

ment to our College, and would enter our protest against any step that would tend to merge it into a Central Teaching University.

With regard to the advisability of Acadia College entering into the examining Board called the University of Halifax, lately become law in Nova Scotia, we deem it unwise at present to express an opinion, but feel confident that the Committee who have this subject under consideration will arrive at a wise conclusion, and that the decision will be for the best interests of our College and the advancement of higher education.

Respectfully submitted, JAS. I. DEWOLF, Chairman.

The discussion of the several matters noticed in this report shewed something of the characteristics of the Baptists of P. E. Island. They will allow no compromise on the subject of Separate Schools for Roman Catholics. No "payment by results," as it is ingeniously and jesuitically termed, either in towns or villages will satisfy them. Nothing less than Free unsectarian Public Schools will secure their votes in the coming election of representatives to the Local Legislature.

On the University Question strong attachment to Acadia College was expressed by every speaker. Rev. W. H. Warren explained that at the N. S. Western Association the vote on this question was taken after hearing but one side, and as he believed without due consideration of what it really involved. He expressed the opinion that, if the subject had been more fully considered as at the other Associations they would have given a somewhat different vote—leaving it entirely free and open for the Convention to decide on its merits.

Two or three of the brethren could not divest their minds of the opinion that the originators of the University Bill still intended to make the projected University supercede the denominational Colleges and introduce a Central Teaching University at the end of the five years named for continuance of the grants. They sought to pass a resolution expressive of their entire disapproval of the measure and advising the Convention to have nothing to do with it. This however was not accepted by the Association, and after a spirited discussion of the matter, a unanimous vote was given for the adoption of the above report. It was quite late before the meeting was over, and the Association brought to a close.

The presence of the aged ministering brethren, Rev. Samuel McLeod and Rev. John Shaw, was referred to by younger brethren with thankfulness.—A spirit of activity and liberality in carrying on the work in the Island is evident, and we may cherish the hope that future years may be as the past and even more abundant. The increase in the Churches and Sabbath Schools, is, we believe greater in proportion to their numbers than in any of the other Associations.

The erection of the house of worship at Montague Bridge, opened on the Lord's Day, a handsome brick structure of some 40 by 60 feet, with comfortable seats, costing in labor and materials about \$4000, shews that they are disposed to help themselves, and so deserve all the help their brethren can give them. This was effected largely by the personal efforts of Rev. Donald McDonald with a few devoted brethren in that locality. There was now about one thousand dollars required. Mr. McDonald has himself assumed this and engaged that it shall be raised during the coming year, so as to make the house free from debt.

The good supply of horses and carriages in the neighbourhood rendered excellent service, the brethren living two, three and four miles distant were present at each sitting of the Association, keeping full congregations through the session. Kind attention to visiting brethren was unbounded and continued till all had been taken on Tuesday morning to steamboat or railway as each preferred to return to their homes.

The brethren who returned via Charlottetown highly appreciated the kindness of George Davies, Esq., in taking them to visit the various benevolent institutions of the Island Capital.

The proprietors of the railroad, and steamers Albert from Georgetown, and St. Lawrence from Charlottetown, more generous than the Nova Scotia Railways, furnished a free return ticket to delegates. These were duly appreciated and acknowledged.

The crops on the Island are in advance of the eastern counties of Nova Scotia—wheat promises well, being already in ear, buck-wheat and potatoes in blossom and promising large returns, grass is less forward and does not indicate a large yield of hay.

SYNOPSIS OF THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

Having given our readers the Act in full we may, perhaps, further assist them in arriving at a correct conclusion as to its character, by cutting down the luxuriant verbiage of the statute and putting its chief provisions in a few simple words.

1. The Senate of the University will consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and twenty-four Fellows. At the outset the Government will appoint whom they please, but eventually the Convocation may nominate twelve of the twenty-four Fellows. The Senate is the Governing Body, providing for and regulating Examinations, granting degrees and generally taking all means to promote the object of the University, which is stated to be the "raising of the standard of higher education."

