

mon one of voluntarism in all religion. Catholicism never will be a merely spiritual system, where it can unite with it temporal power; and, that temporal power added to her spiritual dogmas, she becomes a living curse to the soul, a tyrant over the body, and an enslaver of the nation she exists in. All history, past and present, proves this; and therefore it becomes a question of national security, to guard against Popery and keep it from power. Private individual conviction should of course be uninterfered with; but not so collective action.

Then, again, there is the question as to the morality of Roman literature, with its Crotic Dens, Liguori, and others; also of priestly influence on the masses, as seen in the Six-mile Bridge revolt, Bible-burning, and alter-dennunciations. Are these mere fables or truths—only words, or constantly recurring actions? and is the system which sanctions, applauds and justifies such, to be helped on its way with the gold of a so-called Protestant Government?

But one more argument remains—If Maynooth were not endowed, the truth would be too plain about the Irish Protestant Church: the alarming injustice would be too prominent; and as the dissolution of the church could not be thought of, people might think too deeply about the whole question of endowments. So, to avoid all, Prime Ministers have thrown "a sop to Cerberus." Thus have all injustices and false systems been pleaded for; but the facts are the same—Maynooth is to shield the Protestant Church, and when that shield is broken, let those who live in glass houses look to themselves.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON

Recently appeared in a new light, and as actor in a scene which considerably astonished all who heard it. The jubilee of his grandfather's (Rev. Jas. Spurgeon's) pastorate was held at Stambourne, and the venerable gentleman had the pleasure of hearing his son and grandson address audiences of from 2000 to 5000 persons, being himself unable to participate in the services. 600 had tea in a barn fitted up for the purpose, and 80 at Mr. Spurgeon's house. In the evening, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached from "Looking unto Jesus;" and just at the conclusion of the sermon the Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Haverhill, rose and said that he agreed with most of what the preacher had said, but he had made one or two statements which were quite false. Of course the congregation were amazed; but Mr. Spurgeon, quieting the murmurs that arose, said, "Hear our brother. If I be wrong, I wish to be set right." Mr. Simpson then said that Mr. Spurgeon affirmed Lynch's Hymn-book to contain matters which ought not to go before the public. Mr. Spurgeon replied, that he had only stated his opinion, which he still retained; but that the Rev. gentleman was certainly wrong, for he had against the law of the land, interrupted a devotional meeting—and also had acted contrary to the gospel, which said, "If thou have aught against thy brother, tell it to him alone; and if he will not hear thee, then tell it to the church;" or, adding, "But I forgive you, my brother. Here is my hand. I will pray for you." Thus ended this indecorous display. If Mr. Simpson thirsted for public notice, he certainly gained it; but few would envy him such notoriety, and the assembly very properly manifested a sympathy with Mr. Spurgeon.—Whatever opinion may be entertained regarding that gentleman's discourses, the position he there occupied was a sacred one—he was also, so to speak, in a family assembly; and to rudely interrupt a minister, also charging him indirectly with falsehood, was a gratuitous insult both to himself, his office and audience.

AMERICAN MANNERS.

Considerable excitement has been caused by an American gentleman presenting himself at the Queen's levee in a plain dress, against Court etiquette.

There can be, and is, but one opinion concerning this; and the French papers are horrified at so gross a display of boorishness. No private lady would have received into her saloon, on a full-dress occasion, one who so disregarded common politeness to his hostess as to be wanting in a fit costume. Apply this to the first lady in the land, who surrounds herself with all pomp to meet her subjects; add to it the present ticklish relations between the two countries—and all must alike deplore the gentleman's manners, his ambassador's sanction, and the wretched want of taste that characterised the whole proceeding.

Most likely, the fuming portion of the Ameri-

can press, that turns every British proceeding into insult to the stars and stripes, will lash up a new quarrel out of this affair. The better portion, however, cannot but be disgusted. Here, sarcasm takes the place of indignation: the act being rather looked upon as an individual but characteristic rudeness, than anything else.

Mr Moore, brought forward, two days ago, his motion concerning Minister's policy in regard to America. Some smart speaking ensued; but many, who disapproved of the government's action, were not prepared to go so far as to pass censure, and on a division, ministers obtained a majority of 194!

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

For the Christian Messenger.

PROGRESS.
Female Education.

We understand that one benevolent and far-seeing gentleman at Hantsport, has already offered an eligible site for an institution with ample grounds for all purposes required, situated on an eminence west of the village, with a fine prospect of the surrounding country, the rivers and floods. Such a situation surrounded by hill and dale is favorable to the development of the finer faculties of the human mind. We have no doubt that other friends of Education around Hantsport would subscribe, not hundreds alone, but thousands, to secure such an establishment as is required for the people of the whole Province. We believe that if the right place is selected, and the best men appointed, and the best women employed as teachers, and professors, there would with suitable arrangements and laudible efforts be no difficulty in establishing such an efficient Institution. SENIOR.
July 28, '56.

