

The University Act, 1876.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

Whereas it is desirable to establish one University for the whole of Nova Scotia, on the model of the University of London, for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province, and of enabling all denominations and classes, including those persons whose circumstances preclude them from following a regular course of study in any of the existing Colleges or Universities, to obtain Academical Degrees:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly as follows:

1. A Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and twenty-four Fellows, to be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act by the Governor in Council, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be Chancellors or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned; all the persons on whom respectively any of the institutions following conferred any degrees in any branch of knowledge other than Theology that is to say: King's College, at Windsor, in the County of Hants; Acadia College at Wolfville, in the County of Kings; Dalhousie College and St. Mary's College, in the City of Halifax; Saint Francis-Xavier's College at Antigonish; and Mount Allison Wesleyan College, at Sackville, New Brunswick; and all the persons on whom respectively the University hereby created may hereafter confer any degree, are hereby declared and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "University of Halifax."

2. The Corporation may purchase, take and hold real and personal estate not exceeding the annual value of thirty thousand dollars; such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing or acquiring the same; and may grant, sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same, as may be deemed expedient for the interests of the University.

3. The Corporation shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Fellows and Graduates, and there shall be twenty-four Fellows exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, for the time being. The Fellows shall be such persons as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint as Fellows, and as shall be appointed as Fellows by the members of the Senate, under the power hereinafter contained; and the Graduates shall be the persons on whom respectively any of the institutions mentioned in the first section conferred any degree, and the persons on whom respectively the University hereby created shall hereafter confer degrees.

4. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the University.

5. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chancellor of such University, either by death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor in Council shall nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such vacancy, and in the meantime the duties of the Chancellor shall be performed by the Vice-Chancellor or Fellow performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor; under the provisions hereinafter contained; and the Vice-Chancellor or Fellow, so performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have all such powers as are hereby given to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or to the Senate.

6. The office of Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be an annual office, and the first Vice-Chancellor, hereinafter provided shall go out of office on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and the members of the Senate shall, at a sitting to be held by them for that purpose on some day within a month before the expiration of the tenure of such office, of which due notice shall be given, elect some one of the Fellows of the University to be the Vice-Chancellor and so from time to time annually; or, in case of the death, resignation or other avoidance of any such Vice-Chancellor before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a meeting to be held by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be of which due notice shall be given, elect one other of the said Fellows to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation or other avoidance shall happen; and until such election the duties of Vice-Chancellor shall be performed by the senior Fellow for the time being. The seniority of the Fellows first appointed shall be determined by the order in which their names shall appear in the instrument of appointment, or in the announcement of their appointment in the Royal Gazette, and the seniority of Fellows afterwards appointed or elected at the same time, by the order in which their names shall appear in the instrument of appointment or the instrument or certificate of election.

7. If at any time, by death, resignation or otherwise, a vacancy shall be created in the body of Fellows, then, and so often as the same shall occur, new Fellows shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided, so that the number of twenty-four Fellows may be kept complete, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

8. To all vacancies which shall from time to time occur while the number of Fellows shall amount to or exceed seven,

teen, exclusively of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint a new Fellow or new Fellows.

9. Until the number of Fellows of the University who shall have been selected from a list of persons to be nominated by Convocation, under the power hereinafter contained, shall amount to or exceed six, every second Fellow, or one out of every two fellows, who shall thereafter be appointed by the Governor in Council, shall be chosen from a list of three persons to be nominated by convocation under the power hereafter contained; and when so soon as there shall be six Fellows for the time being who shall have been so selected, thenceforth every fourth fellow, or one out of every four fellows who shall thereafter be appointed by the Governor in Council, shall be chosen out of a list of three persons to be nominated by convocation as aforesaid.

