

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 4, 1861.

The Alumni Professorship.

It may be necessary for us once more to urge upon the Baptists of this province the necessity of giving their most earnest attention to the work of our Institution of learning. Respecting them, there seems to be an apathy which is more discouraging to their friends than avowed opposition. Arguments against a good cause may be cheerfully met with the hope that a convincing refutation will transform the enemy into a friend, but the apathy or indifference of those who are already convinced is an evil beyond the reach of argument, and appears to indicate narrowness of mind or listlessness of soul.

We are not called upon to make enormous sacrifices in behalf of education. We are not required to proceed to the establishment of new institutions. Others have labored, and we are requested to enter upon their labors. At a time when cultivated intellect is more than ever in demand by communities and churches, every denomination is aware that to the extent their position depends upon the light they can dispense, when our own brethren in Nova Scotia and Canada, are exhibiting their appreciation of education, we who have lagged behind others are requested to aid established institutions to widen and deepen their influence.

It will be remembered that at the Convention at Nictaux, the Associated Alumni of Acadia College, with the consent of the governors of that institution extended an invitation to Dr. Pryor to take the departments of Logic and Rhetoric.

The College could not be conducted with efficiency unless those departments were filled. It will not do for us to allow our College to be surpassed by any in these colonies, say it must furnish an education which will enable its graduates to rank with those of the most efficient institutions in America.

Moreover, it should be a matter for congratulation that Dr. Pryor has consented to accept the invitation extended to him by the Alumni. With the exception of a brief and recent interval he has been identified with Acadia College since its foundation. As Professor and as President he won the respect and love of his students, while their proficiency testified to his ability as a teacher. We remember, too, his treatment by the authorities of the New Brunswick University, and feel that common sense, if not an appreciation of his worth, should prompt us to regard with pleasure his acceptance of a situation in our own college.

The young men who have been educated in Hoston feel that they owe a debt to Acadia College. They have formed themselves into a society and are endeavoring to pay a small portion of their debt. Of course this society, to fulfill its engagement with Dr. Pryor, must receive aid. When its own members have done all that can reasonably be required of them; some five or six hundred dollars per annum will still be required from friends of the College. Now we have no doubt that our brethren in Nova Scotia will aid to the amount of three hundred dollars. Surely the Baptists in this province will be willing to make up the deficiency.

All must feel pleased that the Alumni of Acadia College have exhibited a sense of gratitude to their beloved institution by their willingness to contribute to its behalf, and even to assume a heavy responsibility to secure its efficiency. All must be convinced that the College must be in an inefficient condition with the chairs of Logic and Rhetoric unfilled, and all must feel satisfied with the selection of a Professor.

We say notice that the responsibility of engaging Dr. Pryor was assumed by the Alumni in reliance upon the Baptists of New Brunswick for a fair proportion of the amount required for his support. They supposed that the indifference which we had exhibited towards the College would give place to zealous activity in its behalf when they beheld it fully equipped for its

work, an object of love, pride and hope to every true hearted Baptist in the two provinces.

Let not the Baptists of this province disappoint the zealous and enlightened friends of education, nor lose the means of gaining light and power, else we will find ourselves in a position in which we will be incapable of perceiving our loss.

Home Missions.

We have received from the Recording Secretary of the Home Missionary Board the following communication and resolutions:—

At a meeting of the Home Missionary Board held soon after the last meeting of the Eastern Association, a committee was appointed to ascertain the state of their finances, and amount of liabilities. They reported the Society in debt \$44 to the Treasurer, and \$186 to Missionaries. To meet this there was nothing but the uncertain collection of the amount due by Subscribers to the Union Society. The board was therefore unwillingly compelled to adopt the following resolutions in reference to their Missionaries.

Resolved,—That the engagement of those whose time had expired cannot be renewed until there is sufficient increase in the funds to warrant it. And further,

Resolved,—That those permanently engaged be notified that the funds are exhausted, and that unless the amount due by Subscribers to the Union Society be immediately paid, their missions must close on the 1st of February next.

