

five shillings for Home Missions and seven shillings for our Educational Institutions. Of course no authoritative rule can be laid down on such a subject; but a calculation of this kind may be of service to those who feel the need of some simple and definite principle to guide them in apportioning their gifts to the Treasury.

An average contribution of £8 or £9 per congregation, all over the Church, would meet all the necessities, even of this year of unusually large expenditure on the part of the Board. Some congregations cannot and will not give so much; but the stronger and wealthier congregations might easily make up the deficiency by giving more.

Whilst we would not urge any mere imitation of such plan, yet we think a consideration of the comparative claims of our benevolent institutions should be borne in mind, and provision made accordingly in the fear of God, remembering that we are but stewards of our Heavenly Father's bounties, and must give account of our stewardship. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH AT BOSTON.—The following critique of Mr. Everett's Speech at Boston we copy from the London Freeman. It indicates that Englishmen are fully alive to the designs of certain American politicians.

If the rumor be correct that Mr. Seward will shortly resign and is to be succeeded by Mr. Everett, we need not hope to have a less determined enemy although he may be a more outspoken and less dangerous man:—

"But what shall we say to Mr. Everett's main argument for the war? It commences with describing the vastness of the American empire,—"from sea to sea," he says, "and from the river, he might say, to the ends of the earth."—Yet this is his chief reason why it should not be parted! Americans have so long accustomed themselves to regard the whole of North America as soon to become one unparalled empire, —it is so a part of their habits of thought, that we ought not to be surprised at Mr. Everett's regarding the argument as self-evident. When, however, the best thinkers among us are all prepared to give our colonies entire independence as soon as they ask it; when we probably should give Canada, readily, absolute autonomy, but for her inability yet to resist a grasping and unscrupulous neighbour,—Englishmen will naturally feel that Mr. Everett's inference should rather have been that the States would make at least two good kingdoms. The boundary and river question he presses more plausibly. It can no more be necessary in America than in Europe that boundaries should be fixed by mountains and large rivers, and that the latter should flow through one country only.

The matchless, almost divine perfection of their constitution, seems to be a singular argument when events are conspicuously proving that it contains the seeds of its own dissolution. We may own that we had ourselves supposed it, once to be as good an arrangement as could well be devised; as Mr. Everett eloquently says, "the noblest attempt ever made by man to combine the equal home bred blessings of a small state with the strength and influence of a great empire." In this view the Union has long been the idol of the North. But surely we must all consent to learn by events and facts. Now, what fact can be more evident than this—that in America, where "State Sovereignty" is a boast of both North and South, the sovereignty both disposes each State to think more of its own interest than of that of the Union, and also furnishes the organisation for easy secession when the State interest and that of the Union appear to be in conflict? That hence when a number of the States believe their interest to be diverse from that of the rest, they will combine to act as a separate and new confederation? The Federal principle seems to be good in two cases only,—when all are interested in the same policy, or when the sentiment of Union can in every State be strong enough to overpower State considerations. This is the lesson the impartial statesman must learn from the history of all federations, and certainly he must from this last and greatest. It is natural however, that unaffected spectators should sooner receive this lesson than those whose highest ambition is mortified by it. We may add that while events have proved this parchment constitution to be like so many which have preceded it, and show it to be unfitted for more than the ordinary duration of human life, the States of the North who have an interest in remaining united are numerous and populous enough to form an empire which may well content all reasonable ambition, one which any of a hundred scions of European royalty would be too proud and happy to call his kingdom.

