

every student just when he leaves its portals for more practical work. We all know how the anxieties and irregular interests of life filter out those generous sentiments of esteem for the locus and circumstances of our school days, before the hair is grey. Even while I write I call to mind the names of half a dozen, who fourteen years ago, studied with myself at Horton. I remember what tears they shed for the school they were leaving, and how loud were their expressions of the future support they would accord to it. These men could to day with but little inconvenience richly endow Acadia College. As it is, they repudiate their obligations, and have long disowned the sympathy of yore. Now just to obviate this unnatural state of things have our Alumni associated themselves together; and in this regard alone the demands of the Society rise to paramount importance. Come what may, never can we afford to extinguish it, but contrariwise, it is of the first concern that we enlist if possible the sympathies of every Alumnus. We may have gone wrong in the past. We may have attempted too much. We may have encroached on ground that did not belong to us, we must do better in the future. But those people take a very shallow and altogether erroneous view of the objects of our Society who find their stone of stumbling in the wrong appointment of a Professor or in the awarding of a prize for superiority in particular departments of learning. We must go back of these, to the true spirit of the Constitution—to the provisions for that moral support, which precede and form the parent of all pecuniary support. The enthusiasm of the out-going student for the efficiency and patronage of his school—too easily chilled in cold and uncongenial air—it is the mission of the "Associated Alumni" to foster and turn to future practical account. We are not asked to give much money, though without this we cannot do. But we must give something better than money, the full worth of which will only appear in futuro.

I have been informed that the Directors contemplate making the next Annual meeting at Horton, in June, a more than usually interesting occasion, and that measures are being taken to secure the services of an eminent American D. D., for the delivery of the Annual Oration. I hope they may succeed.

Yours truly,
Nov. 12th, 1863. ALUMNUS.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

ELISHA GRIFFIN

Died in Lower Horton, October 9th, 1863, in the 62nd year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Mr. G. made a profession of religion about 27 years ago, was baptized by Dr. Pryor, and afterwards joined the Hantsport Church, of which he remained a member to the end of his life. Brother G. had many good traits in his character. He led an exemplary life, and was regular in his attendance on public worship and the ordinances of the House of God. A funeral sermon was preached on Lord's day, October 12th, by the pastor to a large and attentive congregation, from 1 Peter i. 4: "To an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeeth not away; reserved in Heaven for you."—*Com. by Rev. W. Burton.*

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

Nov. 10.—*Herald's* despatch says that the advance of the whole army of the Potomac was progressing satisfactorily.

The *Tribune* Morris Island correspondent writes that the Federals now occupy Block Island. Early on Sunday morning last week there were great joyful demonstrations in Charleston, supposed to be occasioned by the arrival of reinforcement from Lee for Bragg.

Nov. 11.—The entire army of the Potomac has crossed the Rappahannock and advanced up to the Rapidan, the Confederates being on the south side within their old entrenchments.

The *Richmond Examiner* admits that the battle of Chickamauga must be fought over again, its advantages being now all lost.

Cooper and Shelby reported having crossed the Kansas river with nine thousand men, and marching on Gen. Blunt, who has eighteen hundred cavalry with an immense supply train for Fort Smith.

Nov. 12.—The *N. Y. Herald* reports that 500 or 600 prisoners were captured on Monday in the vicinity of Culpepper. A Union scout just from Richmond reports that Lee is ready at Chattanooga; also, that the Confederate Cabinet has decided to abandon Virginia upon Meade's advance.

Evening.—Meade officially announces the capture of over 4000 prisoners, 4 guns, 2000 small

arms, 8 battle flags, and one bridge train, in Saturday's advance. Documents picked up in the enemy's late camp ground show no scarcity of the necessities of life in Lee's army.

Nov. 13.—General Meade's head quarters are now near Brandy Station. The army will not probably move further until railroad repairs will admit.

Reported that large part of Banks' forces are removed from the west side of the Mississippi, with the understanding that Mobile, now nearly denuded of troops, is to be attacked.

About two thousand Confederate officers are now prisoners on Johnston's Island, Sandusky Bay. The War Department have received information from a high source, that, the Confederate refugees in Canada have formed a plot to release them, and burn Buffalo. Precautions have been taken to thwart them.

