

in intellect. The agent received every mark of christian courtesy and kindness from them, and they deserve and have his kindest regards in return. Other names, equally good and liberal, will be found in connection with their Scholarship in the Minutes, which will obviate the necessity of my naming them.

Thence I moved into Aylesford and laboured with Rev. Dr. Topper and Rev. James Reid's Churches, with some degree of success. Our good brother J. Wheelock increased his subscription and obligated himself for \$80, making himself proprietor of a quarter-scholarship. Other parties in the township of Aylesford have swelled the list to between two and three hundred dollars, brother J. P. Graves taking the lead with a \$100-note. The other names will be found recorded in the Minutes.

It is due to those worthy servants of the Lord, (brothers Porter, Topper and Read), mentioned above, that they rendered me valuable service, going with me, and introducing myself and my object to their people, and setting the good example by obligating themselves in respectable sums to the Endowment, which, I trust, their people will liquidate either by increase of salary or an immediate act of benevolence as they shall think most proper.

In passing through Truro to the Convention I obtained fifteen pounds from brother Faulkner, and nine dollars in smaller sums from others; also of brother Cummings of Truro, at the Convention, an additional note of \$100. It is my intention now to visit the Western Association of New Brunswick and proceed as time and opportunity will justify.

A. D. THOMSON.

For the Christian Messenger

The "Presbyterian Witness" and Dalhousie College.

DEAR BROTHER,

The Editor of the Witness writes somewhat wrathfully to-day about the action of the Convention in the matter of Dalhousie College. It may be advisable to offer a remark or two.

1. The Editor asks, "Where is the 'probability' of Dalhousie funds and property being placed in the hands of Presbyterians?" I must confess that this is a reasonable question. The preamble should have been more precisely worded. Instead of saying that the operation of the Act of last session "will probably place the funds and property" of Dalhousie College "in the possession of the Presbyterians," it should have said, "has placed." For that is the fact, as everybody knows—the disclaimer of the Witness notwithstanding. The Act was so skillfully constructed that no religious body but the Presbyterians could take advantage of it, without compromising the interests of existing institutions. The Presbyterians, and they only, were in want of a College. Dalhousie was offered them—they accepted the offer;—and Dalhousie College is now a Presbyterian College. This requires no proof. Our Presbyterian friends themselves might be cited as witnesses. All their talk is about "our" College, and what "we" shall do with it, and the President whom "we" intend to appoint, and the arrangements that are to be made to give him a respectable salary.

2. We are charged with being "selfish" in this procedure. The charge is utterly unfounded, and may be retorted on our accuser. The selfishness lies at the door of those who have been intriguing to get a public institution into their hands, and to use for their own purposes the funds which belong to the people of this province. Let the Presbyterians follow the example of the other denominations, and establish a College at their own expense. Let them be content to share equally with other denominations in the grants from the public revenue. If they are to retain Dalhousie College, let them relieve it of its encumbrances by paying the debt (£5000), principal and interest; and let the money be equitably divided among the educational institutions now in operation.

3. I am not at all afraid of any expression of "public opinion" on this subject. It is already expressed. The Episcopalians, the Methodists, and the Roman Catholics agree with the Baptists. We all wish success to every effort for the wider diffusion of education, especially in its higher branches. We shall all rejoice to see a flourishing Presbyterian College in this province, working side by side with the Colleges already established. But we protest against the transformation of Dalhousie College into a Presbyterian institution, and the diversion of its money and other property to denominational uses.

4. It is useless to attempt to throw dust in

our eyes by talking about a *Provincial University*, and the great benefit likely to accrue therefrom to the province. There cannot be a Provincial University in this country, unless all the religious denominations concur in its establishment. This they will not do, because, the Presbyterians excepted, they have their own Colleges: besides which, they prefer the denominational plan of education. Dalhousie College, therefore, however it may be managed, cannot be a Provincial University. To give it that name, and at the same time to hand over its property to a denomination, which is the practical result of the Act of last session, is an imposition and an insult, which the "public opinion" of Nova Scotia will undoubtedly resent.

