

and by the force of his own calm conviction to make every one feel that what he said was true. If his hearers were moved it was not with the passion of the preacher; it was with the bare reality of the things he said. But they were moved, indeed. No wandering eye was there. Many were weeping; some were sobbing as if their hearts would break, and many more were gazing as if they could not weep, nor stir, nor breathe. lest they should lose a word.—*Diary of Kitty Trevelyan.*

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College.

DEAR BROTHER,—

I have the pleasure to inform you that our Institutions are now in full operation again, studies being resumed in all the departments.

In the College, the assistance of the Rev. R. G. Sommerville, A. B., of the Queen's University, Ireland, has been secured for the present Term, while negotiations are going on in reference to the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Professor DeMill.

In the Academy a goodly number of pupils have assembled, and are diligently prosecuting their studies.

Miss Olive J. Emerson, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Institution has entered on her duties as Principal of the Female Seminary.

Our young friends are invited to avail themselves of the advantages offered by those Institutions.

The Churches, it is hoped, will continually remember us before God, and ask his blessing on our labours, so that religion and learning may jointly flourish among us.

Yours truly,

J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, Sept. 4, 1865.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

MATRIMONIAL.

Right views concerning Marriage are of the first importance to the well-being of society; and cannot be over-estimated in their influence on the conduct of both young and old. Any effort therefore to inculcate correct sentiment, and to prevent evils from arising in the early stages of that relationship is well worthy the attention of every benevolent mind. Erroneous views on this subject are the prolific source of much unhappiness to families, and often the parent of sinful and ruinous practices. We have frequently wondered that there is not more of evil in the world from this cause than there appears to be, seeing that young persons have to form the connection for themselves, and are altogether without experience to guide them; whereas this might be deemed essential for the discrimination of character necessary to a wise decision concerning a companion for life.

It is often said that 'a man is whatever his wife makes him.' However much of truth there may be in the remark, the fact still remains, that the man has the liberty of choosing the one who is to perform the said operation, so that he cannot rid himself of the responsibility of being the architect of his own fortune. As the stability and usefulness of a building depends greatly on the foundation, so a life derives its character more from the complexion given to it by this connexion than from any other circumstance.

The self-confidence and conceit commonly associated with youth and inexperience are not the best preparatives to a consideration of so grave a question as this. When it is borne in mind that these are associated with, and often under the control of, human passion, instead of wisdom and prudence, it is surprising that there are not a larger proportion of imprudent and unhappy marriages.

It is perhaps the permanency of the tie which restrains the exercise of self will, prevents much evil, and results in that amount of contentment we perceive in connection with what some would suppose to be incongruous matches.

It is one of the most beautiful as well as wise and merciful arrangements of Divine Providence that the dictates of Christianity are especially adapted to the wants of mankind under the circumstances of a union into families. Its precepts in their bearing on this relationship are a strong proof of their Divine origin.

With these preliminary remarks we take the liberty of inviting our readers attention to the excellent principles laid down by the Rev. Dr. Tupper in the present No. of his Autobiography.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

In our last we gave a summary of proceedings up to Tuesday morning, and a very brief outline of the addresses of brethren on the Educational question, but we omitted several matters contained in the reports of the Governors and Treasurer of Acadia College, which are of a gratifying nature. The Treasurer gave the following statement of the position of the Endowment Fund:

Invested in 22 Mortgages on Real Estate, £5028	0	0
Do. 7 Provincial Bonds, £100 stg. each, 875	0	0
Cash in hand,	80	0
Notes of hand considered good,	3017	0

Total,

The Treasurer also makes the following estimate of the expenses and receipts of the coming year:

Amount required.	
To pay salaries now due,	£100 0 0
Do. incoming year,	850 0 0
Incidentals,	50 0 0
	1000 0 0

Estimated Income.	
From Provincial Grant,	£100 0 0
Interest from Notes and Investments,	480 0 0
Donations anticipated,	120 0 0
	700 0 0

Deficiency,

J. W. Bars, Esq., tendered his resignation as Treasurer, and urged the appointment of a successor, but the Convention were not at all disposed to accept it, and requested him to retain the office so ably filled by him.

Rev. T. A. Higgins brought the subject of Female Education before the Convention, and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That this Convention rejoicing in the progress that is being made in the cause of education generally, recognises in the existing state of things, a loud call for provision for the higher branches of knowledge in the female as well as the male department.

2. That the Governors of the College be requested to adopt and carry into execution such measures as may be thought necessary in order to secure a suitable building for a Female Seminary at Wolfville.

3. That all the churches in Nova Scotia, and especially the pastors, be invited and most earnestly solicited to give their sympathy and hearty co-operation in securing this very desirable object.

In doing so, he shewed the great necessity of further provision manifested by the success already attending the Seminary at Wolfville, and described some of the facilities existing there for the establishment of a superior institution. The demand for well educated Teachers he considered a further call to our brethren to use every exertion in seeking to supply this already too-much-neglected claim.

