

—he labels John Thomas, by charging him with "misdoings," as though he had been guilty of criminal acts, for which he had no warrant—he gives no account of Dr. Duff's very meritorious labours in Calcutta, nor of many other missionary efforts, which have been extensively blessed:—in short, he is a partisan, and writes as one, yet with a show of candour, and his book comes out under the patronage of the Religious Tract Society! Was it examined before it was printed? Times are altered since we first knew that Society."

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 8th, 1876.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

We were unable last week, from want of space, to say all we wished on these matters, and reluctantly left them somewhat abruptly, to be resumed in our present issue. The city press and our contemporaries throughout the province have all had their attention largely given to the subject of Collegiate education; and correspondents have, in many cases with much ability, ventilated their views most freely on the claims of one ideal University *versus* the existing Colleges. The subject is thus becoming much better understood. The people can enter into the real merits of the case and take in the facts rather than a plausible theory which some interested parties have sought to hold up in antagonism against whatever may stand in the way to prevent the accomplishment of their purposes.

We may now fairly ask the question: Who stands in the way of a Provincial University? Presbyterians, beyond a doubt! Let them remove from Dalhousie, carrying away their own funds; then the way will be open for considering the question of a State University.

As Presbyterians are now in an embarrassed condition, a generous public will be willing to give them a chance to put themselves right. Let the Legislature in its operations put other bodies on an equality with them for a short term of years. Let it be understood, that all denominations are to prepare for the withdrawal of government aid to their Colleges; that Presbyterians are to get themselves out of their false position—free from Dalhousie; that the whole matter of a State College may then be cast into some shape acceptable to the province. Here is a solution. Maritime Union may be consummated by that time; and the Dalhousie funds may be put in with the New Brunswick University funds; and a state university for the sea side provinces may be the result. Let Presbyterians get out of the way! The province needs the full outflow of their benevolence for Collegiate education. We hear with pain that their false relations to Dalhousie has stopped for ten years the flow of their abundant means into the Collegiate work of the province. The province needs the concentration of their piety on College life, under the most favourable circumstances. Dalhousie as it is at present is a thorn in the flesh. Grace has been given to bear it for ten years. Now it should be taken out.

A people, great in numbers, in wealth, in intelligence, in zeal, and distinguished for fidelity to what they regard duty, are now, in a way, unworthy of themselves, attempting to hold a position in educational work that is not only untenable, but also one that is condemned by two thirds of their fellow countrymen. In every sense, our friends are doing injustice to themselves, to their country and to all other denominations. Their position is a trouble and a snare to politicians; a cause of contention in college life; a means of distraction in religious thought and purposes.

The province is waiting for the Parliament to settle the question. The Presbyterians are waiting for other denominations to solve the difficulty. No party can do it so easily as the Presbyterians themselves. Let them go down to the Government, and say manfully, heroically, "Gentlemen, we want to be rid of Dalhousie; we do not want to keep this province in hot water; give us a few years and we will vacate the old building on the Parade, and then you may appropriate its funds and real estate to the purposes of education, as was first intended, in ways judged to be best by your own wisdom." Then the powers of Presbyterians would be more than they have during the last ten years fully engaged in college work, and their various resources for the first time would be concentrated on the College enterprise of this province.

Sixteen years ago, the Baptists of the Upper Provinces, probably not now more than 90,000 in number, opened an Institute at Woodstock, Ontario, unendowed and with a debt of \$14,000. Six months after that, they had a pile of ashes and stacks of blackened chimneys, and a debt of \$6000. To-day they have buildings and premises worth \$85,000, and no debt. Fifteen teachers and professors are now employed in giving instruction to an aggregate yearly attendance of about 800 students, in all the departments.

Ten students, sent from this school, have graduated in Arts at the Toronto University, and most of them with Honors. Nineteen are now undergraduates at the same University. Twenty-five have graduated at Medical Colleges. Before this school was established, Baptist young men went to the States for an education, and there they made their homes. Now they are being saved to the Dominion by what is virtually a denominational college.

Forty-five have graduated from the Theological department; and twenty-two others without graduating have settled down as pastors. Under God, this Institution began the Telogoo Mission, in which the Baptists of the Dominion are now engaged. At present there are about 80 students having the ministry in view.

The intention is entertained to endow this school and make it worthy of a charter for granting degrees.

