

the public means of grace, as much as she desired and was always ready to acknowledge her good hope through grace. During her last long sickness she evinced great resignation to the Divine Will and waited with patience until her change came. On Wednesday, the 27th of August, her remains were borne to the place of worship, followed by a large procession of mourning friends, who listened with deep attention to a discourse suitable to the occasion, delivered by Mr. Wethers; after which the remains were conveyed to the house appointed for all living, and the tomb received its sacred charge, to keep until the morning of the resurrection.—Communicated by Rev. George Dimock.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Normal School and its fault-finders.

MR. EDITOR,—

I hoped we had heard the last of fault finding with the Normal School. I fear that until a defunct sophism can be made to recognize its own decease; such hope is vain. It will in spite of all things re-assert itself, though it be twice dead, plucked up by the roots.

In your last paper fault is found with me for 'taking up a rotten thread for the purpose of choking therewith "Quis" and "N. S." Seriously, I had no intention of filling the office of High Sheriff to these worthies; nevertheless, I find that this "same rotten thread" proved amply sufficient for the strangulation of "Quis" at least,—though his spirit, true to the doctrine of transmigration, re-appears over the cognomen of "Church and State." Thus qualified, "Church and State" proceeds to impale me on the horns of a dilemma; and then, very graciously indeed, allows me to escape by pleading ignorance of my subject. Further he goes on to say, that he has "noticed that persons, who appear in the newspapers and rostrum as champions of the Normal School, do not go deeply into the subject." Hereupon he cries for "facts" and "dry statistics,"—these are the great essentials.

There is some considerable noise and much parade here. It might be well to see how the champions of fault-finding with the Normal School succeed when they treat of the subject. Such an investigation is due to the public.

In the first communication of "Quis," we find him dealing very largely in "facts and dry statistics." Mr. Rand's letter in answer charges him with grave mistakes and rectifies them. Some might say, and doubtless have said, that "Quis" ought as an honest man and a gentleman, to have confessed his errors. I suppose this first communication of "Quis" may be regarded as an example of the profound. If it be, then surely profoundness has been strikingly changed from its original signification. Of a piece with it was the communication of "N. S." "Facts and figures" were strewn thick and fast. Mr. Rand at once shewed the error in the use of them, and gave instead a revised statement which most manifestly took away the pith out of this profound. In the communication of "Church and State," we have another banquet of dry statistics. This was not absolutely necessary, as we had the same before, only differently grouped. The separate items have all been so fully discussed before and their weight ascertained, that it is assuredly a kindness to your readers to refer them to previous articles on this subject. There is one "fact," however, that must be excepted from this remark,—that "\$30,000 of the peoples' money has been expended by Dr. Forrester." This same "fact" was given by "Quis" in his second communication: no one has referred to it. Since "Church and State" has constituted himself a most generous donor of "information" concerning the Normal School, I would be very thankful to him should he give me the items which make up this amount. I am quite unable to learn where he procures them; and I do not hesitate to pronounce this amount akin to other numerical statements with which we have been favored by those deep writers to whom we have before referred.

Now, Sir, if we are to take the communications of "Quis," "N. S.," and "Church and State"—abounding in grave statistical errors, as has been shown of the two former and assented to of the latter as illustrations of what is meant by going "deeply into the subject;" if this profound process implies the careless handling of statistical facts, then would I most honestly and sincerely say, from such profundity may I be delivered." It is worthy of note, in this connexion, that no statement, statistical or otherwise, given in answer to the fault-finders of the Normal School, has yet been called in question. In palliation of the singular errors which have deformed the communications referred to, we

may say that "ignorance of the subject" had largely to do with it.

Permit me, Sir, to refer to another matter which seems to trouble and roil the spirit of "Church and State." It is a highly suggestive coincidence that this same thing produced a like effect upon the calm spirit of "Quis." It is this:—Dr. Forrester, as Superintendent of Education, believing assessment for the support of Common Schools to be essential to the welfare of the Province, and having appealed year after year to the Legislature to give the subject their gravest consideration, yet failing to secure the end contemplated, sought permission of the Eastern Baptist Association, in common with other religious bodies, to address them on the subject of assessment, with the view of finally presenting to the Legislature the views of our Ministers and intelligent laymen on this subject. The permission was granted. In the course of his address the Doctor remarked that he "felt the subject had a claim upon the sympathies of the Baptist Denomination, inasmuch as that body had a large number of well-trained teachers, who from the want of an adequate system of support for Common Schools, were not earning common laborers' hire." This is the appeal that your correspondent affects to despise, and sneeringly remarks that Dr. Forrester, must have been mute on this head while addressing the other denominations.

