

he is at variance. The mode prescribed in such a case is recorded in Matth. xviii. 16."

To this the Committee would probably have been willing to add, that it may possibly be expedient, under certain extreme circumstances that occasionally occur, to permit the withdrawal of a member, rather than perpetuate the cold and unbrotherly feelings which unfortunately exist, and which may require time and separation to quell.

These were the principal questions, of general interest, that occupied the attention of the Associations. It has long been customary at these meetings to appoint Committees on Temperance, the Bible cause, Sabbath observance, and other subjects, and to spend much time in the discussion of the Reports presented. The result is, that denominational affairs are either neglected or hurried over so hastily that there is no grave deliberation, and no scope afforded for the excitement of a spirit of enterprise and christian zeal. This requires amendment. Our own proper business should be first and thoroughly attended to, and not be jostled out of its place by extraneous matters. Spare moments only should be given to such things.

Yours truly,
MENNO.

March 14, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

Dalhousie College. A rare chance!

I mean, Mr. Editor, a rare chance for the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia. They are a lucky set! For see how the Dalhousie College bill, which you wisely printed in your last number, for the information of the public, is going to work.

Any religious denomination, it appears, may endow and support a Professorship in the College, by finding funds to the amount of \$1200 per annum. Now, the Baptists will not do it, because they have Acadia College, and are satisfied therewith:—the Episcopalians will not do it, because they have King's College, and are satisfied therewith:—the Methodists will not do it, because they have Sackville, and are satisfied therewith:—the Roman Catholics will not, because they have St. Mary's and St. Francis Xavier's, and are satisfied with them. Only the Presbyterians remain. Let them endow the Professorships, which it is currently reported they are prepared to do, and Dalhousie College, with its buildings and its income (£900 a year, is it not?) falls into their hands.

To be sure, the Presbyterians are rich enough to found a College of their own, and some people think they ought to do so. But it is a pleasant thing to finger public money; and besides that, a bargain's a bargain, all the world over, and when the article is delivered the price has to be paid. Those who were present at the meeting of Synod in New Glasgow know all about it. They remember the offer reported—and how it was discussed—and how they saw Dalhousie College, with all its belongings, looming up in the distance, with its five Presbyterian Professors—its regular Presbyterian Institution, though without the name. Oh! these Presbyterians are lucky!

The bill will pass, of course. That's all arranged. I wonder who prepared it. I think he must be a *Conservative Liberal*, if there is such a sect among political parties. And why? Just because he has made the Board of Governors self-perpetuating, and placed all power in their hands, without limitation, check, or control. Vacancies in the Board are to be filled up "on the recommendation of the remaining members." This, I say, makes the Board virtually self-perpetuating. If it be replied that the appointment, after all, rests with the "Governor in Council," I answer, that makes the matter worse, because it directly subjects the Institution to political influences, and renders it an instrument of any party that happens to be in power when the action of Government is required.

This Board of Governors, I further observe, will be entirely irresponsible. The approval of the Governor in Council is necessary, in the appointments to Professorships under the voluntary endowments provided for:—but in the government of the Institution the Board may do just as they please—make laws—prescribe ceremonies—constitute the Presbyterian Theological Hall part and parcel of the College—with the Assembly's Catechism for a text-book, and the singing of psalms after the Scotch manner; in short, they may do any thing they choose. They are amenable to nobody! Is it not a beautiful specimen of legislation?

I note also that the denominations or individuals who endow Professorships will each of them have the right to nominate a Governor, but only to "take his seat at the Board"—not to be a member thereof, and share its

powers. That honour is reserved to the gentlemen named, and those who may succeed them. *Conservative*, again!

There are seven Governors, I see. Four of them are Presbyterians. Of the three last appointed, doubtless with a view to this bill, one is said to represent the Episcopalians, one the Methodists, and one the Baptists: they are Messrs. J. W. Ritchie, S. L. Shannon, and C. Tupper, M. D. These three were put in, there can be no question, as decoy ducks to the denominations they represent. But it is too late, Gentlemen! A Provincial University, on a liberal basis, might have been established thirty years ago, but sectarianism deprived the country of the benefit. The name may now be used, but the thing itself is lost. Dalhousie College, by this bill, will become a Presbyterian affair, by special agreement; but a Provincial University it cannot be.

March 20, 1863.

ALIQUE.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 25, 1863.

Revivals.

QUITE a number of the churches in this province have of late experienced a season of holy joy, arising from a renewal of life and activity amongst the existing members, and the reception of new converts to their fellowship. These are the evidences of God's presence, and his blessing on the more vigorous employment of the means of grace. All good comes from God, and where sinful men become changed for the better, it is proof that human instrumentality is employed in accordance with his will and meets the approval of Heaven. As the resurrection of spring-time in the outer world shews the divine working, so in the spiritual, where the fruits of righteousness appear, it is the Holy Spirit's working—the seed of the kingdom becomes fruitful—first the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear, prepared for Heaven's garner.

