

reserving to itself the power to confirm or not, as it should see fit, any special arrangements that we might make, and empowering us to convene a special meeting of Synod, should sufficient cause arise in connection with the question either in the summer or the ensuing autumn. We had another brief meeting with part of the Committee appointed by the other body, at which it was agreed to enter into negotiation or rather into communication with the present trustees of the College, to ascertain their willingness to meet our views, and to act accordingly.

That is what has been done. We could not have done more at the time. Being in earnest in the matter, we could not have done less. Should we be successful in our aims, future generations will rise up and call us blessed. What is one of the proudest boasts of Britain and Germany? Their Universities,—comprehensive, wealthy, venerable, national. What is one of the greatest defects in the social and educational life of Nova Scotia? Our Colleges, Universities falsely so called, ill-equipped, half-starved, narrow, petty and sectarian. The basis on which we propose to act can injure no existing interests nor give offence to any party. It conflicts neither with the idea of a Provincial University nor with the advocates of denominational Colleges. It is denominational in so far as it will receive the support of special religious bodies, for no University has ever been able to stand in America unless it was so supported; and it is broad and general, for any religious body or any corporation that will co-operate will receive equal rights and equal influence in the Institution. And not only will the general interests of the Province be served by its establishment, but more particularly our necessities as a denomination. Our "Young Men's Scheme" affords us an insufficient and uncertain supply of ministers; and not only so, but it leaves uncared for the great mass of our intelligent young men who are in consequence obliged to obtain their higher education at the school of one of the other more enterprising sects. I saw one day in our Synod three young ministers of the United body sitting in one pew there as strangers and foreigners, and I well knew that if such an Institution had been established ten years ago, every one of those would now be ministers of our Church and would have sat there as members of our highest Church Court. "Tis true, and pity is, 'tis true." But there is no use repining. We have to take warning however; and now let us work. G.

The writer asserts that "Dalhousie College has never yet had a fair trial." Why not? we would ask. Its professors have been, from the beginning, almost invariably, Presbyterians. Is that the unfairness to which he refers? We shall probably be able, shortly, to examine more fully into what more it has required, than it has had, to give it "a fair trial."

As regards "representation in the governing court of the College," being given to "any religious body that might endow a chair (a matter involving the funding of \$3000 or \$4000, or some such trifle)" we think this difficulty might have been overcome, if, in the first place, Kings College, Acadia College, and the Roman Catholic Colleges, were not in existence; and secondly, if the people generally preferred the city to the country for their sons to dwell in while obtaining their education. But it must be borne in mind in the discussion of this subject that the Episcopalians have endowed chairs in Kings College, and the Baptists have endowed and sustain four chairs at Acadia College. The fact of their being at Windsor, or Wolfville, must not be made any pretext for withholding their "equal rights, and equal influence," seeing that the funds of Dalhousie are public property. The fact of the present Governors being all connected with one or other of the Presbyterian bodies, is a sufficient guarantee that the interests of that denomination would be cared for in "the governing court of the College," without any further "representation" being given to it.

The reasons for the present action of the two Presbyterian bodies, in reference to this matter, are in fact, somewhat similar, although presented in different forms. On the part of the United Presbyterian Church it is evidently the deficiency of their income to meet their present expenditure, and consequently they "would be willing to give up their own denominational Institute at Truro, and become partners upon the broader platform provided"; but on the part of the Church of Scotland, it appears to be their "necessities as a denomination,"—the want of ministers for their churches, and the need of some provision for ministerial education, in connection with their body in this province, instead of having to send their young men to Scotland, to pursue a course of collegiate education there.

Whatever arrangements may be made by the Government, or the Governors of the College, or the Presbyterian Synods to render the funds available for one, two, or more denominations, the ultimate success will depend on the circumstance whether students can be induced to partake of the intellectual food provided for them.

"The best laid plans of mice and men,
Will oftentimes gang aglee."

