

For the Christian Messenger.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

DEAR BROTHER,—

The Presbyterians have triumphed, for the present. Political pledges must be held sacred, it seems, at whatever risk, even though votes may have to be given "contrary to feelings and convictions."

But it is only "for the present." The people of Nova Scotia are not to be balked in this way. They will speak in louder tones next Session. The agitation will be persevered in till justice is done. A great wrong has been perpetrated, and redress will be demanded in such a manner that it will not be expedient to deny it.

Some of the members of the House are said to have defended their course by alleging that they wished to give Dalhousie College "a fair trial." What did those gentlemen mean? As a Presbyterian College, which it is, the Legislature has nothing to do with it, except to require re-payment of the debt owing to the Province. A "fair trial" as a Provincial University is not to be dreamed of, because it is not a Provincial University, and cannot be till the other denominations suppress their own Colleges and agree to sustain it. What is meant, then, by "a fair trial?"

Certain remarks made in the course of the debate call for animadversion. It is proper, however, to wait for the official report. When that appears I shall ask for a small space in your columns, in order to review the whole.

The friends of sectarian monopoly, aided by government influence, have prevented the creditors of Dalhousie College from enforcing their claims, and deprived powerful denominations of their rights. Grave consequences may result. Meanwhile, let no one be discouraged. We have plenty of time to prepare for the next campaign. One denomination is not to ride roughshod over the rest in Nova Scotia.

Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP.

April 2, 1864.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, APRIL 6, 1864.

NIGHT versus RIGHT.

Only a small amount of observation is required to ascertain that what occurs in this world is not a fair criterion of right and wrong. Wickedness and treachery are often successful in securing the greatest immunity from evil and sorrow, while true merit and those who act most in accordance with the dictates of Divine truth, are passed by and neglected. There have been in all ages those of whom the world was not worthy. We frequently see the unscrupulous sitting in high places whilst the conscientious submit to reproach; but virtue ever brings its own reward, and the assurance of possessing a conscience void of offense is not to be compensated for by anything this world can afford. This world is not the theater of bestowing the full amount of rewards and punishment on mankind.

Men do often forget that the moral Governor of the universe is still taking cognizance of their acts with the strictest impartiality. The glitter and show of earthly wealth and power are too often taken as an indication of divine approval; whereas these are but the surroundings of the slippery places in which they have chosen to walk, and from which they may soon fall into a condition more in accordance with their real deservings.

We take too restricted a view when we limit our observation to this mortal life as the scene of human action. Unless we have respect to the recompense of reward we fail to judge rightly of God's dealings with mankind. Villany the most atrocious is practiced in the name of law and order, whilst the poor man who delivers the city is forgotten. The successful schemer rides on the high places and sits in judgment on struggling poverty. His example is followed by those who have failed to reach his altitude, or are younger in years, and the crooked path is chosen by them in preference to that of the strictest honor and uprightness. Policy and expedience become the rule of action rather than integrity. Satan thus retains his supremacy as the god of this world. His designs, in a subordinate sense, are carried out in laying down rules of conduct, and men are led captive by him at his will. The humble, faithful christian, however, may discover that he must wait patiently for the ultimate result of his actions, and although there may be disappointments and apparent failures of faithfulness in men, and because iniquity abounds the love of many may wax cold, yet, he that endures to the end shall be saved.

The Witness is jubilant over the vote taken on Tuesday last, concerning Dalhousie College. A high compliment, such as might have been expected, is paid by that paper, to the Hon. Provincial Secretary. The editor says:—

"A debt of gratitude is due to Dr. Tupper for the bold, statesman-like manner in which he dealt with Dalhousie from first to last, and the heroic intrepidity with which he defended the institution at the risk of offending many political friends. His action on this question, as well as on some others during this winter, has done much to win for him the fullest confidence of thousands who heretofore admired his talents while they felt compelled to withhold from him their approbation and support."

The same article proceeds:—

"The Wesleyan gravely announces the commencement of a sectarian crusade against Dalhousie, and throws the responsibility on Presbyterians. We fling back the burden. We seek peace and not war. If you throw down the gauntlet it may lie there till doomsday for us.—But we can tell the Wesleyan that if a political crusade against Dr. Tupper or any other man is attempted on the ground of his support of Dalhousie College, the Presbyterians of this country will not be slow in recognizing the obligations resting on them to rise to the rescue. They will be found neither unable nor unwilling to defend the men who do rightly in public life, and who apprehend the wants of the country and are willing to provide for those wants."

This is in perfect harmony with the editor's declaration, some time since, that the Presbyterians had the power to retain possession of Dalhousie if they chose to use it. Now it is "We seek peace, not war," so say all the holders of ill-gotten wealth, and those who rejoice in the triumph of might over right. The grant of \$1000 this year made to Dalhousie College, out of the public Treasury will probably be \$5000 another year, or a threat of war may follow instead of peace.

