

from some source for repairs. It seems that this need is the result of doing almost nothing for the greater part of the last two years in the way of supporting the College. Whose fault this is, I do not say; nor do I wish to intimate that it is any one's fault. I speak only of the fact. And the fact is that we have occupied the time in thinking and talking about something else, the expenses of the Institution have been assumed and very little has been done to meet them. The result of this could have been easily foretold.

Special contributions are needed to meet the expenses of the College for the next few years. This is because the Endowment is not yet adequate to the support of the Institution. It must be closed or support provided in this way. How much will be required has been stated in your paper, and, also, how easily the sum might be raised if all had a heart to work. This is now the most urgent need, and on the supply of this aid will depend the efficiency of the Institution during a large part of the lifetime of its now active friends.

A productive fund of at least £20,000 should be raised for the permanent support of the College. It cannot meet the design of its Governors and accomplish its work with an income less than that from the sum above named. The friends should remember that they send young men to the College on free Scholarships and that the income from tuition is almost nothing. I do not advocate a change to the tuition plan; but the other plan should be carried out so that its benefits may be seen and not be left just where we are compelled to suffer from its inconveniences. The interests of the denomination demand that a fund of the amount mentioned should be raised at the earliest possible period.

Absurd as it will seem to some, we add in the next place that the College needs more Professors. It requires just as many exercises and in most of the departments just as much time to take along classes of five as fifteen or thirty. Teachers must be proportioned, not to the number of pupils, but the number of branches taught. It is an old proverb, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The amount of work now required cannot be performed for any length of time by the men who have been employed. By requiring them to do it, you simply require them to form the character of the Institution after a very low standard, or to admit classes at irregular intervals, and thus limit the number of students. There is more lost than gained by such economy.

Again we, the Baptists of these Provinces, need more students. We are under moral obligation to educate the native talent among us. And those young men who desire it and give promise of being profited by it, should be thoroughly educated. A free people enjoy the benefits of their freedom only as they are educated to appreciate them. There should be more Academies where young men can be prepared for a College course. We might make much more of our Common School system. The young men of ability for study should be more generally sought out by pastors and others and encouraged to improve the advantages provided for them and then to diffuse the benefits they may have received. We know there is no want of native ability. But is there not a neglect of the duty to look after the young and encourage them to fit themselves for usefulness? And then there is great need that what is done, be done immediately. The community is waking up on the subject of education. Institutions of a higher order are already demanded. Somebody will furnish them. We have an Institution designed for a thorough course of study. Make it what it was intended to be and we anticipate the popular movement and are prepared for it. But if we go on as we have we need not wonder if we find ourselves in the background. Besides we are not of the number who believe that Baptists can flourish only under persecution, but have no principles by which society can be moulded if they come to be the majority. With the truest and purest principles, they ought to make society wherever they exist in any large numbers free, elevated and virtuous. Do we sufficiently see our responsibility in this respect? But calls for aid will increase, other objects connected with the one great object will be urged on our attention, and this work of establishing our College should be done now. After having continued so long almost stationary, some of us begin to think that it is time to take a step or two in advance.

A word now on the danger to which we are most exposed. We believe that no intelligent Baptist will say that the object presented is undesirable or impracticable. Our great difficulty will not be the lack of means among the people.

While the expenses of the College remain nearly the same as they were years ago, the property of the denomination has very much increased. I suppose that the clear profits of the Baptists of this Province from their Commerce for one year would amply endow the College and make it an Institution every way worthy of its name. And it surely is not asking too much to ask them to give that amount to establish an Institution that will benefit them all the rest of their days, and their children's children after them. Nor do we believe that the great mass of the denomination are destitute of interest in the College. The seal of God's approbation has been put upon it. Hallowed associations enshrine it. Every Baptist must love it and be willing to help in its support.

But the danger most threatening us just now, is that the professed friends of the College will allow themselves to keep still and do nothing for the next few weeks. The College year is approaching its close. By that time arrangements must be made for the next year. If this is not done, teachers and students will separate, not expecting to be called together again. And if it should be found desirable afterwards to continue the College, it would be attended with serious delay, and even when opened would most likely be in so crippled a state that it might about as well continue closed. While we trust in Providence, we have no right to tempt Providence. The vague hope of getting on somehow must be cast off, and every one who loves Baptist principles, give himself to the work of supporting Acadia College as if its existence depended on his efforts; or one of the most important means for sustaining our denomination becomes inefficient and its history a reproach to us. If one third or one half of the time designed for raising the Endowment is occupied in raising the annual Subscriptions, the chief work will not be done. Or if the two are attempted at the same time it is almost certain that both will fail. Let us have one thing at a time and every thing in its place. The success of truth and the establishment of the means of its success are more important than the gratification of any personal feeling. By cordial co-operation the work can be done. "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."

Wolfeville, April 28. A. W. S.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival at St. Mary's.