2. The Convocation consists of all our home-made Doctors of Law, of Medicine, and of Science, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Law and of Medicine of two years standing, and all Bachelors of Arts and of Science of three years standing, and those who shall subsequently receive degrees from the University itself. To the Convocation is given the power of discussing and declaring their opinion upon all matters relating to the University (of course for the guidance and direction of the Senate), the power of deciding as to the recognition of certain University degrees as qualification for admission to the Convocation, and other powers which need not be specified. The Convocation must meet once a year and may do so oftener.

Examinations for Degrees are to be held at least once every year; and will be open to candidates from all our Colleges. The Examinations will be conducted by Examiners to be appointed by the Senate; and the branches of knowledge in which the candidates shall be examined will be prescribed by the Senate.

These are the principal provisions of the Act, the others being matters of detail. If all the governing bodies of all our Colleges were to meet together and appoint one Examining Committee to pass upon the qualification for degrees of all the students belonging to each College, that Committee would be essentially just what the University of Halifax is. There is nothing in the Act in any wise touching the liberties and privileges of any of our existing Colleges. There is an utter absence of any provision to coerce any College. The Act leaves all the Colleges perfectly free to co-operate with the University or not as they think proper. Co-operation with the University takes away from the Colleges not a single jot or tittle of their powers, rights and privileges. The Colleges will each go on as heretofore, retaining all their power of independent and individual action. Their students will be free to take degrees from their own College or from the University, or from both.

BAPTIST OPERATIONS IN ONTARIO.

The Secretaryship of the Home Missionary operations in Ontario is a question of a good deal of discussion in the Canadian Baptist. It is held by some that one of the best men should be employed the whole of his time in superintending, directing and aiding the missionaries in their work. Others hold that it would not be right to expend 25 per cent of the income of the Convention in giving a salary such as would be required by such a man—that some of the largest churches, and whole Associations would refuse to endorse the plan.

The latest suggestion is that a brother pre-eminently gifted for the work should be appointed as Secretary and Evangelist of the Convention (a Home Missionary Convention corresponding with our H. M. Union) In the mean time there are heavy claims to be met. The Baptist says "The Treasury of our Ontario Convention is almost empty and about seventeen hundred dollars should come into it by the 19th inst. Forty-six missionary laborers cannot be paid without money."

In an appeal to "the few" who are able to help largely the editor says:

"Our Conventions, east and west, are sorely crippled for the lack of means; the Institute is greatly in need of aid for current expenses; the Foreign Mission and other denominational interests are suffering from a similar cause, and so far as we can see, they will continue to suffer unless the few come up to the help of the Lord. Equalize labor, and share responsibility as we may, there are always a few who, necessarily, and sometimes unnecessarily, have to bear the burden and the heat of the day. For such we bless God, and we trust that at the present juncture, in the matter of

giving, our brethren who have it in their power to give the cause of Christ a grand push onward, will do so at once, and thus relieve those in authority of the crushing weight, and harassing care, in comparison with which, the pressure upon them in connection with their legitimate work is not for a moment to be reckoned."

The Unfermented-Communion-wine question is one that produces trouble among Temperance men in old Scotia, as well as new. At a meeting of Synod in the "gray metropolis of the north" a week or two since, a good deal of time was occupied with the troublesome question as to the use of fermented wine in the communion. The decision given last year was moderate and conciliatory, and moved and supported as it was by staunch teetotallers, it was expected to produce a salutary effect in the interests of peace; but the extreme section of the party, who denounce the fermented wine as "the cup of devils," were not satisfied, though they admitted that an important concession had been made to them. They immediately commenced an agitation for still further concessions, and made no secret of the fact that their ultimate object is the entire exclusion of fermented wine from the Lord's Supper. Two elders who refused either to partake of the wine in use or to officiate at the communion in giving the cup to others, and were in consequence suspended from the office of the eldership, appealed to the Synod; but, after a hot discussion, their appeals were dismissed and the decision of the presbytery ratified.