"SHORT SIGHTED."—The Witness attempts to correct what we said concerning the presence of the Dalhousie professors in the gallery of the House during the late discussion, and benevolently gives his paragraph the above heading. He says "none of them were in the House during any part of the discussion." He may be more correct than our informant, as we are not personally acquainted with all of those gentlemen; and, if they were not present, we offer our apology to them for the error; but as he (the editor of the Witness) also denies that more than one of the governors was in the gallery on each evening, we shall not depend wholly on his accuracy. Two at least of the governors were present in the gallery during the debate. The editor himself, however, made up for the absence of many others by his own noisy expressions of approval at the close of Dr. Tupper's speech. We may have the misfortune of physical short-sightedness, but we think the short-sighted policy of holding public property for denominational purposes, will be found even a greater inconvenience than that, to our contemporary and his friends.

The Visitor gives accounts of progressive movements in the Baptist Churches at Portland, at Germain Street, St. John, at Mascareen, at Moncton, and at Beagumic. We shall be glad to hear of more of these visitations of Divine mercy amongst our brethren in New Brunswick, and in our own Province. Brethren, let us hear from you, especially of what God is doing for his people.

The Visitor also contains letters from the Rev. C. H. Corey and Rev. Mr. Daniels, of St. John, who are engaged in the service of the Christian Commission. The former has proceeded to New Orleans. He closes his communication with the following paragraphs:

"Before the war there were two Baptist congregations of whites here. They were very largely tinged with secession sentiments. When a new church was organized of loyal members, only nine could be found to unite with it. There is however, both in religious societies and socially an increase of the old friendly spirit. I must now bring this letter to a close. Our voyage though long was pleasant and I trust spiritually profitable. Many little things occurred to break in upon what would under other circumstances have formed the monotony of a sea voyage.—Such for instance as having to hang up by the thumbs in presence of all, some thievish young "New Yorker;" or compelling some young Henaa who had been punning a comrade to try the hardness of his fists against an iron post."

Mr. Daniels was in the hospitals at Washington.

ACADIA.—The Acadian Recorder recommends that the ancient name of ACADIA be restored to the provinces, when again united under one government, keeping the present names, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, subordinate to that more suited to the national character we shall then assume. We highly approve of the suggestion.

ROYAL PROTEST AGAINST INFANT BAPTISM.—The London Morning Herald gives the following account of the behaviour of the Infant prince at his christening, which has caused so much sensation in fashionable circles:

"The principal personage of the day did not like his position at all—this was evident. He gave proof of the possession of an excellent pair of lungs. Blandishments he would not, coaxing he despised. The cunning of the nurses was derided by the baby's lusty cries; and even Her Majesty herself was fain to give up the task of pacification. Baby would protest as long as he could against the proceedings. So the good Archbishop was compelled to raise his always ringing voice and then conquer the shouting of the recalcitrant scion of royalty, whose perseverance in making himself heard caused not a little amusement, and, may we not add, some embarrassment to his august relatives. So it is all the world over. Babies will be babies in royal palaces as well as in suburban villas and country cottages. They have all a lofty sense of their own position, and a decided inclination to assert it."

New Publications.

THE PROPHET OF FIRE: or the Life and Times of Elijah, with their lessons by J. R. Macduff, D. D. Carter, New York.

Those who are acquainted with the numerous other works of this popular author will need no recommendation to induce them to read this one. The intimate connection of Elijah with the history of redemption, and fulfilment of prophecy, renders the narrative of his life and doings one of greatest interest. The striking incidents in his history and the bold daring exploits he performed in the face of his enemies, supply material for any amount of reflection. He is described as a man of like passions with us but as a model of faith and prayer. He was a great beacon light to the prophets and apostles, and taught many lessons which may be no less valuable to the Christian than to those who lived in earlier times.

ABLE TO SAVE: or encouragement to Patient Waiting; by the author of "The pathway of promise." pp. 250. Carter, New York.

A small devotional work well adapted to promote trust and confidence in Jehovah, especially under the afflictive dispensations of Divine Providence.

THE BAGS OF GOLD: or Christian Conquests; by A. L. O. E. pp. 170. Carter, New York.

An exceedingly interesting and attractive story, illustrating the conquests over Avarice, Dishonesty, Falsehood, Self-will, Selfishness, and Pride.

These three books are got up in the very neat style for which Carters' works are famed and may be obtained at the store of Z. S. Hall, Hollis Street.

BARRETT'S "PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR" is an attempt to apply the laws which regulate language generally to elucidate the construction of the English, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish and French languages. There is much in this work which is exceedingly interesting, and would render essential service to the student and aid him greatly in acquiring a knowledge of those languages. There has been much unnecessary difficulty introduced into grammars by some writers, which tends to confuse rather than to enlighten. The object of this work is to cast aside all these notions, and seize upon the great leading principles, and show how they harmonize in all the languages in which thought is conveyed, naturally, by human beings.

NEWS SUMMARY.

There seems but little probability of the present ministry, at home, continuing to hold the reins of government. The great age of the premier, Lord Palmerston, must render him less capable of sustaining the labor and weight of responsibility resting on the office he holds. The complicated and difficult state of things on the continent of Europe and the intimate connection existing between the belligerents and the family of the British Sovereign render it a most critical position for a statesman.

