

to create a disturbance in the church, the other priest having spread the report that he was a Protestant, which, as regards the truths preached by him, is really the case; but, Protestant or no Protestant, there is now such a rush to hear him that you must go very early indeed to get a place. The Cardinal Archbishop wages furious war against him, but he appears to pay little heed to the Archbishop's menaces and denunciations. The Neapolitans are beginning to open their eyes to the effects of the mental bondage in which they have been so long retained by their priests, and if matters proceed at this rate, we shall, perhaps, behold these quick-witted Neapolitans outstripping in religious speculation their fellow-countrymen of Central and Northern Italy. There is a change even in the tone of the lazzaroni. A few days ago a report ran like wildfire through the city, that the Pope had fled from Rome, that there was a general rising there, and that many of the cardinals and priests had been tossed into the Tiber. "Served them right," was the significant comment which the report called forth from most of the black-eyed and voluble-tongued macaroni-eaters whom it reached.—*Cor. London Post.*

For the Christian Messenger.

### What shall be done for the College?

DEAR SIR,

The question at the head of this letter admits of but one answer, and that is, *sustain it*: by which I mean, *sustain it liberally*.

It is hinted, I see, that the establishment of another Professorship is called for. The President is reported to have spoken strongly on that subject at the meeting at Wolfville. I believe that Dr. Cramp is right in making the demand. In all well-managed Colleges the division of labour is carried out as far as possible. He who professes to teach every thing will teach nothing well. The Instructors at Acadia College have been over-worked for several years past. We must bring the Institution more fully up to the wants of the times by strengthening the Staff of Professors.

Can this be done? Doubtless it can. We require an Endowment Fund of £15,000, that is, about £10,000 over and above our present investment and notes. Can we get it? We can if we will. The money is in our hands. The Manning Professorship is already on the stocks; it can be very easily built up in the course of the year by a vigorous prosecution of the original plan of a dollar subscription. Are there not to be found two hundred admirers of Father Manning, each of whom will engage to collect a hundred dollars among his friends for this object? Then there is Mr. Barss's proposal for the foundation of fifty scholarships—a proposal which the Governors regard with peculiar satisfaction, as it can be carried into effect without the expense of Agency.

But where are fifty persons to be found, able and willing to contribute a hundred pounds each to the College? Let us see.

I think there are many among the old and staunch supporters of the Institution who have already contributed to that amount, and perhaps more, and who, rather than that the College should sink, or even be crippled in its working, will cheerfully respond to the call.

There are everywhere rising up among us young men, intelligent and enterprising, who have begun life with good prospects of success. They set a high value on education. May it not be hoped that a goodly number of them will consent to the payment of twenty pounds a year for five years with a view to save and elevate the College? It will be an excellent investment for them.

Nova Scotians abroad may be appealed to. They have left their native land for the purpose of bettering their condition, and have succeeded. But they love their country still, and many of them, it may be confidently expected, will gladly join us in this educational movement.

I will not despair of obtaining aid from other quarters. The Collegiate department of our Institution is entirely unsectarian. No religious tests are imposed on either Professors or students. Our only aim is to give a sound and thorough education; and the religious element which is mingled with it is that which is common to Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists. Why should not liberal gentlemen of those denominations be enrolled among our Scholarship-holders?

From these various sources the sum may be procured, if suitable measures are adopted to influence the parties concerned.

Meanwhile, the College must be supported. An income of £900 a year has to be provided. Some interest money is receivable now, and there will be additions to the amount every year, as instalments are paid in to the Endow-

ment Fund. But a large portion of the £900 must be collected by contribution for two or three years to come. The churches will feel it to be their duty to charge themselves with the collection. The Institution is their own. They founded it. They set up its walls. They send their sons there for instruction. A sum equal to a quarter of a dollar per year for each member will suffice now; and it may be reduced to seven pence half-penny, or even less, before the Endowment Fund is completed. One member in each church may undertake the collection.

By such means as these the weight of the burden may be spread over the denomination, and no man's shoulders will be unduly pressed. I solicit the serious attention of the brethren to these suggestions. If something effective be not done, and that speedily, the College, as I understand, will be closed. And what shall we do without the College? I will reply to the question in my next.

Yours,  
PRESBYTER.

P. S.—ERRATUM.—In the signature to my last letter. For "PRESBYTERIAN" read, "PRESBYTER."

## Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 1, 1861.