A Canadian visiting New York writes home to one of the secular papers an account of a visit to H. W. Beecher's Church at Brooklyn. He says:

"We were shown to a comfortable seat right in front of the preacher's platform. The first thing that struck me was the plainness of the house and all its furnishings. Plain outside and in. I was not surprised to find the house unpretentious in its exterior, but it was the inside that surprised me. No frescoing, no gilding, no stucco work, no ornamental carving. White plastered walls, plain seats, and a grand old organ in a plain walnut case with no carving, nor gilding. On the platform one large plain chair, a plain and very simple reader's desk and flowers. Ah! those flowers, how shall I describe them? Just think of a pyramid of flowers of every hue over seven feet in height. Oh, how they delighted the eye, relieved the gloom and uniformity of the place, and filled the very air with their sweet perfume, making one think they were in the green fields among the buttercups and daisies."

"Till the services began the congregation occupied themselves in various ways, such as reading the morning newspapers, conversation, which produced a continuous buzz, and a vigorous use of fans, the morning being excessively hot and the large auditorium filled from top to bottom. Very few seemed to be in a devotional frame of mind."

"The singing of Plymouth Church has often been spoken of, and is simply grand. Here congregational singing is a complete success. Several things conduce to this end. A splendid organ, a choir of over seventy voices facing the people, hymn books with the music printed on the same page as the words, etc. One thing that struck me as worth a passing thought was the fact that the choir was provided with the best seats in the house. In how many churches is it just the opposite? The singers stuck away in some out-of-the-way place on old tumble down benches, as if anything was good enough for the choir."

Mr. Parsons' letter in our last issue was handed to us just before leaving for Prince Edward Island, and, having his name appended, we scarcely looked it over, and did not see it in print till some days after our return. If we had observed some of the rash statements it contains we should certainly have refused them insertion, as they convey a false impression and we regard them detrimental to the writer, as well as injurious to other parties not concerned in this discussion.

An evil report travels rapidly and gathers strength on its course. This was well illustrated the other day in the case of a clergyman who was "turned down" at a fashionable spelling bee for spelling drunkenness with one "n." Shortly afterwards he returned to his parish, and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk, and asked him what was the cause. "Well, sir," replied the man "a report has come down here that you was turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness."

SCARCITY OF HYMN WRITERS.—The superintendents and teachers of the Baptist Sunday-schools in Brooklyn

lately offered a prize for the best school hymn for the Centennial, and about one hundred MSS. were sent in to the adjudicators. But these gentlemen have just reported that not one of the hymns had sufficient merit to enable them to award the prize.

NOTICES.

Baptist Convention of 1876.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION

of the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island will be held with the Second Baptist Church at Sackville, N. B., beginning on August 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A large attendance of delegates and other members is solicited, as business of unusual importance will be presented for the consideration of the body.

THEODORE H. RAND, President. Fredericton, July 4th, 1876.

Ministers and Delegates purposing to attend the Annual Session of the Baptist Convention to be convened with the 2nd Baptist Church at Sackville, N. B., will confer a favor by forwarding their names to the pastor before the 1st of August next.

The list of names will be published as soon as received, together with the place where each will lodge during the Convention.

W. A. COLEMAN, Pastor. Sackville, July 1st, 1876.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

There will be a Special General Meeting of the Associated Alumni of Acadia College in the Second Baptist Church, at Sackville, N. B., on Saturday evening, August 26th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to consider

- (1) the propriety of asking representation of the Alumni in the Convention, (2) whether the Alumni ought to enter their names on the Register of the Convocation of the University of Halifax, and (3) such other matters of business as shall properly come before the meeting.

The above hour is named as not likely to interfere with any of the meetings of the Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Associated Alumni, B. H. EATON, Secretary. Halifax, July 17th, 1876.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

The Male and Female departments of Horton Academy will re-open on Thursday, August 10th. For further information apply to the Principal.

J. F. TUFTS.

Letters Received.