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, Sept. 5, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

DANIEL BIGELOW.

Died at Cape Canso, on the 26th August. Mr. Daniel Bigelow, aged eighty-six years. The deceased was converted through the instrumentality of father T. Harding, and died rejoicing in the power of Christ to save. Saying "It is peace, all sweet peace."

O change! O wondrous change!
Burst are the prison bars!
This moment there—so low
In mortal prayer—and now
Beyond the stars!

O change! stupendous change!
There lies the senseless-clod;
The soul from bondage breaks,
The new immortal wakes,
Awakes with God.

[Religious Intelligencer please copy.]

Mrs. ELIZABETH WEATHERS.

Died at Newport, August 9th, 1863, aged 51 years, Elizabeth Weathers, the beloved wife of Mr. George C. D. Weathers, and daughter of Jonathan Woodberry, who died at Bridgetown. The deceased was baptized by the Rev. N. Vidito and united with the church under his care. She was afterwards a member of the Baptist Church at Berwick, and subsequently at Newport where she died. As a wife she was most faithful and kind; as a mother, tender and watchful; and as a christian humble and devoted. She has left a husband and three small children, together with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. She was buried at Newport, the Rev. James Palmer preached on the occasion from Rev. xxii. 5.—The funeral was largely attended, several ministering brethren being present to manifest their sympathy. The kindness of friends will not soon be forgotten.

Religious Intelligence.

THE JUBILEE OF BAPTIST MISSIONS IN JAMAICA.—On the 23rd of February, next year, it will be fifty years since the Rev. JOHN ROWK landed at Montego Bay, and began the work of the Jamaica Mission. There lies before us an address "To the members of the Baptist churches in Jamaica," proposing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that event in some way commensurate with the great facts and successes which have marked the history of the Mission during that period. And surely if any people have the right to congratulate themselves upon a fifty years' experience, the white and coloured people of Jamaica are that people. When they recall the names of the men who fought for and obtained their liberty, and remember the bondage from which they have been forever delivered, the civil rights and privileges they now enjoy, and notwithstanding the calamities which have been flung at them, the material prosperity of the majority of the people,—when they contrast their present Canaan with their past Egypt,—they ought to raise a universal shout of praise to heaven for "what God hath wrought" on their behalf. Let us recall for a moment the state of the Mission in that island. There are 74 regularly organized churches, containing 30,000 members, besides several other churches in the island which have sprung from the operation of the Mission, though not now in connection with it. All these churches are entirely self-supporting. They are presided over by 41 pastors, 22 Europeans, and 19 native pastors. They have a college and training school for the education of ministers and teachers, at a cost of 3000 a year for board and residence of students. (The President is supported by the Baptist Missionary Society, who also vote 1500 a year toward the expenses of the Normal School department.) They have their own Missionary Society, and raise for home and foreign purposes from 10000, to 1,3000 per annum. They have 90 day-schools, about 70 Sunday-schools, with upwards of 1,000 teachers and 13,000 scholars, a large proportion of whom are able to read the Holy Scriptures. These are the gratifying figures, which after all only give us a dim and cold conception of all the work which has been done by good men in that island.—Freeman.

CHRISTIAN.—The stiff Church party are moving again to get the theatres closed in "Holy Week." They have supplicated the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury for his mediation with the Lord Chamberlain. It seems they have no objection to these temptations to evil being open at other times, but opening them in "Holy Week" is a withdrawal of licence to the holy days created by the church. Dissenters are certainly not friends to theatrical exhibitions, and all must know that their incidental evils are a frightful source of demoralisation. That of such scenes as the late one in Aston Park, is as nothing compared with them. Yet we can see nothing but unmixing and tyrannous superstition in demanding that all men shall do homage to Church notions of Christmas Day Good Friday, and Holy Week.—Freeman.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

SEP. 2.—Richmond papers report that the Federal forces were repulsed in an assault on Fort Wagner, (Charleston harbor.) No shells have been thrown into the City since Monday morning. Same paper reports the capture of three Federal vessels off the mouth of the Rappahannock. One was destroyed, and two towed into port. The Confederates at Chattanooga are in force, intrenching, and giving out intention of a fight.

