

approaches to it, and he was glad to meet with them on the present occasion for the purpose of advocating its interests.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, another alumnus, in responding to the President, arose and spoke for nearly two hours. He shewed some of the disadvantages as they are sometimes called, under which he had obtained his education—having had to suspend his studies at one time for the purpose of other employment. He felt proud that he was associated with many he saw around him who had been able to sustain themselves in their studies by manual labor. He now had a task to perform which he had never expected—to arise and address the Associated Alumni of Acadia College under a cloud. He believed that the object of the annual gathering of this body was for mutual consultation and correction. He remembered well the time spent in pursuing his studies at Wolfville. After this he went to Scotland to complete his professional course. On returning to his native country he had for a time been engaged in the practice of medicine, but he had unfortunately allowed himself to enter the arena of political life. He might have remained in the duties of his profession, and secured a competence similar to some of the other Alumni of Acadia College, but it was well known that there are no such rewards for the politician. He had devoted some of his means in contributing to sustain this institution, and he had been well repaid for it. When he heard the inaugural of the classical Professor—himself an alumnus—not long since, he felt repaid,—when, yesterday, he heard the addresses of the friends, and this morning the orations of the graduates, he felt that a great work had been done, and he was well rewarded. The excellent address at the close of the Celebration meeting, on the future of the College, reflected the highest credit on the head and heart of its writer, and placed him in the front rank of cultivated minds. When he was able to place an alumnus so well suited at the head of the educational institutions of the country, he felt that it was an honor to Acadia. It had been found that a mass of ignorance existed amongst the people, which, if possible, should be removed. The revelations made by the last census concerning the numbers unable to read and write, demanded the attention of those entrusted with public affairs. Under these impressions he had brought forward the new Education Bill, and believed that when once fully in operation, it would be the means of conferring untold blessings on the present and future generations. He believed also that it would be effectual in raising up students for Acadia and the other Colleges. Nothing that is done for the elevation of the educational status of the people, but must increase the number of those who will seek higher education. He (Dr. Tupper) then took up the question of the resuscitation of Dalhousie College, and described the steps which had been taken for affecting this. He knew that he differed from many around him, but he stood there to justify the course he had taken. He did not feel guilty of giving £900 a year to the Presbyterians. The Act was passed before he and his colleagues came into power, and when asked to take it, and distribute the money invested in that Institution, he replied that it could not be done. It was given to found a college in Halifax; not to Nova Scotia generally. He now had to deal with facts, not suspicions. Those who were asked to join with the former governors in the management of that Institution, had not gone to the Presbyterians, but the Presbyterians had come to them and solicited that they would combine with the Presbyterian governors for the benefit of all. He accepted the trust when in opposition to the former government, and had not changed his tactics since he came into power. Some had first suggested that a gentleman now present should be one of the new Dalhousie governors, but he declined. A committee of Kirk ministers then waited upon him, (Dr. Tupper,) and as they made it essential that those to be placed in the governorship should be opposed to the then existing government, he had consented to the arrangement. He had been charged with making himself a representative of the Baptist denomination, but had never done so. Dr. Tupper proceeded to notice the criticisms which had lately appeared on the debate generally, and his remarks and conduct in particular. He contended that all the representations he had given of Dalhousie College were strictly true, and he challenged any one to show where he had defied public opinion or charged the Press with insolence. (His remarks on that topic had reference to an anonymous communication in the Reporter, which appeared on the same evening as his speech was delivered, and the action taken on Dalhousie College.) Not only his speeches, but also his Theology had been objected to. His remarks in reference to the difference formerly existing between the several bodies of Presbyterians

being greater than those between Methodists and Baptists, or Churchmen and Presbyterians, he still affirmed were unquestionably and strictly true. Those who had known the former feelings that existed even in this province would need no further confirmation of the fact. He contended that the difference between Arminians and Calvinists, although said to be "wide as the poles asunder," were not so great but that they could both remain in the same communion, as is seen in the Church of England, and some other bodies. He conceived he had a right to act out his convictions and pursue such a course as commended itself to his judgment as that best calculated to promote the interests of the people.

The above is of course, but a mere outline of the speech of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and yet imperfect as it may be, we believe it will be recognized as a correct one. It was now getting dark, and as no arrangements were made for lighting the hall, there could not be much more time devoted to speaking.

Dr. Cramp arose and said, the latter portion of the remarks made by the Hon. Provincial Secretary were, he conceived, not such as should have been brought before this Assembly. If he were to dissect the speech, it would require about two hours to do it in. There was now neither time for this, nor was he prepared to do so, not having taken any notes for that purpose. But all that had been said, it was very evident, did not in the least affect the real question of the Dalhousie College resuscitation. The other denominations would not be satisfied with any amount of consideration less than what was fair and just, and it might be relied on, that the different bodies were just preparing for the war. The failure to obtain what was asked in the last session of the Legislature, would be only an incentive to future action, and would induce the petitioners to urge their claims more earnestly another session.