It has been hitherto maintained, by certain parties, that Halifax is a most unsuitable place for a college, in a moral point of view. They have held that the students would be in danger of being infected with its "sins," and of sharing largely in its "sorrows." The expensiveness of living in the city as compared with the country, has been often urged as a strong objection to its being the most suitable location for a general college.

The difficulties to be overcome in providing for the religious supervision of a general college is perhaps one of the most formidable, and has been the cause in many instances of their destruction.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties which would either have to be met, or would eventually be the cause of failure, in whatever arrangement might be made, we nevertheless cannot avoid the conclusion that there are many intellectual advantages which might be secured in the metropolis, which could not be had in the rural districts.

Whilst we have no desire to place obstructions in the way of progress being made in our educational arrangements we should most certainly protest against any resuscitation of Dalhousie on the same foundation as formerly, and to the expenditure of its revenues, only with the prospect of meeting the same melancholy result.

We think the writer of the above article might have saved himself the pains of characterizing the collegiate institutions of Nova Scotia as "ill-equipped, half-starved, narrow, petty, and sectarian." If this were said by a body that had done anything for education, it might be excused, but it comes with an ill grace from those who have not. The efforts made by Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, the Free Church, and Roman Catholics deserve something more respectful than this.

The Alumni of existing Colleges in Nova Scotia, notwithstanding all these "greatest defects in the social and educational life of Nova Scotia," have been able to take respectable positions in various countries, and to stand beside men of greater pretensions, from more wealthy and venerable institutions, with credit to themselves and to the province.

We do not believe that it is necessary to depreciate the past and present labors of those who have done so much for education in Nova Scotia, to prove the necessity for a resuscitation of Dalhousie. It might be well perhaps to enquire as to the anti-sectarianism so much desired by the movers in this matter. Have there been any Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, or those belonging to any other sect than Presbyterians, who have sought for the present "attempt to revive Dalhousie"?

Many other questions might be asked, and must be answered, we believe, before a satisfactory arrangement is made of this subject.

American Affairs.

A newspaper now-a-days would be supposed very deficient unless a large portion of its space were devoted to the war news. And yet it is no easy matter to write upon American affairs without on the one hand endorsing the policy of the U. States government—the Northerners, or being chargeable with sympathy with the rebels. We cannot, however, adopt either of these positions but should be glad if we could discover in the conflicting elements amongst our neighbours any hope of an early cessation of the fearful work of destruction now going on. The fierce tone of the press, even the religious press, in the vain endeavour to restore "the Union" is a melancholy exhibition of human nature. It would appear now to be rather a fight for territory, and for more favorable terms on either side when the separation, between North and South shall take place.

We fear the great enemy has much to do with this "wicked war" and that there is a vast amount of rascality being perpetrated on both sides. The enormous expenditures for prosecuting the war allows opportunities for speculation and corruption whilst the country is being impoverished, and the worst feelings engendered between the different political parties. Another element seems now to be in operation—the election of the next President is being canvassed and what effect certain movements will have on one side or the other, in that event, are spoken of for the purpose of exercising an influence on the public mind.

The following from an editorial of the N. Y. *Examiner* will shew some of the discordant elements at work even in the North:

"We believe, with all the ardor and tenacity of a religious conviction, that the Government of the United States will ride triumphantly over the necks of her enemies, and re-establish herself a power to be revered and feared among the nations of the earth. But WE MUST HAVE UNION, above all things, for the sake of the Union. One of the gloomiest signs of the times is our lack of cohesiveness. The harsh chattering of partisans and controversialists grates upon our ears. One newspaper pulls this way, another that. Some array themselves with great violence and rancor on the side of this General, and some on the side of that. Men go abroad

absolutely electioneering for their respective favorite Generals. You are expected to be posted in the controversy, and to take sides—to pronounce McClellan a blockhead or a second Napoleon—to regard Fremont with enthusiasm or contempt."

"What a miserable mortifying, melancholy spectacle is this! What a commentary upon our patriotism! How is it possible to save our commonwealth, amid such a din, jargon and wrangle! It is amazing to behold grown, sane men, given to such behaviour. We believed better things. However violent and extreme our political sentiments had been in a time of tranquility, we did not dream that they would shape our conduct and opinions in such an hour as this."

