founded and liberally endowed, all efforts to open it had failed, they added—"we, as a denomination, willing however to unite with all others in co-operation, and to admit them to the advantages we seek, seem to be called upon by the Providence of God to make the attempt. There is no liberal College in Nova Scotia: ought not Horton Academy to be made such?"

I quote these passages in order to shew that the establishment of a College was projected several years before it actually took place, and that the Committee of the Education Society were preparing the denomination to take advantage of any circumstances that might arise, indicating the path of duty.

Yours truly,
MENNO.

Oct. 19, 1861.
Christian Messenger.
HALIFAX, OCTOBER 30, 1861.

Missions to the Heathen.

THE letter on another page from our brother Crawley in Burmah, although comparatively private, yet will be read with much concern by many of our friends. The intimations, to which it refers, that have been received from Boston, will, we believe, cause many to consider more than they have hitherto done, the position in which our Foreign Missionary operations stand, in consequence of the disturbances in the United States.

We are not aware that the Board can adopt any other course than that they have hitherto pursued, with the means placed in their hands, but with our churches it certainly should be a grave question whether they cannot contribute more than they have been devoting towards the fulfilment of this part of our Lord's commission. Whilst our neighbours are devoting their millions of treasures for the accomplishing of a doubtful good,—the suppression of hostilities in the Confederate States,—we are blessed with the free institutions of our country, and live in the peaceful enjoyment of the productions of our industry, with scarcely a demand on them for the purposes of government. The rural districts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, are more favoured in this respect than almost any country in the world. What then should be their appropriate

return for these blessings? The cause of our Lord and Saviour has demands on them. The believer in Christ is the subject of another Kingdom than that of Queen Victoria; and whilst he owes a debt of gratitude for living under her mild sovereignty, his allegiance to King Jesus should call forth an appropriation of his means towards the furtherance of His reign in the world. Not only should he meet all the demands of his household and render to his neighbor all his dues, but he should, "according as God has prospered him," give towards the preaching of the gospel at home, and for the purpose of sending it abroad among the nations. Let each one ask himself if there has not been some deficiency in these respects.

There is so much to be done that we must not allow the small questions of what proportion one church ought to do in comparison with another, to exhaust our interest in this good work, but each church should endeavor to do all that it can, and each member contribute as much as possible, consistently with other demands. This is no time for cherishing petty jealousies, but whilst we respect the opinions of our brethren, we should not lose sight of the great work of saving souls from death. The remedy is given into our hands, let us strive to apply it, and send forth the leaves of the tree of life for the healing of the nations.

An independent mission has been talked of, as a most desirable object to be attained by the churches in these provinces. There is no doubt but it would be a gratifying reflection that the Baptist churches were sustaining such a mission. The work which is now being done by our native preachers, however, we consider of the utmost importance; and, if in addition to this our Board were able to appropriate one hundred pounds or so towards the support of brother Crawley or any other Missionary now in the field liable to be suspended by failure of means in the American churches, we should consider it a good step towards an independent mission.

With all due respect for our brethren in New Brunswick we would ask if nothing further can be done by them in this matter. In looking over the Treasurer's account in our Minutes of Convention we find, except at the Annual Meeting of Convention at Sackville, no mention of moneys, from but one church in all New Brunswick,—Bussels Street, St. John. —The Minutes of the two Associations indicate that no contribution has been made towards our Foreign Missionary work from the 124 churches of which they are composed. Surely this ought not so to be. Our brethren in charge of the press of that province have not been backward in giving information and calling attention to this subject; and yet nothing has been done. Why is this? we would ask. Surely each church might make one collection at some time in the year. If they had made contributions through any other channel we should be induced to think they were not pleased with something in the management of our Missions, but as that is not the case, and they all profess to make the Convention their only channel of Foreign Mission contributions, we must believe their apathy arises simply from want of consideration—that they have withheld their mite towards the evangelization of the heathen because they do not properly appreciate the work. In our own Associations—in Nova Scotia—we find that out of 141 churches only 38 contributed towards Foreign Missions last year. The amount sent by them was we believe about the same as for some years past—between £130 and £140. We would put it to our brethren then whether this is a state of things such as they should be satisfied with? and shall be glad to find at our next Associations and Convention at Moncton that reports of a more satisfactory character are presented; so that the Board may be warranted in doing something more than engaging the services of six native preachers.

