

June 23, 1836. James Skerry, at Chester. Sermon by Maynard Parker, from 2 Tim. 4. 2.

Oct. 6, 1836. Abraham Stronach, at Billtown, Cornwallis. Sermon by Samuel Bancroft.

Dec. 25, 1836. James Lent, at Tusket. Sermon by Charles Randall, from Col. 1, 7.

Sept. 7, 1837. Israel Potter, at Clements. Sept. 7, 1837. Richard E. Burpe, at St. George, N. B. Sermon by S. Fogg, of Winthrop, Maine, from 2 Cor. 2. 16.

I have recorded brother Burpe's ordination, though it took place in New Brunswick, because he became afterwards the Missionary of both provinces.

June 11, 1838. John E. Cogswell, at Canard, Cornwallis. Sermon by I. E. Bill, from 2 Tim. 2, 22.

The subjoined Table will explain itself. It relates to the meetings of the Association.

Table with columns: Year, Place, Preacher, Text. Rows include 1829 Yarmouth E. Manning Mat. 16. 18, 1830 Nictaux T. S. Harding 1 Pet. 2. 24, etc.

The names of the writers of the Circular Letters, and the subjects of the Letters, are contained in the following statement:—

1829. Alexis Caswell—The early religious instruction of the young.

1830. Henry K. Green—The suppression of Intemperance.

1831. E. A. Crawley—The education of ministers of the gospel.

1832. Richard McLearn—The duty of contributing to the support of missions, domestic and foreign.

1833. John Pryor. Decision of religious character.

1834. Richard McLearn—The moral and religious education of the rising generation.

1835. Charles Tupper—The cultivation of deep personal piety.

1836. John Pryor—The influence of the Holy Spirit.

1837. Richard W. Cunningham—The progress of the denomination.

1838. Ingraham E. Bill—The importance of church discipline.

You will perhaps think this a very dry letter. Some persons are ready to pass the same judgement on such a chapter as the third of Nehemiah. A christian minister who had been reading it, many years ago, said that he had learned from it three lessons, viz:—

1. That a christian should aim to do that which God will cause to be remembered. He has inscribed the names of the builders of the wall in his book.

2. That very much might be done by union of effort, and division of labour. Each did something, and all laboured together. Blessed is the man who knows his station, and remains there till his work is done.

3. That personal and domestic piety lie at the foundation of all usefulness. Each man repaired "over against his house."

Names, places, and figures may sometimes convey instruction, and awaken serviceable recollections.

Yours truly, MEXNO. Oct. 15, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Pryor.

Dear Brother,— Will you have the kindness to publish the following communication, taken from the Boston Watchman and Reflector.

To the Editor of the Watchman and Reflector.

ACADIA COLLEGE.

Dear Brother,—This College as you know, was founded several years since, by the Baptists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and has been sustained by the denomination. It originated in the necessity for a place of higher education for Baptists and others; the only Colleges then existing in the Province, being the Episcopal College at Windsor and Dalhousie College at Halifax, which also was exclusive. Acadia is the former name of Nova Scotia, L'Acadie as the French called it.

Acadia College has had of course to struggle with difficulties, and at its origin met with much opposition; at times the hearts of its most earnest friends and supporters have failed—but as it was founded on the prayers of God's people, it has survived till this time, and is now as prosperous, if not more so, than at any period since its commencement.

My object in writing now, is to correct an error, in reference to this College, into which, you in an editorial notice of it, in your issue of the 12th Sept., have fallen. You say there "It will be seen by the letter from the British Provinces, published in another column, that the Rev. John Pryor D. D., who for the last ten years, or more, has been the highly esteemed Pastor of the old Cambridge Baptist Church, is cordially invited

again to serve Acadia as its President. Few of our Pastors have deeper roots in the affections of a united people." Now the letter alluded to, from the British Provinces, does not say so, but says, in the only passage that refers to the case, "probably the most important part of the business of the Convention, was embraced in a proposition submitted by the Alumni of Acadia College, after having been approved by the Board of Governors, that they would found and sustain a Professorship, provided the Rev. J. Pryor D. D., of Cambridge, Mass. was elected, and would consent to fill it. The proposition was unanimously approved, and it is understood that Dr. Pryor accepts the appointment, and will enter upon his duties in April."

You will thus see, that it is not to the office of President, but of Professor, that Dr. Pryor is invited. The President of Acadia College is the Rev. Dr. Cramp, formerly President of the Baptist College at Montreal—a gentleman whose learning and eminent literary attainments, would do honor to any Educational Institution; and to whose energy, wisdom and untiring assiduity in a most laborious office, the College is largely indebted for its present flourishing condition, and long may he live to occupy the station he so admirably fills.

