

Secretary himself; and I may go further and say that it would not be according to high praise to that gentleman to say he is even better qualified."

Mr. Longley proceeded to reply to various allegations uttered by other members. He believed that the time had gone by for the establishment of a Provincial University, and that the denominational system was much better suited to the country. He thought that the Presbyterians should follow the example set them by other denominations, and raise funds among themselves for collegiate purposes. He predicted the continuance of the agitation, and concluded by saying—

"As respects myself I shall have to change my mind very considerably before I can ever endorse the sentiments that have been expressed by the Provincial Secretary. In former days I have been proud to be associated with him in the general politics of the country, for I believe he represented fairly the feeling of the party with which I have always deemed it an honour to be connected; but it is quite possible that a question which seems to be of very small magnitude in the beginning, may assume an aspect which may tend to bring into collision those who ought to be closely drawn together."

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY offered some additional explanations.

Dr. Hamilton withdrew his amendment. The division has been already recorded.

The curiosities of this debate will next claim our attention.

J. M. C.

For the Christian Messenger.

JUBILEE LINES.

Nunc igitur toto benedicam corde Jehovah!
Temporibus cunctis illius laude sonabunt
Ora, Deumque duces jactabit humillima servi
Mens, sine fine, sui! latitabit hic quocumque pectus
Omne bonum auditis—ves, O! simul agmina
mecum
Parva Deum colite, et metuendum extollite
nomen.

Querebam Dominum votis, auresque Supremi
Accipere preces—procul aufugere timores,
Et pudor obscuro, et lugubria nubija vultu:
Testatique humiles acceptam Numine vocem
Pauperis, ereptumque caput formidine mortis,
Exultim aspicient, exultim vota novabunt.

Qui timere Deum, circa hos horrenda Jehovah
Angelus arma locat, minitantesque amovet hostes.
O! facite examen, vosque ipsi expendite, quantus
Sit, qualisque Deus! nam terque quaterque beati
Qui fidunt Domino! Dominum vos saneta tunc etc
Factora, nec timor est aliis, nec tristis egestas
Hoc duce. Per salebras juvenes errare leones
Esurie oppressos videas; sed amore Jehovahm
Qui colit assiduo victus nullius exibat.

EXCERPTUS.

[The above lines are sent us by a former Graduate of Acadia College. For the benefit of our non-classical readers, and by way of giving a little pleasant recreation to the present students of Acadia College, we hereby offer a prize—Hackett's Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, price \$2, or other books to the same value, for the best metrical translation of the said Lines into English. The manuscripts to be forwarded not later than Friday the 27th inst. A friend has consented to be the adjudicator. We shall of course withhold the names of the writers till the prize is awarded.

To save postage, the manuscripts may be handed to Rev. Dr. Cramp, the President, who will oblige us by forwarding them.—Ed. C. M.]

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 18, 1864.

THE LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

Our last mail brought us the reports of some of the denominational gatherings in London. The first in order was that of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the oldest Society of that character. Its seventy-second year was celebrated, and we are glad to find that it has made advances during the year which are likely to become a permanent state of progress. Instead of a debt of \$8000, as appeared last year, the Treasurer has a surplus of £2,700, without diminishing, but on the whole increasing, the amount of labor employed in the many and wide fields of operation. We shall take an early opportunity of giving our readers some of the speeches delivered at this and some of the other May meetings.

Next in order were the anniversaries of the Bible Translation Society, the Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Baptist Irish Society, &c.,—at the two latter a resolution was passed for the purpose of forming a Union of them into one, as they both had but one object in view—the spread of the gospel, one in Great Britain and the other in Ireland. The Society, however, taking cognizance of the whole of the others, and

which has more of a denominational character than any, is that of the Baptist Union. A brief editorial from the London Freeman, will indicate in a few lines what was its character.

THE BAPTIST UNION.—Monday last must have been a red letter day to the Committee and officers of the Baptist Union. Never, in our recollection nor we believe in the recollection of anybody, has the attendance been so numerous; never have the proceedings been more interesting or important, or more real in relation to the objects which the Union has in view; never has there been manifested more of the spirit of union, nor more brotherly Christian feeling in all the discussions that took place. If we are not mistaken, the meeting of Monday inaugurated a brighter day for the Baptist Union, than it has ever yet known.

The meeting was fortunate in its Chairman. That voice, too seldom heard in London, but heard always with pleasure and advantage, was doubtless an attraction to not a few, and all who heard it must have been struck with the power and appropriateness of the Chairman's address—which resembled, more than anything we have had before, the noble addresses which are delivered year by year from the chair of the Congregational Union. After Mr. Mursell had finished his address, there rose the clear calm voice of Mr. Noel. With touching simplicity, and with almost apostolic fervour, he presented truths which can be presented without effect to no body of Christian men, and which certainly never fall powerless from the lips of Mr. Noel. Cultivate personal piety,—be in earnest,—converse individually with your hearers,—preach always the simple Gospel,—such was the advice, which, commonplace as it may seem, was listened to by that crowded audience with a solemnity that befitted the weighty subject. Three other valuable papers were read, by Mr. Williams of Acerington, on "Our Associations"; another by Mr. A. T. Bowser, on the appropriate subject of "Chapel Building"; another on "Ecclesiastical Relations," by Mr. Stovel.