Rev. S. T. Rand, J. W. Bars, Esq., and others also warmly advocated the speedy erection of a suitable building for enlarged accommodation for the Seminary at Wolfville.

In the afternoon the Report of the Foreign Missionary Board was read by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Tupper.

After a few brief remarks it was resolved that as the time was so far expended, the evening should be appropriated to a Missionary Meeting, and that the Rev. W. A. Caldwell, agent of the Bible Union, be invited at that time to present the claims of that body.

Rev. Dr. Cramp presented the Report of the Committee on

THE STATE OF THE DENOMINATION:

The returns of the Associations, somewhat corrected, present the following results:—

NOVA SCOTIA:—

W. Association, 54 Churches, 188 Bap.	7514 Mems.
C. Association, 40 " "	192 " 4940 "
E. Association, 62 " "	118 " 3471 "
Total, —156	—498 —15825

NEW BRUNSWICK:—

E. Association, 62 Churches, 196 Bap.	4907 Mems.
W. Association, 56 " "	172 " 4108 "
Total, —118	—368 —3915

Several church-books having undergone revision, the numbers on the lists are in some instances diminished, and consequently the clear increase is small—very small—being only ninety-one—not one-half per cent.

Six new churches have been formed, viz.:—in Nova Scotia—Caledonia, Queens Co; 2nd, Ragged Islands:—in New Brunswick—Grand Falls; St. Andrews; Ludlow, Miramichi; Doaktown.

Five brethren have been ordained, viz:—

July 19, 1864. Alexander Estabrooks, Tobique, N. B.

Aug. 18, 1864. Hezekiah Harris, Grand Lake, N. B.

Sept. 25, 1864. William E. Hall, New Germany, N. S.

Jan. 4, 1865. G. Davenport Cox, Clementsvalle, N. S.

June 20, 1865. D. Allan Steele, Wolfville, N. S.

Eleven new meeting-houses have been opened, viz:—in Nova Scotia, at Centre Rawdon; Cambridge, West Cornwallis; Tusket; Petite Passage, Long Island:—in New Brunswick, at Bathurst; Salmon Creek; St. Andrews; Hillsboro', Albert Co; 3rd, Elgin (Gold Mountains); Jacksonville; Mechanics Settlement.

These statements are by no means so satisfactory as could be desired. While we have reason to be thankful that our numbers are not diminished, the smallness of the increase is greatly to be deplored.

If churches wish to be progressive they must be earnest. Are we as earnest as we ought to

be? Is the tone of our piety primitive and fervent? Are we labouring for Christ, and seeking the salvation of souls?

The gracious promises of our Heavenly Father should stimulate inquiry and encourage effort. We should expect great things and attempt great things. Perhaps we are too cold and calculating—lacking confidence in God, and therefore deficient in enterprising zeal. Whatever the fault may be (and it is not safe to presume that there is no fault), let us search it out, confess and forsake it, and turn to the Lord.

The progress of education in these Provinces renders it imperative on the churches to secure a well-instructed ministry, and thus retain our hold on the young, as well as make provision for the exigencies of religious controversy.

Reviewing the whole, the Committee suggest that the churches be again recommended to observe the first Thursday in December as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, with thanks giving.

Respectfully submitted,
J. M. CRAMP, Chairman.

After a vote of thanks to the kind friends at Berwick; to the Commissioners of Railroads in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and to the proprietors of steamboats &c. for reduction of fares to delegates, the Convention adjourned to meet next year with the Brussels Street Church, St. John, N. B.

There has, perhaps, never been a session of the Convention, more full of interest, on the whole, than this one, held at Berwick.—Whilst great harmony existed there was a considerable amount of freedom of speech and independent thought, brought to bear on the several matters coming before the body for consideration. The principal subjects—Collegiate Education and Foreign Missions—we doubt not received an impulse which will be felt throughout our borders. The influence of what was said and done, will, we trust, reach the people generally and cause them to regard these two institutions as deserving of increasing consideration at their hands.

APPLE TREES, &c.

Berwick, August 30th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR,

It is very evident that you are doing all in your power to develop the intellectual and material resources of our Province; and industry is encouraged by the merited encouragement that it receives at your hands.

You would do our country good service, if you could discourage the importation of fruit trees, and induce our people to cultivate them for themselves. It is now generally agreed, among those who have had experience, that trees imported from the U. States do not do as well as those produced in our own country. A number of persons in Cornwallis are now making commendable efforts to supply our farmers with young trees of native growth. I am afraid you did not take the opportunity to look at the fourteen thousand of thrifty young apple-trees in the nursery of Mr. Sydney Shaw, when you were at the Convention. Mr. Shaw has done a clever thing in reproducing all the imported varieties in his own nursery.

