

was first made in England in 1250. English blankets were not made before about 1343. Calico was not manufactured in England till 1772. If my little reader will but think of these things—will but remember that his dwelling, its furniture, his clothes and his food, show how the increase of knowledge has gradually produced comfort, and how great is the advance which these two (knowledge and comfort) are continually making together, he will not fail to be deeply impressed with the advantages which knowledge (the fruit of study) has produced in even his creature-comforts; that is, in a better dwelling, more wholesome food, warmer clothes, and more convenient furniture.—*Johnson's Rural Reader.*

**CHRISTIAN VISITOR.**

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1850.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR ACADIA COLLEGE.**

It gives us great pleasure to learn that Rev. John Chase has set himself earnestly about collecting subscriptions for relieving the Nova Scotia Institution from debt upon the plan proposed at the Association, and which is thus set forth by the mover of this measure, J. W. Barss, Esquire, in the last Christian Messenger:

"Lest there should be any misunderstanding respecting the mode of paying the pledges, I would state the conclusion come to by the Financial Committee, as the best method of securing the object and meeting the views of all, that is, that the fourth of the sum pledged be paid on subscribing or within three months, say by 1st October, and the other three fourths be secured by Notes bearing interest and lodged with the trustees, payable in one, two or three years, from 1st June, 1850—say on the 1st June, 1851, 1852, and 1853. No very definite period was stated at the Association, four yearly payments were spoken of, but some thought two better, but the above time will, I think, be more definite, and will meet the views generally of the contributors. Every confidence may be placed in the trustees, (S. Fitch, W. Johnson and W. H. Troop, Esquires,) who will not use any of the money for any purpose but for the one designed, and will return it to the donors unless the full sum is satisfactorily secured."

Few things would reflect more real credit upon the denomination than the accomplishment of this work, and yet how easily it might be done! What is £2000 or £3000 to so many as now compose the Baptist denomination in these Provinces, or even to that proportion of the denomination upon whom reliance may be placed as its intelligent, liberal and pious members?

If the thing is well understood we think it cannot fail of accomplishment. Relieved of embarrassment in this way our Institutions will be doubly dear to us. It will be the means furthermore of securing so general an interest in its management that trouble of this kind which now depresses it will not be likely to accrue. An account of its affairs, of its income, its current expenses, &c., as well as of its literary privileges will be called for annually. Contributors towards this achievement will feel the right and care of proprietorship; they will feel as though it were their own; their regards will be strongly enlisted, and their credit identified with its success. As we cannot lament the Providence of God which casts so many pious young men upon their own resources instead of allowing them to bask in ease and to enjoy the fruits of other's exertions, neither can we lament the wise allotments of Him who has had all things in heaven and in earth committed to his possession in controul for the good of his Church, if He taxes the energies, and demands great exertions and great sacrifices on the part of His people for prosecuting these most praiseworthy objects. We decidedly approve both the philosophy and religion of the trite axiom, "No cross, no crown," and the heavier the cross the brighter the crown. We hope to hear of the liberality of our brethren in each Province in this behalf. We shall consider it an indication not only of piety, but of intelligent or pious forecast, of that very faculty consecrated to Christ and his religion, which is the great secret of success with the merchant in commercial transactions, who makes wise and seasonable investments, and is always independent when his neighbors are reeling and dreaming of happy accidents which shall enrich them without labor and expose them independent without risk. Our success in maintaining our relative strength

and influence among the denominations of these Provinces, depends under the blessing of our heavenly Father upon the measures we adopt to teach and train our children and youth; educate them, give them a reason for their faith, and an ability to defend and propagate it, and every year the whole body and all its interests get an impetus in the right direction; but if common sense is outraged by senseless prejudices, and if exertion is stunted by covetousness, we shall soon see, when it is too late however to recover what we threw away, that there is indeed that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty. If our opinion is of any worth in this matter, or if our sincere wishes are of any avail, or if our influence can be brought to bear favorably upon this project we give it all strongly and cheerfully, and shall have great solicitude till we know the result.

We would be very happy if any of our brethren in this Province will help on this movement to be the channel of their communication with the Trustees. We hope at all events to see the subscription commenced liberally in this city, and we will not conceal the confident expectation that if this movement succeeds in regard to Nova Scotia it will not be eighteen months before our own beloved Academy at Fredericton will be free of debt, and a happy day will that be for us when we can look upon such Institutions and call them ours, ours under God free and unembarrassed with which to serve the best of Masters and to advance the best of causes. May it soon come, let those who cannot give money, give their hearts and their prayers.