At a subsequent Meeting in view of the above, and that some special effort should be made to meet the pressing wants of those Missionaries to whom money is due, it was

Resolved,—That every Baptist Church in the Province be invited to make a special collection on the 3rd Sunday in this month, in aid of the Home Missionary funds, and forward the same to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. E. C. Cadby, at their earliest convenience.

JAS. E. MASTERS, Recording Secretary.

Dec. 3rd, 1861.

This paper deserves very serious consideration. It informs us that the Missionary Board is in debt to the amount of \$230, of which \$186 are due to Missionaries, and it is intimated that the Board cannot rely upon the Subscriptions due to the Union Society for the payment of these debts. In consequence, those Missionaries whose term of service has expired are to leave their several fields of labor, and notice is given that on the first of February next our Home Missionary operations shall cease.

The Baptist Denomination is one of the most numerous in the Province. As a religious body it is singularly free from financial burdens. While our brethren elsewhere are straining every nerve to support institutions of learning, to disseminate religious information at home, and to send the gospel to the heathen abroad, we have a Seminary supported almost exclusively by provincial funds, a College which mainly depends for its existence upon the zeal and benevolence of the Baptists of Nova Scotia, we do nothing for the colporteur, or the Sunday School agent, and leave unheeded the Macedonian cry which comes to us from Barmah.

Are we thus negligent of our duties in order that we may carry on Home Missionary operations with more vigor and success. Alas no. The communication from the Recording Secretary of the Home Missionary Board informs us, that the few Missionaries who are in the field must seek other spheres of labor, and that they may be obliged at much inconvenience to wait for the reception of the miserable pittance yet due them.

Is it so, that the Baptists of New Brunswick cannot find employment for the few ministers who are willing to labor as Missionaries, or properly remunerate those who have labored in the Mission field. Will they permit destitute localities to remain in ignorance of the truth, and allow feeble churches to totter and fall for lack of aid?

It is regarded as one of the most striking evidences of the desolation occasioned by the war in Virginia, that the operations of the Missionary Board in that State have come to an end. But our apathy or penuriousness has proved to be an injurious to our Missionary operations, as the hand of war has to those of Virginia.

We do feel that the pastors of churches are not without responsibility in view of our present condition. No system can be kept in operation without their active aid. The fact that our schemes and systems are inoperative indicates a lack of zeal or activity on the part of the pastors.

Intellect Rules.

It is in the government of nations, where we might least expect such a result, the intellect eventually asserts its supremacy, there is nothing surprising in the ascendancy which it has acquired in the schools of learning. The authority of Aristotle reigned supreme in the halls of science for centuries after the conquests of Alexander had been divided and almost forgotten. Bacon still rules among thinking men, but the victories of Marlborough have left no trace behind them. The philosophy of Des Cartes exerts an almost undiminished influence, while the glory of the first Napoleon has vanished like a dream. It ever must be so. As mind exerts matter, so must thought surpass all forms of matter and glory. Even if we descend to the minutest details of private life, and limit our observation to the sphere of social intercourse, the same law obtains; mind rules and physical force succumbs. Good sense, which is but another name for a well balanced intellect, sways the sceptre over a domain more or less extended, and receives a willing homage from young and old.

I do not say that more has not been taken out of the wealthy; I do not deny that rank will command more apparent homage. But intellect will secure a respect which money cannot purchase, the voluntary respect which mind instinctively pays to mind.

What then is the conclusion to which our reasoning conduces? Do we intend to urge the cultivation of the intellect. That a larger measure of respect, homage and pre-eminence may be secured? No indeed. He who cultivates his intellect with such a vain-glorious object in view, will infallibly be disappointed. The results we have been speaking of follow naturally and necessarily only

when they are unsought; let them be aimed at and they will not come.

Just as the shadow follows a man wherever he goes in his daily walk, so respect and influence follow the man of mental culture when engaged in the avocations of life; but let a man turn round and pursue respect with an eager desire to grasp it and his effort will be as fruitless as if he should run after his own shadow and try to overtake it.