NEWS SUMMARY.

In the strategic movements of immense bodies of opposing forces, such as those which now occupy an extent of country of many miles in different directions, it is very difficult even for those best skilled in such matters to describe the actual position and continual motions of the conflicting armies, as to make their readers rightly to comprehend them. In such a country as surrounds Richmond this is still more difficult. Gen. Grant, with an army, with all its commissariat and medical attendance, probably consisting of not less than one hundred and thirty thousand men, advanced from Fredericksburg, distant about forty miles, more or less, from Washington, in nearly a direct line for the Confederate Capital, while Gen. Butler with a force, we believe, of fifty or sixty thousand, proceeded up James River, protected by a large force of gunboats, to the neighborhood of Fort Darling, a few miles below Richmond on the right bank of the River. Gen. Lee with a numerous Army, somewhat inferior in numbers, it would appear, to Grant's, met him very shortly after his first advance, and for a distance of some twenty miles in the almost direct line for Richmond, a succession of bloody and indecisive battles were fought between the two armies in the latter part of May, and the beginning of the present month. In these contests, not less than fifty thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners, were put out of action, or, in the French military phrase, put hors de combat on the Federal side. Some estimates make their loss much greater. The Confederates must have lost vast numbers also, but we have seen no reliable account of them. It was probably considerably less than that of their opponents, as they were strongly entrenched wherever they made a stand, and a large portion of Grant's loss resulted in attempting to force Lee's entrenched positions. It had evidently been Grant's plan of advance to approach Richmond in as direct a line south as possible, but after the series of bloody engagements referred to, he found Lee occupying so strong a position on the North Anna, a small tributary branch of James River and about 20 or 25 miles from Richmond, that he determined to change his line of advance, and make what is called a flank movement on his left, with his whole army, in a south-easterly direction, while Lee made a corresponding movement on his right. This brought Grant much nearer the Confederate Capital, the great object of the Campaign. Frequent attacks have here been made on each other by detachments of the contending armies, and Grant has found it necessary to protect himself from these force onsets, by entrenchments. He is, we believe, being largely reinforced to make up for his severe losses, while, no doubt, Lee is receiving like assistance. The above, however, does not describe the whole of the immense operations of the

Federals for the capture of Richmond. Gen. Butler, from below that City, advanced to cut-off its communications with Petersburg by railroad, the latter place distant about 25 miles. His object was also to intercept Gen. Beauregard, who was posted in the vicinity with a considerable army, less, however, than Butler's, who was seriously worsted, with heavy loss, and Beauregard advanced towards Richmond to support Lee, and to cover the city, and secure its communication with the South. Butler, no doubt, is being largely reinforced, as James' River is in possession of Federal gunboats. Thus the contending armies are now disposed, while almost daily conflicts are occurring, of more or less importance. We have thought the above might convey some desirable, though not very distinct information of the crisis now existing in this lamentable contest.

Notices, &c.

Monthly Meeting of Home Miss. Board. IN THE VESTRY OF GRANVILLE STREET CHURCH. Wednesday, June 8th, 1864.

Present.—Rev. Dr. Pryor in the chair. Revs. A. H. Munro, R. R. Philp, and Brethren S. Selden, Geo. Robins, Alex. Robinson, Dr. Parker, and Secretary.

Letters read from the Kempt Church, Revs. J. Baurcup, Jas. Stevens, Jas. Reid, A. W. Bass, John Shaw, T. H. Porter, J. M. Ross, and David McKean.

Appointments.—Rev. Malcom Ross, 6 weeks in the Island of Cape Breton; Bro. Joseph Murray's appointment of 10 weeks on P. E. Island, transferred to Upper Stewiacke.

NOTE.—The Annual meeting of the above Society, will be held with the Central Association on Monday 20th inst. There will also be a meeting of the Board held on the same day, at 9 A. M.

R. N. BACKWELL, Sec'y. H. M. Board.

Acadia College.

At a Convocation of the Governors of Acadia College, held at Wolfville, on Friday, June 3rd, Mr. Harris H. Bilgh and Mr. Edward M. C. Rand, having fulfilled the prescribed term of study, were respectively admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Arts.

Rev. Samuel Richardson, A. B., of Clements, Rev. William H. Porter, A. B., of Wilmut, Rev. Henry Vaughan, A. B., of St. John, N. B., Rev. Edward Hickson, A. B., of Newcastle, N. B., and

Alfred H. DeMill, Esq., A. B., of St. John, N. B., respectively, received the degree of Master in Arts. The Honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity, was bestowed on the Rev. Robert J. Wilson, of Hamilton, C. W.

The above Degrees were conferred with the usual public solemnities.

STEPHEN W. DELLOIS, Secretary.

We have received from the Guysborough Baptist Church, Eight Dollars, for Acadia College Celebration Offering. Forwarded to Treasurer.

Baptist Anniversaries.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The CENTRAL ASSOCIATION will meet at Chester, on Saturday June 18th.

