

page of it records the doing of but one man? We must count our country a happy one, then, not because of its fertile soil, its rich mineral, deposits or its extensive commerce; but because it produces the proper stamp of men—

“What constitutes a state— Not high raised battlements nor labored mound, Thick wall or moated gate, Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned, Not bays and broad armed ports Where, laughing at the storm, proud navies ride, Not starred and spangled courts Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride, But men high minded men, Men who their duties know, but know their rights, And knowing, dare maintain.”

But is it to competent leaders we are to look for success or to the mass of the people? We hope that the day is past, at least for Nova Scotia, when the fortunes of the country must be determined by the character of the leaders of the people, it may be a great achievement to sway the minds of thousands by eloquence, but it is a far greater to convince the judgement of one man by reason. If then we would see the resources of our country fully developed, it must be done by improving the condition of those whose interest it is to develop those resources. If we would see our country more productive let us have educated farmers. Let the working classes, the ballast of the ‘Ship of State,’ receive a thorough and substantial education, and the condition of our country will be improved, a good will be done where it is most required, and where it will be productive of the greatest benefit. We believe that moral and intellectual culture will ensure for our country a greater harvest of good than the possession of mines of gold or the best paying public works; a harvest that will not merely provide a supply for the wants of the present but seed for the future. Let every man realize the importance of his position, let him feel the dignity of the manhood which God has given him, let him see that his actions bear upon the destiny of his country, that he cannot if he would maintain an independent existence, but that he has a work to do, a work of toil and self-sacrifice in the onward march of existence, and we shall be relieved from the oppression of a code of fancied wants, we shall feel less the effects of the fluctuations of commerce; let our people be fitted to choose their own ends, to shape their own course, and our country will not be convulsed by every party-echoed cry of public wrong.

But some will say that education in our province is not in so backward a state as we would make it appear. We think it is,—true, there have been noble efforts made, but experience proves that the efforts of a Denomination or a State must fail of producing the desired effect. If any one will examine the working of those Seminaries which have done so much to improve the minds of both male and female in this province, he will find that there is still a want; if he will enquire into the condition of the youth of our land as a class he cannot help admitting, that though those institutions are beneficial, though they are required, yet they are not all our country that require. Education to be productive of the greatest amount of good must be given to the mass, and it must be given when the mind is most susceptible. What promise of a harvest has the farmer if he leaves his land untilled till Autumn draw, on? or what prospect of fruit if he allows his trees to come to maturity without pruning or cultivation? and, if the human mind with its unlimited susceptibility of improvement be suffered to go for years subject to those influences only which are calculated to draw out the grosser nature, how, after the seed time of youth has passed, after the growth of bad habits has sapped its strength, can we hope to develop those high and noble qualities of soul which make man what he should be in every station of life? If the child grows up without training, receiving only a sickly instruction enough to make him disgusted with learning, if he is passed from parent to teacher and from teacher to parent, each feeling relieved at his absence, how can he become a man having proper views of life, and what may we expect for our country if its destinies are shaped by such men. The education then that we plead for is not merely the storing of the mind with the treasures of science but improving the mind by the light of knowledge, infusing right ideas, giving right motives, presenting life in its true light. This state of things is certainly to be wished for, and if so then we may strive for it, and attain it, for God has not made desirable things impossible. He has in his wisdom ordained that most of the good which we desire should be obtained by overcoming many obstacles, for good thus bought is most highly prized; and if the sympathy of all were enlisted in the cause of public good, if each would realize the duty he owes to all, and the benefit he would derive from a discharge of that duty, the things most prejudicial to the interest of our country would vanish, and

the better days which so many wish for would dawn upon it. We appeal then in favor of such an education to every well wisher of his country, it affords the best opportunity of doing it a lasting benefit; to every one who is dissatisfied with the present state of society, the falseness of its principles, it is the most ready cure for the evils you lament; to those who so often regret that they did not enjoy greater advantages in youth, it will secure them for others; to the honest and industrious who are passing a life of toil in order to leave something to their children it is the best legacy you can bequeath them, it cannot be lost, it cannot be squandered, it cannot become an injury. If you wish your children to be happy do not try to relieve them from what God has ordained they should endure, do not bestow upon them what you see in almost every case proves a curse; but fit them to endure hardness as good soldiers, to meet the difficulties of life the overcoming of which makes men truly great.