A new iron-clad, called the Charleston, went into commission at Charleston, and will greatly add to the defence of that city. The steamer Alice Verran, with 5,000 bales of cotton, was captured off Mobile, and had arrived at that place; and also the Confederate steamer Crescent, from Havana, with heavy cargo. Several schooner prizes had also arrived.

SEP. 3.—General Davidson with Federal advance drove Marmaduke's cavalry, 8,000 strong, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge. President Lincoln in a letter to the Union Convention in Illinois, dissipates the arguments of peace men, and believes that the suppression of the rebellion is indispensable to a restoration of the Union.

It is thought that the present conscription will send 100,000 men into the field besides 20,000 deserters. SEP. 4.—The Federal expedition sent up the Rappahannock to recapture the Satellite and Reliance, (Captured by the Confederates,) returned, being unable on account of the low water to get higher than the Rappahannock. A captured seaman from the Satellite reports that a Confederate expedition of several hundreds, started on Tuesday for the purpose of capturing some Federal vessels on the Potomac. Such a party has been seen at Mathias and other points on the River.

The great Illinois Union meeting was held yesterday, at Springfield, and it was resolved to lay aside party questions, and unreservedly support the Government, until the Union should live, and the nation survive in a constitutional integrity, and the convention pledged life, fortune, and sacred honor. Evening.—Union majority in California election estimated at seven thousand. Union majority in the vicinity of Sacramento estimated two to one.

Gen. Kilpatrick, with cavalry and two batteries, destroyed or rendered useless the gunboats Satellite and Reliance. Opinion prevails among intelligent Federal officers at head quarters, that if Gilmore, Rosserans, and Burnside are successful, Lee will propose terms and bring war to a close. SEP. 5TH.—The iron-clads have been withdrawn from the attack on Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's island batteries. Charleston had not been blockaded for ten days.

The blockade running schooner which sailed from New York has been destroyed in North Carolina waters. Burnside took Kingston on the 2nd. All Eastern Tennessee except Chattanooga region is free from the enemy. The Georgia Railway, Bragg's line of communication will shortly be destroyed. Sept. 7.—Confederate cavalry and guerrillas reported busily burning cotton.

Iron clads commenced pounding on ruins of Fort Sumter. Reported Fort Wagner was silenced, and iron clads passed by and attacked Moultrie.—Results not known.

SEP. 8.—A great naval and military expedition is about leaving New Orleans. It is understood that the flower of Grant's army will be embarked. Destination given out at New Orleans is Mobile, but Confederate sympathizers say Texas, to concentrate a force this month at Rio Grande, in anticipation of a rupture with France. They say a demand has been made of French Emperor in respect to his Mexican operations, which, uncomplained with, will lead to invasion of that country, and that an understanding exists between President Lincoln and Juarez. A Washington letter reports that important despatches have been received from Minister Corwin in Mexico, relative to affairs there.

Latest from Europe!

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The recent action of France in nominating the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico seems to have determined the political condition of that country. The European pow-

ers do not appear inclined to interfere with Louis Napoleon's decisions.

The London Freeman, which has manifested decided Northern tendencies, remarks in reference to this movement of the French Emperor on this continent:—

"Our friends at Washington will make sadly wry faces over it. Had England done the thing, we should have had no end of bullying delamations on the meanness of England in taking advantage of the hour of weakness to dare such a violation of Yankee majesty on their own 'Monte' continent, with ample threats of vengeance in due time. But how can Yankees insult France? Without her aid they would still have been, in all probability, English colonies. They have leaned upon her ever since. They have studiously to the last treated France with a consideration they have never shown to England, and Lorne with, from her, what they would have fought about with us. Yet nothing can be more intensely mortifying to them than a monarch on the Old World plan in Central America although both Federals and Confederates have been driven of late to tolerate a respectable amount of despotism. The rumour is, too, that the South is prepared to fraternise with a Franco-American empire, and even to offer a modification of slavery, as the price of French recognition and aid. Why not ask Louis Napoleon to nominate a President for them also?"

