

ach's sake and often infirmities; but you must observe, Miss, I have no infirmities!" So the man of God, gained the victory over this fair tempter this time."

In an interesting communication which I received some time ago from brother William Chipman, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Burton, he refers to his cheerful, contented disposition, amidst deep poverty, and the fervent thankfulness with which he received assistance from "benevolent friends." He mentions the extreme solicitude manifested by the good man for the welfare of the coloured members of his flock, and how he would walk to Preston and Hammonds Plains, his capacious coat-pockets (there are no pockets so large in these days) filled with bread, or such other articles of food as he could procure, to be distributed among the needy ones—thus feeding the people, both temporally and spiritually. Brother C. concludes in these words;—"He was a light in Halifax. His moral and christian character and self-denying labours won for him great respect from many who had no veneration for the Baptists, nor were for religion. No one could be in his company long without feeling a reverence for him—his deep-toned piety would evidence itself so clearly."

On the second of April in the same year. PETER CRANDALL departed this life. He commenced his ministry in the year 1800 by long and laborious itinerancies in various parts of the province. He had preached the truth on Digby Neck, Long Island, and Brier Island for nearly thirty years. The Church at Digby Neck was the fruit of the first revival under his ministry, and separate churches were constituted on the two islands some time before his death. During a revival in the year 1819 sixty-four converts were baptized. There were "times of refreshing," also, in the years 1826, 1833, and 1834.

Peter Crandall, as one of the members of the church remarked, "was a mighty man in prayer." Clear and sound in doctrine, he pressed on his hearers the importance and necessity of practical religion. He would often say—"You may talk about religion, you may make a profession of it, and you may tell of inward comfort, but unless your lives correspond therewith, you have no scriptural reason to think that God has forgiven your sins, but great reason to think that you are like Simon Magus, in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity." He lived in accordance with the truths he preached, and experienced the fulfilment of the Saviour's promise—"If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." John xiv. 23. His last sickness continued for nine months, and was accompanied by much bodily suffering; but the Lord was with him as he descended the valley, and instead of "shivering on the brink" of the river, he was enabled to contemplate with joyful hope the prospect on the other side. "As it respects the future," he said, "I have no doubt." So he died. He was in the 69th year of his age.

Jan. 18, 1862.

Yours truly,  
MENNO.

For the Christian Messenger.

MR. EDITOR,—

I have received a copy of the Catalogue of Acadia College for 1861-62. An apology has been made for its two omissions in the list of matriculated students, but it appears to me that an apology was much more needed for its remarkable addition to the list of professors. Up to the present moment Acadia College has but three professors, namely Messrs. Cramp, DeMill, and Higgins. No one else is now employed as a professor in that institution. No one else is yet engaged to be so at any future time, near or remote. Nevertheless, the Catalogue of Acadia College, for the half year ending with December, 1861, and the half year commencing with January, 1862, contains in its list of professors the name of Dr. Pryor, inserted "without note or comment," leaving those not acquainted with the facts to infer that that gentleman is now actually labouring in the College, and many better informed on the subject to suppose that all the necessary arrangements have been made for Dr. Pryor's immediately assuming the position allotted to him in the Catalogue.

The truth is, I am told, that Dr. Pryor will not be free from his engagement with the Church at Cambridge of which he is still the pastor, till April 1862; and that he is only conditionally engaged to take a professorship in Acadia College, and further that there are most serious reasons why at present no engagement should be made with him, or any other gentleman however competent, to take a professorship in the College.

Most respectfully then, I ask Dr. Cramp to inform the denomination among whom he holds

so high a position, at whose request, by whose authority, and for what purpose the Catalogue of Acadia College for 1861-62, contains the most flagrant misstatement that Dr. Pryor is one of its actual working professors?

I have the honor to be

Yours respectfully,

A. H. MUNRO.

Halifax, Jan. 23, 1862.

As the above contained an enquiry, and referred by name to Dr. Cramp, we forwarded the manuscript to him, thinking it better that the answer should appear in the same issue as the question. We have received from him the following brief reply:

DEAR BROTHER,

In reply to Brother Munro's letter, I beg to state—

1. That during the meeting of the Convention at Nictaux, in August last, the Associated Alumni made a proposition to the Governors to sustain a Professor's Chair in Acadia College, and requested that Dr. Pryor might be appointed.

2. That the Governors accepted the proposition, and agreed to "extend a cordial invitation to Dr. Pryor," pledging "\$200 per annum to his support, if necessary."

3. That as it was originally understood, Dr. Pryor was expected to enter on his duties at the commencement of the next college year, that is, on the first day of September next; but while the Catalogue was passing through the Press, information was received from Dr. Pryor, to the effect that he would be here in April, and would be prepared to commence work immediately on his arrival. It was therefore thought proper to insert his name in the list of Professors, as he would be actually engaged in duty part of the year.

