

their concurrence with this Society and their aid in the establishment and support of the College.

"Resolved, That in framing the Constitution of the College it shall be placed under the same government as the Academy and no restriction of a denominational character shall be placed upon the appointment of the Professors or Officers, or on the matriculation or graduation of Students."

The managing committee assembled immediately after the public meeting, and unanimously agreed to invite the Rev. Messrs. Crawley, and Pryor to become Professors in the College.

So expeditious were the movements on this occasion that an advertisement appeared in the Christian Messenger of December 14, announcing that "Queen's College" would be opened on the 21st of January, 1839. The opening took place on the day appointed. Twenty-one students had matriculated, and were in attendance. Appropriate Lectures were delivered by the Professors before a large assemblage of the friends of the Institution. "This is the birth-day of Queen's College," wrote Mr. Manning in his diary at the close of the day; "O may it give birth to many precious sons!"

The next step taken was to apply to the Legislature for a charter, granting the usual collegiate privileges and powers. It was introduced to the House of Assembly by Mr. Samuel Chipman, but was thrown out in Committee by one vote, the numbers being 23 to 22. Another Bill, for the opening of Dalhousie College, was passed, the object apparently being to cripple the efforts of the Baptists, and draw students to Halifax. A Bill for the Incorporation of the Education Society was successfully carried through, and received the royal assent March 30, 1839. The annual grant of £300 was also continued.

Though disappointed by the failure of the application for a charter, the founders of the College were not discouraged. One of their number wrote a searching "Review" of the debate in the House of Assembly, in five letters, which were published in the Nova Scotian and the Christian Messenger. The ignorance, misapprehensions, and prejudice of the opponents of the College were exposed in a masterly manner, and it was conclusively shewn that the refusal to grant a charter was as unjust as it was illiberal. At a special meeting of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, held at Wilmot on the 2nd of October, a determination was evinced to persevere in the enterprise with redoubled energy. The first half-yearly examination of the students had fully justified the hopes of the supporters of the Institution; application for aid in different parts of the province by the Financial Secretary, had been liberally responded to; and it was felt that the time had come for vigorous and sustained exertion. Mr. Crawley was requested to visit the United States and solicit contributions towards the purchase of philosophical apparatus. He performed this duty in the following vacation, and procured an excellent assortment of useful apparatus, at a cost of about £200. It was determined to make another effort to obtain a charter, for which purpose a petition to the Legislature was prepared and adopted, and the churches throughout the province were requested to send petitions to the same effect, as also to contribute to the support of the College at the rate of half a dollar for each member, by which means, it was calculated, a sufficient income would be provided. Confiding in their readiness to render the desired help, the Committee proceeded to the appointment of a third Professor. Their choice fell on Isaac L. Chipman. He was invited to undertake the Mathematical Department, and commenced his labours in January, 1840.

Yours truly, MENNO.

May 24, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

A thank-offering.

DEAR BROTHER,—

I received a letter yesterday, a copy of which is subjoined. A five-dollar bill was inclosed, and I will thank you to give it to the Treasurer of our Home Missionary Society, that Society being, as I think, "most in need of funds." This appropriation, I have reason to believe, will meet the views of the worthy donor.

It may be hoped that the publication of this letter will induce other brethren to send "thank-offerings" to such Societies or Institutions as they may prefer. I know where offerings of this kind would be very acceptable.

Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, May 30, 1862.

LETTER.

"Horton, May, 1862.

"Dear Sir,—I herewith inclose a small sum, which I beg to place in your hands as a thank-offering to God, for the success with which it has pleased him to crown my labours during the past year, in the increase of my crops and the preservation of the same; and also for all other blessings that it has pleased him to bestow upon one so unworthy. You will please to add the small amount either to the Home or Foreign Missionary Fund, as you may think most in need. Excuse this liberty, as I am not aware who are the Treasurers of those Societies. By so doing you will oblige

Yours sincerely, WELL WISHER.

Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D."

For the Christian Messenger.

Information Wanted.

The Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan has of late given some long articles on Infant Baptism, but has not informed me and the rest of his readers, what is the proper age at which Infants should be baptized. He rests his argument on the analogy between the Jewish nation and the Christian Church, and as Circumcision of the male infants confirmed the promise to the former, so he concludes that the baptism, so called, of infants, both male and female, is the proper rite for admission into the latter. The Jew was distinctly instructed that his male children were to be circumcised on the eighth day. If infant baptism occupies so important a place in the Christian economy, as the Editor of the Wesleyan appears to imagine it does, it is desirable that the child should receive the rite at the proper age, as serious injury might be allowed by neglecting the duty,—the child might die without being made "a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." The editor may have an opinion such as is given in the Episcopal Prayer Book, that it should not be deferred "longer than the first or second Sunday after their birth," but as "the Bible is the text-book of Protestants," I should like him to give me a "Scriptural" precept or example to answer this enquiry,—What is the proper age at which Infants should be baptized? It is a question of general interest, and I hope he will try and throw some light upon it. I have an opinion as to what age the New Testament teaches that it should be done, and have no objection to give that opinion at some future time, but desire to know from one so well informed on the subject, before doing so.