The only at all unfortunate circumstance, was a difference between the Chairman and a large portion of the Session on an address to the brethren in America. That, however, through the forbearance of all parties, passed off without unpleasantness. We cordially congratulate the Committee, and especially Mr. Millard, on the success of the Session, and begin at last to hope, and believe, that all that has been said about union lately has not been said in vain.

THE LATE POLITICAL CHANGES.

Our contemporaries, we believe all of them, have given their readers the benefit of their comments, pro and con, on the recent changes in the government—according to the views held by them in political affairs. Some one or two have indulged in remarks anything but complimentary; but a common feeling appears to prevail amongst his friends as well as those who have heretofore been his opponents, that the translation of the Hon. Mr. Johnston to the office of Equity Judge is a movement which will improve the aspect of the Bench, and be for the benefit of the country generally.

We hardly know whether or no to congratulate the honorable gentleman—Mr. Justice Johnston—on his removal from professional life, as it doubtless involves a pecuniary sacrifice on his part, and yet his retirement from political turmoil and executive responsibility—the position of law-maker, to that of an administrator of Justice, will, we doubt not, be far more agreeable to him—especially when he knows that it is with the approbation of so large a number of the intelligent people of the province.

We do not look upon the office to which he is appointed as conferring any honor on Mr. Johnston. An office does not make a man the more honorable, unless he honors his office and carries with him qualities which render it valuable for the purposes for which it is instituted. The sword of justice which he now holds is to be lifted against evil-doers—and to be a praise to them that do well. When this is done, he that bears it is "the minister of God for good"—a position of the first importance for the suppression of wrong and for the encouragement of virtue and equity. Of Mr. Johnston's talents it is not for us to speak. Having stood at the head of the legal profession for so many years, and enjoyed a reputation unequalled in this province, his removal to the judicial position is but an act of common prudence and regard for the public weal on the part of the government.

The other changes rendered necessary by this one do not require from us more than a passing remark. Mr. Henry was of course, by his position as Solicitor General, entitled to the Attorney Generalship, and has our best wishes.

The retirement of the Hon. Mr. Black from the Legislative Council may be regarded as an act of faithfulness on his part to the party with whom he has constantly acted whilst holding a seat in the upper branch of the Legislature. Although his name has not

appeared as one of the speaking members, his attention to the business of legislation has we believe been unremitting. He is somewhat advanced in life, and has been all his days connected with the Methodist body. His wealth and extensive connections have long secured him a large amount of influence. He vacated his seat to allow the appointment of Mr. Ritchie, the new Solicitor General, to the Legislative Council. This gentleman (Mr. R.) has long stood in the front rank of the legal fraternity, and is perhaps one of the most suitable men in that respect to fill the office to which he is appointed.

Although we have no desire to make any claims of a denominational character in matters of legislation or government, yet as we know these are not lost sight of in such appointments, we should have preferred, other things being equal, that the new Councillor had been from the Baptist body, seeing that they are not represented at all in proportion to their numbers in the province. Mr. Ritchie is an Episcopalian, and we believe a very good man, and one who although not called directly by the franchise of the people to the councils of legislation and government, yet we trust one who will be willing to listen to their voice when asking for acts of justice.

The appointment of T. H. Rand, Esq., to the office of Superintendent of Education is, we believe, one that will prove highly acceptable to the country. He is not yet much known as a public character, but wherever he has been, has secured for himself the highest testimonials as a gentleman and an educator. Having been engaged for some time as one of the teachers in the Horton Academy, he was invited to an engagement in the Normal School, where he has proved his efficiency—Dr. Forrester having abundantly testified to his ability in that Institution. He spent a good part of last summer on a tour of inspection of the Schools in the western part of the Province, and in this work he shewed that his appointment was a highly judicious one. We anticipate some difficulty for the government in carrying out the provisions of the new Education Act, but no more prudent step could have been taken, we believe, in preparation for this than the appointment of Mr. Rand as Superintendent of Education.

This arrangement will enable Dr. Forrester to give his attention wholly to the Normal and Model Schools, a department of our educational operations of first importance, and one which Dr. F. has been long so successfully pursuing. This division of labor will doubtless secure more efficiency in both the preparation of teachers for their work, and the subsequent application of their powers to the cultivation of the youthful mind throughout the province.

LEGISLATIVE.

