

water. You are nervous. You think it is a great trial. You would not mind being baptized if it were not quite so public. Then you are kept back by the littleness of your love to Christ. If in our charity we take you to be a disciple, in our severity, we must remind you that "they which are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and the lusts." The virtuous affections, as well as the vicious lusts, are, to be sacrificed. So did Abraham, the father of the faithful; he bound Isaac, the fruit of his holy love, to the altar, while he cast Ishmael out of doors, the offspring of his unhallowed attachment. By entire consecration we must prove our love.

But perhaps it is the devil. Says a hearer of mine, "I am afraid I should disgrace my profession." And my reply is, "So am I." Ye hold back from professing Christ because ye hold on with certain known sins. I speak advisedly. The bottle is your hindrance, or some worse transgression. I know that we have among our hearers those who sin wittingly. Your conscience tells you that it is so. What other reason can you assign for your appearing among the worshippers in this chapel for five, ten, fifteen, some of you more than twenty years? and though your wife is baptized, and your children have been added to the church, you still stand aloof. Yours is a fearful case.

And now I go down into the water with eight brethren and seven sisters, who have witnessed a good confession. Some of us have wept tears of joy over their artless tale of the grace that found them when they were lost, and saved them from their lost estate. Their obedience is an awful sermon to some of you. When Noah builded the ark, he condemned the world. This spectacle, which ye crowd to witness, is the passing of a sentence upon you who despise the Word—the sound Word which we deem it all-important to hold fast—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, he that believeth not shall be damned." See ye water? See then these disciples, who, by this significant ordinance, give the answer of a good conscience to God. The eyes of their understanding are enlightened, but ye are in darkness even until now. They have believed with the heart unto righteousness, but ye do always resist the Holy Ghost. Or, it may be, ye have believed, but there is a stumbling block in your path. They follow the Lamb in Gospel obedience; but ye turn aside to your crooked paths.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

Dalhousie College.

We have just read in the September number of the Monthly Record of the Church of Scotland, an article containing some remarks on the question lately revived of placing Dalhousie College upon such an efficient footing as to render it subservient to the general interests of Education. The views of the writer are, in the main, candid and appropriate, and the subject one which demands the most serious attention. Upon the question so warmly debated some years since, in regard to the public support of General or Denominational Colleges, it will be remembered by many of our readers, that this journal strongly advocated the policy and desirableness of giving the preference to the latter system. We cannot say that we consider the state of the case as materially varied since then, except that the present plan does not propose, as did the former, to be introduced in antagonism to the existence of Sectional Institutions, and in the fact that the revenues of Dalhousie College, which are undoubtedly the property of the whole community, have accumulated to an amount which renders it very desirable that they should be appropriated in some way to the only object to which, as it would seem, they can be legitimately applied.

Without for a moment attributing anything more to our Presbyterian friends, or to any section of that large and highly respectable body, any other than a laudable desire to advance the mental improvement of their youth, it is yet very certain that many circumstances connected with the past history of Dalhousie College, have favoured the impression, that the Presbyterian body were likely to secure more than an equal share of influence in the management of the Institution, in case it should be placed upon a working and permanent footing. The present plan is yet in embryo, although certain steps have already been taken to pave the way for taking action upon it, at the next meeting of the Legislature.

An editorial appeared in the Colonist soon after we called attention to the subject, a week or two since, by which we learned that other gentlemen besides those belonging to the Presbyterian bodies had been consulted in the matter of a resuscitation of Dalhousie.

As far as we are yet enabled to form an opinion, we must confess that the danger of an undue preponderance does not seem to be wholly dispelled. We must wait, however, for a fuller development of the intended measures before

we can venture any decisive opinion on the subject.

The movement has the appearance of an unsectarian character given to it by a proposal being "decided" upon to invite three gentlemen—one Episcopalian, one Methodist, and one Baptist—to sit at the Board of Governors with the present four Presbyterians. As the scheme is a little more fully developed in the article referred to, we copy a portion of it for the information of our readers:

"A little more than a month since the committee of both Synods met the governors of the College, when the following scheme was after much deliberation adopted.

It is proposed to allow to any religious denomination the privilege of nominating Professors to fill as many Chairs as shall be sustained by the funds of such denomination, and that the instruction to be given shall, in accordance with the original Charter, be confined to the arts and sciences, as taught in the University of Edinburgh. The United Presbyterian body, we understand, are prepared to sustain two Professorships, and the Kirk of Scotland one, and it is not unlikely that those entrusted with the control of the Goreham College funds, may be induced to co-operate. The combination of these three bodies in the first instance, with the funds in the possession of the Governors, will afford the means of placing this Institution upon a creditable footing, while the denominations thus enlisted in its support will, it is expected, furnish that which Dalhousie College has ever lacked—young men to be taught. It was also decided to invite Messrs. J. W. Ritchie, S. L. Shannon, and Dr. Tupper, to fill up the three vacancies now existing in the Board of Governors. We sincerely hope that these gentlemen will accept the trust, and we shall, ere long, under these new auspices, have the satisfaction of seeing Dalhousie College take its position by the side of the Institutions already in operation in the different parts of this Province. The jealousy which at one time existed between the different Colleges, has, we are happy to say, given place to a generous emulation with each other in one of the noblest human avocations and we believe that the prospect of having another useful and efficient Institution added to their number, will be hailed with much satisfaction by all. We therefore bid this new effort in the cause of Provincial education, God speed."