When satisfactorily informed on this point, I should like Scriptural instruction, chapter and verse, as to whether Infant Baptism should be performed by making a cross with the baptized fingers of the administrator, or by allowing a few drops of water to fall on the face of the infant, or whether it would not do to let the water fall on its hands; seeing that in the former case the congregation is often disturbed by the infantile cries of the candidate and its want of appreciation of the blessing conferred.

A BIBLE READER.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 28, 1862.

What is said of Baptists by Pedobaptists.

INTOLERANT.

A writer, signing himself "Inquirer," on the editorial page of the Provincial Wesleyan, says a number of things intended to be offensive to Baptists, amongst which are the following:

"Information is wanted as to where those parties, who believe that immersion is the Scriptural mode of baptism, find their authority for unchristianizing and refusing Church fellowship to those who differ from them in their views of baptism."

"Behold a fraction of Christendom, pitifully ridiculous by its arrogant presumptions, and by its practical refusal to acknowledge as Christians, those who have fellowship with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." A-las! for the Millennium!"

CHARITABLE.

A late number of the New York Observer, another Pedobaptist paper, but less intolerant, says in reference to the Communion of Baptist Churches:

"It is not want of charity that compels the Baptist to restrict his invitation. He has no hesitation in admitting the personal piety of his unimmersed brethren. Presbyterians do not invite the unbaptized, however pious they be. It is not uncharitable, it is not bigotry on the part of Baptists, to confine their communion to those whom they consider to be baptized."

RESTRICTED COMMUNION.—The San Francisco Evangel ventures to suggest to our Presbyterian and Congregational brethren, that in proportion to the number of communicants, where they will find one Baptist dissatisfied with our views of communion, they will find ten in their own churches dissatisfied with their views of baptism, and that our Methodist brethren will find twice ten who are dissatisfied with their views of baptism and church government.—When they have satisfied their own people on these matters, it will be quite time enough for them to give their present measure of attention to the restricted communion of Baptists.

Christians owe no apology to the world for making a profession of their faith in Christ. It is not with them a matter of choice whether or not they will make an avowal of their love to Him and his truth, and render obedience to his ordinances; they are under obligations in all things to obey Him who died for them, and to adhere to what they find placed upon the Divine record for the guidance of his followers. This submission must not be partial or occasional, but complete and constant, or they are not his disciples. These are simple Bible truths, and yet they are perverted and misconstrued by some professing christians.—The Word of God is imperative in its demands, and we must make no compromise with its requirements. He has but an imperfect idea of Christian liberty or charity, who would question the right of a body of believers to unite for the purpose of observing the ordinances of the gospel, as taught by God's Word.

It having been said over a child in infancy that he was made a "member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven;" is surely no proof that he is a believer and eligible to church fellowship. Before charging Baptists with schism it would be well to enquire if that is not amalgamation of the world with the church which demands that Christians should come out and be separate that we may have God become a Father to us and we become His children.

Those who admire elegant writing,—and, Who does not?—may have their taste fully gratified by a call on Mr. Staples. See advertisement on another page. His specimens are all they are represented.

The letters from the Gold fields on another page—one from the West, from the pen of the Rev. D. O. Parker, and the other from the East, from Edw. McLatchey Esq.—will be perused with interest by our readers. A great problem is being solved in the history of our province, and well-authenticated accounts of what actually exists, and especially of efforts to carry "the true riches," to those who assemble in such large numbers to engage in profitable labor, must be acceptable to every christian philanthropist.

DIGBY.—Rev. James Spencer writes under date May 28th,—"Since I last wrote it has been my pleasure to baptize six more professing believers—three at the Joggings and three in town. We still hope that more will come forward."

News Summary.

Our last English mail by the Europa brought us London dates down to the 17th ult. They do not, however, contain any news of importance, and the papers are still filled with the subject of the opening of the Great Exhibition. So far it promises to be highly successful.

Very serious distress still prevails among the manufacturing classes of Lancashire and other parts of the kingdom, on account of the stoppage of the Cotton Trade, although there is good reason to hope that it will in a great measure be met by the voluntary contributions of the community.

Little business of interest has taken place in Parliament, and the Session bids fair to be a short one.

The Queen was at her quiet retreat in the Highlands, where she will remain for some time.

We have not much to add to the War news of last week. General McLellan was still in the neighborhood of Richmond, where it is probable a decisive encounter must soon take place. The Confederates are said to have retreated from their position at Corinth in Tennessee. Their policy may be to invite the further advance of the Federal Armies into the interior of the Southern States, and delay any action until the hot season shall have rendered campaigning more destructive to their enemies than the effects of a conflict, which, with the comparative numbers and force of the opposing armies, might in all probability throw the scale of victory against them.

