

AVAILABLE RESPONSIBLE

TIGHT BINDING RELIEF TROP RIGIDE

The Christian Watchman

G. W. DAY, Printer. BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE—BY LOVE UNFEIGNED.—ST. PAUL. REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M., Editor

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861. NO. 36

Original Contributions

For the Christian Watchman. Studies for the Sunday School. NUMBER V.

THE CIRCUMCISION OF JESUS, AND HIS PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE.—LUKE 2: 21-38.

Eight days after the birth of Jesus, in accordance with the law (Lev. 12: 3) he was circumcised. Circumcision was a humiliating rite and implied the existence of sin. Though the Son of God was holy, harmless and undefiled, yet that he might be in all respects like his brethren (Heb. 2: 19) he was subject to this humiliating rite. He was thus humbled not only to mark his reverence for the will of God, but also to indicate his subjection to laws made for man, and his identification with sinful humanity. It was customary to confer the name upon children at the time of their circumcision, (Luke 1: 59) according to the holy child was named Jesus, the name given by the angel when he first appeared to Mary, (Luke 1: 31) and subsequently when he visited Joseph, (Mat. 1: 21).

At least a month after this ceremony had been performed, the ceremony of the purification of the virgin, and the presentation of the child took place in the temple in Jerusalem. According to the law a woman who had given birth to a child was unclean for seven days, and for thirty three days after was not permitted to enter the sanctuary or touch any holy thing, (Lev. 12: 1-5).

At the expiration of this period she must enter the sanctuary to undergo the ceremony of purification, by offering for sacrifice, if wealthy a year old lamb; with a young pigeon or a turtle dove, if poor, two turtle doves, (Lev. 12: 6-8).

When the forty days appointed by law had expired, Joseph and Mary, with the infant Jesus, went up to Jerusalem to perform this ceremony. Here again was another instance of the complete identification of the holy child with sinful humanity. The virgin might well have been exempted from the law of purification. She however complied with its terms like all the other mothers in Israel. But another ceremony, "the presentation of the child" was to be attended to. According to the law (Ex. 13: 2) every first born child belonged unto the Lord. But as the Lord had accepted the family of Levi instead of all the first born, (Num. 3: 12-13) the first born could be redeemed on being presented before the Lord, and on payment of five shekels as redemption money. In accordance with this law the child was presented in the temple, and the redemption money paid for him. Here we have another evidence that Jesus was "born under the law," and was made in all respects like unto his brethren.

The Virgin offered for her purification two turtle doves, not a lamb and a turtle dove. This fact would seem to indicate that the family was poor, at least it was not wealthy.

At this time there was in Jerusalem a man by the name of Simeon. This man was not only scrupulous in his obedience to the law, but was sincerely anxious to please God; he fully believed in those promises in the Old Testament which related to the Messiah, and he not only ardently longed for his appearance, but was in expectation of the coming of the long promised One who was to do such great things for Israel. The spirit of prophecy which had not been manifested since the times of Malachi now was in active operation in honor of the Son of God. Zacharias and Elizabeth, Mary and Simeon, had also proceeded through the Spirit. Simeon had been expressly assured that he should not die until he had seen the Messiah, the anointed of the Lord.

As was remarked above, the parents of Jesus had brought Him to the Temple to present Him before the Lord, and to pay His redemption money. Just at this time Simeon, under the influence of the Spirit, entered the sacred precincts and beheld the child that it was the Messiah. To his joy he took the child in his arms and reportedly blessed the God of Israel that he had been permitted to behold Him who had been the subject of so many glorious predictions, and who was to be such a blessing to the world. He exclaimed: "Thy promise to me has been fulfilled, now, oh Sovereign Master, let me depart free from all anxiety, thy word to me is verified, and mine eyes have beheld the Saviour." "Who had commissioned him to appear not only for the benefit of the nation, but with all his ability and willingness to save, to stand in the presence of all nations."

He is a light which shall illuminate the ignorant and idolatrous Gentile, while he shall shed upon Israel an effulgence still more glorious.