If Dalhousie is to "take its position by the side of the institutions already in operation in the different parts of the Province," the funds, we presume, will be equalized. Either the Grants to those institutions will have to be raised to £900 per annum, or the £900 now available for Dalhousie will be apportioned amongst them. (No Legislative Grant is at present made to Acadia College.)

It is our intention in our next number to furnish our readers with a succinct account of the past history of Dalhousie College.

About the War.

Those who have had doubts about the depravity of human nature may have them all dispelled, we think, by glancing at the present aspect of affairs in the United States. The confusion and every evil work there prevailing indicate that not only is man, at his best estate, capable of committing every sin named in the decalogue, but, also, that there is abundant evidence of another order of intelligences being at work producing what is earthly, sensual and devilish. Satan is still the god of this world notwithstanding the comparisons made by some of the Northern papers between the United States government and the unfallen angels. It has been a favorite notion with many that enlightenment and political freedom are the great panaceas for removing the moral diseases of mankind,—that the march of improvement would secure a cessation of vice and villainy. Such an hallucination must surely be dispelled by a moment's reflection over the passing events in the neighbouring Union. Any man with his eyes open and capable of reflection must see that the father of lies has, for a long time past, been busily employed and that he has found ready instruments in some of the leading men in the present war. The telegrams received from day to day have been but attempts to hide the truth. The laconic utterances of the wires have been boastful, yet ominous. They have, however, been explained and not seldom contradicted by subsequent revelations. If they had been merely the statements of private parties, we might make large allowances, but when they are sent on by the permission of government we expect something reliable. The telegrams of the past week are somewhat more consistent with each other than they have sometimes been.

The American papers, now-a-days, contain little beside the movements of the army and details of the different battles fought.—Some of these are, of course, most horrible and sickening. The dreadful sufferings on the battle field of the thousands slaughtered without mercy, must afford abundant food for the malignant mirth of our great adversary. Whilst,

we doubt not, some wise purpose is intended to be brought to light and some terrible lesson to be taught to mankind by this awful commotion and shedding of blood, yet, we are dismayed at the melancholy prospect, and the apparently indefinite postponement of a termination of hostilities. The intense excitement arising from the rebel army approaching Washington renders the anxiety now greater than ever, as to what may be the next move. Something more than haughty assertions of wealth and ability to crush out the rebellion must be brought forward by the North to meet a foe of such magnitude as the Southern army has become. The danger is that with a continuation of such victories as those of the past week, the terms of any separation may be more difficult to arrange than if the two parties merely kept each other at bay.

The following despatch to the Governor of New Brunswick intimates that the Federals are about to encourage privateering. This is surely a downward step on their way to destruction. The South has no shipping of any consequence and therefore the privateering must be directed against European merchantmen, and will possibly lead to further complications.

Downing Street, 1st August, 1862.

Sir,—It has been intimated to me by Earl Russell, that he has been informed by the American Minister at this Court, of the intention of the United States' Government to issue letters of marque, with a view of checking the hostilities carried on by the Southern Privateers against United States' Commerce.

I think it right to convey to you the earliest notice of this intention, as serious inconvenience may result to British Commerce from such a measure.

(Signed) I have, &c. NEWCASTLE. Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, &c., &c., &c.

REV. W. H. HUMPHREY.—Many of our readers will be glad to hear that the removal of our friend, the late pastor of Granville Street Church to the State of Minnesota is proving highly beneficial to his health. Letters lately received from him show a decided progress, as we hope, towards entire restoration.

We learn from a letter received last week from Mrs. Humphrey that Mr. H. had so far recovered the use of his vocal powers, as to be able to undertake the charge of the High School, as Principal, and Superintendent of other schools, at Minneapolis in the above State. This he thinks will be less trying to him than preaching.

We trust that his health may continue to improve and that he may yet be enabled to preach the gospel of Christ for many years. His great prudence and excellent spirit will doubtless find a large field of usefulness in that far-off western country.

An Ordination service took place at Wilnot, on Friday last. Send on the notice, whoever has it in charge.

THE CALENDAR OF KINGS COLLEGE FOR 1862 has been placed in our hands for examination and notice. We are glad to find that this Institution is in a high state of efficiency. "The number of Students is much greater than in any preceding year." The reports of the President and Professors "of the general good conduct and application to studies of all the young men under their care" are most satisfactory.

The following paragraph from the Secretary's Report shows the work done by the Associate Alumni of this honored and venerable institution:

"The Governors have, on many former occasions, thankfully recorded their sense of the liberality and cordial co-operation of the Associate Alumni, in assisting, in various ways, to promote the efficiency of the Institution. They now renew their acknowledgements for valuable aid in the support of the very efficient Professor of Modern Languages, and in the bestowal of prizes, which have proved such powerful incentives to study. Moreover, the structure now rapidly rising to completion, and intended for a Hall and Library, owes its inception to the energy and liberality of the same worthy Association, and will stand an honorable monument of their affectionate zeal, for the welfare of the Institution, at which they received their education."