- J. S. Witter, Esq., \$4. Rev. T. B. Layton, \$1.50. Rev. G. A. Wethers, \$2.25. M. Kinsman, \$2. Rev. E. N. Archibald, \$7.79. Rev. G. O. Gates, C. Gates & Co. W. B. Chandler, Esq., \$2. S. G. Kinney, \$1.50. S. V. Allen, \$1. Rev. P. F. Murray, R. Orr, \$2. S. A. Burnaby, G. G. Sanderson, \$1. Rev. W. H. Warren, 1 sub., \$2. James A. Hayden, per X. A. Chipman, Esq., \$2.50. Job Seaman, Esq. Rev. H. Morrow, G. Arthur, Rev. J. H. Saunders, 50cts. E. C. Banks.

FOR SALE.

FARM and CROP.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to sell an excellent Farm in Colchester County, two miles from Stewiacke Station, containing 300 acres of upland well calculated for woodland, pasture, and tillage, 40 acres under good cultivation free from stone, and 14 acres of marsh. The lot is well calculated for two good Farms as there are two public roads passing through it about a mile apart.

On the premises are good buildings consisting of a commodious Dwelling House well finished, a large double Barn, Coach House and Stable, beside other out buildings necessary for Farming operations. There is also a nice Plum Orchard bearing well and a few Apple Trees.

Within half a mile is a good School, just across the street a New Baptist Meeting House, and about two miles off a Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Telegraph, and Post Office. Any person wishing to secure a pretty situation in a nice locality with every convenience almost for farming, will do well to call at an early period and examine for themselves. It can be sold in two lots if necessary, with or without the present growing crop.

For terms of sale and other particulars please apply to JAMES A. COX, Upper Stewiacke, or the Subscriber on the premises.

E. C. BANKS. Lower Stewiacke, July 15, 1876.

LOST STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY.

A FRENCH PONEY Mare, red with a white face, a little lame before, high hip bones, a small stripe of white hair on the inside part of the left ear; supposed to be missed about the 20th of June, 1876. Any person who can give the owner information will be rewarded for their trouble. Address WM. C. CHANDLER. Hubbard's Cove, July 17, 1876.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered or curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867. SEPT HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1853. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but he seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I considered that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1867, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 15th, 1867, and they were of a less severe character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly afflicted may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 322 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. WILLIAM ELDER.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer. GREENADA, Miss., June 30.—SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir: You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I tried two or three boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc. C. H. GUY, Grand, Talabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTGOMERY, Texas, June 30th, 1867. To SEPT S. HANCE.—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oftentimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal wagoner, and has, since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial. B. L. DEERER.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi. SEPT S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc. W. P. LIGON.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SEPT S. HANCE, 128 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, 65¢; two boxes, \$1.25. Please mention "where you saw this advertisement" Aug. 4. 1 yr.

Fits Cured Free!!

ANY person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express, FREE!

DR. PRICE is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy. Do not fail to send him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Address, DR. CHAS. T. PRICE, 67 William Street, New York. Aug. 5. 52 Ins.

CARPETINGS!

NEW TAPESTRIES in a wide range of patterns, from the best makers.

Heavy-THREE PLYS, and SCOTCH, in all the new varieties of style, some very cheap ALL WOOL two plys and UNIONS.

RICH NEW BRUSSELS,

A good assortment of STAIR CARPETS of all the different makes and widths.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, from 1 yard in width up to 8 yards, in an extensive range of prices and patterns.

—ALSO—

Patent Linoleum Floor Cloth, Felt, Hemp, and Wool Druggets,

DOOR SLIPS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c., Latest novelties in Creton, Chintz, Reps, Terrys, and Damasks.

A fine assortment of handsome

Lace Curtains:

W. & C. SILVER.

N. B.—Balance of our Brussels to arrive by mailboat leaving Liverpool April 4th. April 12th.

50 VISITING OR CALLING CARDS,

with your name finely printed, sent for 25 cents. Agents wanted. 6 samples sent for three cent stamp.

Address A. W. KINNEY, 3 m. Yarmouth, N. S. May 24.