The apparent complicity between one of the members of the British Government,—Mr. Stansfield—and Mazzini, is not likely to improve the feeling between the French government and the British cabinet.

Political meetings have been recently held in Paris in anticipation of the elections, but because some things expressed were deemed objectionable, the meetings have been dispersed, and now even private meetings of political friends are subject to interruption and prosecution.

There has been but little change in matters between Germany and Denmark since our last mail.

The following is the latest, by the Hibernian, which arrived at Portland on Monday morning:

Lord Ashburton is dead. Garibaldi reached Malta on his way to England. Germans have abandoned siege of Fredericia.

Maximilian embarks for Mexico on the 30th March. Florida arrived at Santa Cruz, 4th, sailed 5th. The St. Louis arrived there 6th, in pursuit. Serious disturbances at Pesth, Hungary.

Cotton steadier. Breadstuffs unchanged and dull. Consols 91 5-8 to 91 1/2

Notices, &c.

Associated Alumni of Acadia College.

The receipt of the following annual subscriptions is hereby acknowledged:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes H. N. Paint, Esq., J. G. Gobel, Esq., J. F. Masters, Esq., J. E. Masters, Esq., T. H. Harding, Esq., Rev. Isalah Wallace, Andrew Barrs, Esq., Mr. John Moser.

Letters Received.

W. S. Raymond, Esq., 27th, \$1. Croseup & Porter, 22nd.—\$1.25 per 100. M. Kinsman, 20th. Dr. J. Woodbury, 21st, 1 sub. Alex. Fraser, 22nd, £2 8s. 4d. Geo. Bruce, Jun., 20th. Edw. F. Freeman, 26th, \$4. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 24th, 1 sub. R. Chambers, Esq., 28th. W. H. Harris, Esq., 24th. Rev. A. Cogswell, 23rd, \$4. Rev. W. Chipman, 28th.—E. Rand, Esq., 25th. J. O'Brien, 23rd, \$2.—J. B. McNutt, 30th, \$2.—G. V. Rand, 30th. A. M. Wheelock, 28th. A. McDonnell, 28th, \$0.25. D. Page, 29th. W. Armstrong, Esq., 1 sub. A. J. Ledbetter, 15th, \$4. T. P. Calkin, 29th. O. Dodge, 30th. M. Kinsman, 31st. B. L. Telfer, 28th, 2 subs. Rev. E. N. Harris, 30th. G. H. Cogswell, Esq., 1st, \$4.—Well satisfied. G. Cogswell, Esq., 1st, \$4. Polis Nogler. Rev. N. Vidito, 22nd. Rev. R. S. Morton, 21st, 1 sub. A. Marshall, 22nd, \$9. Dr. H. Shaw, 22nd, \$5. E. Mills, 19th, \$2.50. T. S. DeLaney, 21st. Rev. D. Crawford, 15th, \$2.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, March 30, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Masters in the Supreme Court—Chas. B. Owen, Barrister, of Yarmouth Co. James Murray, Barrister, of Yarmouth Co. John W. Ousley, Barrister, of Yarmouth Co. Pictou Co.—Thomas Fraser of New Glasgow, to be a Justice of the Peace, in place of Alex. Fraser, deceased. Colchester Co.—Robert Murray, of Earlton, to be a Justice of the Peace, in place of Charles Graham, removed from the Country. Halifax Co.—Isaac Hopkins, and Chambers Blackeney, of Jeddore, to be Justices of the Peace. Lunenburg Co.—James Koch, of LaHave, to be Justice of the Peace. To be Notaries and Tabellions Public—Robt. S. Eakins, of Yarmouth, William H. Owen, of Lunenburg. To be Collector of Colonial Duties, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at the Port of Hawkesbury in the County of Inverness—Malcolm McDonald, in place of Peter Broward, deceased. To be Registrar of Deeds for the County of Digby—Colin Cambell, senr., in place of Gay C. Jones, deceased. To be one of the Commissioners of the Board of Revenue—George P. Mitchell, in place of John Williamson, deceased. His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has also been pleased to approve of the appointment of Nathan B. Freeman, to be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in Queen's County. His Excellency by the advice of the Council, has also been pleased to approve of the appointment of John McLellan, to be a Deputy Gold Commissioner for the district of Wagamatook, County of Victoria.

AN ICE FIELD of many miles extent lay off our harbour for several days last week. Several vessels on going out saw no chance of getting through it and put back. The steamer from Boston was detained in it for nearly a whole day, she received much damage to the floots of her paddles, and had to stay till Sunday for repairs.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.—The Bermuda packet took out as part of her cargo on Saturday last seventy head of fine cattle and a large number of sheep.

CITY EXPENDITURE.—The Hon. Mr. Almon moved in the Legislative Council last week the following amendment to the Bill authorizing the funding of the debt due by the City of Halifax. "In case hereafter any debt shall be incurred, or money expended by the City Council, or under their authority, beyond the amount limited by law, or specially provided for by an act of this Province, the members of the City Council incurring such debt, or authorizing such expenditure, shall be personally amenable therefor, but such debt shall not be recoverable from the City. The amendment passed unanimously.