The Baptists of the United States have 9 Theological Seminaries. In them are 43 professors, 460 students; and their property is valued at \$1,513,025. They have 33 Colleges; 275 professors; 4,985 students. In them they have \$8,045,146 of property and funds. They have 38 Academies and Schools of that sort; 256 teachers; 3,890 pupils; and \$2,081,500 worth of property.

What is good for them is good for us. These facts indicate the course by which we can help ourselves and help the public in University, education, and in every other possible way.

We object to calling Dalhousie College a Provincial University, first because it is not a Provincial University, and secondly because, if it were, we should need more courage than we at present possess to enable us to look at it and say with pride and assurance—Provincial University. We do not now refer to the staff of instructors. We believe that they are gentlemen well qualified for the work which they are faithfully performing. We speak on their behalf, on behalf of the students who might attend were it indeed a Provincial University, on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, on whom would rest the honour or shame of committing their University to such quarters as are afforded by the stone building on the north end of the Halifax Grand Parade. Provincial University buildings ought in all reason, conscience, and decency, to bear a befitting relation to other buildings of a public kind. Let Rev. Mr. Grant take a stranger to the Lunatic Asylum, the Blind Asylum, or Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Asylum for the Poor, and the Industrial School building overlooking the North West Arm, and then go into Dalhousie College building; and heroic as Mr. Grant is, he would have difficulty in saying to the stranger this is the sum total of the buildings of our Provincial University. To say nothing of the Common School Houses of the city, even the engine houses are princely when compared with it.

If this Institution were in the hands of Presbyterians legally as it is virtually, they would not endure it for one year. We suppose Mr. Grant could count more than a half dozen in his own congregation, any one of whom, without embarrassing his business could erect buildings for a college to which that of Dalhousie would be only a respectable gymnasium.

We do not want to see the great Presbyterian body of this Province doing college work for the next ten years with one arm bound fast and helplessly to the State, as it has done in the last ten years. Presbyterians owe more than this to their country, to themselves and to the church of Christ.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was created D. C. L., by the Calcutta University the other day. The following appropriate remarks were made on it by the *Friend of India*:

"If the first rates of progress be continued, he (the Prince of Wales) may at

the end of another twenty years find himself a member of the largest University in the world; and one of the most influential on the people among whom it works." We quote from the speech of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University on the occasion of his presenting the Prince to the Chancellor to receive the honorary degree of Doctor in Law. There was much in the scene in the Senate Hall on Monday last to excite the least lively imagination. It was a remarkable picture to place against the background of India's history and connection of Britain therewith. The native graduates and scholars among whom were some not unknown to the world, the representatives of the learned professions on and around the platform, among whom was noticeable the Boden Professor of Sanscrit from the ancient University of Oxford, a Bishop of the English Church and the leader of the Brahma Somaj, Indian Rajahs and Maharajahs, and representatives of England's nobility,—all these, assembled in a large and lofty hall to see a Prince of Wales made a Doctor in Law of the leading Indian University, made up a scene which struck the eye less than the imagination. It may be quite true that the act was a formality and the scene a pageant in itself unsubstantial, but it was a bright bubble on the surface of a mighty stream that is sweeping over India with a majesty and rapidity that we, who float with it, can perhaps not sufficiently estimate. It is yet but, as it were, a wave on the surface of an ocean of unfathomed depth, but the great deep is destined ere long to be stirred to its foundations. It is easy to criticise, and talk lightly of, the civilization that England is introducing into India, but when the railways bring native princes from all parts of the land to pay honor to the heir of the English Crown, and hundreds of native scholars assemble to see him made a Doctor in Law by an Indian University, and when we remember how brief is the time since western knowledge was admitted to the people of the land, we cannot but acknowledge that India has been fairly caught in the great stream of progress which marks the age we live in. And let us not forget, that as India makes faster and faster progress, the delicacy of our position as rulers will increase, and ever more wisdom and loftiness of purpose will be demanded of the English Government in India.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

My dear Sir,—

I have received a letter from Bro. Boggs by English Mail this week (via Portland), in which he says, "Madras, January 17th 1876! We are fairly started on our way home. Mrs. Boggs and I left Cocanada on the 14th inst., arrived here yesterday, and expect to sail this evening, in the P. and O. steamer 'Malwa' for Suez, en route for England."

"Fortunately, I am tolerably well—otherwise, the fatigue of this voyage would be altogether too much for me. Mrs. Boggs is very well."

I have also received a letter from Mr. Sanford. He and Mrs. S. are in good health. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have left Cocanada, and are located at present at Bimlipatam, having taken part of the house occupied by Mr. Sanford. Mr. Churchill has found it necessary to visit Vizianagram, for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance from Dr. Parker. He had been suffering from dysentery, but had begun to improve.