But this state of revival is often only transitory, and looked for at certain seasons of the year. This is not as it should be. We may be thankful for any visitations of mercy, but we too often grieve the Holy Spirit, and lose his continual presence by our unbelief and disobedience. There may be greater facilities in the winter season for the manifestation of our attachment to Zion and the fellowship of the saints, but where the heart is right the affections will not be cooled off from the circumstance of being unable to attend so frequently in public worship. We should be thankful for the glimpses of a higher life for the christian church. Any indications of the same becoming habitual and permanent, should be cherished and cultivated.

The best evidence of the genuineness of a revival is its continuance: those only who endure to the end shall be saved. Brethren, seek for continued and permanent revival.

The Franchise Bill.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary summary that a proposal is made by the present government to introduce an organic change into the constitution of the Province, by making the right to vote for representatives in parliament to depend on the possession of property—in land to the value of \$150, or in real and personal property to the amount of \$300,—instead of its being as at present—a manhood qualification, or universal suffrage. The effect of such a law will be to greatly diminish the number of voters.

The present system was adopted as a means of avoiding the corruption which existed under the former taxation suffrage.

We suppose that of course the bill now brought in will become the law of the land, and yet we venture to doubt if such a thing was ever known in British legislation as taking away the liberties of the people when once granted. Some very grave necessity should be shewn before adopting such a course.

We know not what effect such a law may be expected to have upon the constituencies, in returning men favorable to one or the other party, or whether a better class of men would be likely to reach the House of Assembly, if returned by one hundred instead of five hundred voters.

The party battles under this bill will have to be fought in the appointment of Assessors, rather than at the Polls, and the danger will be in their being susceptible of corrupting influences.

The introducer of the bill (the Hon. Attorney General) does not propose that the election in the coming summer shall be conducted wholly according to the general provisions of

this bill, but that, on that occasion, all who are assessed to the amount of \$200, on the present assessment roll, shall be the voters. This, he considers, will give a fair representation of the people, as that assessment was made without any political bias. "As regards subsequent elections," he observes, "the machinery that it is proposed to introduce is a court of Revisors selected by the county authorities, who should be sworn to do their duties impartially. This system will give the country, at little or no expense, all the advantages of registration."

A system somewhat similar has been in operation in New Brunswick since 1855, we believe, and it is supposed by the promoters of this that it will work as well here as it has there.

We know not what course will be taken by the members of the House in reference to this bill, but we can easily perceive that on its becoming law, there will commence a system of agitation for an extension of the suffrage. There will be great dissatisfaction amongst those who will be deprived of their votes, but if they have no voice in choosing their law-makers, their grumbling will not be much regarded. The Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness* affirms, in reference to this law; that "for every man of the right sort who will thus lose his vote, six of the wrong sort will lose theirs."

The principle of making property the qualification for voting, rests on entirely different grounds from that of manhood suffrage, and will be liable to continual fluctuations. If the principle be established that property is the criterion of intelligence, it might be restricted still further by making the qualification \$500 or \$1000. Would not the object be more effectually secured by still further limiting the number of voters? If the object is to exclude the ignorant and unworthy, would it not be better to demand a further qualification, such as the ability to read and write? To prevent bribery, we believe legislation should be directed against the briber no less than against the bribed, both should be punished, or disfranchised.

The foundation of popular government is that taxation and representation go together, so that those who produce the revenue shall have a voice in its expenditure. We might refer to the history of the present law on this subject, from the old forty shilling freehold qualification, to that of the vote on a receipt for payment of rates, and we might shew how each was made the engine of bribery and corruption, but we have not the space nor the inclination at present. Our duty to our constituents, we believed demanded some notice of this measure, seeing that they may have to govern or be governed by its provisions.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY has had a new feature given to it by a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor General of Canada. From this it would appear that the action of the Canadian Delegates was not so straight forward as it should have been. The Duke of Newcastle does not seem to think that the decision of the Delegates against the acceptance of the imperial proposals is to be taken as the voice of the Canadian Government.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.—The *Presbyterian Witness* of Saturday last, for its leading editorial, gives its readers the Dalhousie College Bill, accompanied with the following brief but ominous comment:

"There is every probability that the above Act will become law. That it has no political bearing, is evident from the names in the list of Governors."

Those who cannot see through the latter remark, "no political bearing," must be blind indeed.