Society has a keen appreciation of the motives which in any marked degree setuate its members, and while that which is unclaimed is often freely conceded, a perverse delight is frequently taken in humbling the folly of those who by their vanity exclaim, behold and admire me!

Are we then about to advise the young to cultivate their minds that they may be fitted to aspire to and fill stations of responsibility, government offices, &c. No, this is not the conclusion to which our argument leads us. Posts under government and stations of trust in the country must always bear but a small proportion to the number of those who are qualified by talents and education to fill them, and it is obvious that the disproportion must become greater the more widely education is diffused. All that can be a chance of success equal to his neighbors; for it by no means follows that he will succeed because he is educated, there are so many other influences that tell upon political success and failure, that the man of high mental culture rarely, on that ground alone, secures the prize. To urge men therefore to discipline their minds in the hope of raising themselves to offices of trust and emolument, would be like preparing a large number of them for disappointment. The motive also in itself is not an elevating one. All that ought to be said in this relation is, that if in the course of life, Providence places a man in a high position, his education will qualify him to discharge its duties with benefit to others and to credit to himself. I must defer, till a future time, stating the reasons which my argument furnishes for the culture of the understanding.

Home Mission Items.

Rev. Edward Hickson, Missionary to Miramichi, writes, New Castle, Nov. 23, to the Corresponding Secretary of the H. M. B. "About three weeks ago I returned to this place and resumed my labors as missionary, under the direction of the Home Mission Board. Since my return the weather has been very disagreeable, and the roads extremely bad, still I visited some of the more distant stations and was much encouraged by seeing so many in attendance. There are also other very hopeful indications of good in store for our Zion, of which we may be enabled by and to inform you. My mission house is nearly completed, and I expect to move into it next week."

Bro. H. appears to be doing much good in this field. May he be liberally sustained and may the blessings of God rest upon his labors.

Rev. David Bleakney from the Restigouche Mission, writes Oct. 6th.

"Dear Brethren,—In presenting my half yearly report, I can but lament that I am unable to report any additions by baptism to the Churches under my care. The cause of religion here however is somewhat encouraging. The prejudices which formerly existed against us as a denomination have in a great measure subsided, and my missionary is now well received and kindly treated everywhere throughout this region. Some are enquiring what they must do to be saved."

Brother B. is feeling that he will be obliged to leave his field, unless he can obtain even more assistance from abroad, than during the past year. Now what shall be done? The Board is unable to do anything for the year to come at least, they cannot promise to do so now. Brethren, you who love the cause of Missions, will you increase the funds in the hands of your Board, so they can hold up the hands of those faithful laborers. Cannot those who enjoy their labors do more!

Brother Gouldrop, formerly our missionary to Polvt River and Little River, writes Nov. 23.

"Although the period of my engagement with my people has expired; they are unwilling to let me leave, and I have continued with them up to the present. The indications are good. The congregations are good, and apparently have a more intense desire to hear the word preached. The field appears to be fast whitening for the harvest, and I have strong hopes of soon attending several of the youthful part of my congregation to the visible Church."

Brother G. feels that he ought still to continue to preach the word to this people, but he has many pecuniary difficulties to contend with. He feels that he needs help from abroad. The Board with its present state of funds cannot agree to help him. Will not our brethren help? Bro. G's labors make more free will offerings to the cause of their master.

Cor. Sec. H. M. BOARD.

For the Christian Watchman.

As some of the readers of your paper may wish to know how the revival is progressing here I would state that on Sabbath last we received nineteen into the fellowship of the third Elgin church; some by letters and others by baptism. Including the above, twenty-four have been added lately. The heart of the community in this district has been reached by the Divine influence. Forty-two have been added to the first Elgin Church. In all sixty-six since the work commenced.

Yours in hope of eternal life, JAMES TANKERS.

Elgin, A. Co., Nov. 26th, 1861.

At a late meeting of the London Baptist Missionary Society, it was announced that an unknown friend had paid to the account of the Society, as a "thank offering." It will probably be devoted to the extension of the Mission to China, or strengthening that of India.