**Acadia College.**

The following information, which the friends of the College will be anxious to receive, we were intending to communicate in our last paper, but failed to do so. It has now come to hand in a good form in the last Christian Messenger, from which we copy:

"As the resignation of Dr. Pryor and his removal from Horton, may throw doubt in some minds on the continuance of the usual College courses at this Institution it appears important that the earliest possible intimation should be given of the provision made in that behalf. It will be gratifying therefore to the numerous friends of the College to know that we are able to state on the best authority that steps are now taken for ensuring the re-opening of the College on the first of September as usual.

Several gentlemen of high character and standing for learning and piety have been proposed for the vacant office as persons to whom application might be made with good hope of success. As this however, would require grave deliberation and possibly continued correspondence, after thorough discussion of the matter in presence of the brethren from both Provinces at Nictaux, the fullest authority for engaging without delay a suitable person to fill the important office of President of Acadia College was committed to the Rev. Dr. Pryor, Rev. I. E. Bill, and Professor I. Chipman, who are now giving this object their earnest attention, and on whose deep interest and ability in a matter of this kind the public, we are assured, will place entire reliance.

If any delay in re-opening the College after the first of September should, however, become unavoidable, we are persuaded it will be only such as will require a moderate enlargement of the summer vacation, occasioning no inconvenience, and of which doubtless the earliest intimation will be given.

When the high importance of Acadia College to the Baptists of the three Provinces as well as to the public at large, is duly considered, we cannot but believe that the sum now sought to be raised on its behalf will be regarded as comparatively light. Two thousand pounds of debt paid off by the projected subscription, leaves but one thousand secured on the buildings and land. These at a low valuation must be worth £2500.

For their present public use, their worth is of course more than three times that sum. It would take £6000 or £8000 to procure such a property and buildings if these were now to be sought. The £1000 remaining on the property would be divided between Acadia College and the Academy, so that considering the smallness of the sum, each institution might be said to be almost out of debt.

In addition to the subscription of £2000 it will however be absolutely necessary for the friends of these institutions to be punctual in the payment of the 20s. a year subscriptions as on these the support of the College will henceforth wholly depend. The accounts now

made up give every reason to believe that with a punctual payment of these subscriptions and the other sources of income that may be depended upon the Institutions at Horton may henceforward be preserved wholly free from debt. To realize so desirable a consummation we beg leave to call on all their friends to seize the advantage afforded by the present encouraging crisis, and by a strong and unanimous effort to fulfil the good hopes which the transactions of the recent Association have revived."

**RAILROAD FROM BANGOR, ME., TO HALIFAX, N. S.**

There seems now, all at once, quite a probability that a project of this kind, which all must concede to be full of promise to this Province, may be accomplished in our day and within a few years at most.

The limited means at command here in connection with the almost hopeless depression of commerce under our present relations with Great Britain would forbid the hope of any costly project, if we could depend only upon ourselves; but if Great Britain on one extremity of a great thoroughfare of communication and the United States upon the other can be convinced that the vast and ever increasing trade between Europe and America will be most profitably and expeditiously conducted by such facilities of travel and transit as a Railroad through this Province would afford, means would not be wanting, nor would they be if tenfold more were required than what are likely to be. The ratio of the increase of travelling and of business compared with the increased facilities which shall promote speed, comfort, and economy is quite incredible to those who have not become acquainted with it, from actual observation.

Meetings to consider this subject and for agitation have been held in several places and in each the same hope and interest are excited. Yesterday a meeting of this character was held in this city and delegates were appointed to attend the great Convention to be held in Portland, Me., on the 31st instant with reference to the subject.

We are glad to see so large a delegation appointed to the Convention, as we conceive that great advantages will accrue to the Province from an observation of and a participation in a stirring Yankee Convention. Our good friends will learn that the parade of official titles and sounding nonsense is of little use, and that enterprising, intelligent, practical business talent is the great gift to be coveted and to be used in prosecuting the enterprises upon which our prosperity must depend in this age of activity and progress.

We believe the project will go on, and we bespeak for it the good will and assistance of every reader, as the greatest boon that could in the present state of things be conferred on New Brunswick.