This language of Simeon respecting the infant Jesus, was not perfectly understood by Joseph, and Mary the mother of Jesus. They had not yet obtained a clear perception of the spiritual nature, and the wide extent of the blessings which the Messiah was to bestow. Hence they wondered when they heard him spoken of as "the Saviour," and especially when they heard him pointed out as a light for the Gentiles.

Again the aged servant of God speaks: "He

blesses Joseph and Mary and the babe, and then with still greater specificity, predicted the future history of Jesus:

"This child is appointed for the elevation and also for the degradation, the salvation and also for the destruction of many in Israel. Many will ascend by him to happiness, and many, alas, will stumble over him to ruin."

"He will not pursue his course unmolested. The evidence which he will present of the truthfulness of his profession and claims will not be universally accepted. Though his entire life will prove his Messiahship, yet those very words and works which authenticate his mission will be derided."

"But the opposition and disunion and persecution which await him, will only discover the nature and extent of the depravity of the sinful. Their treatment of him will bring into light the most secret thoughts and feelings of the wicked, and which otherwise would have remained secret and unknown, and your own heart, (addressing the mother) shall be pierced as with a sword, by their treatment of thy Son."

There was present on this occasion a specter who was deeply interested in what was transpiring, one who fully participated in the joy of Simeon, and who could enter into the spirit of his inspired expressions. Her name was Anna, a prophetess, daughter of Phanuel, and of the tribe of Assur. She was low eighty-five years of age. Her husband had only lived seven years after his marriage, and since his death, she had dedicated herself exclusively to the service of the Lord. She passed her life in the Temple in fasting and prayer, and in the performance of the ceremonial of religion. She also had desired to see the Messiah, and now she united with Simeon in praising God. After this, she went forth and told to all, who were eagerly awaiting the promised Messiah, that he had appeared.

For the Christian Watchman. RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME. NO. VII. ASSOCIATIONS.—THE KINGLY PERIOD. Now the venerable ruins earlier thoughts my soul engage. Come with all the charms before me, O, thou glorious elder age.

'Tis the centre of the mythic legends of the olden time. Sung in strident strains of minstrels in the city's early prime. Still the rains come flying round me upward from the classic earth, For they linger here forever in the air that gave them birth.

More than I love to listen to the soul enchanting sound, When the shades of ancient heroes solemnly are gathering round. Here the phantoms flit before me—live again the valiant men, Don again the war worn armor, fight their battles o'er again.

Sternly march the great twin brethren from the Alban mountains down Unto where the seven fold hills arising, mark the future town.

Slowly rise the sacred temples, slowly goes the massive wall, Round about the great Asylum, closing in the Capitol.

Answering to the proclamation, hither outlawed thousands come, Forth from all the Italian cities, to the citadel of Rome.

Criminals from vengeance flying, weary of a wretched life, Bold ambitious souls and warriors, eager for a scene of strife.

Sternly Romulus among them rules majestic—son crowned, Leads his savage hosts to battle, scatters terror all around.

Thus the matchless Roman courage can the Roman training tame. And combining from the virtues blended with the Roman name.

Forward come the earlier monarchs to the kingdom one by one, And successively they perish, till their royal race is run.

Till the bloody house of Tarquin, cursing by its crimes the state, Deepens universal horror and arouses endless hate.

Till the ruined Roman matron, leading her faithful honor, dies, Till the stern avenger, Brutus, to arouse the army flies.

Then in wrath the people rising, lay their hands upon the throne, Scatter the winds the crown and bid the royal race begone.

Why is it that Rome is the most attractive city in the world? Nature and antiquity have combined to give to other scenes the same hues and forms as those which we survey, yet no other spot has such power to fascinate the spectator or to attract pilgrims from the four corners of the globe. There are beautiful plains strewn with ruins, which we visit, admire, and then pass on. Other cities there are, beautiful for situation, venerable from their antiquity, possessing many a relic of the remote past, with glorious and holy associations, clinging to every mound and every fragment, which yet attract a certain class of pilgrims. Why is it that we love to linger around the seven hills, that we can say only to this city: "Oh Rome, my country, city of my soul!"