### Money.

Perhaps no word has more of a magic spell in it than this. Being the representative of accumulated property, it has attractions which no other single article possesses. Powerful for good or evil, it is coveted by all who have lived long enough to know the convenience of a sufficient supply to meet all demands.—An inordinate love of other property may be productive of various evils, but we learn from an inspired writer that "the love of money is the root of all evil." The very metal, called precious, of which it is composed exercises a sort of bewitching charm which lures on thousands to forsake home and to encounter dangers and even death to obtain a little more than ordinary industry will secure. It has long been said of our neighbours that "Cotton is King" and that the government would have to submit to the dictates of that monarch; but it is far more correct to say that Capital is King and the country that has the most credit, or owns the greatest amount of money, must rule.

In private life what a continual struggle is made to obtain money.

Amongst public men how much is sacrificed for money. If places of honor were without emolument how few would seek to occupy them. There would be a far better chance of discovering the true patriot, if the loaves and fishes were put out of the question.

The proper application of money is a problem which deserves the attention of every christian man. A man's family has claims upon him. Next to an unsullied reputation and christian example, a liberal education is the most valuable inheritance that can be left to son or daughter. Let these be given and it is very doubtful if any other possessions are real advantages; they may become far otherwise. A parent who leaves to his children nothing but wealth, or money,—no legacy of love, respect and friends,—dies a poor man indeed. And yet we must not despise money, for we know it may be made the instrument of great good in both commerce and benevolence. It should never be supposed that, to be enabled to promote the welfare of our fellowmen, or to be beloved by them, it is necessary to be rich in this world's goods. A wise and judicious use of what we have may assist in accomplishing these objects, but the wealth of the heart has more to do with this matter than the state of the pocket.

Whilst Christian philanthropy presents so many fields for cultivation, there are abundant opportunities of using money well, and of putting it out to usury till the Master comes. A return of large interest is promised to those who forsake all for Christ's sake, and the gospel's—"an hundred fold in this life and in the world to come eternal life."

### "Appeal for our Colleges."

We last week informed our readers, who we hope are all friends of education, that Acadia College is not alone in its circumstances of difficulty, but that there are other bodies whose collegiate institutions are in a similar state of necessity. We showed that the Institutions of the "Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces" are suffering from even a greater deficiency of income than Acadia. We hoped by that means to encourage our friends in their efforts to sustain our College. We are aware that these facts,

in themselves, are but poor comforters, and not likely to do much towards remedying the evil, but when it is seen that others are in as bad or worse condition, we may be the more willing to bear our own share of burden and responsibility.

Our Presbyterian friends, we doubt not, will come to the rescue of their College and place it in a position of security and efficiency. Their "Appeal," from which we made a very brief extract last week, presents the case in its proper light before their people; and, from their appreciation of education, we believe they will not permit the want of a few hundreds of pounds to sink them, as a body, into ignorance and disgrace.

The members of our own denomination are, we believe, no less the friends and patrons of education, and we should be doing them and ourselves great injustice were we to fold our hands and leave "the child of Providence" now in its struggles for a position of more permanent and extensive usefulness.

That our brethren may see the spirit of the "Appeal" for the Presbyterian College to which we have above referred, and, as it may be pleasant for them to receive words of exhortation on this subject from another body, we make some further extracts; and hope that by reading them we may be benefited and induced to go and do likewise.

*The duty of the Church is to give the highest possible efficiency to all her schemes.* All that is requisite to this end, is the exhibition of that expansive spirit, the existence and power of which, the very fact of Union would seem to indicate. But, if a distinction may be permitted, your Educational arrangements form the basis, on which, the permanency and success of the others depend. Still, tho' one scheme may have more extensive relations to the general prosperity than others, this fact does not entitle to an undue share of attention. "This ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

After the statements given in our last, shewing that "for the current year, the outlay on Education amounts to the sum of £1,556," and that "to meet this there is the sum of £1036, leaving a balance of £500 to be raised by the Church," it goes on to remark:—

"These then brethren are your Institutions, doing your work, in training for your benefit a gospel ministry; and on your approval and acceptance of the Union, rests the solemn obligation of giving them that encouragement, which their evident relation to the glory of God demands. To those engaged in teaching, the Boards of Management as your agents, are under heavy liabilities, and they must, and do depend on your prompt liberality."

Further extension of operations is contemplated in the following:—

The relation of your plans to social welfare demands your serious consideration. Even if desired, it would be difficult to restrict our Institutions to mere Theological training. Each successive year is rendering it more and more apparent, that such a step would be unwise. Young men preparing for secular pursuits, yet appreciating the benefits of Education, both for its own sake, and its relation to their further position and usefulness, are looking to your Seminary as the means of obtaining that Education. You have originated the means of supplying a great want, and you cannot close your doors against those whose expectations you have awakened. "The progress of your Institutions is an evidence of the extent to which your operations are reacting upon the youth of the Church, and at the same time, of the confidence of the public in the character of the Education imparted, and the efficiency of your arrangements. In educating youth not having the ministry in view you may be charged with deviation from your original intention. Even if this were the case, (which it is not) you are conferring upon society a boon of immense value. You are calling into existence one of the great blessings of social life, a class well educated, and thus qualified, (by God's blessing,) to be efficient co-workers with those, whom you are training for the ministry. The importance of such a class can scarcely be over-estimated.