4. That when an engagement is made with a gentleman to become Professor in a College, his name is commonly inserted in the list, though he may not take his place for several months, or come for a year afterwards. Professor DeMill, for instance, was announced in the Almanac for 1861 (published in the latter end of 1860) as a member of the Faculty of this College, although he did not enter in his duties till the commencement of the present College year. So also in cases of absence, a Professor's name is retained on the list, even if he is absent during an entire collegiate year—as in the case of Dr. Hovey, of Newton Theological Institution, who is now in Europe.

5. That if it had been supposed that any misapprehension would exist, a note would have been appended, in these terms:—"Dr. Pryor is expected to enter on his duties in April next."

Yours truly,

J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, Jan. 24, 1862.

## Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JANUARY 27, 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.

Our readers will doubtless be interested by a perusal of the communications on our fifth page. Some may be surprised at our publishing some of the statements in the latter without demanding that the writer shall affix his own proper signature. We desire however to give him the full benefit of a free expression of his opinions, although we may not entirely coincide with him. The writer believes that the cause of Freedom is to be served only by Northern victories. He may yet find that there is another view of the subject which may have some truth in it. At present we think Nova Scotians may hold this to be an open question. It may suit the convenience of the Federalists to brand every expression of disapprobation at their movements and brag, as sympathy with the rebels. We hold that it is just possible for us to see the errors of fallible American rulers and believe that they, having various family and other connections in the South, may be aiding and abetting the cause of slavery whilst they persuade Anti-slavery men that they intend to help on their cause when they get the Union consolidated. If the Northern pro-slavery men can but secure a suppression of the cry for abolition they will not mind about the game of war going on whilst it results in but little more than the taking of prisoners and then exchanging them.

We doubt if A. C.'s rash remarks concerning our English Correspondent will benefit the absence of that gentleman we would just remark that the circumstance of his being at a distance from the belligerent parties may assist him in forming a correct judgment of the merits of the war. Perhaps A. C. would

rather have it called a wicked war than a "silly" one. There is no doubt that either of those terms might be applied to the capture of Mason and Slidell. Perhaps the same thing said in other words or by another person would be more acceptable. Let him look at the *Boston Journal* of a recent date and he will find it saying of the war, "Looking back to what was done last spring to meet the enemy the whole business wears a ludicrous aspect." If this be the case to a respectable Boston paper what wonder is it that an English gentleman should have thought it "a silly war."

We think the anti-slavery demand for secession likely to be about as troublesome to the government as the pro-slavery rebellion, and the possibility of putting down either is as yet a matter of uncertainty. Our sympathies and interests are, of course, all in favor of the Union, but the injustice done to Nova Scotians by the blockade, when by treaty, we have a right to trade with their ports,—north and south—is a stain upon the honor of the United States government, which may well cause an alienation of feeling; and would we conceive, be good reason for Great Britain to demand its removal.

### The Late Prince Consort.

The incidents which show the religious character of the late Prince Albert have been brought out more fully of late, by the English papers.

A correspondent of the *Record* writes—I saw in the *Times* that the Hon. Baptist Noel had said, in a recent speech, that he heard that the clergyman whose ministry the Royal Family attended at Osborne was a good man, and that the more faithful his sermons the more was he thanked for them by the late Prince. I see, too, that the author of "Heaven our Home" writes that his book had been noticed by a wish from Windsor to know the author, and this only a short time ago—a very remarkable fact; and a letter from a nobleman, who attended the Prince to the last, has the following sentence in it:—"The Prince continually repeated on his death-bed that hymn, 'Rock of ages.' Surely then, we need not mourn as those without hope; and, living as he did what an example has he left his family!"

The *Advertiser* narrates an incident connected with the last sermon before the court at Balmorol. The preacher was the Rev. Mr. Stewart of Edinburgh. He discovered to his great discomfiture, just as he entered the pulpit, that he had left at home the manuscript of the sermon. It happily occurred to him that he had recently written a sermon from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God," which he had closely committed to memory. He accordingly preached the sermon in question with great fluency and power. Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort were so much struck with the discourse that they sent a message to the preacher, expressing the pleasure with which they had listened to it, and requesting to be favored with a sight of the manuscript. The manuscript was of course at once forwarded to the Court, and immediately afterwards a second message was sent to the preacher by the Queen and the Prince, desiring that the sermon should be published. It has been so, and is in extensive circulation in Scotland. What an awful appropriateness there was in the text, "Prepare to meet thy God," so far as regards the late lamented Prince.

The following incident is reported in several sermons, which were preached in London on his death. When his illness commenced, one of the physicians said to him, "Your Royal Highness will be better in a few days." The Prince replied, "I am sure this illness will be fatal, but I am not afraid." The physician then left him, but ran back and said, "I most sincerely hope your Royal Highness will not fulfil your own prediction." The Prince replied, "I have no fear for the result. I am surrounded with rank and wealth, but if I trusted only to them I would be a miserable man. I HAVE MADE MY PEACE WITH HEAVEN."