With this week's issue our report of Legislative proceedings is brought to a close. We have appropriated as much of our space through the Session as we could well do without too much abridging the other family reading matter. In our summary of proceedings in the House of Assembly we have of course, omitted much of what has been said, and so have all our contemporaries, but we believe we have noticed in each day's report whatever was important that would interest general readers. Some local measures were passed over, but the business transacted was pretty generally indicated in the condensed account we have given from week to week. The session has been an unprecedentedly long one. The Revision of the Statutes has been part of nearly every day's work. These when published will comprise a volume of one hundred and seventy chapters, and perhaps a thousand pages. This is a work of vast importance to the magistracy through the country, and to the public. Besides these there have been about eighty separate Acts passed—several of them quite long ones. Of the merits of the various measures we shall not be expected to treat. The principal of them are those referring to the Railroad, Education, Mines and minerals, the Union of the Colonies, and the Court of Equity. On the first two, there will be great differences of opinion. Their results will be the best criteria of the wisdom of these enactments. In carrying out the Education Act, and applying it practically to the circumstances of the country, we doubt not there will be found many serious difficulties to encounter. The provision for meeting these, having a Council of Public Instruction, however, leaves considerable scope for modifying its provisions. Where a spirit of fairness and impartiality characterizes the decisions of the Council, we presume there will ultimately be found a desire on the part of the people to adopt what it really tends to the improvement of this important branch of our social arrangements. The decision with regard to Dalhousie College has been a grievous disappointment and

wrong, to all other bodies than Presbyterians, and one on which they had a right to have expected different treatment. Perhaps, however, no body will eventually have so much cause to regret the decision, as the Presbyterians themselves. The principle involved is of more importance than the money and property they have the use of. Whether the expression of the people, in condemnation of the Act under which this has been done, will be a sufficient warning to the Governors and Faculty remains yet to be seen.

New Publications.

CHRISTIAN MEMORIALS OF THE WAR: OF SCENES and Incidents illustrative of religious faith and principle, patriotism and bravery in our army, with historical notes by Horatio B. Hackett, Professor in Newton Theological Seminary. Gould & Lincoln, Boston. pp. 232.

The following are the titles of the several chapters of this book: 1. Fighting for the Government acknowledged as a Christian Duty. 2. Soldiers of the Cross in the Army. 3. Courage promoted by trust in God. 4. Cheerful submission to hardships and sufferings. 5. Efforts for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. 6. Happy deaths of brave men. 7. Our dependence on God for success. 8. Incidents of the camp and battle-field. Under each of these is given a number of narratives of what has occurred in connection with the Northern Army.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; A YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR 1864. Gould & Lincoln, Boston. pp. 350.

These annual publications of the results of scientific research and investigation, and of accidental or experimental discovery, are most valuable to the cause of science and art. Progress in knowledge is secured, by individuals, only by advancement being made from the known to the unknown; and, in like manner, it is by each successive generation taking up what the preceding one had learned, and adding to it further items as they come forth from the vast depths of conjecture or uncertainty, that knowledge is accumulated and we have advantages over our forefathers. There is a marvellous difference between our present range of knowledge and what was even imagined in the infancy of the world, and yet we doubt not a few years hence there will be such an extension that our present age shall be deemed a generation of the merest pigmies in the world of science. This book will be a valuable addition to every library, public and private, in which it finds a place, as a depository of what the past year has developed in each department of art and science.

HUTCHINSON'S NOVA SCOTIA DIRECTORY for 1864-5 is a large book of nearly 1000 pages, containing the name, residence, and occupation of the principal inhabitants of almost every village and settlement in the province; together with advertisements of the business firms in every principal department of trade and commerce. The public institutions and departments of government and a brief historical sketch of the history of Nova Scotia are given, and every other particular necessary for public or private use, by way of directing any one to the people of Nova Scotia.

The enterprise of Mr. Hutchinson in getting up this work is one of great expense, and will do much to extend a knowledge of the province and people to other places. The work needs no recommendation from us, it will, of course, be obtained by every one who has any use for such an institution. It is intended to answer for two years, after which it is to be republished.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The English Mail Steamer arrived on Thursday morning, with London dates to the last of April, but brings nothing new. Sir Richard MacDonnell, our new Governor, was not a passenger. He will not probably be here until the beginning of June.

Much curiosity is excited by the sudden departure of Garibaldi from England. By some it has been attributed to the influence of France, but this was denied by members of the government. Lord Clarendon affirms that no concessions were asked by the French Emperor on the occasion of an interview with him, or that the name of Garibaldi had been mentioned except by himself, when the Emperor responded, shewing that he fully appreciated English sentiments. Others have supposed, as indeed it has been stated professionally by the physicians, that the excitement of such receptions as he was receiving, would act injuriously on his health and the restoration of his injured limb. Some of the papers affirm, however, that hints had been given to Garibaldi that his popularity was an embarrassment to the government in the Conference to be held on the state of Europe.