We have read Mr. Everett's speech with the pleasure which oratory like his must give, but its chief value to us is as showing how far the minds of the most cultivated class are in harmony with those of the many in the North. Mr. Everett's arguments, and most of his illustrations are the same as those of very inferior men; this plainly shows, at least the universality of their acceptance, since, even supposing Mr. Everett to be aware of their insufficiency, it is certain that he dare not confess it; but we know, however, of no reason why we should not think him to be expressing his own sentiments as well as those of his fellow-citizens generally. All the real difficulties of the case, such as the possibility of conquest and what a Federal Republic could do with the conquered, he passes over in silence. As to the rights of the negro, and what we believe, we might say we hope, to be the fact that conquest without emancipation is impossible, the favourite of Kentucky, of course

says not one word. On the whole, while we can feel the force of all Mr. Everett's arguments and illustrations to a Federal, we must confess that they convince us, not of Northern wisdom, but only of its being very natural that the North should be reluctant indeed to part with its dream of a world-controlling empire. Should this prove but a dream, the cause of its being so will be Northern hatred of negroes.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. GEORGE N. GORDON.—A prospectus has been handed us of the above work which is proposed to be published in Britain in the course of fifteen or eighteen months. A list of the chapters is given. The work is to contain two plates,—probably steel engravings. Price to subscribers \$1.00. This will doubtless be a very interesting book, especially to those who were personally acquainted with the martyred missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

We have been requested also to state that the names of subscribers will be received either at the Christian Messenger Office or at the Young Men's Christian Association Reading Room.

News Summary.

THE breathing spell of the two hostile armies, after the late sanguinary battles on the Potomac, does not appear to be yet over. The wonder seems to be, that with the tremendous losses they have mutually suffered during the last three months, they are not both wholly exhausted. Such, however, are their numbers and their thirst for vengeance and victory, that fresh legions are constantly pouring in to fill up the gaps which slaughter, wounds and all the casualties of war are making in their ranks. As, however, the present and the following month are supposed to be the most favourable in the South—for carrying on the trade of war with most effect, we may daily look for a repetition of the desperate conflicts which have lately marked its progress. Mr. Lincoln has just issued a proclamation of general freedom to the slaves of all the Southern proprietors found in rebellion against the North. It will no doubt be looked on by the South, as an invitation to the slaves to murder their masters, and will operate as a further stimulant to more bitter opposition. We are sorry we can say so little in favor of the honesty of the intentions of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, as regards the question of slavery. Indeed it has been most evident ever since the commencement of the war, that an amelioration of Slavery was not even a secondary question with them, and that their first choice would have been, could the quarrel have been adjusted, to have let Slavery, with its fugitive slave law, remain in statu quo, with the mere exception of fixing the line of demarcation by which its advance northward should be definitely settled. The present cry of the North is for an army of a million of men. It seems scarcely credible that the strange infatuation that is desolating a land, hitherto unequalled in progress and prosperity, should much longer continue to blind the eyes and harden the hearts of a people that has so long borne the character of prudence, humanity and high civilization. The description of "Extraordinary Scenes," on our first page, reminds us forcibly of the preaching of "Peter the Hermit," when he led out the countless hordes of the middle ages, to fight for the possession of the Holy Sepulchre. As far as the reckless sacrifice of human life goes, the physical results of both enterprises have been much the same. We greatly fear the moral results will not be very different.

The Emancipation Proclamation, after all, is a piece of sheer humbug. It says simply the slaves shall be free in those States found in rebellion against the Government on the 1st of January, 1863, consequently if the rebellion is "crushed out," and there are no States in rebellion at that date, there will be no freedom for the poor slaves. Here is a temptation for the abolitionists! Will they seek to put down the Secessionists before that time? If they do, they fasten the chains of slavery on the slaves throughout the South, instead of knocking off their manacles and liberating them, and if they do not put down their belligerent brethren, they cannot reach their slaves with the proclamation, and might as well say the slaves of the centre of Africa shall be freemen. This must surely be a political blunder of Mr. Lincoln.

Notices, &c.

Acadia College.—The Quarterly Examination of the Classes will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th inst., commencing each day at nine o'clock, A. M. J. M. CRAMP, President.

A Meeting of the Governors will be held on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., at seven o'clock. S. W. BLOIS, Secretary.

Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the Library of Acadia College, on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., at seven o'clock. A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

Foreign Missions.