The Late Martin G. Black.

The list of Deaths in our present issue contains the name of one whose loss will be deeply regretted by the citizens of Halifax generally. Martin Gay Black Esq., departed this life on Saturday last, after a very brief illness, in the 75th year of his age. There are but few of whom it might have been more appropriately said "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." Ever ready to aid in whatever was good he found many channels for his benevolence. His habits were retiring and his words few, but his excellence consisted in deeds. He was formerly engaged in mercantile life, but has for many years past retired from business, except as one of the founders, and of late the President, of the Halifax Banking Company. He was a firm adherent of the Methodist body and although one of the most constant in his attendance on all the means of grace, yet his heart was enlisted in favor of every Christian enterprise

where all denominations were associated.—His attachment to the N. S. Bible Society has been exhibited by his devoting a large portion of his time to the Depository, and to correspondence on its behalf. He was not merely the Treasurer, but we believe, from its commencement, the diligent representative of that institution. It will not be easy to find a successor who will fill his place in that important office. The Daily Morning Prayer Meeting will miss his presence, where, as at the meetings of his own connexion, he took no prominent part in the services, yet his attendance gave encouragement and support to others who valued his unostentatious piety. The respect generally entertained for Mr. Black was, we believe, more akin to affection than most men secure for themselves.

But few families have a higher reputation to maintain, in imitation of the head than have those of this departed Christian gentleman; and although we have no sympathy with such as would offer incense to the dead by ascribing to them the possession of all the virtues and, forgetting the opposite features of their character, we should be doing injustice to our own feelings, as well as to what we believe is the sentiment of the community, were we to allow the occasion to pass with saying less, expressive of our respect for the memory of the departed Mr. Black.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Church Record of last week gives a table of Statistics, shewing the numbers of those who have been confirmed since 1854, in the several parishes of Nova Scotia, C. B. and P. E. Island. They are respectively 4022, 278, and 606; total 4922. The present number of Communicants is, in Nova Scotia 4388; in Cape Breton 216; and in Prince Edward Island 577. The numbers given for the city of Halifax are, St. Paul's 280; St. George's 300; St. Luke's 235; and at the Bishop's Chapel 210; total 1025.

PRESBYTERIAN.—We learn by the Witness that at a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax,

On hearing the report of Rev. Mr. Murray the call from Annapolis was set aside. The Rev. A. Crawford was appointed to supply Chalmers Church, Halifax, for six months.

The case of reference from Musquolobit respecting a marriage within the prohibited degrees of affinity occupied a large portion of the time of the Presbytery. After mature and prayerful deliberation the parties concerned were censured and admonished to separate as no act of man could legalize their union.

We are not informed as to the nature of the marriage noticed above, but presume it is a case of flagrant violation of law, to call for the Presbytery to demand a separation of the parties.

A Tourist giving an account in the *New Brunswick Baptist and Visitor* of a visit to this province via Windsor to Nictaux says:

"Farming is more skilfully conducted in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick. The farmers, as a general thing, are better educated and a more highly enlightened class of people than with us. The many excellent schools for which the sister Colony is celebrated, have brought about this desirable state of affairs, not only by affording means for securing a sound liberal education, but also by making agricultural chemistry a branch of Common-school education."

We believe he is quite correct in attributing the improvements in farming operations to the value attached to education. The following, with reference to the Normal School at Truro, is, we believe, not yet realized; although it is desired by the Superintendent Dr. Forrester:—

"At the Normal School, Truro, is a model farm, with all requisite appliances, where those who aspire to become the instructors of the youth of the land are required to render themselves familiar with the principles of scientific farming, and enjoined to impart the instruction thus afforded to those who may be placed under their care."

News Summary.

THE late Delegation from the Lower Provinces to Canada, has naturally excited much interest in the minds of the public, in reference to the long-talked of Inter-Colonial-Railway. It could not well be otherwise, considering the vital interest which Nova Scotia has in the ultimate success of the enterprise. We are much gratified to know that the Delegates received a most cordial reception from our Canadian friends, and that all the British Provinces on the Atlantic, will warmly unite in pressing the measure upon the immediate attention of the Home Government, without whose sanction and co-operation it cannot, at present at least, be effected. A united Delegation from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will at once proceed to England, more effectually to urge the claims of the undertaking, both as an Imperial and Colonial measure, on the attention of the Ministry.