Evening.—Information of plot among the Confederate refugees in Canada to release the Confederate prisoners at Johnson Island, burn Buffalo, &c., came from the Governor-General of Canada to Lord Lyons, and was by him transmitted to the Federal Government. The comity and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. The plotters intended to seize several steamboats for their purpose.

A contraband reports the whole Confederate army encamped near Gordenville, and says a large cavalry force was sent against Burnside before Lee's movement North, in October.

Richmond Examiner admits a defeat on the Rappahannock. Stocks' and Hayes' brigades captured.

Nov. 14.—The Federals occupy the old battlefield of Cedar Mountain.

The Confederates are strongly posted on the Rapidan. The Confederates again occupy Clark and Thoroughfare Mountains, and observe all Meade's movements.

A Chattanooga despatch says that Longstreet with 16,000 men has gone to East Tennessee. Bragg has 60,000 with him.

The *N. Y. Times* despatch says it is semi-officially announced that the War Department intends retaliatory measures on Confederate prisoners, for the treatment of Federal prisoners in Richmond.

Evening.—The enemy is reported to have attacked Gen. Washburne's advance at Vermilionville, losing 200 killed and 200 prisoners; the Federal loss is 40 killed.

A severe railroad accident occurred at Opelousa, killing 12 and wounding 70 of an Illinois regiment.

The blockade runner "Cornubia," owned by the Confederate Secretary of War, loaded with materials of war, was captured off New Inlet, N. C., on the 8th. On the next day, the "Robert E. Lee," which left Bermuda five hours after the former vessel, was also captured with a large cargo of shoes, blankets, &c.

The guerrillas have burnt the steamer "Allen Collier" near the mouth of White River.

Nov. 16.—Burside's resignation has been accepted, and General Foster has succeeded him. Confederates now show strong front on the Rapidan, and recommenced picket shooting.

An expose of the alleged plot on Lake Erie shows a formidable programme of intended operations. Lord Lyons communicated his information with greatest alacrity.

Herald's despatch says, that important despatches from Confederate Agents in Europe to Confederate Government, recently captured, despair of foreign aid.

Wilmington, N. C., about closed to blockaders. Four large steamers have been captured within a few days, among them richest prizes of the war.

Richmond papers acknowledge the activity of the Federal forces; but predict Meade will speedily go into winter quarters.

CHURCH EDIFICE BURNED.—The beautiful house of worship of the Second Baptist church in Holyoke Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, the 10th inst. It is supposed to have been set on fire. It was built about four years ago, costing not far from \$19,000, and was insured for \$11,000.

PROGRESS OF THE AFRICAN RACE.—The negro is rising rapidly in the scale of old Abe's mind. He styled them in 1859 the negroes, in 1860 the colored men, 1861 the intelligent contraband, and in 1862 free Americans of African descent. An American journal, thinking the latter expression too cumbersome for frequent repetition, suggests the "darkies" be hereafter known as *unbleached Americans*.

A man in Washington went to sleep on Saturday week wrapped up in a tent cloth, there being a dead body near him similarly wrapped up. The undertaker's men took him up by mistake, and would have buried him if he had not entered an emphatic protest against it.

A Chippawa squaw, who was the belle of her people a hundred years ago, still lives on the shores of Red Lake. She is 120 years old.—She and her husband were the first settlers in that region, and she and a French dealer in furs were the progenitors of the half-breeds there so numerous.

THE RUSSIAN BALL.—The ball given in New York on the night of the 5th inst., in honor of the officers of the Russian fleet cost \$1,340,000. Upwards of two thousand persons were present. The Bill of Fare was printed on silk flags, American and Russian, and the names of the various "dishes" discussed on the occasion were given in the language of the latter country.

A new balmoral shoe factory in Hartford is so arranged that the shoe goes through thirteen different hands and comes out complete in about ten minutes.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* officially acknowledges the warmth with which the Empress of the French has been received in Spain, and the Emperor himself has telegraphed his gratification to the Queen of Spain at Madrid.

At a dinner given to cavalry officers in Versailles the other day, a colonel of dragoons, in reply to a toast, gave utterance to language of a very warlike character. "Perhaps," he said, "the Emperor will summon us, at no distant day, to measure our swords with the oppressors of a people sympathetic with France." Then, he added, the world would see what French cavalry could do. His remarks were received with vociferous applause.