The appeal concludes as follows:—

"Such brethren is your Educational effort,—its object, position and claims. An opportunity is now given you, that if neglected, may not soon return. Great results were predicted in connection with Union, and great results are expected. Failure would be a sin and shame."

"We do not appeal to your sympathy brethren, or to your benevolence, but to your duty to meet all the responsibilities arising out of the Union, and on the broad ground of Christian principle. You cannot go back, you are pledged to go forward, and the events of the past year record that pledge. Before you lies a future of usefulness and influence, of which a few years since, no visible prospect existed. The hand of Providence has been guiding you, and now when you begin to see more clearly the work, and the reward lying beyond, shall the work be undertaken and prosecuted as God opens the way? That it can be done, and that the Church has the means, no one doubts. Say, then, shall it be done? Let the liberality of this the first year of your Union attest your sincerity and gratitude, and going onward in strong confidence, "God will establish the work of your hands upon you, the work of your hands he will establish it."

### Church of England Endowment.

An effort is being made by the Episcopalian body in this province to raise an Endowment Fund for the purpose of supplementing the salaries of their ministers in such rural districts as are unable to raise sufficient to sustain a clergyman. It has been supposed that a sum equal to an average of £1 from each Church member, which would be about 20 or £30,000, might be obtained.

Mr. J. R. Mosse has been engaged for some time past in visiting the different parts of the Province and holding meetings for the purpose of making known the plan and its objects, and taking subscriptions from adherents of the English Church.

A Report of the results of Mr. M.'s labors is published in the last issue of *The Church Record*. From this we learn that the present subscriptions towards this object amount to £167,24, 19s. 4d. Sums marked "probable future" amount to £1073 11s. 6d., making together a total of £17,321 10s. 10d.

The sums subscribed are made payable when the minimum sum of £20,000 is secured. Mr. Collins will then give his second donation of £1000.

The interest of this money is intended to make up the loss of the sum which has hitherto been received from a benevolent Society in England, but which it is expected after a short time will, be withheld, and applied to other parts of the world. The object must commend itself to every benevolent member of that communion, and if kept free from partizan influences, must tend to the welfare of all who give, as well as those who receive.

"Ready to every good work."—We are informed that Hantsport has the credit of being the first to respond to the Appeal on behalf of Acadia College. The sum allotted by the committee has been raised and remitted by that church.

### News Summary.

Our English mails arrived earlier than usual this week. The R. M. Steamship *Arabia* came up our harbour on Monday afternoon, bringing European news up to the 26th ult.

Her arrival had been looked for somewhat anxiously in consequence of a telegraphic despatch received from New York last week, announcing the arrival of the *Asia* at that port on the 14th, bringing the following ominous intelligence.

"It was rumored, that there had been a sharp diplomatic correspondence between England and France, respecting the continued occupation of Syria by France. This correspondence had caused great uneasiness."

"Many warlike rumors were afloat on the continent. Letters from Paris state that war is inevitable."

We are happy to find that there is no confirmation of this rumour, and presume that it must have originated in the warlike heads and hearts of our neighbours. Perhaps the wish, that it might be so, was father to the thought!

We doubt whether the French Emperor is personally desirous of a quarrel with England, but with a restless and unmanageable army of half a million of men, he must find some means to employ them, and until the character of the French people shall have become greatly changed, and their insane thirst for glory, or otherwise human blood, is abated, there is small prospect of any long term of peace to any of their neighbours.

Instead of being warlike the appearances on the Continent of Europe are certainly more pacific than has been for some time past expected about this time. We give some of the more important items of intelligence in our news columns.

The opening of Spurgeon's Chapel in London is one of the great events in the newspapers brought by the last mail. We shall give some account of it in our next.

Matters on our own Continent are drawing near to a decisive crisis. The attack and capture of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbour, has put a stop, for the present at least, to all prospect of negotiation, in addition to which the border States are giving evident tokens of their intention to join the Secessionists. President Lincoln by his proclamation, given in our last, has made a call for 75,000 militia troops, which is being promptly responded to by all the Northern and most of the middle States. These levies as well as the regular troops are concentrating at Washington, and no long time can elapse, unless some unlooked for compromise shall take place, before serious collisions must come between the hostile parties. We are in receipt of daily telegraph despatches from different parts of the Union, but they are generally so vague and contradictory that little reliance can be placed in the accounts they bring.