The great care which he took in the education of the PRINCE OF WALES to fill the high station to which he is heir, and the solid basis upon which he endeavored to establish the principles of the young Prince, is forcibly illustrated by the following circumstance which we also find in one of the funeral sermons:

He had caused a marble statue to be designed and executed by a French Protestant artist, for one of the stair cases at Windsor Castle. The figure represented Edward the VI., with an open Bible in one hand, and the sceptre in the other pointing to the text, 2 Kings. 22d chap. verses 1, 2; "Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign. And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord." The Prince by this statue of a religious King of England who died in early youth, sought to keep before the eyes of the young Prince two bright examples in royal life.

By a notice in another column it will be seen that His Worship the Mayor of Halifax, will deliver a lecture before the Acadia College Athenaeum, at Wolfville. The subject is one of much interest in these warlike times, and we doubt not, it will be ably handled.

We beg to call the attention of churches and their pastors to the notice in another column concerning the French Mission.

### News Summary.

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived on Saturday evening with the English Mails,—dates up to the 11th inst.

They contain no political news of the least importance. General quiet appears to reign throughout Europe. The news of the surrender of the Southern Delegates had been received in England, and with strong feelings of satisfaction among all classes. Stocks had taken a large rise in consequence of the clearing up of the political horizon in reference to the American difficulties. Numberless demonstrations of sincere sympathy for Her Majesty, under her severe bereavement, were pouring in from all parts of the Kingdom,—not only on her own account, but for the heavy loss which the country feels that it has sustained in the death of the Prince Consort; whose value, in the conscientious fulfilment of his social and parental duties, are universally and deeply appreciated. It is a cause of gratitude to know that, notwithstanding the deep affliction which the Queen suffers under her heavy loss, she has as yet borne up against it with a firmness, which appears to be mainly prompted by a powerful sense of the responsibility she is under to her family and her people.

A sharp battle has been fought between the contending armies in Kentucky, in which the Federalists have been victorious, though with heavy loss. It is not stated to what extent. The loss of the Confederates is said to have been about 300 killed and wounded. The Naval Expedition, under Gen. Burnside, had proceeded southward, but the definite object of its destination was not known.

Mr. Cameron, the Federal Secretary of War, has been superseded by a Mr. Stanton, a lawyer, and Mr. C. appointed Minister to Russia, to succeed Mr. Cassius M. Clay, who returns to America. This latter gentleman is the one who so gratuitously abused England, and invoked the sympathy of France, at a public meeting in Paris, in the commencement of the war, and to whose good offices on that occasion may be attributed a good deal of the coolness felt in England as regards the success of the North.

The despatch of more troops or ships from England, will probably be arrested by the pacific turn affairs have happily assumed.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Our Legislature, which is to meet on Feb. 13th, will be spared mercifully from what we were not long since anticipating—making provision to aid in the defence of our province from a hostile neighbour. We should be grateful for this; and yet does not the exemption bring with it an increase of responsibility in other respects? It may be well for our law-makers to enquire what these are. Were we, as journalists, engaged in the direction of public matters and expected to intimate, on behalf of our readers, the course proper to be pursued with regard to public measures to be brought forward for consideration, we should think this a very proper time for offering such suggestions. But whilst we feel that it is our prerogative to do this to any extent we may deem necessary, under certain circumstances, we at present but to watch the conduct of our public men and interpose when occasion may call upon us.

The adjustment of the relative position and strength of parties will doubtless consume some portion of the session. With the present state of party feeling in the country, it cannot be supposed that the exhibition of it can be suppressed in the Legislature. It will no doubt be enquired by some parties "Have we the right men in the right places?" On the reply to this will hinge the attention given to other matters.

(One of the subjects of pressing moment will be the extension of the Railroad to Quebec. We fear from all we have heard, thus far, that notwithstanding the want of it has been so clearly demonstrated to the Home Government, the prospect of aid from England is not much in advance of what it was last year. The questions of Education; the Electoral Law, laid on the table last year; the Report of the Census Board, and the reliability of the Statistical information given in the Returns; and several others we might name, will doubtless form prominent matters of consideration.)

A COWARDLY IMPOSTER.—The miscreant who sent us the false notice of a marriage in our last issue, said to have been performed by the Rev. A. S. Hunt, at the residence of H. L. Dickie, Esq. will doubtless be ashamed of himself when he properly reflects on his disgraceful conduct, in trifling with the feelings of the parties named.

His assuming the signature of "W. Blair" may have deceived us, but he will find that he is far more deceived than we are. We commend to his attention Revelation xxi. 27. If he desires forgiveness, he may possibly obtain it after confessing his sin. We have some traces of him, and shall, perhaps, make an exhibition of him at some future time. Another similar attempt was made on Saturday last, but fortunately it was not so successful as the one referred to above.