

visible or invisible, and consequently we cannot prove from scripture that they have bodies. I heartily endorse the sentiments you expressed on this passage. As Luther says, all we know of the work of the angels is that they sing in Heaven and minister on earth.

C. MOSHER.

For the Christian Messenger.

Commencement of Winter Temperance Campaign.

MR. EDITOR,—

Having recommended that "all available means for imbuing the masses of the people every-where with sound temperance principles... should be immediately, energetically, and perseveringly employed," I have felt it incumbent on me to act in accordance with this recommendation. I therefore called on Rev. W. H. Porter, and requested him to aid me by delivering two Lectures in my field of labor. In compliance with this request, he lectured in Tremont, Aylesford, on the evening of October 8th, and in Greenwood Square on that of the 9th. His Lectures were numerously attended, and well received. They were happily free from the prevalent faults of levity and railing—Being judicious, interesting, and persuasive, they were adapted to convince and allure.

At the close of each Lecture Brother Porter and I went round among the people, and personally solicited additional signatures to the pledge. On the former evening 25 were added to the Total Abstinence Society, and on latter 30. Arrangements were made for holding the Annual Meeting in each place soon. A very favorable impulse has evidently been given to this work of beneficence.

May diligent, indefatigable, and combined efforts be wisely put forth every-where, to improve the advantageous opportunity afforded by the autumnal and winter evenings, for the furtherance of the highly important cause of Temperance!

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

Tremont, Aylesford, Oct. 15, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Presbyterian Normal School.

MR. EDITOR,—

In bringing to the book a mistaken correspondent of yours a fortnight ago, I said that \$30,000 in round numbers had been expended by Dr. Forrester in a scheme of education by which more than half that sum has been absorbed by the denomination to which the learned Dr. belongs, and which comprises little more than a sixth of the population. He has "rushed into print" (I believe that is the phrase of your correspondent's) again. The principle here involved comprises the only question at issue. If instead of \$30,000 the sum were \$1000—if it were but one cent, the principle remains. For seven years the Presbyterians—a little more than a sixth of the population—have enjoyed educational advantages equivalent to more than half of what the balance of the whole country has enjoyed, putting the number of dollars at one million, or a unit, to suit the tastes of the disputant—and in round numbers, or to the last shade of the fraction. Can "L." understand me? I may be wrong in raising discussion on such a question at all, but that is the only question I desire to raise, and the only one that I will allow myself to be drawn into, in the present case, however many minor and extraneous issues the attorney-like ingenuity of "L." may revel in.

Now how am I answered? Have I, perhaps, made a mistake as to the amount? "L." takes care, with the caution of the profession to which he seems to have a leaning, not to say so directly. He only insinuates. I challenge him to say I am wrong in the amount I have named, or to say I am wrong in placing the amount at \$40,000! which latter sum, I am led to believe, on a closer examination, the expenditure referred to exceeds. I challenge him to put his finger on a misstatement of mine. If he does so, when we have done with the question in hand, I shall measure swords with him in that behalf, and if I am wrong I shall, I hope, honorably yield.

I say that this is a question of facts and figures. So it is; because the figures show a continual and apparently systematic Presbyterian preponderance in the Educational scheme under discussion. That has never been denied. It cannot be denied. If any one will enter upon a discussion of this subject willing to go beneath the surface upon which "L." loves to disport

himself in the sunshine of Presbyterianism we shall hear that this is not the fault of the Presbyterians. We have heard so from Dr. Forrester in the rostrum and in the press, from Professor Rand. Suppose they are correct; what then? I am not at present finding fault with any one that this is so. If any one with "malice aforethought" is the cause of this, which I do not now stop to assert, than him have I offended. If any one who has not assisted in bringing about this state of things still wishes to see it continued, then him also have I offended.

Every honest Presbyterian will lend his power to change this,—the superabundance of government aid which it secures to his body to the contrary notwithstanding; and every honest Baptist will set his face against this existing state of things,—the powerful and pettifogging argumentum ad hominem to the contrary notwithstanding.