There must be an end of the rebellion. That man must be singularly constituted, who does not see in this demoralizing disunion at the North a sure omen of the success of that at the South. The grand old sentiment, now a household adage, "The Union must and shall be preserved," is to be applied with as much austerity of meaning to ourselves as to our enemies. It must be made to have a pungent reference to our own patriotism. The union of the North cannot be. The union of the South has been attained, by force, if you choose, nevertheless, it has been attained. There it is, a fixed formidable fact.

Consolidate the loyal North, and treason is at an end. Obliterate the past, and let men approach this crisis in utter forgetfulness of what they once strove for, at the caucus and the hustings, and all-absorbed in the convictions and policy that are demanded by this exigency extraordinary, and all will go successfully with us. But if this dissension and bickering continues, our embarrassment continues, and the rebellion continues."

The same paper also gives the following expression, which does not look much like a speedy peace:—

PLAIN TALK, AND TO THE PURPOSE.—Rose-water patriots, and conditional Union men will do well to try the ring of the following words from Governor Dennison, of Ohio, which occur in a speech made at a war-meeting in Cleveland, on the 24th inst.:

The question has been asked, Why not compromise? What! compromise with treason and rebellion? God forbid! When a man compromises with wrong he becomes a wrong doer. When you compromise with treason you become traitors. We will never compromise, but we will fight for a century, if need be. We will desolate the fields of the South, and lay their cities in ashes, rather than compromise. We have been asked, Why not be kind to our erring brethren? They have forgotten that they ever were our brethren, and we will forget it. If we can do it in no other way, we will annihilate them. There is no middle ground. We must subjugate or be subjugated. We want peace, but when it comes we do not want a temporizing peace, but a peace forever. The only terms on which peace can be had is the recognition by the people of every State of the sovereignty and complete supremacy of the American Government.

This is the plain English of the matter, and it saves time and helps the work to say it. For what have we embarked in this war? Certainly not to give it up, until the great principle is fully established, and we know whether we have a country or not. If it is worth a year of war, it is worth twenty. If we can spare one hundred thousand lives, we can spare half a million. And if this is true—as by the most rigid induction it must be—is it not worth while to give to the work our utmost strength? Shall we not lay everything else aside till it is done? Ought we not to use every means of victory and conquest that is within our reach? We can leave no such legacy to our children, as a settlement of this question. We did not begin for subjugation; but if the issue requires it, there is no length to which we will not go.

Belligerents or Rebels.

We copy the following from one of our New York exchanges. Our Northern friends were very angry a short time ago with Britain for calling the rebels belligerents, but when they become conquerors, it seems that treating them as belligerents "will give great satisfaction everywhere."

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.—General Dix and General Huger, acting respectively for the Government and the rebels, are officially stated to have arranged a general exchange of prisoners. This will give great satisfaction everywhere.—It is true that the Richmond papers exult a little over it, as a recognition of belligerent rights. It will make no substantial difference, in that respect; while justice, expediency, and humanity, are equally gratified. Now we shall see Colonel Corcoran, and his long-suffering companions. Now hundreds of families will be cheered by the return of those who were as good as dead. Now several thousand brave men will be regained to the Union standard. Now will our returning soldiers bring back a sweeter spirit of patriotism, and a profounder abhorrence of oppression, than we have known before. And let us hope that those whom we send back will become, not a few of them, ministers of expediency, to their misguided friends.

MRS. INGLIS.—Amongst the deaths noticed in another page, will be found that of the above lady, the wife of the late Bishop of Nova Scotia and mother of Sir John Inglis now Commander-in-chief of the Ionian Islands.

WATERVILLE.—Mr. Isaac Hume, under date of the 3rd inst., gives us an account of an interesting visit to this locality on the road between Chester and Windsor, where he had preached several times. Professor DeMill also preached there twice on Lord's-day the 3rd inst. He also informs us that "Brother Skinner is laboring constantly and faithfully, and is much esteemed and beloved by his people. God has blessed his labors in this place."

