

Christianity were his employment. During the time he laboured with us, our little Zion increased in numbers; and through the agency of his ministry, many errors, both in doctrine and practice, were exposed and eradicated from the church. It is perhaps well known to our denomination generally, that his advice, at a time when error had crept into the churches in this province, tended in a great measure to rectify the practical character of piety, and to lead the professors of religion more into a scriptural adoption of sentiments with regard to the external practice of believers. To be brief, his church meeting, in the administration of the ordinances, and in his social relation with the civil community around him, he always manifested himself to be a devoted Christian, and an exemplary minister of the gospel. He lived beloved, and he died regretted.

Jan. 4, 1862.

Yours truly,
MEXNO.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College.

DEAR BROTHER,—

A Catalogue of the officers and students of Acadia College, including an account of the course of instruction, and various other particulars, has been prepared and printed, and is now in course of distribution. It contains a list of "Matured Students" from the opening of the College till the present time. The names of two students—Alfred DeMill and F. Stevens—were accidentally omitted. The names of three others, who matriculated but did not take their places afterwards, were purposely left out. With these exceptions, the list is complete.

Many of our ministers received instruction here, who did not enter College. A list of those brethren will be shortly prepared and published. Meanwhile, it is proper to state that in some instances persons have claimed to be members of this Institution whose claims would not be admitted by the authorities, or respecting whom it might be necessary to give such information as would enable others to form an accurate judgment of their educational standing. Communications on this subject will receive due attention from

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, Jan. 11, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

College Agency.

LETTER FROM REV. A. D. THOMPSON.

My Dear Messenger,—

The Board of Governors of Acadia College have made an imperative demand upon me, or my services, in the Agency of the Institution. They stated at first, having had some experience in that office. A second appeal, however, with many good, kind, and even flattering expressions, caused me to yield to their entreaties. Hoping I may serve the denomination in this way with acceptance and usefulness, I embark.

I found it more difficult to separate myself from my engagements and connections, and prepare for leaving, than I at first anticipated, hence I am leaving home a week behind the time I expected to be at Wolfville. I started yesterday, and am obliged to take shelter to prevent being drenched by a snow and rain storm, otherwise you would not have heard from me quite so soon.

The season of the year is a dreary one to set out on so long a journey, I trust it will have the effect of moving our wealthy brethren to acts of benevolence, seeing that some of Acadia's friends are willing to sacrifice the comforts of home, and a happy fireside, and brave the horrors of a North American winter, to save and nourish the beloved "Child of Providence," which obtained an existence through the prayers, faith and works of some of those who have gone to inherit the promises. There are noble and generous souls here and there in our cold world that have a response for the individual that pleads for aid in virtue's cause. I could name a number. I will, for the sake of being brief, content myself with naming one at this time. Four years ago I was labouring in Cornwallis for the College. Among the many applications that were made, I called on brother Woodworth of Canning. I was civilly informed that £25 was already invested in the cause for which I was pleading, and that was the extent calculated. I very reluctantly turned away, but still hoped from a certain look of sympathy which I observed on the countenance of the mistress of the house, who at that time was in delicate health, and very attentive to some afflicted children. In a very few weeks I renewed my visit, and ventured again to ask for favour to the Child

of Providence. Sister W. then stated to me her feelings, which she had previously named to her husband, the substance thereof was to this effect,—that poor man (referring to myself) has come so far, and exposed himself to the severity of the winter, to plead for our institution, and we have sent him away empty, and may never see him again. While the good woman was relating these things to the agent, the husband (brother W.) came in with a generous look and smiling countenance, already prepared to swell the £25 to £100, which was done as soon as the necessary obligations could be drawn and signed. This worthy saint, I believe, has finished her course, and been called to go up higher. May I find in my future labours, many who have received her fallen mantle.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

As soon as the weather clears away, I start for St. John, and onward until I arrive at my field of operation to which I am directed by my instructions.

As I shall be troubling you more or less for some time to come, I will forbear burdening you further for the present.

ADAM D. THOMPSON.

St. Georges, N. B., Jan. 1, 1862.

We learn that Mr. Thompson, having passed round the head of the Bay through Sackville, Amherst, &c., proceeded from Truro to Windsor on Monday last.

For the Christian Messenger.

[The following, from a pen hitherto but little employed in behalf of our readers, will be read with interest. We hope to receive further contributions occasionally from the same writer.—Ed.]

Examination and Exhibition at Acadia College and Horton Academy.

MR. EDITOR,—

You have notice some time since in the Christian Messenger, of an Examination and Exhibition then about to take place at Acadia College. So far, well. But I have searched in vain, in our last three issues for any account of them. I can well imagine the delicacy that teachers would feel in publishing either their own doings or the performances of those whom they instruct. The Students themselves, of course, could not be expected either to laud or dispraise their own efforts. But I did believe that some of the "proud and happy fathers" who attended those public exercises, would ere this have sent you a notice of them. Is it supposed that the thousands of Baptists in New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, are not anxious to learn of the internal progress of this institution? Is it supposed that any one of them cares to be always hearing nothing but declarations of this kind: "Acadia College, Sir, is in danger, the rocks are near"—followed by something like this, "We want twenty dollars from you, Sir?" No, no. I believe that thousands of your readers really "want to know what the Professors are doing at Acadia College." Turning, then, for a little while away from pressing engagements, I will take the pen in my own hands and endeavours afford in some measure the enlightenment required.