On a late visit to Windsor we took the opportunity of inspecting the New Hall, in course of erection. It will be a handsome and substantial addition to the Institution, a little below and in front of the College Building.

Another extract will show what such an association as that referred to can accomplish. The present efficiency and encouraging prospects, of the College, says the Rev. J. C. Cochran its Secretary, "may be traced (under the Divine blessing) to the time, when, freed from the odium of exclusiveness and untrammelled by restrictions, unsuited to the age, it was thrown upon the exertions of its Alumni and friends, for its chief support. From that day to this, it has been growing in public estimation, and is now stronger than ever in the affections of its friends, who are ever found ready, when occasion requires, to come forward in its behalf."

We commend these statements to the Alumni of other institutions.

ARMY LIST OF NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER CORPS, September 1862.—This is a small pamphlet published by W. Cunnebell, 155 Upper Water Street. It will, doubtless, be valuable for reference especially to the members of the various bodies whose names and rank are given.

News Summary.

The Steamer Asia arrived on Wednesday morning last with the English mails. The general state of political affairs in Europe is much the same as for some time past. Garibaldi is still causing much uneasiness in Italy. His impatience to relieve Rome from the Papal dominion has hurried him into measures which it is much feared may lead to untoward complications with Louis Napoleon, who still holds a large Garrison there, to maintain Pio Nono on his tottering throne. With the feeling, yearly spreading through the Catholic nations of Europe, against the temporal power of the Pope, the Papal dominions must undoubtedly ere long become united to the kingdom of Italy. It is therefore much to be regretted that such an event should be delayed, and the peace of Europe imperilled by the rash action of a man so purely patriotic, and in every other way so estimable as Gen. Garibaldi. It is somewhat feared trouble may arise from difficulties existing between the Turkish Government and some of her Danubian Provinces. Hostilities between the Turks and Montenegrins, another of their tributaries, situated on the mountainous Western coast of the Adriatic, have also for some time past been existing with varied success.

The news from the seat of war, is highly important. The Federal forces under Generals Pope and McLellan have been compelled to abandon their position on the Southern bank of the Rappahannock, and after a series of hard contested conflicts and great loss of men and military stores, have retreated to the Potomac in front of Washington, where they are entrenched for the defence of the Capital. The Southern General "Stonewall" Jackson has crossed the Potomac at Leesburg above Washington, with the purpose, it is supposed, of marching on to Baltimore and raising the Secession standard in Maryland, a large portion of the population of which State, are said to be warmly in favor of the South. As many as fifteen distinct actions, some of them fiercely contested and with great loss of life on either side, took place within a few successive days.—Some of the sharpest conflicts occurred on the former battle ground of Bull Run.

Notices, &c.

There will be a special meeting of the French Mission Board on Friday September 12th, in the Baptist vestry, Yarmouth, at 1 o'clock, P. M. As important business will come before the Board a numerous attendance is desired.

HENRY ANGELL, Secretary.

This Notice came to hand on Wednesday last after our last issue had been mailed.—Ed.

Colchester Quarterly Meeting.

Will be held (D. V.) at the Onslow Meeting-house, commencing on Saturday the 27th inst. The Ministering brethren will meet at 10 o'clock, P. M. Preaching the next day, (Sabbath) at 11 o'clock, A. M. Our ministering brethren and all others who may be disposed are anxiously solicited to attend.

B. SCOTT.

Onslow, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

Sabbath School Conventions.

The Sabbath School Convention in connection with the Western Association, will meet at Hebron Baptist Meeting-house, on the 17th instant. Superintendents, Teachers and friends of S. S., are invited to attend.

The following will be the order of proceedings:—At 2 P. M. A meeting with the Hebron Sabbath School. At which the children will be examined, recite, sing, &c., and receive a few short addresses from visitors. This meeting will close at half past 3 P. M.

At 4, P. M. A Meeting of Sabbath School Teachers will be held at which a short essay will be read on a subject relating to Sabbath Schools. All present will then be invited to take part in a free discussion of the subject of the essay. At the close of this meeting arrangements will be made for the next Convention.

At 7, P. M. A public meeting will be held at which short addresses will be given, for the purpose of awakening a deeper interest in Sabbath Schools, and considering the best methods of conducting them and securing their efficiency.

JOSEPH H. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The Sabbath School Convention of the Central Association will meet in the Baptist Chapel at Windsor, on Thursday 25th September. Superintendents, Teachers and Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

The following will be the order of proceedings:—At 2 P. M., a meeting with the Sabbath School of the Windsor Baptist church. At which the children will be examined, recite, sing, &c., and receive a few short addresses from visitors. This meeting will close at half past 3 P. M.

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D. FREEMAN, Secretary to S. S. Convention, Central Association.