

The University Act, 1876.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

(Concluded.)

17. The Convocation of the University shall have the powers following, (that is to say),—The power of nominating three persons for every Fellow to be appointed in the manner hereinbefore mentioned from a list nominated by the Convocation, as provided by this Act; with power to the Convocation, if it shall think fit, to enable absent members of the Convocation to vote on such nominations of Lists by Voting-Papers, in such form or to such effect, and to be signed, transmitted, verified, and recorded in such manner, and subject to such regulations and provisions, as the Convocation may from time to time determine, but not so to vote on any other matter:—The power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matter. The power of deciding as to the recognition, upon such terms as the Senate shall propose, of any Degree to be hereafter conferred under this Act, other than Degrees in Arts, Laws, Science and Medicine, as a qualification for admission to Convocations.—The power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation.—The power of appointing and removing a Clerk of Convocation, and of prescribing his duties. Except as expressly hereby provided, the Convocations shall not be entitled to interfere in, or have any control over, the affairs of the University.

18. Once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a meeting of Convocation.

19. If fifteen or more members of Convocation shall by writing under their hands, require the Chairman for the time being of Convocation, to be appointed as hereinafter prescribed, to convene an extraordinary meeting of Convocation, and such requisition shall express the object of the meeting required to be called, it shall be lawful for the chairman to convene a meeting of Convocation: Provided always, that after the first of such extraordinary meetings no such extraordinary meeting shall be so convened until the expiration of three calendar months from the last of such extraordinary meetings; and provided also that no matter shall be discussed at any such extraordinary meeting, except the matter for the discussion whereof it was convened.

20. The Senate shall provide a proper place for the meetings of Convocations and the proceedings of any meeting of Convocation shall be transmitted to the Senate at the next following meeting of the Senate.

21. Notice of the meetings of Convocation shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine. Whenever the Provincial Secretary for the time being of this Province shall notify the Senate that the Governor in Council is desirous of appointing a Fellow or a number of Fellows and of having submitted to such Governor in Council a list of persons from which to select such Fellow or Fellows, then the Senate shall, as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, convene a meeting of Convocation; and such meeting shall nominate three persons not being Fellows if one Fellow is to be appointed, or three times as many persons not being Fellows as there shall be Fellows to be so appointed, if there shall be more than one Fellow to be appointed.

22. A person shall be appointed by the Senate to preside at the first meeting of Convocation; and at such meeting a standing Chairman of Convocation shall be chosen by the members present, or the major part of them.

23. The office of Chairman of Convocation shall be an office held for the term of three years, unless sooner determined by death, resignation or otherwise; but the Chairman shall be eligible for re-election. Within the year preceding the expiration of every term of such office, or in case of the death or resignation of the Chairman or any vacancy of such office, the members of Convocation present at any meeting duly convened or the major part of them, shall elect a chairman, who, if elected during the term of office of any chairman, shall hold office three years after the expiration of the tenure of office of such chairman, and if elected during a vacancy, then till the expiration of the third year after the commencement of such vacancy. If from any cause no chairman is elected to succeed any chairman for the time being, then such last mentioned chairman shall continue in office until his successor is appointed.

24. If the Chairman shall be absent at the time of the meeting of Convocation, or if there shall be a vacancy in the office, then, before proceeding to business, the members of Convocation then present, or the major part of them, shall elect a Chairman, who shall hold office during such meeting only.

25. All questions which shall come before Convocation shall, subject to the provisions, hereinbefore contained with respect to nominations of Lists of Fellows, be decided by the majority of the members present exclusive of the chairman; but the chairman, at any meeting thereof shall, in case of an equality of votes, have a casting vote.

26. No question shall be decided at any meeting of Convocation, unless twenty members at least shall be present.

27. Any meeting of Convocation shall have power to adjourn to a future day.

28. Once at least in every year the Senate of the University shall cause to be held an examination of candidates for degrees; and on every such examination the candidates shall be examined by examiners appointed for the purpose by the Senate; and on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined in as many branches of general knowledge as such Senate shall consider the most fitting subjects of such examination.

29. Persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science, and any other Degrees which the Senate of the University may hereafter from time to time determine to confer, in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, other than Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, on satisfying such Senate that they respectively have completed in any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, whilst in connection with the University hereby created, or any other institution for the time being in connection with such University, as herein after provided for, the course of instruction which such Senate shall from time to time by regulations in that behalf determine.

30. The following Institutions shall be in connection with the University of Halifax, for the purpose set forth in the last preceding Section, that is to say, King's College at Windsor; Dalhousie College and Saint Mary's College, in the City of Halifax; Acadia College at Wolfville; the College of Saint Francis Xavier, at Antigonishe, and Mount Allison Wesleyan College at Sackville, New Brunswick: and it shall be lawful for the Senate, with the consent of the Governor in Council, from time to time to alter and amend the list of institutions in connection with such University by adding any other institutions thereunto.

31. Persons not educated in any of such institutions for the time being connected with such University, shall be admitted as candidates for matriculation and for any of the degrees hereby authorized to be conferred by such University of Halifax, other than degrees in Medicine and Surgery, on such conditions as the Senate by regulation in that behalf, shall from time to time determine.

32. For the purposes of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery, and for the improvement of Medical Education, in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy, it shall be the duty of the Senate from time to time to report to the Governor in Council what appear to them, to be the Medical Institutions, and Schools in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, from which it may be fit and expedient, in the Judgement of such Senate, to admit candidates for Medical Degrees, such Report to be approved by the Governor in Council; and no person shall be admitted, as candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master in Surgery, to be conferred by the University of Halifax, unless they shall satisfy such Senate that such persons have in any one or more of such Institutions or Schools, completed the course of instruction which such Senate, by Regulation in that behalf, shall determine; and no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Master in Surgery unless he shall be previously a Bachelor of Medicine of such University; and it shall be lawful for such Senate, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to vary, alter, and amend any such report, by striking out any of such Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereunto.

33. The Senate of the University shall have power to examine for, and after examination, to confer in such mode and on compliance by the candidates with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine, the several or such as they shall think fit of the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Laws, Science and Medicine and Master in Surgery; and also to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in any department of knowledge whatever except Theology, as such Senate, by regulations in that behalf shall from time to time determine, and whether such departments of knowledge shall or shall not include any portion of the departments of knowledge for which Degrees in Arts, Law, Science and Medicine, or any of them, are authorized to be conferred by this Act; and such reasonable fees may be charged for, or in any respect of such examination and Degrees respectively, or either of them, as such Senate, with the approval of the Governor in Council, shall from time to time direct.

34. At the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any of such Degrees, together with such particulars as such Senate shall from time to time determine; and every such candidate shall, if otherwise approved by such Senate, and if they shall think fit, receive from the Chancellor a Certificate, under the Seal of the University of

Halifax, and signed by such Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity, by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the Degree allowed by such Senate, to be taken by him, shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as such Senate shall deem fitting to be stated therein.

35. The Senate of the University shall also have power to confer any of such Degrees as *Ad Eundem* Degrees; but no degrees so conferred shall, without the consent of Convocation in each case, entitle the holder thereof, to be or become a member of Convocation.

36. Such Senate shall have power to examine for, and, after examination, to grant, in such mode and on compliance by the candidate with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine, Certificates of Proficiency in such branches of knowledge as such Senate, shall from time to time by regulations, made in that behalf determine; and in addition to the examination of candidates for Degrees in this Act mentioned and ordained, such Senate may cause to be held from time to time examinations of persons, who shall have prosecuted the study of such branches of knowledge, and who shall be Candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency as aforesaid subject to such Regulations as by the Senate shall from time to time be made in that behalf; and on every such examination, the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed by such Senate; and at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any such Certificate, together with such particulars as the Senate shall from time to time determine; and he shall, if otherwise approved by such Senate, and if they shall think fit, receive from the Chancellor a Certificate, under the seal of the University of Halifax, and signed by such Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity, by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the branch or branches of knowledge, in respect of which he has been allowed by such Senate to obtain the Certificate, shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as the Senate shall deem fitting to be stated therein. And such reasonable Fees may be charged, for, or in respect of, such Examinations and Certificates of Proficiency, respectively or either of them, as such Senate, with the approval of the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

37. All Fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund, for the payment of the expenses of the University of Halifax, under the directions and regulations of the Governor in Council, to whom the accounts of Income and Expenditure of the University shall once in every year be submitted; which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the Governor in Council may direct.