For the Christian Messenger.

Report of the Executive Committee of the N. S. Baptist Education Society for the year ending June 20th 1856.

Another year has been added to the History of our beloved Institution, during which it has continued under the guidance of its laborious and devoted principal, Mr. Hartt, and his very able associates, Messrs. Higgins and Chipman.

As in former years, it has had its trials and encouragements; we however can rejoice in the steady and permanent increase of the latter.

The entire number of pupils in attendance during the year was one hundred and four. The greatest number of one time was eighty five (85)—The average attendance for the year about (66). Those numbers are somewhat larger than on former years, and afford cheerful encouragement to the friends of the Academy. To meet this numerical enlargement, the Committee had previously erected additional accommodations and made other arrangements of rooms, so that during the past year, the pupils have been situated to the entire satisfaction of their parents and guardians. The Committee must nevertheless remark, that the state of things aimed at and confidently anticipated, will ere long demand yet greater enlargement of the Academical premises. It will be readily understood that board accommodations and other conveniences largely help in forming that character we desire to stamp upon the Institution. The ability of our Teachers, the high and efficient course of studies pursued, the great advancements evidently made by the pupils, will, to a large extent, lose their influence upon the public mind, unless the Institution is made to present to parents as well as youth, the engagements and comforts of a happy home, we know the value of domestic attraction, and are happy in reporting, that the Institution in Horton affords it so large an amount.

The Committees have much satisfaction in recording their approval of the manner in which the steward has discharged his very onerous duties. From the almost unprecedented high prices of provisions, the remunerative condition of this department must have been seriously affected. The Committee however deemed it inexpedient to raise the rate of board, trusting that a timely diminution in prices would afford an adequate offset to former discouragement.

The examinations and public exhibitions of the year, have again sufficiently demonstrated the literary character of the Institution. Three highly qualified Teachers have imparted instruction in the highest branches usually taught in Academies of the first standing. The following is a list of the studies pursued. Spelling and

Defining, Penmanship, Reading, Mental and written Arithmetic, Geography, with exercises on Outline Maps, Natural Philosophy with experiments, Agricultural Chemistry, English Grammar, Analysis of sentences, Practical Mathematics Geometry, Algebra, Surveying, Chemistry, English Composition, Declamation, Latin Grammar, Andrew's Latin Reader, Coasar, Virgil's Aeneid, and Cicero's Orations, Greek Grammar and exercises, Jacob's Greek Reader (two Classes), and the French Language. We have much pleasure in stating that the College has fully appreciated the high literary position of Mr. Hartt and in proof thereof recently conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. At the close of the term six pupils were examined by the Faculty of the College and have entered upon their College course.

While the Committee record their satisfaction with the state of the Academy, and rejoice in its present position, they would nevertheless bear in mind, and press the same thought for the consideration of their brethren, that PROGRESS must yet be our aim. The existence of the School as an Institution to meet the educational wants of the denomination, depends, with God's blessing, upon its progress. It must meet the growing demands of the times, and keep pace with, if not be in advance of, like institutions in this and other countries. It must offer the very best facilities for a sound and thorough mental training, presenting at the same time inducements for those higher literary pursuits obtained so effectually at Acadia College. The Committee and Staff of instructors have constantly resolved upon this progress. They yet resolve upon it, and earnestly hope that their brethren will understand, that the patronage bestowed upon the academy by the denomination, must seriously affect their energies, labours and hopes.

When the Committee consider the present aspect of the institution, the amount of labour and money it has cost, the many and earnest prayers offered for its success, the many unmistakable marks of Divine love often witnessed, the youth that have there found peace in believing, they cannot resist the impression that the institution in Horton has a claim upon the affections and support of the Baptist denomination, never as yet adequately apprehended. Could the Committee see our ministers and leading brethren renewing their efforts, and sending numbers of the pious and intelligent youth, so largely scattered throughout the denomination—could they see the youth gathering from all parts of the Provinces, anxious to enjoy the blessings so well provided, then would they have the long and earnestly coveted inducements to effort, and would yet more cheerfully put their energies to the work of elevation and advancement.

Our past history demonstrates to the world our views of education, and the desire we feel of bringing it within the reach of all the youth of our land, and thereby fitting them for situations alike honourable to themselves and their country.

With such desire we ask from the denomination patronage that our youth may possess the blessings identified with an education bearing the impression of Christ and him crucified.

Will not Christian parents and friends look closely and earnestly at our desire? Will they not pray over it? And if duty demands a sacrifice shall not such be made? Brethren, encourage us, and supply for the future at least one hundred of your intelligent, talented, noble hearted youth—let this very moderate number be our minimum. It is not a large demand upon the thousands of wealthy and prosperous Baptists of Nova Scotia. Respond gladly and promptly, and God will smile upon the response.