Other cities have occasionally and for long intervals, vanished from the stage of human action, and ceased to supply material for history. The incidents and epochs with which they have been connected, however important, are comparatively few. Rome on the contrary has never ceased to fill a place in the world's eye, or to be an actor in the world's history, since the hour when Romulus on yonder Palatine tried his skill in augury.

In every period of her existence she has exercised an immense influence over the civilization and religion of man, either for good or for evil.—The important incidents of ancient or modern times have unceasingly revolved around the seven hills, the sun of the mundane system. The events or epochs connected with this city are here commemorated either by antiquities which time has spared or by locations which have been pointed out by ancient tradition.

Hence from the tower of the Capitol we can invoke the buried past, and recall in their order most of the important events of history. The Pantheon presented to the eye is not to be compared in grandeur with the spectacle which it mirrors forth to the imagination.

"As a pilgrim, When he rests within the temple of his vow, looks round In breathless awe, and hopes sometimes to tell Of a little goody state; or so mine eyes Cause up and down along the living light, Now low, and now aloft, and now around, Visiting every step."

Here are localities and antiquities which recall the kingly period. Let the cold critic in his study regard this period as fabulous, we will not so consider it, as we contemplate the scenes with which it has been associated. The wolf whose "brass image" is treasured in the museum beneath us, will not be to us a strange fancy. As we turn towards the plain, almost hidden by the intervening Palatine, we shall continue to believe that there first Romans seized their Sabine brides.

Nor shall we allow the critic to destroy the beautiful and touching scene enacted in the plain below, when the Sabine women rushed between the uplifted weapons of husband and father, and restored peace to the infant Rome. The forum before the razed Tarpeian rock beside us, shall convince us of the heroism of Curtius, and the treachery of Tarpeia.

The monarchs were not myths. These scenes summon them all again upon the stage.—From yonder hill Romulus saw the propitious omen, there he slew his brother, and there he built Rome. How often Numa Pompilius sought the seclusion of yonder vale, then so quiet and solitary as now, where in the groto of Eggeris, he might commune with the goddess. The Porta Capena recalls the days of Tullus Hostilius and the murder of Horatia by the victorious Horatius, a brother returning with the spoils of her lover. The solid substructure of St. Giuseppe di Falignani may be the remains of the celebrated prison built by Aeneas Marcius. The Via Sacra still recalls the memory of Servius Tullius, and his impious daughter as she drove through this street over her father's corpse.

Between the Capitoline and Palatine is an arch of the stupendous Cloaca Maxima, built by Tarquinius Superbus to drain the Forum, then a morass. In the plain below

"Here the first Brutus stood, when, o'er the corpse Of her so chaste all mourned, and from his cloud Burst like a God."

Then the curtain falls, the first act in the great Roman drama has been played. The actors disappear finally from the stage. The scenes and actors of the regal period disappear. A.

Minutes of the Baptist Convention held at Nictaux.

Mr. S. Wheelock tendered his resignation as Treasurer of Foreign Missionary Board, whereupon it was moved by Rev. I. E. Bill, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Pepper, that the resignation of Bro. S. Wheelock be accepted, and that the thanks of this Convention be accorded to our brother for the zealous and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

The following brethren be officers of the Foreign Missionary Society for the coming year: Rev. G. Armstrong, Chairman; Rev. C. Tupper, D. D., Secretary; Mr. John Wheelock, Treasurer; Mr. S. Wheelock; Rev. I. E. Bill; Rev. S. Robinson; Rev. N. Vidito; Rev. A. Stronach; Rev. James Parker; Rev. J. E. Reid; Rev. E. B. DeMill; Hon. A. McL. Seeley; Mr. Elisha Harris; Mr. Ambrose Dodge.

Religious services were held in the meeting house at Nictaux, and in places of worship in the vicinity, in accordance with the report made by the Committee of arrangements.

A Sunday School meeting was held in Nictaux meeting house at 7:12 p. m., Dr. Pryor presided. Mr. Kemp, Agent of the Sunday School Union, addressed the congregation, and gave a very interesting account of the mode of conducting Sunday Schools in Massachusetts.