The prospects of useful labour at Bimlipatam are encouraging.

I take the following article from the *Siam Advertiser*:

BUDDHISM IN JAPAN.

(*Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express.*)

The Buddhist religion appears to be dying a natural death in Japan, if we may credit the statements of the natives on this subject. In Yamashima Ken alone, it is said that 71 Buddhist temples have been turned into dwelling houses and made use of in other ways, since 1873: and during the last six years between six and seven hundred temples have been converted to other purposes than those for which they were originally intended. Although the Japanese do not appear to accept the Christian religion so readily as could be desired by earnest Christian men, still they are becoming convinced of the absurdity of worshipping idols much quicker than is generally conceived by foreigners, it is the rising generation that is becoming alive to the fact, that it is sheer nonsense bowing down to images made of wood and stone. The true cause of this deviation from the faith of their forefathers, may justly be attributed to an increased amount of secular knowledge that is being diffused among the people. In nearly all the principal towns and cities in Japan, the youth are instructed in the English language, consequently many of the best customs practised in modern days in the more enlightened countries of the West are learnt, the natural result being a gradual removal from the minds of the young, of the superstitious and idolatrous customs which are so largely practised by the elder people. The singular anti-

pathy the government of this Empire manifests toward the Christian religion, is diametrically opposite to its actions in other respects and consequently not a little remarkable, especially when we consider that it is really doing a very great deal towards disseminating the truths of Christianity by doing its best to raise the people out of the depths of ignorance in which they have been wallowing so long.

God has said that he will "utterly abolish" the idols. The signs of the times betoken the approaching fulfilment of the word.

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

March 4th, 1876.

NOTICES.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Liverpool.—Miss Fannie Allison \$19.00
M. R. SELDEN, Sec'y.
Halifax, March 8, 1876.

Acknowledgments.

CHEGGON, YARMOUTH.—The following should have appeared two or three weeks ago. It was accidentally overlooked:

Our friends gave us a very pleasant greeting, on the 28th December; a very nice tea, a pleasant evening with good music, leaving us forty-six dollars as evidence of their good will.

Our religious interest at Lake George continues. I baptized two last Sabbath; we expect others to follow soon.

Yours in Christian love,
PEREZ F. MURRAY.

Jan. 20, 1876.

BEDQUE AND TYRON.—Having already been placed on the "Sunny Side" by two donation visits, the tangible result of which amounted, in cash, and acceptable articles, to about \$100, I was altogether unprepared for the "surprise visit" from a large circle of friends in Bedque, which greeted us in our home on a subsequent evening.

It was composed principally of young people, though containing a very agreeable sprinkling of older ones. A party of eight from Summerside also contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. Friends from other congregations in Bedque joined the company, and it is due to them to say that they also very liberally assisted in the purchase of the superior Fur Coat and Mitts for myself, the presentation of which proved to be the special object of the gathering at the parsonage and which very gracefully crowned the ceremonies of the evening. So much for the kindly sympathies and energetic efforts of young ladies and young gentlemen combined. Their plans and endeavors when once set on foot are irresistible and sure of success. In this case, as might be expected, they met a hearty pecuniary response from the donors, and excited warm and tender emotions of gratitude in the heart of the recipient. All that my heart can add in words is, may God richly bless the mercantile firm of Wright & Craig, and all other friends who have thus furnished me with so frequent and comfortable a reminder of an act of kindness most kindly expressed.

I may also add in this connection, that my winter's supply of wood has been partly drawn to my door by members of my congregation in Bedque. For all which gratitude combines with desire on my part, to be more devoted to my work as an ambassador of Christ and thus to the best interests of those now under my spiritual charge.

And last but not least, there is brought just now to our house a present from friends in Tryon of a very nice and valuable dress for Mrs. Chipman.

A. CHIPMAN.
Bedque, 1st Feb. 1876.

Letters Received.

W. McVean, Rev. I. E. Bill, \$1.00.
Rev. P. F. Murray, H. H. Chute, Rev. J. B. McDonald, Rev. J. F. Kempton, Rev. Dr. Tupper, (omitted), \$4.00. Rev. J. C. Morse, (omitted), \$6.00. Rev. X. Z. Chipman, D. Dolman, \$2.50. B. Hardy, \$2.50. Mrs. A. Churchill, \$2.00. X. A. Chipman, \$1.00. J. Jamieson, \$2.00. A. Martell, \$2.00. J. Whitman, Esq., \$6.50. I. Thurber, Esq., \$6.00. J. E. Slocumb, \$2.00. A. E. Durland, \$10.25. W. S. Raymond, Esq., \$2.00. W. A. Morse, Esq., \$6.00.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings of our Local Parliament last week were of importance, although nothing of extraordinary interest occurred.