38. All Bye-laws and Regulations made by the Senate, from time to time, in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned, shall be submitted to, and approved by the Governor in Council, as hereinbefore provided.

39. This act shall be construed and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense for the University, as well in the Provincial Courts of Law and Equity as elsewhere.

40. The Senate shall annually report to the Governor in Council, at such time as he shall appoint, upon the transactions of the University during the year preceding such report, and upon the general state and prospects of the same, and such other particulars as such Senate shall deem proper, or as the Governor in Council shall require. The Senate shall also, whenever required so to do by the Governor in Council, report specially upon any matters or subjects connected with the University; and every such annual or special report shall be laid before the Legislature of Nova Scotia at its then, or next ensuing session.

41. A sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University, to meet the expenses incidental to the organization of the University and its operations during the first year of its existence, and a like sum in each succeeding year. No portion of such sum shall be expended without the approval of the Governor in Council for the purpose first had and obtained.

42. This Act may be cited as "The University Act, 1876."

"Missions are a failure—they cost too much." So says some people. The Governor of Natal is of a different mind. In a late address he says: "One missionary is worth more than a battalion of soldiers." The Earl of Shaftesbury says that "if London did not have its 400 missionaries it would require 40,000 more police." Civilized nations can not afford not to carry on their missions. It would cost more to drop them than to sustain them. What one generation saves by stinting its missions, the next must pay with double compound interest.

A native church at Peshawar, India, is presided over by the Rev. Imam Shah, a convert from Mohammedanism.

Rev. A. B. Earle's labors at Jackson and Grand Rapids, Mich., are said to have resulted in not far from one thousand conversions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Baptists of Prince Edward Island.

No. 8.

Extension and Consolidation.

Towards the close of the year 1857 Rev. John Davis, pastor of the Baptist Church at St. George, N. B., labored for a few weeks in P. E. Island in the employ of the N. B. Home Missionary Board. An invitation to the pastorate of the church at Charlottetown was extended to him; but it was declined at that time. Being renewed, however, during the following year, this invitation was accepted, and in June, 1858, Mr. Davis entered upon his new charge. The number of members in this church at the time of Mr. Davis' entrance as pastor was thirty-one. An engagement had been made with the N. S. Home Missionary Board by which two months of Mr. Davis' pastoral year were to be devoted to missionary labors in the destitute parts of the Island. The churches at St. Peter's Road and Lot 49 were also to be occasionally to be supplied by him. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Davis' success as a pastor, there can be no doubt that he was a most faithful and efficient advocate of our denominational principles and enterprises. The Baptist cause on P. E. Island owes much of its present prosperity to his judicious counsel and executive ability.

The Island Missionary Society underwent some further changes in 1859. It is almost amusing to notice what mutations and permutations that Society seems to have undergone since its inception.—Twice already had it been remodelled. On Feb. 23, 1859, it was again transmuted. It was now decided: "That a Society be formed in this Island, auxiliary to the Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Society; it being understood that the funds raised on the Island be also expended here. That any person contributing the sum of three shillings annually be a member of our Island Society." In 1867 another change was made, and new rules adopted. Finally the Island Missionary Society became incorporated with the N. S. H. M. Union.

Several brief missions were performed on the Island during this period by Rev. W. Hall. In 1857, in company with Rev. D. McKeen, he visited all the churches. "The churches on the Island with which we are identified," remarks Mr. Hall, "are Charlottetown, North River, including Dog and West Rivers, St. Peter's Road, Tryon, Bedeque, Cavendish, Lot 49, Belfast, Grand River, Three Rivers, and East Point. Total number, eleven churches." A series of articles, under the caption "Jottings by the Way," from the pen of Mr. Hall, were published in the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER about that time. They are full of interest, and furnish an admirable account of the state of our Island churches during the period under consideration. In 1859 he was again on the Island for a short time. In his report he remarks, "I have gone over much ground, and might mark out some of the causes which have operated to our disadvantage; but it would be of little service to revive old matters. What we want now is more ministerial labor to take hold of the English element of the Island. The people must be trained to give of their means to sustain such, and if the ministers are men of the right stamp they will be eventually supported. Among the denominations no people give more liberally than our people. There is a ministerial partiality which may not be seen in other British Provinces leavened with the American element. This partiality is sometimes carried too far, causing a certain credulity among the people to follow some religious leader, no matter what may be his character. He may come among them without credentials; but, if he has the gift of speaking, he has his adherents. Hence there is no place where a religious adventurer would meet with more success than on the Island. Baptists have been sadly duped. This shows the innocent, unsuspecting character of the people, and how necessary it is to supply them with the bread of life when they are so ready to swallow poison."