J. P.

I request your insertion of the above communication that your correspondent "Alumnus" may perceive my feelings in the matter to which he refers. The facts of the case are simply these; while attending an Association at Roxbury, the gentleman who wrote the letter, a passage from which I have quoted, said to me, "the Editor of the Watchman has misunderstood my letter and says you have been appointed President."

I immediately went into Boston, in hopes of being in time to correct the error, it being Wednesday, and a part of the paper being printed later in the day. Thursday is the nominal day for the issue, I expressed to Rev. Mr. Omstead the Editor, my deep regret and annoyance at his mistake, and requested a correction in the rest of the issue. It was too late however, to make the change that day; but Br. Omstead perceiving how much it had annoyed me, promised to make it right next week. I had not then read either his notice or the letter of "International" but acted upon the information of the writer. On reading the notice the next day, and seeing how it referred to the letter as its authority, and how plain the letter was, it seemed to me, as if it would be an unnecessary parading of myself before the American public, to require any further mention of the matter, and finding that Br. Omstead coincided with me, in opinion, I told him I would not insist upon his making any statement of his mistake. I find however, from the letter of "Alumnus," that I overrated the intelligence of one at least of the readers of the Watchman, and deeply regret that the correction was not immediately made. No one in the Province was more pleased than I was to hear of Dr. Cramp's appointment to the Presidency of the College, or more gratified at the excellent manner in which he has discharged his onerous duties, and that person must have strangely mistaken my character, who could for a moment suppose that I would lend myself, to participate in any plan to make a change in the present situation of affairs at Acadia, or that there was any intention on my part of interfering with the President or the able staff of Professors now laboring so successfully in the College. They have, and shall have my hearty co-operation and sincere efforts, in aiming to advance the prosperity of our beloved College, and through it, to secure as far as possible the wider dissemination of moral and intellectual education. I hope you and your readers will excuse the length of this communication; I feel a little pained that any necessity should have arisen for making it at all.

Yours very truly,

JOHN PRYOR.

THE CALENDAR OF KING'S COLLEGE FOR 1861 has been placed in our hands. We readily comply with the request of the respected Secretary to notice the same. It records several interesting incidents of the past year in connection with that institution,—the visit of Prince Alfred—the bequests of Charles Inglis Esq., son of the late Bishop Inglis &c. The list of fees charged, scholarships, prizes, course of studies in the College, and also in the Academy, are matters of interest which are here exhibited; and together with a Discourse on the History of Applied Chemistry make up quite a respectable pamphlet of 52 pages. The catalogue of presents to the College comprises a Melodeon for the college chapel, a large number of valuable books, coins, fossils and curiosities. No account is given of the Income and Expenditure of the college, or of the amount of Endowment secured.

The present prospects of the Institution seem in advance of any previous year. One fact of a somewhat remarkable nature is mentioned, "during the seventy-years which have elapsed since the foundation of these Institutions not a single death of a pupil has occurred within the walls of college or school."

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.—A gentleman calling himself the Rev. Mr. Baxter, professing to be a clergyman of the Church of England, has been lecturing in Halifax for a few days past on the fulfilment of prophecy by the return of Christ to the world in about from three to seven years—from 1864 to 1868.—The latter date he names as the year in which Christ is to begin to reign personally on earth. He considers that the present order of things will close in the course of these few years, that there will consequently be no use for our present meeting-houses or other public places, but that the world will become a pandemonium where men will be like fiends incarnate in destroying each other, and that vice, carnage and desolation will reign triumphant and almost depopulate the earth; but that then the millennium will be ushered in; and those who have believed and secured for themselves the oil of prophetic knowledge, will be as the wise virgins, while those who have neglected to procure this oil, shall be shut out; and although they may ultimately be saved, yet they shall be debarred the enjoyment of His glories on the earth.

The Rev. Mr. Rand does not appear to agree with us that there had been "Enough said" on the case of the Rev. Mr. Elder. He has written a letter to the Presbyterian Witness of the 5th inst., which of course, the editor of that journal was glad to publish, the substance of which letter is that "Modesty" and "the editor of the Messenger" "seem to be under the impression that Mr. Elder had done some very improper thing in addition to changing his sentiments," and that Mr. R. considered that Mr. Elder acted no worse than those ministers who have become Baptists and have left the communion of Pedobaptists. He says "I solemnly believe that he, (Mr. E.) turned from truth to error;" but thinks "that the real question is, was there immorality, or the want of religious principles, manifested or implied in the charge itself, or in the manner of announcing that charge." We need not say to our readers

ing served the cause of the Romanists, and if for a short time they enjoyed the poor triumph which a half-persuaded convert might give to them, the very shadow of it must now have passed away; still it is only just and right, that wide as the report of his new profession was spread, the recantation of it should be known, and that having submitted his Romanised views to a patient and painful test, he has been thoroughly convinced of his mistake, and confessed it."