The Committee feel happy in learning from the Principal, that in general the conduct of those connected with the Academy has been exemplary. The Lord's-Day institution and privileges have been attended and valued, while the influence of those who profess faith in Christ has been in keeping with their high position.

We look to the past and are constrained to say, What hath God wrought! We look to the future, a vast field of labour opens to our view. We desire to labour therein, and in humble dependence upon an arm that is never shortened, hope to advance,—and pray that there may go forth from Horton Academy minds enlightened and sanctified!—young men who shall be living epistles, known and read of all men. In these our most important labours we ask the cordial cooperation of all who daily pray and wait for the triumph of the Saviour's kingdom.

A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

June 24, 1856.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Obed Parker.

DEAR BROTHER,

During the spring twenty-one have been baptized and united to this church. Amongst the happy number were to be seen the promising youth of twelve and sixteen years, and the aged wearing the silver locks of 61 and 63 years. The good work I hope is still progressing east and west. Brother Aaron Cogswell baptized three last Sabbath, and our dear brother Cunningham, although in deep affliction, is enjoying a special season of revival in the Digby Joggins church.

Our new meeting house is progressing. Basement story is ready to receive the frame. There was a great mistake in brother Cunningham's communication of the 11th of June, in reference to the sale of pews—I suppose the mistake occurred in the type-setting. Instead of the pews being sold for £120, it should have said £1220 5. Hillsburgh, Digby Co., July 9, 1856.



ARRIVAL of the ARABIA.

THE Arabia, made a splendid run of 9 days from Liverpool, and arrived here on Monday, the 28th inst., about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We have received letters from our London Correspondent, which will appear next week. There is but little news of an exciting nature. We give below a summary of the principal items.

We are informed that General Williams has intimated his intention to pay a visit to this his native country shortly.

MILITARY.

Much of the history of the week has been a history of military display and change. Wednesday last saw the return of the Guards to London; on Saturday there was a great review in the presence of the Queen at Woolwich; and, more recently, the announcement has been made, that the Commander-in-Chief had resigned his office, and that the Duke of Cambridge had been appointed in his stead. With regard to the last event there may easily be two opinions, and some may be disposed to ask what qualification the Royal Duke has for the office to which he is called, except the very important one, that he is the Queen's cousin.

STATE OF ITALY.

Whatever interests could be withheld from military matters, has this week been given to foreign affairs. On Monday night, in both Houses of Parliament, the state of Italy was brought under discussion. According to The Press of last Saturday, the King of Naples has returned a very curt answer to the representatives of the French and English ambassadors. "The kingdom of the Two Sicilies is an independent State and the Allies have no right to interfere in its domestic matters." What will the two Governments do? Will they take it as an excuse for further inaction? Nothing can surpass the barbarities practised at Naples; persons are detained in damp dungeons for a year before they are tried; and on their trials, the evidence, vile as it is, yet breaks down, the witnesses confessing, though knowing it to be at their peril, that they have been intimidated and suborned by the police.

GENERAL WILLIAMS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

General Williams has been returned for Calne. We have joined heartily in the universal admiration of General Williams, and have been pleased to see the honours conferred upon him by public meetings, corporate bodies, clubs, and ever by the patron of a borough. We fear however that the General will regard his election as an endorsement of his warning when he landed at Dover, and which he has so often upheld since, "Woe to the nation which forgets to learn the art of war." As we are destined to have a standing army, all must agree that it is desirable that what will cost us enough should be efficient for its intended object. The late war, above all the losses by disease and mismanagement during the first Crimean winter, have impressed mournfully on thousands of families the necessity of our army being kept far better prepared for its work; and army reform, meaning the abolition of favouritism peculiarly prevalent, the encouragement of ability, the training of men for all the emergencies of a campaign, and the furnishing our troops with the best possible implements of war, is what the nation, no doubt, generally demands.

The Liverpool Mail says, in reference to General Williams's visit to his native country:—

"The Hero of Kars is expected in Liverpool soon. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and purposes to employ six months' leave of absence he has obtained from his military duties in paying a visit to his home. He will embark at Liverpool, for Halifax, and the Nova Scotians here propose, we are informed, to invite him to an entertainment as he passes through. It is suggested—and nothing could be more appropriate—that the banquet should take place on board one of the magnificent 'clipper-ships' which are identified throughout the world with the name and fame of our port. If General Williams will accept the invitation, we will guarantee him not merely a cordial but an enthusiastic reception.

The money market was in a satisfactory condition. Money was abundant.

Flour had advanced in the week 6d. per sack and barrel.

A destructive fire at Glasgow on the 13th inst., consumed £30,000 worth of property.

Galignani's Messenger, in its summary of news from the Crimea to the 28th ult., says:—"The English soldiers, in order to occupy their leisure time, had constructed on the heights of Inkerman, an immense battery with 20,000 bottles. It has been named 'Lord Cardigan's Black-bottle Battery.'

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS BY THE FLOODS.—The Lord Mayor of London had received, up to the end of last week, no less than 17,000l.

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