10. If at any time by death, resignation, or otherwise the number of the Fellows of the University shall be reduced below the number of seventeen, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then in such case, and so often as the same shall happen, the members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given, elect eight or more fit and proper persons to be Fellows in addition to the then remaining Fellows; to the end that, by means of such election the number of Twenty-four Fellows of such University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University; but at least one fourth of the whole number of Fellows who shall be so elected by the Senate shall be chosen from a List of persons to be nominated by Convocation, such List to contain three times the number of persons to be selected therefrom. Until the number of members of Convocation shall exceed twenty the power of nominating persons for Fellowship herein conferred on Convocation shall be exercised by the Senate of the University.

11. The following Graduates of the University for the time being shall constitute the Convocation of the University (that is to say), all Doctors of Law, Doctors of Medicine, Doctors of Science, and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Law and Bachelors of Medicine of two year's standing, and all Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of three year's standing, and also all Graduates holding such other Degrees to be hereafter conferred by the University, as shall be recognized as qualification for admission to Convocation by resolution of Convocation in manner hereinafter provided; and the standing of all the Graduates on whom Degrees were conferred by the various Universities and Colleges now existing and in the third Section particularly mentioned shall be computed for the respective times when such Degrees were actually conferred precisely as if the University hereby created had been then in existence, and had conferred the same Degrees, except that no Graduate of any of such Universities or Colleges, shall be admitted as a member of Convocation who shall not within one year from the time this act goes into operation, cause his name and such further particulars as may be required, to be entered on the Register of Convocation herein after mentioned.

12. A Register of the Graduates constituting for the time being the Convocation of the University of Halifax, shall be kept by such officer, and in such manner as the Senate of such University shall from time to time appoint and direct, which Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation is not so entitled to vote. Such Graduates, present and future, shall pay such reasonable annual fees in that behalf, and at such times and with such liberty to compound for the same as the Senate with the concurrence of Convocation, and with the approbation of the Provincial Secretary, shall from time to time direct. And such Senate may make such Bye-Laws and Regulations as may be deemed expedient for taking off the name of any such Graduate as aforesaid for non-payment of such fees, and for reinstating such name on such terms as they shall by such Bye-laws prescribe in that behalf.

13. The [Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, for the time being, shall be the Visitor of the University, with authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors, as often as to such [Lieutenant-Governor shall seem meet.

14. The Senate for the time being, shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University of Halifax; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them best, calculated to promote the purposes intended to be promoted by the University. And such Senate shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any Bye-Laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Province or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and the meetings of Convocation, and in general touching all other matters what-

soever regarding the University not otherwise expressly provided for by this Act. And all such Bye-Laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same; all such Bye-laws and Regulations having been first submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for such Senate to impose on any person any compulsory religious examination or test; nor to do or cause or suffer to be done anything that would render it necessary or advisable, with a view to Academical success or distinction, that any person should pursue the study of any materialistic or sceptical system of Logic or mental or moral Philosophy.

15. All questions which shall come before the Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting, shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes a second or casting vote, no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of such decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; or in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the members present, or the major part of them.

16. The Senate for the time being of the University shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers and servants of such University.

(Conclusion next week.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Baptists of Prince Edward Island.

No. 7.

PROGRESS AND DIFFICULTIES.

A number of thrifty little settlements may be found lying along the western shores of P. E. Island. These had their origin at a comparatively recent date. For many years they were almost inaccessible to our missionaries owing to the wretched condition of the highways which, running through vast swamps, were for the most part constructed of fence-poles lying at right angles across the road and sufficiently distant from each other to ensure injury to limb and danger to life. The designation "Corduroy Roads" was very properly applied to them. It is matter for profound gratitude that the P. E. Island Railway has almost entirely superseded the use of these break-neck highways.

Notwithstanding these formidable barriers, an occasional missionary was found who was willing to jeopardize his precious life in the endeavor to evangelize these neglected districts. In the early part of 1852, Rev. M. Ross made a short visit to the western section of the Island. His report of that visit will be read with interest.