There is not much further news this week from the various parts of the Union, where hostile operations are actually going on. Although the accounts are somewhat uncertain in their details, it appears that a number of the Federalist blockading squadron, off New Orleans, has been destroyed by Capt Hollins, commanding a flotilla of the Confederate Naval force. A part of the Federalist Army under Gen. McLellan, are reported to have crossed the Potomac, and are slowly advancing upon the Rebel forces. As the lines of operations on the river are very extensive, and the contending armies are in many points in close vicinity to each other, it is highly probable that within a few days we shall hear of a collision of more or less importance.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

THE GRAND DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance commence their Annual Session this day. It is proposed to have a Soiree to-morrow evening in the Sons' Reading Room. We doubt not it will be an occasion of much interest.

A new semi-weekly paper is proposed to be published by Mr. P. S. Hamilton, at the beginning of the new year. See Advertisement.

Horses are to be used for taking the Steam fire engines: to and from fires.

"The Oak Island Treasure Seeking Company" are not yet hopeless in the pursuit of the lost gold, but are having a steam engine and two large pumps manufactured at Mitchell's Foundry near Fresh-water.

It is said that arrangements have been made for setting up a quartz crusher at the foundry of Mr. Mitchell.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—We understand that yesterday at the Four Mile House, a man belonging to the Dutch Village, while attempting to get on the cars which were in motion, fell between them and the platform and was fatally injured.—Reporter, Thursday.

THE AVERY Steamer belonging to the Inland Navigation Company, made her appearance in our harbor last week. Cordwood in large quantities is being brought down the Canal to the City, and is consequently very cheap. The Avery we learn, is shortly to make a trip from Halifax harbor to the Basin of Minas.

MEOR GOLD DISCOVERIES have been made in Guysboro, Pictou and Yarmouth Counties. The *Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of them:

In Guysboro the locality is about two miles from the village of Sherbrooke, and near the North West Arm, a small stream or creek that empties into the St. Mary's river, about half a mile below the village. The gold was discovered by a Mr. Nickerson, who kept his own counsel, and for four or five weeks quietly and profitably prosecuted his work. For some time his neighbors suspected that he was engaged in gold digging, and after repeated attempts finally succeeded in tracing him to the scene of his operations. A gentleman from Sherbrooke informs us that when he was discovered, Nickerson had over eleven ounces of fine gold, besides a quantity of rich specimens in quartz; and we learn from another source, that the value of what he had obtained was not less than £400. A great portion of this is said to have been got in small surface boulders; but a vein of quartz, about six inches thick, also is visible along the surface for a considerable distance. The discovery has created great excitement in that part of the country, and numerous claims have already been applied for.

We were yesterday informed, on good authority, that two young men named Douglas, belonging to the Middle River of Pictou, have obtained a considerable quantity of gold somewhere in the wilderness that lies between the head waters of the stream and the Upper Stewiacke and Musquolobit country. They were abroad in the wilderness a great part of the summer, one of them coming out occasionally for a supply of provisions; and they are said to have now returned home with a large quantity of gold, but refuse to give any information as to where they obtained it. For the past ten days several parties have been out in search of their mine, but hitherto without success. One of these parties, however, has discovered and brought in some fine specimens of gold, but like those whose claim they were in search of, they decline giving any precise information of the spot in which it was found.

From the *Tribune*, we learn that great excitement was caused in Yarmouth, recently, by a report that gold had been discovered at Foote's Cove, near Cranberry Head. Along a line of coast more than two miles in extent, the existence of gold has been satisfactorily ascertained, but in quantities so minute as to hold out no temptation to the gold-seeker. The portion of the coast where the auriferous particles were first found is said to bear a strong resemblance to the coast in the vicinity of the Owens. The best washings, thus far discovered, have been at Chegoggin Point, some distance south of Foote's Cove, and not far from low water mark.

The Lunenburg Diggins are yielding good returns in some new places.

Mr. J. R. Hea also gives some account of gold found in Kings County, at Little Chester, Horton, seven miles south of Wolfville, on the margin of a brook that empties into Half-way river.