If the alleged state of matters is just, why does not "L." say so like a "gentleman"—and I may add a christian—and begin his argument there. As I find I have nothing from "L." on the question at issue to answer, I may just say—that I did not assert that in all cases the argumentum ad hominem was contemptible. I called it in general a questionable kind of logic. In the specific case I called it contemptible. "L." attempts to evade me by making a flourish in rescuing it in general from connection with the adjective with which I characterized it, in the particular case. He truly has his labor for his pains. It is never other than contemptible if there does not lie back of it a sounder system of argument. And its use, I think, presupposes a want of comprehension of syllogisms on the part of the audience. If it were right for a state of things to be perpetuated by which the Baptists should enjoy a larger share of government aid than their numbers entitled them to, if that were grounded firm on the eternal "major" and "minor," "L." might contend if he wished that it would not be wrong to appeal to prejudices to bring home the desired conclusion, without resorting to the necessary, although hidden, premises,—and he is welcome to call to his aid the "lawyers." But he must remember he cannot find in the Old or New Testament such an application of the argumentum ad hominem as Dr. Forrester attempted, and he will find himself in the company of pettifoggers, who hang about the legal profession as pedagogues hang about the teachers' profession, in its use in this "lower" sense. The lawyers are to be "L's" umpires in this extraneous issue as to the nature of the argumentum ad hominem—this questionable instrument of discovering truth? "Woe unto you lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge."

If "L." or any other champion of Presbyterianism actually differs with me on the real question in hand let him, I repeat, say so. I am not unwilling to discuss with him in a friendly way, other features of our Normal School. I am not unwilling to ask whether a Government School of any kind is not an abnormality, in the light of the canons of political economy. I have no objection after this question is settled to enquire of "L." why the thousands of dollars of public money expended by his hero, Dr. Forrester, for books, finds its way directly over the counter of a Presbyterian Stationer year after year, and if he can tell how it comes about that the large amounts expended for printing swell the profits of the printer of the Presbyterian Witness. Mr. Rand, I understand, contends that the government desired to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Randall by the appointment of a Presbyterian Professor, but Dr. Forrester objected and demanded a Baptist—Mr. Rand himself. If it is at the recommendation of government that a Presbyterian stationer and a Presbyterian printer grow fat, might not it be politic for Dr. Forrester to resent the pressure, and buy his copy books and goose quills from a Methodist bibliopolist, and organize and press into service the "pi" of his friend the Papist. Then he might pipe more loudly his argumentum ad hominem ditty,—and much more successfully,—live down" the charges of the public press, and of

CHURCH AND STATE.

Religious Intelligence.

AFRICAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.—We have received the Minutes of the Ninth Session of this body, held at Granville Mountain, Sept. 20th, and following days, from which it appears there are fifteen churches containing 508 members. In these churches there has been an increase of 39 and a decrease of 23 members, net increase 16. Their contributions sent to the Association amounted to £6 8s. 5d. It appears that the Rev. James Thomas is the minister of seven of the churches. The Association is to meet at Salmon River Yarmouth County, next year.

CANADA.—Baptisms have been reported recently in the churches at Port Hope, Guelph and other places.

MONTREAL FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The new church edifice erected on Beaver Hall Hill was opened for public worship on the 28th ult. Sermons were preached on the occasion by Revd's Dr. Goadby, Dr. Caldicot and J. Alexander. We learn from the report given in the Canadian Baptist and also from a friend recently on a visit to Montreal that this is one of the most handsome and well arranged places of worship in the Provinces.

It is 55 feet wide by 80 feet deep, with a projection of 10 feet in front and 8 feet in rear, and consists of two departments, the main audience room or church and basement. There are three entrances, two in front and one in the east side of the building. The front and rear of the church are adorned with large windows of stained glass, filled in with religious emblems and mottoes. The one in the front is the most elaborate, and has a most imposing appearance, when the interior is lighted up in the evening, to those who are descending Beaver Hall Hill. At the top of this large window is a baptismal scene, with an exact copy of the church on one side, intended to represent the entrance of the believing candidate into the visible church through the baptismal waters. The central object is a figure, while at a distance beneath are the words, "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," the Bible and chalice, and other objects filling up the design. In the rear window are the words, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved?" "If ye love me, keep my commandments." "Why tarriest thou? Arise and be baptized." Near the top, in large characters are placed the Greek initial letters ALPHA and OMEGA, surmounted by a descending dove. In the basement there is a school-room 44 by 50; four class-rooms, coal cellars, and robing-rooms under the platform. Excellent arrangements are made for ventilating the entire building, and it is to be warmed by three hot air furnaces of the most approved kind. The cost of the whole, except the two large stained glass windows, which are presents from members of the church, will be about \$23,000, including the price of the ground. On Monday evening, the 29th ult., the ordinance of believer's baptism was administered, in the presence of a very large congregation.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. CATHARINE RAINFORTH,

Wife of Mr. Christopher Rainforth, of Pleasant Valley, Cornwallis, departed this life on the 3rd of September last, in the 72nd year of her age. Two weeks from the day of her interment, while in her usual health, and in a moment, by a stroke of apoplexy, she became speechless and helpless, and continued for the most part to appear unconscious, but on one occasion she opened her eyes, recognized her eldest daughter, and being informed that the writer of this notice had been there to visit her and prayed with her, she said that she knew it not at the time, and wept, and said that she needed his prayers, and those of other christians, but her trust was in the Lord Jesus Christ, and repeated it four times, and then as before sunk into apparent unconsciousness.