Having arrived at West Cape, I found myself in a field never before trodden, so far as I could learn, by a Baptist missionary. Only two solitary Baptists reside within this entire region. They are heads of families, and I am happy to say they seem to be making progress in the King's highway of holiness. One of them came last Spring the long distance of over ninety miles. I had the privilege of baptizing him, and, Eunuch like, he went on his way rejoicing. I received a very cordial reception from a society of Bible Christians, or Brienites. They have a settled pastor among them who welcomed me to his house and invited me to preach to his flock. I believe him to be a man of God, and you are well aware how cheering it must be to those who desire to win souls to Christ, to meet a band of praying Christians in such an isolated spot of God's footstool. There are two meeting houses in this vicinity, but I was precluded from occupying either of them on account of the intense cold. They are much like many of our Baptist meeting houses in their peculiar adaptation to the Summer season. "Their ministers preach in private houses during the winter, and I found many willing and anxious to open their doors for the proclamation of the word of life. All our meetings were characterized by marked and solemn attention, and some appeared to be deeply concerned respecting their eternal salvation. Several came out to hear who seldom or never attend any place of religious worship. I also met a number of my countrymen, preached and conversed with them in

the dialect of their native hills; for which they expressed much gratitude. I met with circumstances during my short tour which affected my heart not a little. It was my privilege to have a pleasing and profitable interview with a Mr. Kinley, an efficient local preacher of the Brienite connection, who last year passed through the fire in a two-fold sense. He was aroused from his slumbers at the dead hour of night, found his fine commodious dwelling house enveloped in flames; escaped with his companion and children, except one, through the flames; but, sad to relate, a son nine years of age, and his own brother, who were sleeping in an upper chamber, fell victims to the devouring element.

"To my utter astonishment I found settled in this locality a nephew of that remarkable man, the immortal Carey, and a brother to Eustace Carey, missionary to Serampore in the year 1814. He gave demonstration that he was the identical person, by presenting me with letters written by his brother at Serampore to his own mother in England; and, in addition, directions to call upon an acquaintance of his residing in the vicinity of Charlottetown, who had in his possession poetry composed upon the departure of E. Carey for India, which brother Rand obtained. Well does he remember standing at the baptismal waters when the pious and greatly beloved Dr. Ryland baptized his brother Eustace, and hearing him state, as he stepped into the water, that he had previously the honor of baptizing his uncle. He knew the gigantic minded Fuller of Kettering, and no less the eloquent Robert Hall and the sainted Sutcliff. This unexpected interview called up to my mind pleasing and melancholy reflections, as it reminded me of those worthies who, each in his own sphere of individual usefulness, played the man, the Christian, and the philanthropist in behalf of a bleeding world; but have one by one disappeared from the horizon of the church militant to unite with the church triumphant. I confess that on seeing Carey and understanding his condition spiritually and temporally, I felt like the converted Indian, "half happy and half sorry."

He stated that he was a Baptist, but he never professed to be created anew in Christ Jesus, and consequently he was only a Baptist in name. I could not help feeling that he has a peculiar claim upon our prayers, both for his own soul's sake, for the sake of the vast sacrifices the Careys made for the undying spirits of the heathen, and above all for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake."

Such was the origin of the Baptist Church at Cape Wolfe. Missionaries frequently visited this place in subsequent years, and now a flourishing interest is established in the western districts of the Island. Further particulars in relation to the history of this Church will be made known in their proper chronological order.

In compliance with an invitation from the church at Charlottetown, Rev. W. H. Hobbs, arrived at that city in November, 1852. His pastorate was brief and marked by peculiar difficulties. At his suggestion the chapel was removed from its original site to its present position on Great George Street. It was a grand mistake. A still greater mistake was made in the attempt to constitute an Island Baptist Association out of heterogeneous elements. A public meeting for this purpose was convened at Charlottetown on March 27, 1854. A few Associated Baptist churches were represented at this meeting, but the majority of our churches were unwilling to participate in such a hasty measure. The newly formed Association was an anomaly and a failure. Discussions and difficulties immediately arose, operating most injuriously among the churches and clearly demonstrating the folly of attempting to effect a union in form where there was disunion in doctrine. Mr. Hobbs resigned his pastorate shortly after this event. During his ministry here nine new members had been received into the church at Charlottetown.