DEAR BROTHER,
The Lord is doing a good work in the Second Church of St. Mary's. Last Lord's-day, the 19th, was a blessed season: six willing converts were buried with Christ in baptism and united with the Church. I believe the Lord is still at work among the people, and more we trust will soon come forth to call the Saviour blessed. Our baptism was witnessed by a large number of people who stood on the banks of the beautiful River running through the fertile vale of St. Mary's: some of whom I suppose never saw the ordinance administered before. Our Meeting-house was well filled and good attention given to two services during the day and Prayer meeting in the evening.

It appears to be a time of great inquiry about the way of salvation. O what encouragement for God's people to pray and his ministers to preach when God is working so powerfully among the children of men.

I expect, if the Lord will, to baptize for the First Church of St. Mary's next Lord's-day. I have baptized 4 persons at Isaac's Harbour since I last wrote you. There have been nineteen in all added to that Church since the year came in.

Dear brethren pray for us, that the good work of the Lord may continue to go on, that his name may be honoured, and souls saved.

Yours, in Christian love,
HENRY EAGLES.

St. Mary's, April 23rd, 1858.

YARMOUTH.—For some months past, in this town, a religious awakening has been progressing, and has drawn many under its influence. A prayer meeting is held at Exchange Hall, every morning, commencing at 6 o'clock.—Herald.

CANADA.—A powerful revival has been prevailing at St. Catharine, Canada West, and 100 conversions are reported. Among these are a large number of colored persons. Reports also come from many towns and cities in Canada, indicating that a glorious work is now going forward in that province.

An exchange paper says:—"There is a great revival throughout Canada, and at Quebec the most intense religious interest is manifested."

United States.

THE STATE OF RELIGION IN NEW-YORK.—There probably never was a time when the New York churches had so many recently added members as at present. They are distributed among all the evangelical denominations. Let any one go into the homes of the people, and he will find in thousands of them converts who are rejoicing in the fervor of their first love. "O," exclaimed one, "I am naturally of a cheerful disposition, and thought I was happy before, but I never conceived of the blessedness I now feel in my soul." Said another, "My son has become wholly a new man, I could hardly have imagined so great a change." Said a husband and father, "I have lived hitherto in neglect of religion, have rarely attended worship; but my wife took to going, and persuaded me to accompany her, and now she is converted and baptized, and my soul has also burst forth unto liberty and I am going forward too. Our children have become interested in the Sunday School, and we have a new home." We might go on repeating cases like these till we had filled volumes, and yet the half would not be told.

Family prayers are now observed in thousands of homes that never attended to them before. So far as we can learn, the establishment of domestic worship is a leading feature of the work. This is a revival of the people, not of the clergy or leaders merely, a breaking up of the fountains of the great social deep, and of course the tributary streams supplied by private and domestic circles, do most of all to make up the aggregate influence. It comes from the pews more than any extraordinary exciting force in the pulpit, and hence unusual private and domestic religious activity might be expected from its progress. This we see on every hand.

Go into the prayer and conference meeting, and you find a powerful phalanx of new recruits to take part and enliven the worship. This adds wonderfully to the interest of these meetings. Even the old deacons who have for years drawn out their prosy prayers and exhortations, are quickened to new life and energy, and are almost as eloquent as the young folks. Hence, the prayer and conference meeting has become a decidedly popular institution, and is well attended. The change in this respect is unexpected and unprecedented.—N. Y. Chronicle.

THE WEST.

The religious interest seems unabated in this part of our country. All over the State of Illinois, there are continued evidence of the Spirit's presence and power. Daily union prayer meetings are held in most of the principal towns. Eight o'clock in the morning, and twelve o'clock noon, says the Times, have become sacred hours. The revivals in the First and Edina Churches in Chicago continue. In Peoria there is increasing interest. Forty have been added to the church in Norman. The interest in Rockford is unabated. Many are seeking salvation. Also in Bloomington, Rev. H. J. Eddy has baptized between forty and fifty. In Cincinnati, Ohio, there is a continuance of interest, and in Middletown, where Jacob Knapp is laboring, forty have been converted. Fifty-seven have been received into the church at Windsor. Baptisms are also reported by many churches in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Revival Incidents.

The N. Y. Examiner gives a number of these from which we select a few:—

About one year since, a young man in Newport, of good moral character, independent in his circumstances, and surrounded by everything to make life pleasant and agreeable, entered into the marriage state, and on that occasion gave a party to his numerous friends and acquaintances, at which nothing that the most worldly man could ask was wanting. Suitable to the occasion, wine flowed freely, and all good things were abundant. None could less than call his host generous. In the week that has just closed, the young man held a select anniversary company of the same guests and his own particular friends, and with nothing that could intoxicate his guests. They passed the hours of evening, during which the host spoke of the things of religion, and stated his intention henceforward to choose "the Better Part," and to walk the Christian's path, and closed the evening with prayer. In the language of one that was present, "We went to a party, and it turned out a prayer-meeting."

