

nature touched with intemperance. His struggles, his longings, his endeavors, his short reformations, and his downward plunges again, cannot but excite the deepest sympathy of every feeling heart. Such an one, is like men in the surging billows of the sea, striving to gain the land, who, as often as they succeed in reaching the shore, are struck by reflux waves, and swept back. And yet men, in this very business of selling intoxicating drinks, make money, heap up thousands, roll up treasure, and invest it in lands; and then when they are immensely rich, they say to themselves, "I know this is rather a bad business, and I think I will quit it, and go to church, and be converted, and become respectable." So they shut up shop, and sell out at a good profit, and go to a revival, and get to be christians, and unite themselves with the people of God, and sing and pray and feel very happy! I do not wish to be understood as saying that these men are not converted; I hope some of them are. What I mean to say is this, that while their personal sins may be repented of as between their souls and God, there yet remains a gigantic mischief that has been let loose, which they cannot overtake. They have kindled fires which their tears cannot quench, though they pour like rain and flow like a river. It is a terrible thing to sin; but it is thrice terrible to have a manufactory of sinners, and turn them out, by the wholesale. Crime is bad; but crime-makers—what do you think of them?—[N. Y. Independent, Jan. 9, 1862.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Education of Woman.

HORTON ACADEMY.

A stitch in time saves nine.

Mr. Editor,—

I am a woman. The Salic law, a tough, verity of the past, is, happily, but a figment of the present. Therefore you will not strike guard and shackle me in limb, for unshackled speech. I have a word to say in behalf of my sex for a good cause and just,—female education.

It is a shame, a crimson shame, that there is need, at this time of day, of words on this subject. Long, long was it ere the horizon was streaked with dawn. But now it is streaked, and hope is big in my heart, that these tints shall become the breaking splendor of a glorious day. We have had enough of twilight. The full day is demanded, and it is in the humble hope of hastening this "consummation devoutly to be wished," that I thus take advantage of the abrogation of the Salic law.

All are aware that about sixteen months ago, steps were taken to establish a Female Seminary at Horton. From that time to the present it has been at work with varying degrees of success; but on the whole highly encouraging. It is not in the nature of things, that experiment should cope with experience.

Barring any inefficiency that may have resulted from the novelty of the plan adopted, the only "insuperable obstacle," I am informed, that has presented itself, is the lack of sufficient accommodation. The building is too small. Is this insuperable? If one has more money than her purse can contain, she purchases a new and larger one. When the serpent—the emblem of wisdom—finds his pretty jacket too small for his convenience, he doffs his old one and dons a larger one. (Pardon any blunders in Natural History,—Horton had no Female Seminary when I went to school.) Or, better yet, (and here I am not afraid of making a blunder) when a child outgrows its dress, and there is not full play for its muscular development, a new, and, commonly, handsomer, one is forthcoming as a consequence. The promising little sister of "the child of Providence" is sorely in need of a new and larger dress, and we Baptist sisters, putting our hands to the wheel, if need be, must say to the Education Society, "Get her one, ample, and handsome, and of good texture." I am happy to learn, that they, seeing the want, are anxious to supply the need. A friend informs me, that the Committee has suggested the erection of a new building with accommodations for a hundred pupils, at least. Site,—opposite the College, on the North of the post-road. Expense,—£2000. All who have passed through Horton, will agree that the site is beautiful; but the £2000—that's a huge sum to raise!

I think it can be obtained easily and pleasantly. I am told that an effort is now being made to raise £500 in Horton. If done, there is £500 for a start. The Education Society has £600 in the building now occupied, which sum is available for the new one. That makes £1100. Now for the remaining £900!

A friend suggests the following *modus operandi*, which he thinks ought to, and I think *must* bring the music out of £900.—I say music, for all good deeds are snatches of heavenly harmony. Let us leave, as a legacy to our denomination and our Province, a stirring anthem before we are done with our educational good deeds! But I have digressed. The suggestion is this: Let the subject in all its urgency be brought before the coming Associations. If, after ample discussion, it is thought that the need is pressing, and that the want must be supplied, let a general committee be delegated to apportion to the several churches what they—the Committee—may consider to be a fair proportion of the required sum. And further, to specially request the ladies in each church to take upon themselves the gathering together of the allotted sum. I know that the ladies are ready for this long-neglected work. Try us, and I am persuaded that the answer will ring clear and sweet.

In many localities, Tea Meetings or Bazaars, specially for this object, could be successfully carried out. In others, the money at first hand could be quickly realized. If the *onus* be laid upon the ladies, who will dare limit their ingenuity in devising ways and means for the successful issue out of the present embarrassment? The object is a noble one, and it will touch the heart of many a toiling mother, and lovely daughter to the core. Our daughters ought to have an education, and a good one too. We are able to put it within their reach. Then, let us do it. A good deed "is a joy forever."

Halifax County.

SPES.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 14, 1862.

Valedictory.