Does your correspondent think the learned Doctor is a simpleton? Has he not a right, in common with other men, to use wisdom in adapting himself to his audience? If he be so stupid as not to avail himself of an argument laid to his hands, for the furtherance of his aim, then he is not fit to fill the high office given him by the Province. What would "Church and State" think of a lawyer who could not seize upon and use to advantage this kind of logic? And surely he does not pretend to despise the profession. When the highest arguments fail to produce an effect, then lower ones can surely be employed and considered legitimate. Despise the "argumentum ad hominem logic!" To what heights, indeed, has he attained! Those far above the great men of antiquity, and the great men of modern days; aye even above the writers of Holy Writ: for there are many instances, in both the Old and the New Testaments, of this form of reasoning.

To me, Sir, it appears as an unfavorable exponent of the spirit in which your correspondent's article was penned, that such expressions as "his (Dr. Forrester's) School,"—"Dr. Forrester has expended so much money,"—"A Presbyterian School,"—"endowing out of the revenues all the Presbyterian Clergymen of the Province" and kindred expressions, find so prominent a place in it. They must take much from the article in the minds of liberal, unprejudiced men. It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. Forrester is only the laborious servant of the Province. It is the School of the Province—the Province has expended the money.

In conclusion I may remark that all must be highly pleased to see the uprightness and integrity which characterize those who conduct the Normal School: their duties are onerous. Never has the Normal School been in a more efficient state than it is at present. I observed in a late number of the Messenger, that at the last session of the School, there were six candidates for Grammar School diplomas, and but one was successful; and he, if I am rightly informed, is a Baptist. The failure of these five candidates is an evidence of care calculated to secure yet more largely public confidence in the Normal School. Unlike it is at many other Schools, there must be fitness there before you are graduated. I cannot see anything in the Normal School to trouble, in the least, any Baptist. If the School is honestly conducted its advantages are alike for all, and every one sincerely desirous of the advancement of Common Schools ought, it appears to me, to guard with a jealous eye any attempt to cripple their usefulness, or to retard in any way the progress of Education in our Province.

October 10th, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

MR. EDITOR:—

A short article in reference to the Normal School appeared over my signature in your issue of the 10th ult. It was somewhat natural that it should have elicited a reply from Mr. Rand.

Mr. R's reply, as far as he did reply to my communication and that of "Quis," was objectionable neither in spirit nor in language. But for some cause or other the strong points in both our articles were passed over unnoticed. I

should, perhaps, except that, in any communication, which touched on the expenses of the establishment. In this I was somewhat astray, though not exactly to the extent I was represented to be. It is true I inadvertently included in the annual appropriation to the Normal School the remuneration of the Principal as Superintendent of Education. But if I erred in this, did Mr. R's statement put the matter precisely right? He sets down \$600 for Dr. Forrester's Salary, as Principal of the Normal School, and \$1000 for the Superintendence department. By what authority he apportions the \$1600 in this form I fail to perceive, for I believe the school Acts are silent on the point. Some might find it difficult to estimate the exact worth of the superintendence, or at least question the propriety of granting \$1000 for it. I am invited by Mr. R. to compare the expenditures connected with Education in our Province with those of other countries. This I have often done, but, somehow, without coming into possession of the views and feelings which my adviser contemplates. Other countries may expend more, and they may possibly receive a better return for their outlay. In such a matter, a few hundreds or thousands are not worthy of mention. What is wanted is, on the one hand, real ability, experience, and unquestioned integrity on the part of the officers employed; and, on the other, a system, which, having been tried and proved, has commended itself to the judgment and confidence of the thinking and enlightened friends of Education. When a country has this, the few thousands that are annually appropriated for the object are an investment that brings in a multifid return. It enriches the present, and blesses remote generations.

Only one remark of "L's." I shall notice. It is that in which he questions the sincerity of those who object to the denominationalism of the Normal School, and attributes their strictures to a desire to build up other Institutions at the expense of what he styles the "Provincial School." Now as I do not know who any of the writers in question are, I cannot answer for them; but for myself, I wholly object to the "soft impeachment," for there is no Institution that I have any interest in that comes into collision, in any shape, with the Normal Seminary. Nothing would please me better than that the school should possess such acknowledged merit, that all, who contemplate teaching, would betake themselves for admission within its portals. There were some other points I intended to touch upon, but your new correspondent "Church and State" has treated the subject so fairly, and in so able a manner, that I will not proceed further at present.

Oct 9th, 1862.

N. S.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

AMHERST.—A correspondent writes under date Oct. 7th, 1862,—We have long felt the need of a Missionary in our county, and are gratified that one so well qualified as Bro. Chipman is engaged in this important field of christian enterprise.

Feeble churches without pastors do not frequently receive ministerial visitations, and unless visited by missionaries, neglect their Prayer meetings and eventually lose their vitality and often their visibility. Bro. Chipman preached for us on the 28th ult., and our pastor fulfilled his appointments at River Philip and Little River. Such changes are usually agreeable to ministers and people.

We have no unusual manifestations of religious interest, although the frequent occurrences of death among us, reminding us of our mortality, must solemnize reflective minds and produce deep and salutary impressions. Our Pastor and his family are called to mourn the loss of a beloved child. They have the sympathies of many friends in their bereavement.