These exercises were held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of December. The examination occupied nearly all of those three days. An hour is given to each subject, and with the larger classes an hour and a half. Several of the visiting Committee were present, but I was sorry that they took no part in the interrogatories. Political Economy and Chemistry were well discussed by the members of the Senior class. Several passages from the fine tragedy of Aeschylus entitled "Prometheus chained," were readily translated and parsed by the Juniors. I may say with little discount that I was highly delighted with the Examination.

On the afternoon of the 20th, on entering the Academy, a scene presented itself, not soon to be forgotten, and I hope often to be repeated—a large room almost full of young ladies and gentlemen "yoked in noble exercise." Very little room could be found for spectators. History, Geometry, Chemistry and other studies were passing under review.

A class in Geometry, consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, displayed an abundance of reasoning talent. Their analyses were ready, and their explanations lucid. Another class composed of about fifteen ladies formed a scene not many times witnessed in Horton Academy. They answered a great number of questions in Roman History. The examination in Chemistry by the Principal, Mr. Higgins was instructive and exciting. His method of teaching—by question and ellipsis—we believe to be very educating. Two jars of oxygen gas, previously prepared, were brought in, from which were manufactured carbonic and phosphoric acids. The experiments were fine. The other classes passed creditable reviews. We spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon. Many old scenes rose before us, and many new ones were witnessed.—Progress is stamped on Academy affairs. The hall is newly and commodiously seated. Its walls are lined with maps. Old desks have given place to beautiful new ones. The greatest, best, noblest change of all is, the training of males and females together. This removes the inconsistency of those parents who were wont to educate their boys and girls together at home, but separated them while abroad, and doubly needing

each others present sympathy. I could gladly linger long, considering these things, but must pass from this digression to notice the Exhibition.

This was held in the meeting house. The new bell brought together an unusually large assembly. Music from the melodeon opened the proceedings. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. A. S. Hunt. The first Oration was delivered by Israel A. Blair of Onslow, a member of the Junior class; on "The future of British America"—a subject at present interesting to the world. Comprehensive views of its vast resources were presented and inferences drawn. "The power of hope"—both that hope which stimulates in the pursuit of worldly aims and makes life tolerable and that which "looks beyond the bounds of time" and is "an anchor to the soul"—was ably illustrated by Harding Bligh of Cornwallis. "The potency of Mathematics" was then humorously discussed by E. M. Rand. Their importance in the daily concerns of life was well shown.—To prove their indispensableness they were for the moment annihilated and a scene followed approaching in sadness that in Byron's dream "which has not all a dream." He was followed by another member of his class who spoke an Essay on the "Life of Lord Bacon." This neat and instructive composition was the production of John Godfrey a native of Wolfville. The address on "Mathematics," being somewhat at the expense of the "Classics," the advantages of the study of these was treated of by Edwin D. King of Onslow. He showed their claim to a place in every College curriculum. The first oration was delivered by William Hall a native of the North Mountain of Cornwallis. His subject was "the influence of the Bible on English Literature." This address contained much wealth of thought, and revealed in every word the speaker's own acquaintance with sacred truth, and its influence on him. It formed a fitting close to a series of noble addresses. We have no fault to find with these essays. Their carefully arranged sentiments were expressed in elegant and appropriate language. All of them revealed the moulding character of the scenery which these students behold from their windows—scenery that never tires, always charms. The delivery was for the most part such as their Rhetoric would suggest. A distinct articulation and a full voice characterized all the speakers. One fault I may be allowed to mention. The essays in my opinion were spoken too rapidly. Students are prone to fall into this habit. No doubt they are often warned against it. Many of our public speakers might also improve their oratory by slackening their rapidity of speech.

But entertainment ceased not here. Three impromptu speeches were delivered. I resident Dr. Cramp first called on Rev. Mr. Hunt who made some good remarks, having, as his remarks usually have, a religious bearing. He spoke an essay of the first Exhibition ever held in the College. He discoursed chiefly of the good influences of his institution and the religious tone of the compositions just heard. Rev. S. T. Rand pleasantly contrasted the educational advantages of his boyhood days—the days of Dilworth—with those of the present day and quoted some "sweet" lines "stolen" from—but I will not expose him. The Rev. S. W. Deblois then addressed the audience. Among other good things he bestowed a great deal of praise—merited we are glad to know—upon Cornwallis, and added the kind intimation that the agent would visit the "garden" to receive the surplus bounties of its harvest.

Charming music flowing at intervals, from a large choir, imparted a fuller joy to this intellectual feast. A pleased audience left the house. Fathers and mothers returned to their homes. Professors and students to enjoy their vacation.