The EASTERN ASSOCIATION will meet at Truro, on Saturday July 2nd.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The EASTERN ASSOCIATION will meet at Harvey, on Thursday July 14th.

The WESTERN ASSOCIATION will meet at St. Andrews, on Saturday July 21st.

Colchester Sabbath School Convention. A Quarterly Session of this Convention will be held on Friday, June 24th, in the Baptist Meeting-house, Brookfield.

At 2 P. M., the Convention will meet for the transaction of business; after which the Schools of Brookfield and Forest Glen will engage in exercises appropriate to the occasion.

At 7 P. M., there will be a public meeting, when an essay will be read and addresses delivered. A full attendance of Delegates and friends is solicited.

T. H. RAND, Secretary.

Truro, May 26th, 1864.

Colchester Co. Quarterly Meeting. The next Colchester County Quarterly Meeting will (D. V.) be held with the Baptist Church in Brookfield, commencing with a Conference, on Saturday, June 25th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Pastors will meet in the chapel an hour previous.

As this meeting is appointed for the week preceding the Eastern Association, a general invitation is extended to all ministering Brethren, and others interested, in passing through this valley of Batca, to make it a well.—Psalm lxxxiv, 6.

T. H. PORTER, Jr.

Brookfield, May 10th, 1864.

LETTERS RECEIVED will be acknowledged next week.

(Copy.) Mrs. W. JACKSON,—

Please accept the following testimonials, which, if desirable, you can use for the public good:—

I have used, also made more than a score of applications of your Gold Lintment, in cases of inflammation arising from colds, following cuts and bruises, etc., and in every stage of inflammation, even where previous days and nights have been spent in restlessness and pain, defying ordinary applications,—in every such case where I have used your Lintment, liberally applied, saturating the under wrapping, the effect in removing the pain and inflammation has been astonishing. Whoever will try this remedy will prove that inflammation cannot live when brought in contact with it.

Respectfully yours, (Signed) JAS. RAYMOND, J. P., Dear River, Clare. Mrs. Jackson's Gold Lintment for sale by BROWN BROS. & Co., Halifax. May 25th.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE, 121 GRANVILLE STREET. SPRING, 1864; SPRING, 1864.

WE are now prepared to supply our customers, old and new, with a large and varied assortment of Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS, consisting of Summer TWEEDES & DOESKINS, equal to the finest stock in the city; Black and cold Mantle Cloths and Cassimers, with a full stock of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS, Black Albert Coats, Mixed Alpaca, Cold Gambroons, first rate goods for Boys' and Child's Summer wear, Ladies' DRESS GOODS, in every texture.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Dress Trimmings, and Bindings.

Household Furnishings, in Damasks, Morsons Towels, Sheetings, Linens, Table Covers, Curtains, Muslins, half Blinds, Muslins, and Nets, White and colored Leno Muslins, and Black and colored Glaice Silks, Bonnet Silks, Sarson's, Persian, with a full stock of Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, very cheap for cash. WETMORE & McULLOCH. May 18.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE well known and valuable Stand of Mills at Halfway River, about five miles from Windsor, one and a half miles from Hantsport, in the County of Hants, owned by John C. Bishop, is offered for sale. This property consists of a Grist Mill, Carding Machine, and Saw Mill, a DWELLING HOUSE, barn and out-buildings and

SIX ACRES OF LAND.

A young Orchard of Apples, Plums, and Pear Trees. These Mills having a good water power, offer large inducements to persons wishing to purchase such property, it is well calculated for a public stand and all kinds of machinery. The Grist Mill and Carding Machine, and part of the land, will be sold separately, or the whole together as purchasers may desire. A small part of the purchase money will be required; the balance may remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. BISHOP. New Minas, Horton, April 15th, 1864. April 20. 4 ins. pd.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR Families, Churches, and Schools, ADAPTED TO SACRED AND SECULAR, CHURCH AND HOME MUSIC.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

The CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest favor by the musical profession and the public. The demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday-schools, and smaller churches all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as Sacred Music.

The CABINET ORGAN is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

- 1. The more organ-like character of its tone.
2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.
3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.
4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a greater variety of lively secular music.
5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a Piano-forte.

It may be reasonably said that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations have already been given to them to an extent unparalleled. Among those who have proffered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instruments of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, etc.; the most distinguished Organists in the country, as Cutler, of Trinity Church, N. Y.; Morgan, of Grace Church; Zundel, of Mr. Beecher's Church; Braun, Web, Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, etc.; such celebrated Pianists as Gottschalk, Win. Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Strakosch, etc. In brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each CABINET ORGAN is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any distance.

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Persons residing at a distance can order by mail with entire confidence of receiving as perfect an instrument as though selected in person at our Ware-rooms.—No deduction from the prices, which are invariable.—Terms, Cash. Address

MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A. April 20.

Blanks. Magistrates Bank Summonses, Executions &c., &c., Prothonotary's and Lawyers Blanks for sale at the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE, Halifax, N. S.