WE have had the following documents handed us for insertion in our columns. To enable those who are unacquainted with the circumstances which have called them forth properly to comprehend them, it may be well to prefix a few words of explanation.

Early in the summer of last year the Rev. W. H. Humphrey, the highly esteemed pastor of the Granville Street Baptist Church, took a severe cold, which settled on his throat and lungs. He was directed by his medical advisers to abstain from preaching, and consequently relinquished almost entirely his public labors.

In June he went for a visit of six weeks to his native place, in Maine, but on his return was no better, but rather worse.

From that time he was more or less confined to his residence, and, except by an entire change of climate, no hope was entertained of his being able to resume his labors. The church proposed, on the opening of Spring, to allow him six months leave of absence for this purpose; but, thinking that his health was so precarious, and hearing such favourable accounts of the effects of a western climate on those troubled with bronchial weakness, he preferred to resign his pastorate, and remove to the State of Minnesota or Northern Illinois, where he had friends. By this means he would give a fair trial to what was apparently the only hope of his restoration to health and usefulness in the Church of Christ. The following are the documents referred to:—

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. W. H. HUMPHREY.

Halifax, April 11th, 1862.

Dear Bro. Humphrey,—We have been appointed a Committee of the Granville Street Church and Congregation to convey to you on your resignation as Pastor of the Church, an expression of the sincere and universal feeling of regret with which they are obliged to accept such resignation; as also to express their deep sympathy in the afflictive Providence with which it has pleased God to visit you.

The church review with thankfulness the period during which you have presided over us as our spiritual teacher, as one that has been most beneficial to the church, both in the edification and increase of its members. We are also directed on behalf of the Church and congregation to present you with the accompanying sum of money, Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars* as a small token of their esteem and regard, and they only regret that their present circumstances do not admit of increasing the amount.

Praying that it may please our Heavenly Father to restore your health, and enable you to return shortly to a field of labour, to the spiritual interests of which you have so earnestly devoted yourself while you have been amongst us,

We are, dear Brother,

Sincerely & affectionately yours,
 J. W. NUTTING, HENRY N. PAINT,
 S. SELDEN, R. N. BECKWITH,
 ALEX. ROBINSON, J. Y. PAYZANT,
 G. L. JOHNSON, J. W. JOHNSTON,
 JOHN McVENE, D. McN. PARKER, } Committee.

*Several sums were afterwards received, making up the above to about \$350.

REPLY.

Halifax, N. S., April 12th, 1862.

To J. W. NUTTING, S. SELDEN &c., Committee of Granville Street Church and Congregation.

Dear Brethren,—It is exceedingly gratifying "in the afflictive Providence with which it has pleased God to visit me," to be assured that I share so largely the sympathy, goodwill and prayers of the devoted people I have endeavored to serve in the Gospel, and above all, to receive from them through you, so expressive testimonials, that such service has been approved and judged by them, "not in vain in the Lord." May this, their judgment, be sustained by the "judgment of the Great Day," when "every one of us shall give account of himself to God."

The magnificent donation presented by you on behalf of the Church and congregation is most thankfully acknowledged. May it be returned many fold into the hands and hearts of the generous donors. I shall long cherish grateful recollections of the tender and respectful regard uniformly shown to me and mine, by the whole Church and congregation, individually and collectively, during my stay among you.

That the Great Shepherd of the sheep may watch over you all—have you in His own most holy keeping, and soon send you a good minister of Jesus Christ, is the prayer and hope of

Your still affectionate friend

and brother in Christ,

W. H. HUMPHREY.

During the illness of Brother Humphrey, he had frequent manifestations of great kindness from ministers of sister churches, and also from those belonging to other denominations in the city, by their readiness to preach for him, whenever requested so to do. Without any invidiousness, we may mention among these the names of the Revs. Scott, Jardine, Brewster, Sedgewick, McNutt, McGregor and Pope, as well as those of brethren Welton, DeBlois, Chipman, Rand and Dimock, the Professors of Acadia College, and several of the Students, whose labors have been highly appreciated. We need only say further that the regret at the loss of Brother Humphrey and family from the city, is participated in, we believe, by all who were acquainted with them, no less than by the members of the Granville Street Church and Congregation.

What will the end be?

It has ever been our opinion since the first breaking out of actual hostilities between the North and South, that unless some unexpected termination should be put to the contest, the Federal Government must eventually prevail. The reasons for this were too obvious to admit of a doubt, looking at the common course of human events. And although the Confederates were, without doubt, much better prepared at the outset for active hostilities, from their long predetermined resolution to bring on the collision, yet the real comparative force of the two parties was so immensely in favor of the North, that no probable calculation of the chances of war, could award final victory to the South. A population of twenty millions to six (the estimated number of whites in the seceding States) gave so enormous a majority to the former, that the question of ultimate conquest could only be one of time. But in addition to all this, the whole weight of naval advantage was in the North. They furnished almost the whole seafaring population of the Union. They carried on all the trade and held all the foreign intercourse, and were at once able to fit out fleets, to blockade the Southern ports, and what gave them a still more overwhelming preponderance, they had the means of supplying from abroad naval and military stores and implements of warfare, without limit and without interruption; while their antagonists were, after a few months, shut up within their own limits, with exhausted means and declining hopes.