There are some indications that the policy of France respecting Mexico may possibly undergo a change. It is whispered abroad that the relations between the Emperor-Elect Maximilian and the Emperor Napoleon, are not quite so satisfactory since the details of their respective plans have come under discussion. The Austrian Prince thinks that a fair stock of ready money, as well as a goodly number of bayonets, is necessary to set him up comfortably as an American Sovereign. For this he looks to France, and France does not seem to like the prospect of becoming the paymaster as well as champion of the Mexican Empire. The little straws which float about showing the direction of political air currents, seem to indicate that Napoleon has another scheme for the settlement of Mexico, should Maximilian find any difficulty about accepting the crown offered to him on terms satisfactory to the French Government. The last French packet from Mexico is reported to have brought the intelligence that a large party in the interior of the country desires annexation to France, pure and simple. This has been prominently repeated in all the French papers, and it would not be wonderful did the more "devoted" of their number very soon discover that such is after all the real desire of the majority of the Mexicans. The statement may have been put forth merely as a threat to hang over the Archduke's head, but we may feel quite sure that it has not gone the round of the Paris papers without being intended to serve some end.

It is said that the statesmen of St. Petersburg expect that before Christmas, France, England, and Austria will break off diplomatic relations with Russia. They are not without apprehensions of a war in the spring, but they hope that by that time the insurrection will have been crushed.

DENMARK.

The Danish journals continue to express a very warlike feeling. They never fail to regret the impending war as a sad calamity, but they always treat it as a misfortune which they have no power to avert. Submission to the demands of the Diet seems to be never once dreamt of, and it is quite impossible to read a Copenhagen paper without being profoundly impressed with the belief that the Danish people will make a gallant resistance whenever Germany attempts to trench upon what they conceive to be their national rights. The Danes throw all the responsibility of deciding whether there shall be peace or war upon the Germans, and occupy themselves solely in considering how war may best be met. The Government has concentrated a large body of troops in the southern portion of the kingdom, ready to repel the first attempts at invasion, and the general public has taken up an attitude which shows that so soon as the first blow is struck, the Government will be reinforced by all the strength which the enthusiasm of a people can give.

The German Federal Diet have considered the despatch of Earl Russell with respect to Federal execution in Holstein, and have reported adversely. The question, they say, is solely one of German home policy, and they consequently decline to entertain the note.

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, July 31, 1863.

After exhausting an apparently unbounded fund of indulgence and forbearance, Sir George Grey finds to his grief and disappointment that even his marvellous tenderness to the Maori has only aggravated to its most extreme proportions the New Zealand difficulty. The ambition of our ecclesiastics identifies itself with the idea of "Maori Nationality," and to the dreams of that ambition we are indebted for the present cruel and blood-thirsty rebellion. The supremacy of the Church over the State might here have its fullest realization if but once the British authority were resolved into a mere protectorate, and barbarism were suffered to exalt itself to sovereignty. Bishop Selwyn is the avowed friend and apologist of the present rebellion, and compares the warring Maories to "the Scots at Culloden," and "the loyal Irish who fought for their sovereign." The Jesuits also, who abound here beyond all English suspicions, carry their influence to the utmost in fostering hostility to British rule. Many of the settlers have already lost their all and fled to Auckland. Several have been cruelly murdered, and fears are entertained that similar horrors will be multiplied on every hand. Our Nonconformist friends at the Oranwharo seem to be provisionally placed amongst natives on whom, from their past sufferings at the hands of the Waikatos, the greatest reliance may be placed.

We have at the front now about 3,000 regular troops, but no one who knows the country, with all its swamps, bush, streams, acclivities, and immense natural difficulties, has any idea that even General Cameron, with his extraor-

dinary qualifications for such an arduous work, can succeed with less than fifteen thousand troops. The most merciful and inexpensive way of terminating this war would be to send at once the strength required, and thus conclude the last of all "New Zealand wars."