Middleton, Anna. Cy.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Manning Fund.

MR. EDITOR,—

I resume the list of monies paid for the Manning Fund.

Table with columns for names and amounts, categorized by location (Bridgetown, Margarets Bay, Hall's Harbor, Wolfville, Billtown) and purpose (Parker Scholarship, Bereick, Nictaux, Milton).

In your last you omit the names of four children on account of the smallness of their donations. But to my mind their little donations were the best money on that list. Anna J. Holmes, Emma M. Martell, Loisa Severance and Annie Severance, of Mira C. B. The children ran after the agent in the wilds of Cape Breton to give their little all to Acadia College. And what could I do but report the amounts, and give them my benediction in to the bargain? If they had larger sums they would have given them with the same gladness, and I believe the Lord will bless them for the act. Our best policy is to encourage the young in such deeds. We should not trample on these opening buds of benevolence, if we wish the next generation to be rich in fruit. We must enshrine our institutions in the hearts of the young if we wish the former to be established and the latter to be elevated. I am aware of the inconvenience of publishing many of such small sums in the Messenger. But at the same time the paper could not in my opinion be better employed than in engaging the attention of the children in the objects of Christian charity.

Yours, &c., D. FREEMAN.

Liverpool, March 27th, 1861.

P. S.—Deep Snow. Roads impassable. No mail from Halifax for eight days. I must proceed West as soon as possible and overtake my appointments. Mail from Halifax just arrived. The mail will try to go West. But the experiment is pronounced very doubtful, as there has been no travelling West of Port Mouton except on snow shoes.

D. F.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Vassar Endowment.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

I have often thought if the readers of the Messenger were informed from time to time of the noble offerings which are frequently made in the cause of sacred learning, in different parts of the world it might have an effect to stimulate those among us who have means to invest them in a similar manner. This feeling was renewed by reading in the New York Chronicle of March 7, 1861, an account of the princely donation of Four Hundred and eighty thousand dollars by

Mr. Matthew Vassar, for the purpose of establishing a Female College in New York State.

According to the N. Y. Chronicle the Trustees of this institution met in Poughkeepsie, the 26th of last month, “A communication and written statement was then received from Mr. Vassar with the presentation of the conveyances and funds to constitute the endowment.” “On motion of Rev. Dr. Hague the endowment was accepted by the trustees and a resolution of thanks was adopted. Hon. George L. Price moved a committee of three to examine the instruments of conveyance, &c., to retire and report immediately. Messrs. Pierce, Sheldon and Swan were appointed a committee, and reported the following as constituting the securities, all legally transferred by Mr. Vassar to the Board.”

Table listing financial assets: Real Estate (\$47,000), Bonds and Mortgage (41,500), Rail Road Stocks (108,200), Bank Stocks (41,000), Rail Road bonds (95,000), United States and State Stocks (75,000).

The Railroad and bank Stocks and railroad bonds taken together are of such quality as to average a little above par at present market prices.”

After appointing various committees for perfecting the business, “The board then resolved to proceed at once with the arrangements for the college building. It is expected that the foundation will be laid as early in the spring as it is safe to do so, and that in the course of the season the first story of the building will be erected.”

The next number of the N. Y. Chronicle observes, “The object to be attained is a college for females that shall enable them to reach the highest plane of a university education.”

Among the names of persons present at the meeting, those of whom I have any knowledge are Baptists, such as the Rev. Dr. M. B. Anderson, E. G. Robinson, William Hague, R. R. Babcock, and E. L. Magoon. But I am informed that the institution is to be established on a liberal basis, and extend its benefits to all denominations.

Among ourselves we are not prepared to witness such princely donations as that of Mr. Vassar; but yet if a similar spirit were manifested, a single year would place us far in advance of the position which we now occupy in this province.

D. FREEMAN.

Liverpool, March 27th, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

Ordination Services of D.O. Parker, A. M., at Liverpool, N. S.