On Monday a number of bills were read a third time and sent to the Council. Petitions were presented on a great variety of subjects, several being for a more equitable distribution of the College grants.

On the bill relating to liquor licenses coming before the committee the Hon. Provincial Secretary said a number of respectable dealers desired to present to the House their objection to the provisions of the bill rendering it necessary to obtain the signatures of two-thirds of the rate-payers every year. They did

not object to getting the required petition for the first year, but thought they should not be required to go to the same trouble every subsequent year.

Mr. Longley said it was the hope of some members of the House that the liquor trade would soon be regarded as so disreputable that few if any respectable man would be willing to engage in it.

Mr. Gayton said he was willing that it should remain in committee for a short time as requested.

On Tuesday after several bills had been read a third time and transmitted Hon. Prov. Secretary introduced a bill to incorporate the Alumni Association of Dalhousie College and University.

Dr. Farrel presented the memorial of the Halifax Medical College asking that that institution be placed upon the same footing as other colleges with respect to Government aid. It had been in operation eight years, formerly in connection with Dalhousie College, but now separate depending upon its own resources, and keeping in the country a large number of students who formerly went abroad. During the past year they had been under considerable expense in erecting a new building, and their resources would hardly be sufficient to carry on the work, while the professors and lecturers received no pecuniary reward.

Mr. Longley said that some papers connected with the Public Printing had been kindly placed in his hands by the hon. Prov. Secretary, in response to a request he had made to that effect. He wished now to move that the papers be referred to a Committee of the House for investigation.

A lengthy and angry debate followed on the question, whether such motion should be verbal or in writing; during which the galleries were cleared and after they were opened much confusion followed. At the close, however the speaker decided that a notice of motion must be given in writing, and it was accordingly given by Mr. Longley.

On Wednesday Mr. North moved a resolution having for its object the abolishing of the Legislative Council—making no new appointments; and when reduced to — members that it cease to exist.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said, under the British North America Act the constitution of this country had been changed from what it was before the passage of that Act. No change could be made in the constitution without the assent of the Council itself, and therefore it was absolutely necessary to ascertain their views upon the subject. He therefore moved an amendment to ask the Council to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the House on the subject. After an afternoon's debate on the subject, and on the merits of the resolution and the amendment respectively, the amendment was put and carried, on a division, eighteen voting for and fourteen against.

For the amendment—Mr. Robichau, hon. Prov. Secretary, hon. Atty. General, Messrs. Johnson, Lovitt, Eisenhauer, Boudrot, hon. Comr. of Works and Mines, hon. C. Campbell, Messrs. Dickie, Farrel, Archibald, Gayton, Fraser, hon. J. McKinnon,—18.

Against—Messrs. Holmes, McRae, Cameron, McKay, Moseley, Woodworth, Longley, Black, Allison, Patterson, Vickery, Putnam, North, Troop,—14.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee under said resolution; Hon. Prov. Secretary, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Freeman.

On Thursday the matter of Public Printing was before the house by the second reading of the bill respecting the office of Queen's Printer, which provides for the appointment of said officer with a salary of \$1600 a year, who must not engage in any other business than that of overseeing the public printing.

On Friday amongst a variety of petitions for grants to roads, and one from Hantsport for an abattoir, was one from the Faculty and students of Dalhousie College, praying that degrees granted by collegiate institutions in the Province shall entitle the holders to obtain licenses to teach of the grade A, after passing satisfactory examination on subjects known as professional, also that graduates of such colleges may be entitled to admission to the Bar after three years services with a Barrister.

Mr. Woodworth presented a petition from the Faculty and students of Acadia College on the same subject.

Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command, laid on the table the debt account of the Province of Nova Scotia with the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Mosely suggested that as this was an important document it should be printed.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said it had not been usual but that it would be printed with the appendix as a matter of course.

LOCAL NEWS.

Chief Justice Sir William Young is now at Rome.

Several boys were arrested last week for stealing hens from parties in the north part of the city.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Professor Lawson has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Public Garden Commission caused by the death of Mr. William Barron.

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