The following brief anonymous epistle came to our hands a few days ago:

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 1st, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—In reading over your paper on Sunday last, I thank God for putting into my heart to send you Five Pounds for Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, Henthad, which amount I now have the pleasure of enclosing. Please acknowledge receipt in your paper. A. D.

[We have transmitted the amount enclosed, with the above, to the Secretary of the Mission Board.—Ed. C. M.]

Acadia Athenaeum.

The first lecture for the season, before this Society, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. PAVOR, in Wolfville, on Thursday evening, the ninth of October. Doors open at half-past six. Lecture to commence at seven o'clock.

Single Tickets, five cents; for the season, twenty-five cents. To be obtained at the store of Mr. G. V. Rand.

ALBERT J. HILL, Cor. Sec.

Wolfville, Sept. 27, 1862.

Letters Received.

A. S. Blenkhorn, 30th, £2. J. B. Layton, 30th, 1 sub. Rev. D. Freeman, 29th. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 27th and 3rd, 20s. Rev. G. F. Miles, 1st. Caleb Huntingdon, 2nd. Rev. L. B. Gates, 2nd. J. Wylie, 29th. Rev. C. H. Corey, 1st, 37 cts. Rev. E. C. Cady, 29th. A. N. Whitman, 30th, \$6. C. H. Harrington, 27th, Sept. 2nd, 10s.—All right. Rev. Geo. Dimock, 24th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

OUR NEW ALDERMEN.—The usual quiet on the 1st of October and a few days after has not been observed this year.

P. C. Hill, Esq., was re-elected Mayor without opposition, and the following gentlemen were elected as Aldermen, Messrs. Hill, Meagher, Pallister, Boggs, Spence, Jennings, and Meynell. On Friday last, at a meeting of the Council, these all attended for the purpose of being sworn in. The oath was administered to all but Mr. Spence. A petition was presented signed by a number of citizens against his return, giving various reasons why he should not sit as a member of the Council and Justice of the peace.

Saturday was appointed for the petitioners to be heard. In the course of the examination the city clerk was called, who shewed from the Police Record that in the years 1856, 1857, 1860, 1861, and 1862, Mr. Spence had been convicted ten different times of assault and several other offences; and had been imprisoned in the common Jail three times, once for 30 days, besides, being fined several times, altogether \$16. These might be supposed abundant reasons for the objection to his sitting as an Alderman, but the votes given appear to have been in a number of instances illegal. It would seem that it was hardly supposed, when Mr. Spence was named for Alderman, that votes would be given sufficient to elect him, but, from the disinclination of other parties to vote, a larger number was given for him than for either Alderman Rome or Mr. Roche.

After the examination on Saturday, Alderman Aekhurst moved that a Committee should be appointed to search the Police Records to ascertain the correctness of the allegations of the petition; which motion passed.

On Monday, the Council met again and received the report of the committee; after the reading of which a resolution was passed declaring the election void, and that a new election would be necessary.

BEER AT THE SAILOR'S HOME.—The Abolitioner says—"We have heard it stated on respectable authority, that the Beer bill (Ale or Porter from the establishment of a Nova Scotia Legislator) of the Sailor's Home, recently established in this city, amounted to the sum of £53 for one month!

THE INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION CONVENTION commenced its sittings in London on the 2nd ult. About 600 persons sat down to a public breakfast in the Hanover Square Rooms. The public meetings were opened by reading the scriptures and prayer, in silence, for a short time. The Convention was divided into Sections—"Historical and Biographical," "Educational and Religious," "Band of Hope operations," "Social and Sanatory," "Scientific and Medical," and "Economic and Statistical." In the afternoon of the second day a collection was taken for the suffering operatives in Lancashire and Cheshire when £120 was received. In the evening a public meeting was held in Exeter Hall at which the Times says:—"The gathering, indeed, was so great that the large hall having been filled, it was found necessary to convene those who were excluded in another part of the building, and so the proceedings of the two meetings went on simultaneously with different chairmen. The meeting was, indeed, a "monster." The large hall having been packed from floor to ceiling, and thousands of the unaccommodated still remaining outside, another large room in the same building was opened, and this speedily became full and overflowing, whilst a still larger number of persons were unable to find entrance at all. Over the meeting in the lower room, Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, presided. About £70 were collected for the distress in Lancashire at these meetings.