Notices, &c.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College at the Baptist Chapel, Moncton N. B. on Saturday the 23rd inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS, Secy.

Bazaar at Wolfville.

The ladies of the Baptist Church and Congregation at Wolfville intend holding a Bazaar on Wednesday, September 3rd, for purposes connected with their house of worship. Contributions in aid are solicited and may be sent to the following:—Mrs. J. W. Bars, Mrs. Jas. Morse, Mrs. Jas. P. Johnson, Mrs. deMill, Mrs. J. O. Pineo, Mrs. E. Chase, Mrs. Wm. Fitch, Mrs. deBlois, Mrs. G. V. Rand, Mrs. Geo. E. Forsyth, Mrs. J. P. Godfrey and Mrs. Joseph Fuller.

Bazaar at Falmouth.

The ladies connected with the Bazaar at Falmouth, beg leave to announce, that it will take place according to a previous notice on Thursday, 11th September, near Windsor Bridge.

In behalf of the Committee,
L. S. PAYZANT, Secretary.

The managers are authorized to advertise that Railway tickets to Windsor, will be issued for persons desirous of attending the Bazaar, on the 11th September, available for next day at one fare.

N. B.—If Thursday is unfavourable the next day.

Acadia College.

The next Term will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. The roll will be called at three o'clock, P. M., at which time all the Students are expected to be present.

Candidates for matriculation will present themselves for examination the same day at ten o'clock, A. M.

Persons desirous of entering for Partial Courses, in Theology or other branches of study, will apply to the undersigned.

J. M. CRAMP, President.

Aug. 1, 1862.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island will hold its Annual Session at Moncton, N. B., commencing on Saturday, August 23rd, at 2 o'clock P. M.

It affords us pleasure to be able to state that the proprietors of the Steamer *Empress* have consented to convey Delegates to the Convention, from Windsor, Annapolis, or Digby to St. John and back, for one fare.

Tickets to be procured of Mr. Creighton at Halifax, or Mr. Barnaby at Windsor, or on western route of the clerk of the steamer.

Rev. I. E. Bill informs us that he has made the same arrangement with the Chairman of the New Brunswick Railway, from St. John to Moncton.

Letters Received.

Rev. S. W. DeBlois, 4th. Nelson Miller, 2nd, 1 sub. \$5. S. L. Chipman, Esq., 2nd, 1 sub. Hance Mills, 1st. Rev. N. Baker, 24th. Rev. H. Eagles, 31st. W. F. Cutten, Esq., 4th. M. P. Freeman, 30th. Wm. Eaton, 5th.—Sent once but could not get it. Will try again.—Isaac Hume, 5th. W. Churehill, 3rd, 1 sub.—Should be glad to do so but have not sufficient supply. T. H. Rand, 9th. Rev. C. H. Corey, 7th, 1 sub. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 5th. Rev. J. Chase, 11th.

YARMOUTH MARBLE WORKS.

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE.

WALKER & RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to their recent importations of American and Italian Marbles per "Ocean Queen" and "Constitution." Every description of

Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Chimney Pieces, &c.,

executed in good style and at short notice, and cheap.

N. B.—A supply of Soapstone constantly on hand. If any of the above articles will be sent to any port in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick free of charge. May 14.

NOTICE THIS.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE'S Stock of Groceries

Is now complete with everything in the Grocery Business, just received from England, the States and West Indies.

Wholesale & Retail.

125 chest and half chests Superior TEAS
50 bags Java and Jamaica COFFEES
58 hds very superior SUGAR (the best in the market)
MOLASSES, FLOUR & MEAL
30 4-zen FRESH MARMALADE
50 do Pickles and Sauces

Hams, Butter and Cheese

130 barrels Biscuits and Crackers
15 cases SPICES, of the best quality
Best English Mustard, Rice barley
Oranges, Apples and Lemons
English, French and Malt VINEGAR,
With an extensive assortment of sundries, all of which have been purchased in the best markets, and will be sold low, Wholesale and Retail.

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