Concerning the effects of his secession and return, the Record says:

"He took no converts away with him, he will bring no converts back,—the loss and the gain in either case are his own."

The report of Mr. M's recantation is given in the Record with the following preliminary observations.

"At St. Paul's, after the prayer for the Church Militant, and the departure of the rest of the Congregation, the Bishop informed the communicants that Mr. Maturin, who had communicated with them for the last time, on the same day, the first Sunday in October, three years ago, had expressed an earnest desire to be again admitted to the Holy Communion, but that it was due to them and to the Church, to require a formal renunciation of the errors which he had publicly avowed. The Bishop added that this restoration would be strictly personal, not extending to the exercise of the functions of his office, and that a much larger probation would be necessary before he could be permitted to resume his position as an authorized teacher of the Church."

We are informed that a pamphlet will shortly appear from the pen of Mr. Maturin, giving some account of his change of sentiment.

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that this is entirely gratuitous on the part of Mr. Rand. We do think however, that Mr. R. is seriously damaging the reputation of both Mr. Elder and his wife by his attempts to defend them. When he ceased to be a Baptist minister his church confirmed the separation he had before virtually effected. This we think, generally, is about the substance of an act of excommunication; its spiritual consequences depend entirely on the conduct of the person so excluded, before and after such act is pronounced by his brethren. As to any immorality being charged against Mr. Elder, Mr. Rand is the first person we know of, who has used the term or suggested such thought concerning him. There are many other things besides immorality, which would render a person unsuitable to continue the pastor of a Baptist Church.

The CONVENTION MINUTES have been forwarded to all the churches in the three Provinces. Those to churches in New Brunswick and P. E. Island, without pastors, or where we were unacquainted with the name of the proper person have been forwarded to the Secretary for N. B., Rev. E. B. DeMill; and to Rev. J. Davis. We shall be obliged if those brethren will kindly add the name of some person known to them to the address already on the wrapper and re-mail them.

Will the editors of the N. B. Baptist and Visitor and The Christian Watchman please mention the above in their next issue, so that in case the parcels do not come to hand, the brethren may enquire for them in the proper quarter.

"Robinson's Indexical Dental Soap" is a valuable addition to requisites for the toilet, for cleansing the teeth. It is preferable to a dentifrice, is free from unpleasant taste, and leaves nothing of an injurious nature around the gums, as charcoal bark, or soda are liable to do.

News Summary.

Our latest European news by Telegraph is up to the 3rd inst. Nothing of importance however appears to have transpired since our last English Mail. The relations of Mexico with several of the European Powers have become highly unsatisfactory. In the state of chronic Revolution, which has prevailed in this rich and beautiful, but unhappy country, for years past, all treaties have been violated, and diplomatic courtesies outraged to such an extent, that it has become necessary for foreign Powers to interfere in her internal affairs. Spain is fitting out an armament against her, and it is supposed that England and France will act together in demanding reparation for insults and injuries offered to their representatives and subjects, and in enforcing an adherence to international laws.

A somewhat unaccountable state of inaction still prevails on the lines of the Potomac. It is now two months since the battle of Bull's Run, and although the hostile Armies have been almost ever since within sight of each other, no collision of any importance has occurred between them. No doubt both parties are gathering up their strength for a second death struggle, which when it takes place will probably come nearer to the character of modern, scientific warfare, than the helter-skelter encounter at Manassas; yet the time that has elapsed would seem more than sufficient to have prepared to renew the contest.—Westward, the conflict has had a more active character, and it is expected that Fremont and Price, who have each, probably about 40,000 men under them, will ere now have come in contact. A descent down the Mississippi to New Orleans by Gen. Fremont, has been much talked of, but it is evident that such an expedition could not be safely entered on until the Confederate Army in Missouri under Gen. Price was first disposed of. A strong naval force is about sailing from New York, for some point on the Southern coast.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

OUR FINE AUTUMN.—Yesterday we were shown a bunch of Mayflowers in bud, gathered in the afternoon in the woods near Dartmouth. In the Horticultural Society's Gardens there are strawberries and blossoms growing in the open air. The climate of Nova Scotia may not compare favourably with that of England in Spring; but ample amends are made by our fine weather in the Fall. The foliage of the woods is now surpassingly beautiful.

THE QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINES.—We learn from the Sun of Saturday last that a committee, appointed for the purpose, were looking round to find a suitable location for one of the quartz crushing machines recently imported into this city. A situation where steam or water power can be had, in or near the city of Halifax, is what they require.