It will be readily believed that this convulsion of society throws everything into disorder. Business is at a dead lock; business men are taken away from their only means of subsistence, and compelled, upon the pay of militia-men or volunteers, to bear arms afar from home in dark nights and dreary days, in wind, and storm, and rain, with only a poor tent, through which every drop of rain seems to double itself, for their protection, lying in wet clothes on wet ground, rising after a short stretch on the sod to take a sentry's post, and after such a night to go and work all day in the trenches, half-fed, in expectation of no better night, to follow!

What aspect this war may assume, or how long it may endure, it is impossible for any to predict, the natives, almost without exception, being our decided foes, and those who profess friendship being usually the worst and most dangerous. A few under William Naylor, in the neighbourhood of Raylan, and an insignificant tribe, "the Ngatihourai, of Whatawhata," remain, hitherto as if on the side of the Queen, but it is very doubtful if a breath of rumour may not at any hour turn the last man against us. But can Bishop Selwyn or any other arch-rebel doubt what the end will be? Will not all the blood which is about to be shed, and all the suffering which will accrue, lie at the door of those whose influence and whose teachings have brought about this conflict?

During the eighteen months that the restriction on the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives was withdrawn, they purchased no less than fifty thousand pounds worth of arms. Yet, in addition to this, they have continually purchased of whaling ships immense supplies, and there have even been Europeans, intent on making haste to be rich, who have devoted themselves to the trade. There are also many "deserters" from our regiments and ships of war among them, from whom they have learnt the latest particulars in the art and science of war; nor are they by any means slow to apprehend, or inept to execute. Rifle-pits, trenches, earth-works, redans, and all the arena of warfare, they display the greatest skill in using, and more beautiful workmanship cannot be found with any European labourers in similar departments. Moreover, we are informed that the long black-robed Jesuit priesthood, who are sprinkled freely amongst us, have among their number men who have served as officers in the French army. Add these facts that the Maori was always skilled in turning the features of the country to warlike advantage; that the Waikato especially is unknown to us; and that every use is made of every available position in that glorious district, and you will not wonder that men who for twenty-five years have traversed the country and associated with the people affirm that General Cameron, great, courageous, skilful, and deservedly renowned as he is, cannot possibly succeed with less than five times the forces now under his command. Should such "overawing" power but appear with us, there would be immediate peace without the sacrifice of life; but, as we are, the Maories are elated with hope, and confident in their ability, having no dread of the money-loving "pokeno." That we have a time of anxiety to pass through, and much disaster and distress to endure, there is no room now to doubt. We fear both for ourselves and for our enemies. The war of races seems to have already begun, and if troops are not sent immediately to our aid, the Government will be compelled not only to confiscate the land of the rebel population, but also to occupy it with military settlers, in which case the early American history of war with the Indians will pass through a second edition, and Maori hunting will become established as an honourable pursuit of the future colonists of this otherwise glorious land. Even now the spirit of resistance and revenge is quite high enough, and ladies sometimes practice with revolvers, courageously resolved that Auckland shall not want defenders while a woman can wield a weapon. All this is so far known to the enemy that he questions more his ability to leave the city safely, than to enter it suddenly.

Beheld from the spiritual side this afflictive visitation is not without cause. The worship of Mammon, the triumph of drunkenness with its attendant vices (and this far surpassing even the drunkenness of any place in England), the coldness of our professed Christianity, the multitude of backsliders who have forsaken the right way even from the hour of their embarkation, the pride, unbelief, and selfishness which prevail, all testify against us. Our churches have now weekly meetings for united humiliation and prayer, and the ministers of the Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Independent, Primitive Methodist and Baptist churches also meet every week for similar purposes, and for fraternal consultation. Good will doubtless result from the habit thus fostered of looking humbly and penitently to the Lord, and searching out the secret evils by which His Spirit is grieved. Earnest and constant have been the prayers for a revival of the Lord's work in the colony and city, and perhaps even this may be one of the chosen tokens of a gracious reply. Some symptoms of improvement have appeared in various ways ere this trial came, and amongst our own denomination I may mention that the little chapel which originally would seat about 225 persons is now enlarging to contain 500 sittings, but even this will scarcely suffice for the people who have been worshipping with us for some time past in the Brunswick Music-hall. A good school room is also in process of erection, and had it not been for the sudden outbreak of war, we had prospect of being able to pay the greater part