Brother Tabor informs us in a brief note that he finds encouragement in his new field of labor, and has the prospect of uniting a considerable number to the Church after he is ordained. He is contemplating a Council for that purpose on the second Saturday in August. There has been a great reformation in the Temperance cause during the past season in Stewiacke; two taverns have closed, and the keepers have become Sons of Temperance.

A Baptist Church was organised on Monday last at Loch Lomond, where brother Burns has labored with success during some parts of the past year. We regret that the particulars of the meeting have not been sent us by some one who attended.

Several interesting Missionary Meetings have been held in this city during this week, at which our beloved brother Burpe has been present. Liberal collections and subscriptions have been made for Foreign Missions.

We are pleased to learn that three were baptised at Springfield last Lord's day, we trust it is but the beginning of what may come.

The Minutes of the Eastern Association were yesterday all carried through the press, and to-day are in the hands of the binder to be stitched and covered, and will be immediately ready for distribution.

According to vote of the Association the parcels for each Church will be left at the store of brother N. S. Demill, in this city; from which place the Churches must order them at their convenience.

A Quarterly Meeting will commence on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, P. M., with the second Baptist Church in Moncton. Ministers and brethren generally are invited to be present.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. R. B. Dickie; Rev. C. Spurden; Rev. I. E. Bill; J. V. Tabor; J. W. Barss; Rev. John Chase; J. A. Smith; Asa Coy; J. Fillmore, Rev. T. W. Saunders. We are much obliged to brother Coy for his kindness, we laid aside his selection very carefully to mark some of it for this paper, but in doing so have hidden it from our own sight.

**Correspondence.**

The following letter from Dr. Cramp of Montreal, was written to a brother in Nova Scotia, who has kindly permitted us to read it, and allows its use for publication. The councils of those who have been so connected with Collegiate Institutions, and who are, beside being interested deeply in the subject of Education, acquainted with our position and circumstances in the Colonies, are valuable, we doubt not it will be read with attention and care.

Montreal, June 29th, 1850.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Ever since my visit to Nova Scotia, I have felt deeply interested in the welfare of our denomination in that country. This must be my apology for troubling you with the present communication.

The difficulties connected with the question of Legislative aid, and the embarrassing position in which your late Deputation were placed, will, I fear, involve you in trouble. I am not called upon to give an opinion on that question, and can only express my hope that brethren in Christ will treat each other as such, abstain from imputation of bad motives, and from needless censure, and mutually agree to combine in doing what is right, and on the whole best for the Denomination.

I have been induced to think that it has been intended to accept legislative aid for the Academy, not for the College. If, however, the Academy is self-supporting, that cannot be honestly done; and it appears to me that the state of public opinion in the Denomination, especially in New Brunswick, will prevent the acceptance of Government money for the College. You will be thrown upon your own resources.

It will then become a question, whether the College shall go on or not. For my own part, I see no probability of success for any Institution of the kind, without a permanent endowment. Our American friends act on this principle, and secure endowments in the first instance. A plan often resorted to, I believe, is, to grant to every donor of a certain sum, say £100, the right to have a Student in the College, free of charge for tuition fees, for 20 years, or otherwise, as may be agreed on, the donor nominating the Student, subject, of course, to all the laws and regulations of the Institution. Should the course be 4 years, five students receive education for the sum of £100. By this means, large sums may be raised: The plan may be modified, by granting to Donors of smaller sums certain rights of government.

If you resolve to carry on the College, I think you will have to inquire whether some such plan can be adopted. Are you not wealthy enough to raise an Endowment?—The payments are not required all at once.—They may be spread over five years, Interest being paid for the sums yet due. Let me ask you to take this into serious consideration.

But whether you continue the College, or not, in its present form, the Academy, I presume, is on too firm a foundation to be shaken. It is a vastly important Institution, and calculated to be of immense service to the Denomination. I hope you will continue both, as the professors can occupy stations in both, and in some cases, the students can unite in the same classes.

I am more concerned, however, about the Theological Department. The necessity for sound Theological training is becoming more and more apparent. Unless you adopt vigorous measures in this respect, the Denomination will not be equal to the demands of the age, and will take a lower rank than it has hitherto held. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should not be dependent on any other country for the training of their Candidates for the Ministry. That training should take place among themselves, that the young men may not be exposed to the temptation of learning habits incompatible with the state of society in which they are to spend their lives, or of