DIGBY COUNTY.—We learn from Rev. J. C. Morse that an extensive work of grace is in progress at Long Island, and Westport. The Rev. Mr. Hall has baptized six persons since we last heard. This is but one of the indications of the work—a much larger number have given some evidence of participation in the blessing which has descended on the Word preached.

Will the writer of the MS. "(to be continued,)" forward the remainder or inform us when it may be expected, and what will probably be its extent.

News Summary.

We have received European news up to the 8th inst., by the steamer *Europa*, which did not arrive until Sunday morning, after a passage of fifteen days.

The sole topic of interest in England was the near approaching marriage of H. R. H.

the Prince of Wales, which was to be celebrated at Windsor on the 10th inst. The Princess Alexandra, with her father and mother, arrived in England, on the 7th. The great public procession through London, in honor of her arrival, was to take place the day previous to the wedding, which was to take place at Windsor. Parliament have settled £10,000 a year on the Princess, and have fixed the grant to the Prince of Wales at £40,000, which, with £60,000, his income as Duke of Cornwall, will give the new married couple £110,000 per annum to commence their establishment.

The Polish insurrection is still in progress, and has become pretty universal, although the Russian Emperor is pouring his legions into Poland. The Prussian Parliament, by a very large majority, have voted against any interference on the part of Prussia, as against the Poles. The King is still at variance with the Chambers, nor does it appear probable that the breach between them will soon be healed.

There has been a change of Ministers in the Spanish Cabinet, but we do not know upon what principle the late ministry have resigned office. The Queen seems to have had much difficulty in choosing a new Premier in the place of General O'Donnell; who has now for several years been at the head of Spanish affairs.

Notices, &c.

Acadia Athenaeum.

J. Y. Payzant, A. B., will deliver a lecture before the above society, on the evening of Monday, March 30th.

Subject:—"The use of History."
S. MACVANE, Cor. Sec'y.
Wolfville, March 16th.

Colchester County Quarterly Meeting.

The next Colchester County Quarterly Meeting will be held (D. V.) with the Baptist Church at Brookfield, commencing on Saturday the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M. The Minister's Conference will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Meeting-house.

All interested are cordially and affectionately invited to attend.
T. H. PORTER, Jr., Pastor.
Brookfield, March 14th, 1863.

Annapolis Co. Ministerial Conference.

The next meeting of the Annapolis County Conference of Baptist Ministers is appointed to be held at Round Hill, on Tuesday the 31st March, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Preaching on the previous evening. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

ISAIAH WALLACE, Secretary.
Lower Granville, March 7th, 1863.

Colchester County Sabbath School Convention.

There will be a Quarterly Session of the Colchester County Baptist Sabbath School Convention, at the Baptist Meeting-house, Brookfield, on Friday, March 27th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Pastors and Superintendents are solicited to use their best endeavors to send Delegates, Letters, and Statistical Reports from every School in the County.
T. H. RAND, Secretary.
Truro, March 2nd.

Letters Received.

Obadiah Parker, Esq., 16th. Rev. T. C. DeLong, 9th. Alex. Fraser, Feb. 6, £2 17s. 6d. M. P. Freeman, 6th. Lockhart Dimock, 12th. 20s.—Yes, to March 15, 1863. W. Spicer, 27th. R. Sanford, 16th. W. Sabeau, Esq., 6th. Rev. W. Dobson, 15th. Hance Mills, 11th, 1 sub. J. L. Tremblin, Esq., 4th, 10s. S. Whitman, Esq., 24st. W. H. Harris, Esq., 16th, £2. E. D. Harris, Esq., 14th, £2 7s. 6d. H. E. Payson, Esq., 17th, 20s. Rev. James Parker, 18th. Rev. J. C. Morse, 18th, 25s. John McLearn, 20th, 12s. 6d. F. Hubley, 19th. Jas. McLearn, 17th. T. R. Patillo, 20th, 20s. Rev. Hugh Ross, 19th.

The poetic effusion, "The Parting Friend" and other pieces accompanying it are not quite such as we wish to place before our readers. The request "to rectify all mistakes" because "it was wrought in a grate hurry" is rather more than we can comply with. Those who write for the eyes of the world should not write in a hurry, but should take time and do it correctly.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

FIRE NEAR KENTVILLE.—We learn that the House and carpenter's shop belonging to Mr. James Burbidge, residing near Kentville, were consumed by fire on the 16th Inst, with all their contents. Thus a respectable and industrious mechanic was suddenly deprived of all his property at a most inclement season of the year. There was no insurance on the buildings.—Com.

"CLEMENCEVALE," ANNAPOLES COUNTY.—A meeting has lately been held by the inhabitants of Hessian line Corner and vicinity, and it has been decided that the name be changed, and that in future the place shall be called CLEMENCEVALE:—
A Way Office has also been established at Clemencevale.