He is about to leave home to take orders, I hope you will say a word to encourage our people to buy of him and others, who are trying to supply our own market, independent of the United States.

Yours,

E. M. SAUNDERS.

We regret that we had not the opportunity of seeing the Nursery at Berwick to which our friend, Mr. Saunders refers, and learning for ourselves, from Mr. Shaw personally, the facts stated in the above communication. It is our desire at all times to assist in the development of our agricultural resources, especially the fruit-growing capabilities of our province.

We were gratified by a visit we paid to the Berwick Pottery belonging to the Messrs. Parker. The work of turning clay into various articles of domestic use was being rapidly performed by a skillful workman. A specimen we brought away in the shape of a highly glazed milk-jug indicates that no necessity exists any longer for importing such articles. A little enterprise among our own people in their own country would soon supply us with what now costs thousands of dollars, which we send out of the country. We would say most earnestly to our readers, Encourage home productions.

Our last No. contained a communication from Rev. Dr. Cramp, together with a copy of the Resolutions submitted by him to the late Baptist Convention. A resolution by way of amendment to them, was proposed by the Hon. Judge Johnston. The following is a copy of said resolution:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as the period allotted to the Convention at each of its meetings, is necessarily short; and as the harmonious accord of its members is most desirable, it is inexpedient that subjects should be introduced foreign to the objects of the Convention, by which the time and the interest due to the consideration of its legitimate business, must be curtailed or its religious services be interfered with. And which may disturb its tranquility

by presenting exciting questions on which conflicting opinions exist among its members; and that therefore the introduction of such subjects be avoided in the future.

As stated before, Dr. Cramp withdrew his resolutions rather than subject the Convention to a division on the question. The above resolution was also withdrawn. If it had come into our hands in time, we should have preferred publishing them together.

It is perhaps due to Dr. Cramp, to state that he informed the Convention, on introducing his resolution, that he had prepared the said resolutions at the special and urgent request of the President of the Convention for the past year, but, at the same time, he had carefully drawn them up, so that they might, as he believed, command general acquiescence.

We may further state for the information of our readers, that similar action had been taken by many religious bodies, of various denominations, in this province, in Canada and in England.

MAP OF HALIFAX COUNTY.—This is the most complete thing of the kind we have ever seen. It is on a sheet upwards of five feet square, mounted on rollers, full colored and varnished, on a scale of about 500 rods to an inch. All the roads, lakes, harbors, Gold Districts, and, except in the most thickly populated places, every house, is designated with the name of the proprietor given on the map. Besides the map of the County there are other smaller maps, but on a larger scale, of Halifax City and Dartmouth, Bedford, Tangleir, German town, Sambro, Falkland, Portuguese Cove, Peggy's Cove, Ketch Harbor, Prospect, Herring Cove, Waverly and Oldham, and a business Directory of the said places. It also contains a good-sized map of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. Church is doing a great work for the Province in getting out these County Maps. A week or two since we passed one of his men engaged in measuring the roads in Kings County. He was going along the road with a light sort of wheelbarrow, driving it before him. This contained wheels on which the wheel of the barrow acted, the result being shewn on a dial plate. By this means the distance traversed may be correctly ascertained. This we are informed is the course pursued in all the surveys, and must render them fully reliable.

The work needs no commendation. Every person, in the county at least, who can afford it, will possess one of them to adorn the wall of his house.

No 6 of MURDOCK'S HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA came to hand two weeks ago, and has been waiting for our attention.

This No. brings the history down to A. D. 1732 and becomes increasingly interesting as it approaches nearer our own time. Copies of the original documents, verbatim et literatim from which the history is compiled render, it exceedingly valuable.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The English news by our last steamer is up to the 19th ult. Little or nothing of political importance has transpired in Europe of late.

The Queen was on a visit of a few weeks to Germany. One object of Her Majesty's visit was to be present at the inauguration of a monument erected to the memory of the late Prince Albert at Coburg his native place.

The Great Eastern had got back to England, after her unsuccessful attempt in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Wire. It of course was a source of great disappointment and regret, not only to the shareholders, but to the public in general, who have naturally evinced a strong interest in an undertaking of such magnitude and importance. A pretty strong conviction is, however, manifested among persons most competent to form a correct judgment, that although nothing further can be done during the present season, that, with efficient machinery the broken end of the Cable can be fished up and recovered, and the telegraphic communication be fully effected. This conviction arises no doubt from the circumstance of the broken end of the Cable having been grappled and brought partially up twice, and again lost, from the machinery for hoisting having given way, as well as from about three-fourths of the whole distance having been successfully accomplished before the rupture took place.

Much uneasiness prevails in England owing to the continued rains having seriously interfered with the harvest. A fatal disease among the cattle was also creating much alarm. It appears to be a species of fever, which in several parts, especially in the neighbourhood of London, appears to be very prevalent.

The Cholera, which has been committing