The Governors of Acadia College then presented the following report: The Anniversary of the College was held in the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville, on Friday June 7, in following order:—Prayer by Rev. I. E. Bill; Oration: Under graduates; Oration by Graduates; Inaugural Address by Prof. DeMill.

The President informed the meeting that the Governors of the College had also conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on Rev. Chas. Spurgeon, A. M. of Fredericton, to which they deemed him fully entitled by his scholarly attainments and long continued services to the Denomination.

The following Report, carefully prepared by the President, affords a comprehensive view of the internal management of the college during the past year.

In preparing my annual report of the state of the Institution, I have to inform you that the studies of the last year were continued as nearly as possible in harmony with the plan of instruction contained in the public catalogue.

The Sophomore class studied Horace, and joined the Freshmen in Homer. Their Mathematical studies embraced Geometry, Trigonometry, and Surveying. They studied Leitch's Logic. Cicero De Officiis and the Agricola of Tacitus, were read by the Junior Class. In Greek, their Text Books were the Alcestis of Euripides, and the Antigone of Sophocles. In the Mathematical Department they received instruction in Analytical Geometry and Mechanics. Their other studies were Moral Science, the Evidences of Christianity and Geology. There was but one Student in the Senior Class. He read Juvenal and Demosthenes, and studied Political Economy. The Hebrew language was substituted for Chemistry, which was necessarily omitted last year.

Essays on various subjects were furnished every week, by members of three of the classes, and duly examined.

These were followed in the 2d term by lectures on Ministerial and Pastoral duties. Exaggerated Exercises on the Greek Testament, occurred at ten o'clock once a week. Sketches of Sermons were prepared and submitted to criticism.

I have pleasure in reporting favorably respecting the diligent habits of the Students generally, during the past year, and in stating that their deportment was, on the whole, correct and praiseworthy.

Fifteen students have already matriculated, and will enter on their studies next term; several more are expected. This will be a large accession to our numbers. I cherish the hope that the new students will be distinguished by unremitting application and conscientious improvement of time. The period allotted to the College life is so brief, considering the number and variety of the studies now included in the curriculum, that no young man can complete the course with credit, who is not proof against temptation to idleness, or to the unprofitable employment of the hours set apart for preparation of studies.

I avail myself of this opportunity to suggest the desirableness of taking into consideration the propriety of raising the standard of qualification for admission to the College. The importance and even the necessity of such a step will be obvious, I think, to all lovers of sound learning.

In conclusion I advert with much satisfaction to the labors of the candidates for the Christian ministry, both in the College and the Academy, who have been zealously engaged during the year in efforts to do good. Some of them have preached the Gospel in various parts of the district. Many of the ignorant and the afflicted have been visited in their houses. 217 sermons have been preached and 5470 pages of religious tracts distributed. These labors have been sanctified by prayer. Will not the sowers reap in joy at the great harvest time?

Acadia College, Aug. 16th, 1861. J. M. CRAMP, President.

Your Board beg leave to report the following additions to the College Library, purchased from the DeWolf Legacy Fund.

Here follow the names of 60 books:—

Presented	84
In all	144

The following contributions have been received for the Museum.

Here follows an enumeration of 86 articles.—The arrangements for tuition as stated in the Report of last year came into effect on the 1st September, 1860, and your Board have great satisfaction in stating their conviction that the arrangements have been eminently successful both on the part of the President and Tutors; the emergency of the past year have been met with conscientious thoroughness, zeal and efficiency.

For the incoming year provision has been made of a most satisfactory character.

Mr. DeMill has removed to Wolfville, and will be prepared to enter upon his duties at the commencement of the ensuing term.

The sum of £750 will be needed to carry on the College in accordance with the present arrangements. It remains with the churches composing the Convention to say whether this amount shall be raised.