During the period now under consideration several N. S. missionaries performed short missions on the Island. Rev. R. R. Philp, who is at present painfully afflicted in the total and, probably, permanent loss of sight, spent several weeks in faithful labor among the churches. He was everywhere received kindly, and his messages were

not delivered in vain. Rev. John Rowe made a tour through the Island in the Autumn of 1853. He was pained at seeing such wide-spread dissensions among the churches; but it was pleasing to discover that despite these obstacles there were many clear indications of spiritual growth and prosperity.

Two missionaries found their way to Charlottetown on July 20, 1854. These were Rev's. W. Hall and C. I. Burnett. Mr. Hall remained ten weeks on the Island visiting the churches and laboring in new communities. "Going over so large a field," he observes, "I felt that if more labor was given to one point greater results might be expected." Mr. Burnett labored for the most part at Bedeque, Tryon and Crapaud. He also preached at Charlottetown and St. Peter's Road. Shortly afterwards he received a formal call to the pastorate of the Charlottetown church. It was accepted, and he entered at once into his pastoral engagements. He remained in this position till September, 1857, when he resigned.—Eight persons were added to the church during that time. He was now called to the pastorate of the church at North River, Rev. M. Ross having left that field in order to take the charge of the churches at Bedeque and Tryon. Mr. Burnett labored about two years at North River, when, for reasons which need not be indicated, he withdrew from the field and also from the ministry.

As the events to which this historical sketch has now brought us are within the memory of the readers of the Messenger, it will be proper to make our records exceedingly brief, giving merely a general outline of the leading changes that have occurred among the Island churches down to the present time.

W. H. W.
Yarmouth, July 4th, 1876.

For the Christian Messenger.

A Baptist Book Depository.

Dear Editor,—

Whilst I rejoice in the success attending our Institutions of learning and our Missionary enterprises; yet I am persuaded, that there is another agency that would prove equally beneficial to us as a denomination. I refer to the Baptist Book Room. That such an agency is an urgent necessity ought not in these days to need proof. It is a startling fact, that most of our Sabbath School and family literature is obtained through Union Societies. Union is strength, but when we unite in patronizing Pedobaptist Societies, unfortunately for us we hand over to them all the strength. The fact is indisputable that many of the books of all Union Societies teach Infant Baptism with its kindred errors. Are we not recreant to our high and holy trust when we allow our children to imbibe such false doctrines, instead of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Books and Tracts are a great power for good or ill in the homes they enter. The children come home from meeting on the Sabbath and in most cases, bring but little benefit from the sermon, but the book or paper from the Sabbath School is read, digested and goes toward building up a character for life. We rejoice in the bold and clear statements of New Testament truths in our pulpits, and criticize, closely the least departure therefrom. Should we not be just as careful to declare the Word of God through Books and Papers? How quickly would a clamor arise if the Christian Messenger left its high position of clearly and honestly enunciating our denominational principles, yet we invest the Master's money in our Sabbath School for books; which, to say the least of it, only teach half the truth; many of which contain poison, all the more dangerous because concealed by a show of truth. When shall we be aroused from this, caused by a sentimental desire for peace and union. God has not asked us to make Union Societies; but to SPREAD HIS TRUTH.

With the Baptist Book Room, there will of necessity arise a system of Colportage which will be in a good degree self-sustaining. At the same time pamphlets and tracts teaching the whole Gospel can be gratuitously distributed among those who are anxiously looking for the LIGHT. From personal knowledge I am certain that many entangled in the meshes of Pedobaptism would gladly welcome the Colporteur. Hedged in as they are by education and other