These remarks may convey to the reader, some idea of the employment of the teachers at Acadia College.—Do you press your enquiries further? Let me tell you, then, that these three educators are instructing from day to day between thirty and forty young men in the various branches of Mathematics, they are also teaching them the Languages in which are embalmed the immortal writings of Ancient Greece and Rome, and leading them through the broad fields of History, Philosophy, Geology, Political Economy, Logic and Theology, and in all these varied instructions are aiming to direct and educate mind, to give "to the young man knowledge and discretion." Do you ask in what the six teachers of the Academy are engaged? I reply, they are rooting and grounding between sixty and seventy young men and boys, and about a many young ladies, in the rudiments of learning, teaching them how to learn, "training them up in the way they should go." They could do more under better circumstances. Their buildings are too small. Now, good reader, here is an opportunity for you and me. If these indefatigable laborers will devote their lives to these noble pursuits, shall we not aid them? Let us live and do. Let us work an hour extra every day in this year, and at the end contribute forty or fifty dollars towards erecting a building for the ladies. Retrench and save another donation for a building for the boys. Solicit the friends of Education for another sum, and let there go up a large recitation room between these buildings, in which students of both sexes shall roam hand in hand through the fields of knowledge. Fathers and mothers give your children the means to "get understanding." Above all things let them "GET UNDERSTANDING."

SINE NOMINE.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have ascertained that during the present term eighty-two male pupils and the same number of females above mentioned, are receiving instruction at Horton Academy. The "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Acadia College for 1861-2," shows us thirty-six students in College, four only of whom are not entered upon the Regular Course. A class of ten will probably graduate in June next.

Concerning the matter spoken of before, benevolent reader, see to it! Eighty-two, sixty, these numbers are eloquent. The time assuredly is now. All that is desirable beckons forward. Shame threatens delay. Let the corner-stone be quarried. Go on, and you have the co-operation of one.

SINE NOMINE.

[We have another well-written concise account of the College and Academy Examination and Exhibition. Although the above will render its publication unnecessary, we tender our thanks to the writer.—Ed.]

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JANUARY 15, 1862.

SUBSCRIBERS who are in arrears, but are uncertain as to the amount of their indebtedness, and have no other opportunity of sending to our office, will greatly oblige by forwarding to us any convenient sum by letter, through the post office. We shall be happy, in acknowledging the receipt of the same, to inform them to what date the sum sent will pay.

Influence.

Impressions are being made on the minds of our fellowmen by the course we pursue from day to day, and whether we will or no, we are doing good or evil not only for ourselves but to all with whom we come in contact. We operate on those around us, perhaps unconsciously but as certainly as it we perceived in a tangible form the whole result of our actions to the end of time. A series of photographic plates is being taken, which only require exposure to the light to show our true character, and lay open to the public gaze all our hearts and motives. By lending our aid in any degree to efforts in a right direction, we to that extent, promote the work of human salvation. The car of Juggernaut is dragging the moloch of Mammon is exalted, or the religion of Jesus is extended by the devotion of the individual adherents of each. By our presence, our prayers and labors, or by the agency of others when aided by our contributions, we are sounding forth the invitations of the gospel, and bringing down the blessing, as certainly as if, like the Hindu devoted, grasping the rope by which the car of the monster idol is removed from place to place, and made to crush the quivering flesh of its victims, we had tangible evidence of the onward march of Christ's kingdom in the world.

None need feel that the work does not require their aid. Here there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. The rule of duty is "according to ability." We are only accountable for the use of the powers we have, not for those we have not. One talent is to be employed the same as ten. Let none imagine he can with impunity hide his little influence. It will be soon found that "to him that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance, but from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath."

The Church is the great depository of truth from which the world is to receive its enlightenment. This is a great work; but the machinery given to the church is ample for all the purposes it has to accomplish. Influence is the great wealth to be expended. Durable riches and righteousness obtained from heaven are to be employed on the moral wastes of this world. The Gospel is the power of God to salvation, which is to make the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose. Where this power is applied it is a lever sufficient to raise men from earth to heaven, from death to life. Only let every member of Christ's church stand in his place and exert his influence on the world according to his ability, whether it be in removing obstructions, or in assisting to drag along the car of salvation. Every member is either a hindrance or a help in this great reformation. The influence of many small parts acting together in a complicated piece of machinery, constitutes the great force it may be made to exert; so the combination of units in Christ's Church and the getting of these "all at work and always at work," must produce the desired effect, and, as far as human agency is concerned, will precede any general revival of religion.

The salvation of the human race is a vast work, but it can only be accomplished by the salvation of individuals. A mere change made in the creed of a church or of a nation, is not the salvation of that nation or church. The truth received in the heart, confessed with the mouth, and illustrated in the life, this is salvation. "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." It may be conveyed by a child, and be the means of life to a person, and may be then transmitted to others, the influence of which may extend throughout all ages. So that which was but as the small mustard seed, may become a great