TEMPERANCE.—THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE will commence its Annual Session in Halifax on Tuesday, October 28th, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

POTATO BLIGHT.—We regret to learn that Cornwallis is being visited with potato blight.—Hitherto this prolific region has been free from disease in that very necessary root.

FIRE ENGINES.—On Wednesday last the Fire Engines of the city underwent a thorough inspection and test. They all, especially the steam-fire-engines shewed a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

OUTRAGE.—A young woman in company with a soldier, on the common, was set upon by a gang of rowdies on Wednesday evening last.—Several were taken into custody the following day. After examination they were all liberated, with the exception of three, one of whom is committed for trial of a capital offence, and the other two as accessories.

BANGING AND BLASTING.—The streets of our city have been, for some time past, greatly disturbed by the laying of water pipes. The blasting required to make trenches, in which to lay them, has made it almost like a besieged city. In some cases there has been not only the noise as of firing cannon, but the pieces have flown about rather more than was convenient to those living near.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Since our last list of prizes given has been published. It would occupy too much of our space to publish the names of all. Seventeen prizes were taken by Cornwallis exhibitors, fourteen by Halifax, three by Windsor, others were taken by exhibitors from Newport, Falmouth, New Annan, Dartmouth and Lunenburg.

The selections intended for the London Exhibition were shipped on board the steamer Arabia, on Friday morning last. It is said that some of the fruit will also be sent to the great Exhibition to be held in Vienna.

THE TEA MEETING held by the Ladies of the 1st Hammonds Plains Baptist Church, on the 4th of Sept., was quite a success. The day was delightfully fine, the provision ample, and the whole scene was exhilarating in the highest degree. The sum of forty-five dollars was realized.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—A beautiful little steam engine of about three horse power has been lately set up in the window of E. W. Sutcliffe's Grocery mart. It is of the pattern known as steple engines, works smoothly, and is finished and polished in the best style of workmanship. We are informed that it was made by Mr. Alexander Moir, Mechanical Engineer of this city. Those in need of such articles would do well to examine this one before sending their orders out of the city. Encourage home manufacture.—Reporter.

We learn from the Pictou Standard that an apple tree is in full bloom at West River.—Strawberry blossoms and raspberries have been seen not far from town during the past week.

On Wednesday evening last a lad named Conway fell out of a boat near the Dockyard, and was drowned. His body was found the next day.

CAPTURE.—The prisoners who escaped from the County jail a few nights since were captured at Chester and brought to the city. As they were being conveyed to prison one of the gang named Raycraft, succeeded in making his escape from the persons having him in charge. He was handcuffed at the time. The police being apprised of the matter instituted a search and found the rascal in a house on Barrack street, taking things as easy as if nothing had happened. Some person had taken the handcuffs off him. He was taken to prison.—Chron.

The debt of the city of Halifax is stated to be £128,000. It is estimated that the property owned by the city is even now quite equal to that amount.

A MELANCHOLY FACT.—There were 400 more persons committed at the Police Office during the last eleven months than in the previous twelve months!—Sun.

New Brunswick.

COAL AT SUSSEX.—We learned yesterday from the Sussex "Mines," that a hole had been dug some twelve feet in depth, and that a horizontal vein of beautiful coal, some nineteen inches broad, has been found, and other veins are apparent. The prospects are as encouraging as they were on the first discovery; and in a short time we expect to be able to write more positively.—News.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

AND The Young Reaper. A. F. GRAVES, Agent. 24 Cornhill, Boston.

IN addition to the above. Mr. Graves keeps on hand the books of all the several societies and booksellers, suitable for

Baptist Sabbath Schools. All orders will be thankfully received and any exchanged which are desired. Question and Hymn Books of all kinds supplied

A. F. GRAVES, 24 CORNHILL, BOSTON. Aug. 20. 1 m.