FRANCE.

The Archbishop of Paris, in ordering the performance of the Te Deum and the recital of special prayers on the 15th inst., the *jeûte* day of the Emperor, draws a picture of the general condition of France which is extremely gratifying. It reminds one forcibly of Fénelon's glowing description of the best islands among which the enraptured Telemachus wandered when his pilgrimage was at its pleasantest. A perfect Paradise is *la Belle France*. To begin with, the good Archbishop reminds his parish priests that France is "the finest empire after the empire of Heaven." He thanks God that the soil of his country is fruitful, that her artisans are industrious, and, above all, that her soldiers are valiant beyond the valour of other nations. Dwelling fondly upon the military department of his thanksgiving, which is decidedly the most prominent, the Archbishop thus proceeds:—"While France enjoys tranquillity and prosperity within, her eagles surround the world, borne by victory and leaving in their passage by the fire-sides of distant peoples the glory of the French name, which recalls all the warlike virtues, joined with the generous principles of Christian civilisation."

ITALY.

The Italian leaders are again agitating for a war to complete the unity of Italy. Mazzini publishes a new call to arms, declaring a war with Austria for the liberation of Venetia to be the first necessity of the State. "We shall not go to Rome till Venetia has been conquered" is the new watchword offered by Mazzini. Garibaldi, too, has addressed a letter to the Venetians, urging them to "follow the noble example of the Poles." There is no sign in Venetia that this piece of very bad advice is likely to be immediately followed, however. Garibaldi, although exciting the Venetians to revolt, seems to hold by his old programme of "Rome first and Venetia afterwards."

MADAGASCAR.

The packet from Alexandria brings accounts from Port Louis (Mauritius) to the 6th July. The *Hermione* frigate, having on board Commandant Dujeire, M. Lambert, and the scientific commission, had arrived on the 30th of June, and was, after touching at Réunion to leave again for Tananarivo. The English steamer *Rapid* had also left Port Louis for Madagascar. The Port Louis journals give news from Tananarivo to the 10th of June, and from Antananarivo to the 26th. A national assembly of 30,000 persons had been held at the latter place, at which the new Malagasy constitution was read. The tribe of the Sakalades, on the western side, have refused to recognise the new Government, and have commenced hostilities against the Hovas. A revolutionary attempt has been put down at Antananarivo on the 6th June without any bloodshed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANITE CYST FOR THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AND THE QUEEN.—A stone has been successfully cut from the Cairngall granite quarry at Peterhead, which is to form a tomb for Prince Albert—on a smaller scale, but on the same principle as the tomb of Napoleon at Paris, being placed on the floor of the vault, and not underground. The stone is ten feet long, by about seven broad, and three and a half deep; and it is to be cut into a sort of sarcophagus to rest on a pedestal. Two cysts are to be cut in the stone for the insertion of coffins, and lids left to be cemented down. The body of the late Prince is to occupy the one cyst; and we believe it is the express wish of her Majesty that her own remains shall be deposited in the other. The obtaining of this stone has been a work of extreme difficulty—one or two fine blocks having been already rejected for flaws. The stone weighs above eighteen tons, and will at once be conveyed to Mr. McDonald's establishment in Aberdeen to be dressed and polished.—Peterhead Sentinel.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* describes what is called "a duel in a balloon." Two rival and disputant wronauts are said to have agreed to settle a dispute by firing blunderbusses at one another's balloons. One of the balloons fell heavily and violently to the ground. Its rash occupant was seriously injured.