We have every motive to urge us to renewed efforts on this behalf. With the largest number of students who have ever at one time been collected in her halls; with a staff of Professors who may challenge comparison with those of any other institution in the land, with the efforts of other denominations inciting us to a noble emulation in the cause, shall it be said of us that because of the want of an outlay to equal in comparison with what we can and ought to do, we have failed? We believe not. Our faith is strong in the determination of our churches.—It is stronger still in the power of God. In His name let us set up our banner, and defeat is impossible.

All which is respectfully submitted, S. W. DeBLOIS, Secretary.

The President of the Convention then addressed the delegates and very forcibly pointed out the importance of "sanctified education, and the necessity of generous and united effort on the part of the Baptists of the two Provinces in support of Acadia College. Speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. Randall, Mr. John Bars, Prof. DeMill, Revs. I. E. Bill, J. M. Cramp, D. O. Parker, and A. Porter.

On motion the Report was adopted. Report of the Board of Ministerial Education read, and laid on the table.

Meetings of the Board have been held quarterly, on the first of Sept., Dec., March, June, and on several other special occasions. There has been paid into the Treasury from all sources during the year, \$350.08. From this fund very timely assistance has been afforded to nine worthy young brethren studying with the ministry in view at our Institution at Horton, (in sums from \$12 to \$20.)

Report of the Board of Foreign Missions read.—The following is an abstract of the Report.

From the Report furnished by Bro. Crawley, it appears that the native preachers supported by funds raised in these Provinces are steadily pursuing a course of Christian activity and usefulness as circumstances permit, and that all their efforts in every direction are unceasing.

A most cheering fact is communicated by Bro. Crawley. He says from two villages situated widely apart, deputations have come, asking that a native preacher may be stationed with them to explain the scriptures to them. This is an almost unheard of event, for there is not a single Christian in either of these villages.

He says that six native preachers are employed, with one or more of whom he makes frequent tours. A native missionary had been sent to the village above mentioned whose labours had been attended with the happiest results. In other places the effort protracted on the people amounted to a revival.

The Board announced that they are compelled to reduce the allowance for Native Preachers from 600 to \$500, and this reduction would have been greater had it not been for Granville St. Church, which contributed \$100.

TIGHT BINDING RELIEVE TROP GUIDE

of the great North... tured two Confederate Forts at Hatteras Inlet... d in the Skeatoh... If damn rumor...

British Colum... condemned the act... appropriating \$2,000... the creation of two...

these papers in the North which favor the Southern Revolt... or a compromise... of the South have been treated...

At 22 1/2 on the 23d inst... At 22 1/2 on the 23d inst... At 22 1/2 on the 23d inst...

Chief Herzegovian insurgents requested Russia's... Serous disturbances broken out at Kallid... Patriots insisted. A number of men surrounded...

Arrival of the "Arabia." HALIFAX, N. S., Sept 24, 1861. Arabia arrived here from Liverpool 10 A. M. 24th...

Portugal. Cortes confirmed the authorization of government for opening the ports for the importation of grain.

MARRIED. On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father... ENGGLISH AND FOREIGN. Arrival of the Arago.

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28th—Bark Dundalk, Kierstead, Newport, W. & G. Carville, iron.

DEPARTED—SATURDAY, Sept. 1st—Ship John Barbour, Ivey, Liverpool, J. & R. Reed, coal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. A Mail, via New York, will be closed on FRIDAY, 6th prox., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

DEPARTED—SATURDAY, Sept. 1st—Ship John Barbour, Ivey, Liverpool, J. & R. Reed, coal.

MUSICAL TREAT.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Received at the Post Office, St. John, between the 1st and 15th August, 1861, and remaining undelivered on the 15th August, 1861.

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REDDER'S RHEUMATIC AND BONE LINIMENT.

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS!!! And has received the encomiums and praise of some of the most eminent Physicians, and wherever it has been used its virtues are acknowledged.

F. W. CLEAR'S MARBLE WORKS. WATERLOO STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully notifies the public that he continues to manufacture MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, HEAD STONES, FOUNTAINS, etc., in Italian Marble.

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RE-OPENING OF THE PHOENIX SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY. THE Subscribers respectfully announce the re-opening of the above Library.