A very serious question, it is said, is likely to arise, from the Federal General Butler, at New Orleans, on the surrender of the City, having seized the sum of 8,000,000 of dollars, in custody of the Belgian Consul, and belonging to Belgian subjects.

Notices, &c.

Associated Alumni of Acadia College.

The regular annual meeting of the above Society, announced to be held at Wolfville on Thursday, the 5th day of June, will take place in the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting House, at 3 o'clock of that day, for the transaction of important business.

Tea will be provided at the Village House on the same day, at 6 o'clock.

Tickets 37½ cents each, to be had at Mr. G. V. Rand's.

The Annual Oration before the Society will be delivered by Rev. Charles DeWolf, in the Baptist Chapel, on Friday evening, the 6th June, at 8 past 7 o'clock.

The Secretary of the Alumni of Acadia College begs to acknowledge additional annual subscriptions to the above Society for the year ending June, 1862, from the following persons:

Mr. G. J. Richardson, Mr. S. Selden, Mr. R. N. Beckwith, (Omitted last week.) J. W. Johnston, Jun., Esq. Rev. S. W. deBlois, A. M. Mr. H. N. Paint, Theodore S. Harding, Esq. P. C. Hill, Esq. Dr. Parker.

Also for the year ending June, 1863: Mr. Isaac Blair, J. W. Nutting, Esq., and H. W. Johnston, Esq.

And donations from Mrs. Isaac Blair, Truro, \$4 00 Mr. R. H. Phillips, Fredericton, 2 00 ROB. L. WEATHERS, Sec'y.

Acadia College.

The Quarterly Examination of the Classes will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 3, 4, and 5. Commencing each day at nine o'clock.

The Anniversary will be held in the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville, on Friday, June 6, when Orations will be delivered by Undergraduates, Degrees conferred, and other business transacted.

The Exercises will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. M. CRAMP, President.

May 14th, 1862.

A Meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College will be held in the Library on Friday, June 6, at ten o'clock, A. M. precisely. S. W. DEBLOIS, Secretary.

Wolfville, May 24th, 1862.

Horton Academy.

The Examination of the Classes in Horton Academy will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of June.

Parents and Friends of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

Concert.

The members of Horton Academy purpose holding a Concert on the evening of Thursday, June 5th, for the benefit of the "Seminary Bazaar," which is, for the present, postponed.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7½ P. M.

Tickets can be obtained at the store of G. V. Rand, Esq., and at the door.

The Baptist Anniversaries.

N. S. WESTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION meets at Liverpool on Saturday the 14th of June at 2 p. m.

N. S. CENTRAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION meets at Lakeville, Cornwallis, on the 21st of June, at 2 p. m.

N. S. EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION meets at Great Village, Londonderry, on the 5th of July, at 2 p. m.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF NOVA SCOTIA, New Brunswick and P. E. I. will meet at Moncton, N. B., on Saturday August 23rd, at 2 o'clock.

Letters Received.

J. B. McNutt, 26th, 10s. Jas. Craig, 26th, 10s. 2 subs. T. H. Rand, 26th, 3s. S. L. Chipman, Esq., 24th, 20s. A. B. Coldwell, 27th, 25 cts., 45 cts. more. Rev. D. O. Parker. Rev. Jas. Spencer, 28th. Edw. McLatchey, Esq., 28th. Rev. J. C. Morse, 27th.—Not yet arrived. Will send soon as received.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

THE HALIFAX ANNIVERSARY is to be held on the 21st inst., a Proclamation is published to that effect. The letter of Governor Cornwallis, to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, dated Chebucto, June 22nd, 1749, is also published in the Royal Gazette. It says:

"MY LORDS,—I arrived here yesterday.—This morning a sloop arrived from Mr. Hopson, which I am obliged to send to Boston."

"We made the land of Acadie the 14th, but met with no Pilot till the 20th, when we met with one of the Louisburg Sloops from Boston, with two Pilots. The wind did not then serve for the Bay of Funday, and the officers assured me that, in case of foggy weather, we might be a fortnight getting to Annapolis. The wind was fair for Chebucto, so I thought it advisable to go in there, rather than risk the being so long after the arrival of the settlers."

"I send a letter by the sloop in case she should meet with a vessel going to Annapolis, for Colonel Mascarene. I likewise send a Frenchman that knows the country overland by Minas." "It is 25 leagues hence to Minas, and there is a path that the French have made by driving their cattle over here."

"I am giving your Lordships little information as yet as to the country. The coasts are rich as ever they have been represented. We have caught plenty of fish every day since we came within fifty or sixty leagues of the coast. The harbor itself is full of fish of all sorts. All the officers say this harbor is the best they have seen. The country is one continued wood—no clear spot to be seen or heard of. I have been ashore in several places. The underwood is only young trees, so that with some difficulty one may make his way anywhere. The D'Anville's Fleet has only cut wood for present use, but cleared no ground; they encamped their