The Mormon hierarchy now consists of three presidents, seven apostles, 2086 Seventies, 73 high priests, 994 elders, 641 priests, 476 teachers, 227 deacons, and 487 missionaries.

Dr. Livingstone.

The South African Advertiser of September 21st, gives the following interesting details of the expedition under Dr. Livingstone, and Bishop Mackenzie. Letters have been received from about forty miles, it is recommended.

The message then goes on to state that the South is able to prolong the contest for an indefinite period, that the offensive operations of the enemy must exhaust his means, while it tends to develop the industrial resources of the South. Reconstruction of the Union by force of arms is impossible, while the original causes of separation have been strengthened.

We now give in full the remainder of the message. This message is an exceedingly lucid paper, and presents very strongly the case of the South. The view which is taken of the seizure of Shidell and Mason is doubtless correct, and there can be no doubt that the blockade of the Southern ports has not been sufficiently effective to entitle it to respect.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the sciences which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of a union with such a nation.

When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of habeas corpus, so sacred to freedom, when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons—when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbaric whenever it is understood. They have barbarized and need villages, without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually whilst asleep and unsuspecting of danger. The distinguishing feature of the present war, is the wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory.

We ought to have been admonished by those things that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose not to pillage, but to incite a civil war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children, as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind.

There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and Divine.

But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentleman whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of the United States ship at-war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral port of Havana to England.

The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and, entering the British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred; even among barbarians, by seizing our ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation.

These gentlemen were so much under the jurisdiction of the British government, upon that ship and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfil all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perforce arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The utter inefficiency of such a proceeding, so diplomatically confidence with which he reported to his government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them was used to his injury.

systems of communication from the North to the South, already in operation, the completion of a route between Danville in Virginia, and Greenborough in North Carolina, a distance of about forty miles, is recommended.

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of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels, so as to make them a rival producer's instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry.

Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor, and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple.

For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupation.

While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to ours.

In the meantime, we shall continue this struggle, in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rules we confidently submit. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves.

Liberty is always what we desire, but it is not conquerable will be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1861.

General Intelligence. DOMESTIC. FIRE.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out on the premises occupied by Mrs. Mount, at a Millinery Shop, on the east side of the Market Square, which extended to the adjoining premises, occupied by Mrs. Pick, Miss Lea, and Mrs. Woods. The flames extended so rapidly that the inmates of the two first named premises barely escaped with their lives. Four buildings were nearly destroyed. We understand that Mrs. Mount was partially injured. The firemen were early on the ground, and rendered most efficient service in subduing the devouring element.

A man named John Hughes, belonging to Portland, was drowned off the South Wharf on Saturday night. It is supposed that he attempted to get on board a schooner lying near, and missing it fell. Two men in the schooner heard the splash in the water. The body was found on Sunday morning.

CENTRAL BANK.—We clip the following notice from the Royal Gazette:—NOTICE.—The continued depression of business and the consequent difficulties experienced in making the resources of the Central Bank immediately available to meet the exigencies of the time, have rendered it advisable, in the opinion of the Directors, to consult with the Stockholders at the earliest possible period, upon the best course to be pursued under existing circumstances. In the meantime business will be confined solely to the receiving of payments due to the Bank. This announcement, it is hoped, will not lead to any unnecessary alarm on the part of those who may hold the Paper of the Bank, as no doubt need be entertained of its being fully redeemed. CENTRAL BANK OF N. B., Fredericton, 2nd December 1861.

NOVA SCOTIA.—On Tuesday the 26th ult., Mr. Jas. B. McDonald of Pictou, Superintendent of one of the Mining Companies was accidentally shot by F. Trautwasser of Halifax, at the Orans, Lunenburg.

Trautwasser had been shooting at a mark with a revolver, and putting the empty weapon as he supposed, in his pocket, went into his shop. When near it decreased came up, and Trautwasser laughing fired the revolver from his pocket and telling him to "stand back" snapped it. One charge had not been fired, and the ball penetrated the left eye causing instant death. The verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury was Accidental death.