At a prayer-meeting in Cincinnati, recently, an interesting incident was related by one of the Judges of the Superior Court, who is very constant in his attendance at the morning meetings. He said, "Yesterday I called on a Christian gentleman at his business, where I found him engaged in conversing with a young man who had called to talk with him about the salvation of his soul. We then had a small prayer-meeting, and the result was much the same as in the case of Peter, when he was with the soldiers, bound with chains, and the disciples went to pray for his deliverance. The chains fell off from the young man; and I rejoice to say that he is present with us this morning, feeling that he is indeed a free man."

A letter to the Western Watchman says of the Baptist boy preacher in Missouri, Fuller, who is only seventeen years old, that at one of his first "protracted meetings," over fifty converts were added to the church, and at the other, now going on at Gilead, 110 have already united with the church.

One of the pastors of Hartford, Conn., says that within the last four or five weeks more than one thousand persons have called on him to converse on the subject of religion! This reminds one of Whitfield's week in London, when he received a thousand letters from persons anxious about their souls.

THE LAST DAY.—A few weeks since we stated that the Second Adventists had fixed upon a day of the present month the 14th, as end of the world. That day has passed, but as far as we are able to learn, the prediction has not been fulfilled. They have accordingly again acknowledged the mistake, so often made, but assert that "April 14, was the beginning (not the end), of the 1335 days, and the ushering in of the day of Jehovah's vengeance, and the year of recompense for the controversy of Zion, when it shall be said, 'The year of my redeemed is come.'"—Ib.

It has been stated in one of the prayer meetings in this city, that a club of profane Infidels in Andover, Massachusetts, were recently discussing the subject of baptism, and using the Bible to ascertain what it said about the matter. The result of their study to know what it taught on baptism, led six or seven of them to exercise faith in the word of God, and in Christ, and now they are rejoicing in the Saviour.—Ib.

Over 100 hopeful conversions are now reported in Yale College, and it is stated that in the Junior Class, numbering 107, only eight or nine unconverted persons remain.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 26, 1858.

The Legislative Council informed the house that they had agreed to the Resolution of the house, relating to the continuance of the Record Commission, and to the act relating to the Inland Navigation Company; also, to the bills, relating to the Londonderry Iron Mining Company, and to the act touching the administration of Criminal justice, with amendments.

Hon. Prov. Secretary moved that the Governor be authorized to sell the agricultural Stock, remaining on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary and at Annapolis. Agreed to.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table, by command, a despatch from the Governor General relative to steam communication between Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia; also, a copy of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, concerning the Address of the Legislature and the City of Halifax on the marriage of the Princess Royal.

Hon. Mr. Young moved that the bill, relating to Executive and Legislative disabilities, be deferred for three months. The motion was negatived, 27 to 19.

Mr. Annand asked leave to introduce a bill on the same subject as the last, embodying the principles of the Canadian act as far as applicable to Nova Scotia, entitled an act to secure the independence of the Assembly.

The License law was considered. Mr. Wade moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of substituting the provisions of the old License law.

For—20; against—29. Mr. Wier moved that the provisions of section 32 should apply to the City of Halifax—which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Howe moved the 32nd clause—which prevents persons holding shop licenses from selling any other species of merchandize in the same house,—be struck out.

For the motion—14; against it—23. Then the bill passed. The house in Committee of Supply passed a number of grants.

A long debate ensued on the grant of £460 sterling, for the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's office, which has been apportioned as follows:—£350 currency to the Deputy Secretary and £25 cy. for the second Clerk.

After a long discussion, Hon. Mr. Young moved that the salary of the Deputy Secy. be reduced to £300 cy.

Hon. Prov. Secy. moved, in amendment, that it is inexpedient to change the present mode of appropriation of the salaries of the Clerks of his office.

On motion the subject was adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 27.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table the proposition of Messrs. Doull & Miller in reference to leasing a portion of a new building to be erected by them on the site of St. Matthew's church, for a county Court House, which papers were referred to the following committee—Messrs. Young, Annand, Prov. Secy, Fuller and Archibald.

The report of the committee on Navigation Securities was considered.

Mr. Wade, in the course of a few remarks, moved a resolution that so much of the Report as referred to the building of Light houses be struck out, and that the Light houses recommended by former committees be erected by the government in their order as recommended.

After some discussion Mr. Wade's resolution was passed by 23 against 20.

Mr. McFarlane moved that such portion of the report on Navigation Securities as related to the reduction of the salaries of the keepers of the Light Houses at Apple river and Patsboro' be not received.

After some debate the motion was negatived—27 to 10.

Mr. Archibald called attention to a statement in that morning's Colonist, that he had "dodged" the question on the vote on the debate on the Bible in schools, and stated that he had been anxious to have recorded his vote on that occasion in favour of Mr. Howe's resolution, but by some mistake his name had been given to the messenger when the call of the house took place.

The hon. Speaker said that some member had answered to his name which occasioned the mistake.