It is upwards of fifty years since our beloved sister made a public profession of religion, was baptized by the late Elder E. Manning, and united with the Baptist Church under his pastoral care in Cornwallis. Having united in marriage with the above named husband in 1827, they removed into the western part of Cornwallis, since called Pleasant Valley. In January, 1828, with a number of others, Sister Rainforth obtained dismission from the Church above named, and they were organized into a Church called the 2nd Baptist Church of Cornwallis, her whole christian course was one continued manifestation of love to God, and his cause. She loved the religion of the cross of Christ, she loved to converse on that subject, delighted in christian society, and was much esteemed by all acquainted with her. We have no doubt but that her death was precious in the sight of the Lord, and that her happy Spirit is now before the throne of God and the Lamb, there to spend a blissful eternity in the society of the pure and holy forever. She has left behind her to mourn their loss, her beloved husband, and two daughters, both of whom with their husbands, are members of the same church of which she was so long a member. There was a large attendance at her funeral, the occasion was improved by the writer from Romans viii. 17, 18. Happy will it be for all those who continue faithful unto death, such and such only shall receive the crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.—Communicated by Rev W. Chipman.

ERRATA.—In the Obituary of Mrs. Huntington, C. M., Sept. 17th, page 301. In 3rd column, 14th line from bottom, for "John Merigon" read John Meryon, and in 4th col. line 31, for "Mrs. Margeson" read Mrs. Meryon.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

OCTOBER 15, 1862.—The Confederate accounts of the battle of Corinth acknowledge a defeat and loss of five thousand men. The Confederates evacuated Lexington on

Monday last, and the Federals immediately occupied the place.

The guerillas stopped a steamer at Evansville, robbing her of mails and merchandise.

The election in Pennsylvania yesterday elected the Union candidates, with about fifty thousand majority.

OCTOBER 16.—Governor Curtin complains that the Generals at Hagerstown were early advised of the late Confederate raid across the Potomac, and might have prevented the incursion into Pennsylvania. He asks a thorough investigation, and one is ordered.

The report capture of Kirby Smith and his command is discredited, also that 6000 Confederates entered Lexington yesterday morning.

The Memphis Bulletin says that the Guerillas beyond Raleigh are burning all the cotton within their reach.

Ohio election shows large democratic gains.

OCTOBER 17.—The Confederate steamer Alabama, formerly 290, received her armament and crew near the Western Islands from an English barque. This steamer has destroyed the ships Brilliant, Ocumbrio, Benjamin, Tucker and one unknown; and the following barques, the Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Ocean Rover, brig Atamahe, and the schooners Weathergauge and Startlight.

It is supposed that the Alabama would cruise for some time about Grand Bank (Newfoundland) for large American ships.

General McClellan's army has commenced an advance, General Hancock's division having left Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and occupied Charleston, after an artillery ski mish.

Another heavy fight is reported as having taken place on Wednesday last, between Lexington and Richmond, Kentucky, the Confederates reported as having been beaten.

OCT. 18.—Gen. Bragg was at Camp Orchard with 40,000 men on Thursday, retreating rapidly towards Mount Vernon.

The New York underwriters have advanced war rates for sailing vessels, going in the track of the Alabama, by five cents.

McClellan's army is cautiously advancing and feeling its way towards the enemy.

A Washington despatch says that the battle of Antietam exerted decidedly a beneficial influence in Europe in favor of the Federals.

Gold 135.

THE GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The political parties are assembling their hosts in the United States for their state elections. It is said that in New Jersey and Ohio there have been large majorities for the Democratic candidates. This is interpreted as condemnatory of President Lincoln's measures.

An immense meeting was held on Monday evening at the Coopers Institute, New York. It was estimated that 30,000 persons were present, some have said that there were 60,000.—One of the most striking features of the meeting was that of Mr. Van Buren reading the following letter written by General Scott more than a year and a half ago.

The excitement it occasioned was very great. It was regarded by many as almost in the character of a prophecy:

GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER.

Washington, March 3, 1861.—DEAR SIR,— Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "views," (dated in October last)—on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union. To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union Party. Adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but on the contrary, an early return of nearly, if not all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days; when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which the Government has lost the command, or close such ports by Act of Congress and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche—with 300,000 disciplined men, estimating a third for garrisons and a loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side, would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and North-west—with at least \$250,000,000 added there-to, and cui bono? Fifteen devastated provinces not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States—Wayward sisters, depart in peace.

In haste, I remain, very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT,

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, &c., &c.