Rev. W. Dobson, from Pugwash, N. S., spent a few weeks at Tryon, and vicinity in the autumn of 1859. Spiritual quickening seems to have followed his

faithful efforts, and nine persons were baptized and added to the church. He returned to Nova Scotia shortly after this revival. In September, 1860, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the churches at Bedeque and Tryon. He remained on this field until the summer of 1862, during which time twenty-five persons were baptized. In 1863, at the request of a brother from Tignish, Mr. Dobson made a missionary visit to Cascumpec, Cape Wolf, Tignish and adjacent settlements. A good work immediately began, nine persons were baptized, and a church was at once organized. That church has since assumed the name of the "Cape Wolf Church." During a subsequent mission to these places Mr. Dobson had the privilege of baptizing eleven happy converts. He afterwards labored at Point de Bute, N.B., and Jolicure, N. S., but returned to P. E. Island in the autumn of 1865, where he remained, as pastor of the Tryon church, until his death, on March 8, 1866. Rev. W. Dobson's ministry commenced late in life and under many disadvantages, was evidently a successful one. His preaching was characterized by earnestness and tenderness, and his deep solicitude for the salvation of sinners was clearly manifested in his daily intercourse with the people.

In the summer of 1862, Rev. M. P. Freeman, then a student of Acadia College, spent his vacation on P. E. Island. The following is his report of that visit: "Since I came to the Island I have travelled through the eastern section of the country in company with Bro. Shaw, preaching at East Point, Grand River, Three Rivers, and once at Lot 49 on my return. The people are hungering for the Word. Other churches that we were unable to visit are without pastoral labor, and consequently are suffering from neglect. The fields here are white—waiting for laborers.

"We have had the satisfaction of addressing congregations of attentive listeners; we have had the unspeakable pleasure of seeing cheeks bedewed with the tears of penitence, and of hearing the sigh of the convicted. Let others enjoy the blessedness of preaching the gospel to those whose cup of spiritual mercies is already overflowing,—be ours the happy, glorious privilege of inviting the destitute and famishing to the gospel feast.

"I think I am becoming more and more interested in this Island, and am glad that Providence has directed me hither. I am engaged with the church at Bedeque one half of the time, the other half I expect to devote to Tryon and Summerside. This is an inviting field. Human skill and industry have done much here; the God of nature has done more. May the 'God of all grace' favor us with his approval and blessing, and make this a very garden of the Lord."

As a result of this visit, Bro. Freeman received a call during the following year, 1863, to the pastorate of the church at Bedeque. His ordination took place on July 5 of that year, during the meeting of the N. S. Eastern Baptist Association at Bedeque, Rev. Dr. Cramp preached from the text: "Take heed to thyself and unto the doctrine, for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee." Among the leading thoughts presented by the speaker were the following: The Lord has made provision for a continuance of the gospel ministry until the end of the world. The true apostolic succession is one not of persons but of character.—Ordination does not confer qualifications; it simply recognized them in such persons as Christ has called to the work. The two leading qualifications are: 1. The minister must take heed to himself,—he must be qualified by having experienced the power of religion. 2. He must take heed to the doctrine, by preaching the truth as it is in Jesus. He must know what is revealed in the Word of God, and be able to instruct others.

The meeting of the Association, just referred to, was much appreciated by our Island brethren. A strong desire was felt that there might be greater facilities for attending the annual gatherings. An idea was entertained as to the feasibility of forming an Island Association. In due time this suggestion was carried into action as we shall show in our next communication.

W. H. W.
Yarmouth, July 10th, 1876.