No Baptist minister being accessible the Rev. John Allison, of Sackville, kindly attended the funeral and preached for Bro. Miles on Sunday morning and afternoon.

Our New Meeting House is near completion, we had a Tea Meeting in it a few days ago and realized over two hundred dollars.

RUSSIA.—The American Baptists are labouring with success in Russia and Poland. "In Courland nearly two hundred converts have been baptized; and in the Crimea the first secession from the Russian Government church has actually taken place. In Poland two churches have been formed, and twenty-four preaching stations. The brethren there suffer much from imprisonment."

INDIA.—The vastness of the work to be accomplished in India casts into the shade the partial success already achieved. The great masses of the people, even in districts that are the scene of missionary labour, remain in abject ignorance; and in many parts the cruel rites of superstition continue to be practised without hindrance. Thus in Mysore, where the Gospel,

has been preached for nearly half a century the "swinging festival," with its horrible abominations, is still annually held; and still the British name is dishonoured by association with it. The necessary expenses are said to be defrayed by the Government, and Government servants are ordered to assist at its celebration. The Rev. James Brabury, of the London Society, describes a tour through Berhampore. His journal brings before us many forms of superstition and error, and shows that, here and there among the educated, even the cold negation of Socinianism find ardent supporters. The following passage may be taken as representative of some of the brighter aspects of the work:—"At Doudpore it was said: 'When our fear of losing caste is gone we shall embrace the Gospel, and in a very little time this fear will leave us. The next incarnation of the deity will be a revelation of love and mercy, and after that there will come a dispensation of judgment.' At the close of a sermon in which the true was contrasted with false religions, the villagers of Magura, who had attentively listened to us, repeated these words several times: 'Shib, and Doorga, and the rest of the gods and goddesses, are gone; now Jesus Christ is to be worshipped, and all men to be of one caste.'

MADAGASCAR.—According to our latest intelligence tranquillity prevailed in Madagascar, and preparations were being made for the coronation of the young king, under whom the country seems already to have entered on a career of prosperity. Mr. Ellis writes briefly, that his welcome has been most cordial and his treatment by the authorities most kind, and that every aid would be rendered to the missionaries eagerly expected.

AFRICA.—The Rev. W. West, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, has recently visited the capital of Ashantee. In consequence of the failure of health, and the necessity of occasional visits to Europe, the missionaries to the Ashantees have not remained long enough in the country to acquire a full knowledge of the language, and for many years the mission-house and chapel at Kumasi have only been occupied by a native, hired for the purpose of taking care of the property. There appears to have been an increase of population and of wealth in the capital city, within the last twenty years; the same barbarous splendour prevails; and the same cruel practices of human sacrifice. Mr. West was well received at every point on his journey, and welcomed to the capital with the sound of drums and musketry, and by crowds of people. The king and his chiefs awaited his arrival in the market-place; and, afterwards, with all the formalities of a royal ceremonial, paid their respects in turn to the missionary and his companions.

Mr. West says, I observed that nearly all the large drums were ornamented with a human skull, and bones, and covered with human blood. The chiefs were nearly all carried in baskets, on the heads of men; while large gaudy umbrellas were jerked up and down over them. When the chief arrived within thirty or forty yards of us, he descended from his basket, and walked up to us; generally shaking hands, though one or two merely waved the right hand as they passed.

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OCTOBER, 1862.

Present.—Bro. J. W. Nutting, in the chair.—Brethren Thos. Wesley, S. Selden, J. F. Burham and Secretary.

Communications received,

From Revs. Chas. Tupper, D. D. 2, E. F. Foshay, and Bro. C. H. Harrington.

Amount in the Treasury, - - - - - 567 98

Liabilities of the Board, say - - - - - 389 15

R. N. BECKWITH, Sec. H. M. Board.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

October 9.—The Confederate forces in Kentucky are falling back. It is reported they are endeavouring to reach Cumberland Gap.—One portion is still at Lexington, and will probably not leave the State without a battle. The Federals are reported close upon both of the enemy's forces. Skirmishing is constantly going on, and important movements are expected soon. The total number of captured and paroled by Gen. Sigel at Warrenton was 1100, and they were all anxious to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. A despatch to the New York Herald, says that Gen Lee is rapidly falling back to Richmond. Fuller accounts of the battle at Corinth are received, which make it a desperate one, the Confederates attacking with great determination and superior numbers—the first day compelling the Federals to fall back. The second day the Confederates renewed the attack, and met with severe defeat. Confederate Colonels Johnson, Rogers, Rose, Morton, McLain, and Major Jones were killed. Their loss is about 800 killed, 1500 wounded, nearly 2000 prisoners and several thousand stand of arms thrown away. The Federal loss was about 3000 killed and 1000 wounded. Gen. Oglesby (Federal) had died of