According to appointment a Council was convened with a committee from the Baptist Church in Liverpool, on Saturday, March 23rd, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider the propriety of ordaining Brother D. O. Parker, as pastor of the church.

After hearing from the candidate a brief statement of his religious experience and call to the ministry, and of his views of bible doctrine, it was unanimously resolved to proceed with the ordination.

Accordingly on the following day, Sunday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the presence of an overflowing congregation. The following exercises were observed. An anthem by the choir.

An original hymn composed by the candidate. Reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Howell, Congregationalist.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Avery, Wesleyan.

Views of church order and doctrine, occupying upwards of an hour and a half in their delivery, by the candidate—namely the Christian church, its divine constitution, its Officers, its Membership, its Discipline, its Ordinances, and its Doctrines.

The 95th of the Psalmist, “We bid thee welcome, &c.” by the Choir.

The Ordaining prayer was then offered by Rev. E. F. Foshay, accompanied by the laying on of hands. The Right-hand of fellowship and charge to the candidate by Rev. D. Freeman. The following original hymn was sung by the choir.

The great ordaining act is done, The solemn rite is o'er, And now thou great Almighty One, O bless us evermore.

Take close beneath thy guardian care, Thy chosen servant, Lord, Now set apart with pious prayer, Devoted to thy word.

O sanctify the tie that binds, The pastor and his flock, And may the love of kindred minds, Give union in our walk.

Command thy love on him and us, And blend our lives in one, With hearts and hopes united thus, May all our work be done.

And hear, O God of Grace, we pray, This mutual song we raise, And seal the union of this day, For many future days.

O bless the pastor of our choice, Imbue with holy oil, And make his soul in Thee rejoice, Mid all his care and toil.

Charge to the church by Rev. E. F. Foshay. Doxology by the congregation. Benediction by the candidate.

It is to be regretted that the deep snow which had lately fallen prevented the attendance of Delegates from churches at a distance. The Ordination Sermon expected from Rev. D. Freeman was omitted for want of time. The exercises of the occasion were highly interesting and satisfactory. Brother Parker is a late graduate of Madison University, and of the Hamilton Theological Seminary. He entered upon his pastoral duties here on the first of December, and continues his labors under favorable auspices, and it is the wish and prayer of all that the connection thus acknowledged between pastor and church may be consolidated by time, and sanctioned by the divine approval.

GEORGE S. PARKER,

Clerk.

Liverpool, March 25th, 1861.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Revival at Ragged Islands.

MESSERS. EDITORS,

The Lord's work still goes on here. Since I last wrote you eleven have been baptized and two received by letter, making 20 that have been added to the Ragged Island Church since the work commenced. Others will doubtless come forward for baptism soon. At present there is sickness in nearly every family on and around Lockes Island. Our meetings on the Island were broken up on this account. While they continued the prospect was encouraging. During the past week we have been holding meetings at Lewis Head, they have been deeply interesting. From various causes for the last few years this church have been in a scattered state, but at present nearly every member has rallied afresh around the standard of the Cross. They are hoping that God is about to add to their number such as shall be saved.

Yours in Christ,

A. W. BARSS.

Locke's Island, March 19th, 1861.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 25th.

In addition to our last week's report of this days proceedings

Hon. Mr. Howe enquired of the House if they would be prepared to consider the question of Railway extension on Wednesday next. Several gentlemen addressed the House but no decision was given.

The Financial Secretary brought forward a Bill to authorize a Provincial Loan.

Mr. McFarlane made some remarks on the question of Light duties, and the method of taking payment of them at the Strait of Canso.

Dr. Tupper enquired what amount of Light duty was paid by the Great Eastern.

Hon. Fin. Secretary said £300 were paid, which would have been remitted if she had remained for a few days longer.

Remarks were made by several gentlemen on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Howe thought the province entitled to the £300 by way of sett off to the amount taken from the people for seeing her.

In answer to a question from Mr. Tobin, the Financial Secretary read a statement shewing that the light duty had increased £200 since 1859.

Mr. Longley presented the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary, the average number in that establishment is 24; at present there are 27.

TUESDAY, March 26.

Several Bills were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Robertson brought in a bill to amend Chap. 2nd of the Revised Statutes, repealing the