Under such circumstances it can be no cause of surprise, that at this period of the war, the natural, and, may we not say, the almost inevitable results of the struggle, should begin to show themselves.

But such results, however great, are, we fear, far from being final. Putting all financial considerations aside,—although these are far from being of little moment,—the bitter animosity that has so long existed in the South against the North, and the like feeling which a bloody and destructive war has now generated in the North, has rendered it morally impossible that any real restoration of the Union can ever take place. Success must be conquest, and conquest can only engender greater hate. That there has been a good deal of Union feeling in the border seceding States, there is no doubt, but by no means does it appear to have prevailed to such an extent as to affect the almost universal feelings of hostility which animate the whole Southern Confederacy. But the victory once achieved, what is to follow? Is there to be, as we see suggested in some of the Northern papers, a wholesale confiscation of Southern property? So insane and impolitic, not to say so heartless and unjust a

course, could scarcely be resorted to; but to leave their property in the possession of their subdued enemies, would only furnish them with means of a fresh revolt whenever opportunity might offer. Amid all these difficulties the great question of Southern Slavery would also come in to complicate and embarrass the whole. The choice would seem to lie between the armed occupation of a conquered country, or a peaceable separation.

Inter-Colonial Railway.

In our last we gave a brief extract from a morning paper informing us of the receipt of a despatch from the Home office, concerning this great work.

The document has since been published. As questions may arise respecting the proper construction to be put on the proposal of the Imperial Government, we copy the Despatch from the *Royal Gazette*. Nothing appears in it about the amount being obtained at 3½ per cent., as stated by a contemporary. That would of course be the subject of negotiation.

Downing Street, 12th April, 1862.

MY LORD,—I have already acknowledged the receipt of your Lordship's Dispatches, the one accompanied by a joint address to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, expressive of their wish that Imperial aid may be afforded to the completion of the Inter-colonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec; the other reporting that the Hon. Joseph Howe had been appointed to represent Nova Scotia in the Provincial Delegation which was intended to visit England on the subject.

Not long afterwards Mr. Howe arrived, and associated himself with the Honorable Mr. Van-koughnet, who had been appointed Delegate on behalf of Canada, and the Honorable Samuel Tilley, on behalf of New Brunswick.

I had several interviews with these gentlemen, who urged with great ability the project committed to their charge, and eventually embodied their views in a memorandum communicated to me in a letter dated the 2nd of December, 1861. But owing to the urgency of business connected with the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States, I was unable to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government before the Deputies were obliged to return to their homes; and other urgent matters have hitherto prevented the adoption of a decision. The subject has now been before Her Majesty's Government, and I need scarcely assure you that they have examined it with the care due to the importance of the question, to the high authorities from whom it has emanated in the Provinces, and to the character and position of the Delegates by whom it has been so powerfully presented to notice in this country.

The length of Railway necessary to complete the communication between Halifax and Quebec is estimated at 350 miles, and the cost, after deducting the right of way, which the Provinces will provide, is estimated at Three Millions Sterling. Such being the data supplied by the Deputation, the project is, that the Imperial Government shall join the three Provinces in a guarantee of four per cent upon three millions pounds, in which cases the Provinces are ready to pass Bills of supply for sixty thousand pounds a year (twenty thousand pounds in each Province) if the Imperial Government will do the same.—The selection of the route is left solely to the British Government. Should the sum of three Millions be found insufficient, nothing very definite is said on the essential point of the provision to be made for the completion of the Railway.

I much regret to inform you that after giving the subject their best consideration, Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves at liberty to concur in this mode of assistance.

Anxious, however, to promote as far as they can the important object of completing the great line of Railway communication on British ground between the Atlantic and the Western-most parts of Canada, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme which would so materially promote their interests, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer to the Provincial Governments an Imperial guarantee of interest, towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway. This was the mode of action contemplated by Earl Grey in the year 1851; and is the same method which was adopted by Parliament in the Act of 1842, in order to afford Canada the benefit of British credit in raising the money with which she has completed her great system of internal water communications.

The nature and extent of the guarantee which Her Majesty's Government would undertake to recommend to Parliament, must be determined by the particulars of any scheme which the Provincial Governments may be disposed to found on the present proposal, and on the kind of security which they would offer.

I fear that this course will not be so acceptable to the Provincial Governments as that which the Delegates were authorized to propose for consideration. It is, however, the only one in which Her Majesty's Government, after anxious deliberation, feel that they would be at liberty to participate. I trust that the proposal will at all events be received as a proof of their earnest wish to find some method in which they can co-operate with the Provinces in their laudable desire to complete a perfect Inter-Colonial communication over British territory, and it will be a source of sincere pleasure to me if, advertising to all the different bearings of the subject, and to the condition of their respective