

ment had heard of the intended changes, and the wisest and most patriotic course was to use moderate language. That would not prevent the Government from doing its duty in case the Americans attacked Canada.

After a few words from Lord Lyttelton, The Earl of Malmesbury said the Government ought to have asked for 200,000. at once to defend Quebec, while the Canadians should provide an infantry force. He denied that slavery was at the root of the American war; it was union and empire on the one side, and independence on the other. Both sides had recently shown an insatiable ambition, against which this country ought to be prepared.

The Earl of Ellenborough urged that fortifications should be provided in Canada immediately. He deprecated a war with America, and said if the Canadians would not come forward as the Southerners had done, no assistance we could give them would be of avail.

Earl Russell said now that the Canadians were willing to take their share of the cost of defence this country was bound to stand by them. That was what the Government intended to do. He agreed that the war in America was a war for empire, and had the case been ours we should probably have done as the Americans have done. Their Government had not been wanting in moderation as to the Lakes, and they certainly deserved every credit for having decreed the abolition of slavery.

After some further discussion, Earl De Grey said 50,000. was as much as the Ordnance officers thought could be spent this year on the defences of Quebec.

For the Christian Messenger.

Dalhousie College.

DEAR BROTHER,

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Convention a Committee was appointed to carry into effect the wishes of the denomination in regard to Dalhousie College. A Committee was also appointed by the Wesleyan Conference.

In October last a joint meeting of these Committees was held in Halifax, when it was agreed that a Memorial to the Executive Council should be presented by each, asking that the other denominations may be placed on an equal footing with the Presbyterians, who now hold Dalhousie College. It is hoped that the justice of our claims will be confessed by men of all parties.

Petitions from the two Committees have been presented to the Legislature, embodying the substance of the Memorial. I send you a copy of our Petition, for the information of the denomination throughout the Province.

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.
Acadia College,
March 17th, 1865.

PETITION.

(After the usual Preamble.)

That your petitioners have been appointed by the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, in order to carry into effect the views entertained by the Baptist Denomination respecting Dalhousie College, which views are expressed in the Minutes of the said Convention for 1863, p. 21, and for 1864, pp. 14, 28; also in the Minutes of the Western Baptist Association of Nova Scotia for 1864, p. 8,—of the Central Association, p. 9,—and of the Eastern Association, p. 10; copies of all which Minutes are herewith transmitted.

That the operation of the Act "for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College," has resulted, as your Memorialists believe was expected from the first, in placing Dalhousie College, practically, in the hands of the Presbyterian Denomination, thereby constituting it in effect a Presbyterian College.

That this state of affairs involves great unfairness and injustice to other Denominations, inasmuch as the Presbyterians have obtained possession of property and advantages belonging to the whole Province, but of which other Denominations are unable to avail themselves, in consequence of their indisposition to surrender or suppress the Collegiate Institutions which have been established by them at great expense, and the continuance of which is held by them to be essential to their interests, and even to their well-being.

That dissatisfaction exists throughout the Province, and among all classes and religious persuasions, in relation to the present position of Dalhousie College, and that, unless some change is effected, that dissatisfaction will increase, and produce results much to be deprecated.

Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully entreat that the premises may be taken into consideration, and some plan devised whereby all denominations may be placed on a footing of entire equality in respect to Collegiate Education, as far as public aid is concerned, and that justice being done, peace and harmony may be restored to the community.

For the Christian Messenger.

Horton Academy Rhetorical Exhibition.

The March Exhibition, in connection with Horton Academy, took place, according to announcement, on Friday evening, 17th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and disagreeable state of the roads, a large and respectable audience assembled in the Gymnasium, usually occupied for such purposes. The Essays of the evening were creditable to their authors, and second to none delivered on similar occasions. The dialogues were both interesting and amusing, and the manner in which they were rendered elicited much applause.

The excellent music, at intervals between the Essays, performed by an efficient choir, presided over by Prof. Saffery, added much interest to the exercises of the evening.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Iron Duke, (the Duke of Wellington,) S. P. Chipman, Kentville.
2. Vicissitudes of War, G. Eagles, Wolfville.
3. Progress of Improvement, A. DeWolfe, Wolfville.
4. Pedants seeking patronage. Dialogue.
5. Once in power, now in exile, M. C. Whit, Canning.
6. Decision a guarantee of success, C. A. Whitman, New Albany.
7. Keep your own counsel. Dialogue.
8. War, R. Webster, Canning.
9. Poetry, N. Macleod, Uigg, P. E. I.
10. Heroes of the past, E. DeWolfe, Wolfville.
11. Discretion, the better part of valor. Dialogue.
12. Pursuit of Knowledge, C. R. Daniels, Annapolis.
13. Hard to suit all. Dialogue.
14. Public Opinion, F. Titus, St. John, N. B.
15. Rival Orators. Dialogue.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

ALIQUIS.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 22, 1865.

THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT.

THAT we are now living under the dispensation of the Spirit, is a theological statement which is not likely to be questioned, and yet we fear the fact is but imperfectly appreciated, and the consequences but little considered. That Christ came into the world to save sinners, is a historical fact established beyond controversy. That the Holy Spirit came according to His prediction and produced the results foretold, is equally well authenticated. That He—the Spirit of truth—still dwells with the church and effects the change in men's hearts, which brings them into new relationship with Heaven, is also a truth commonly held by evangelical Christians. The church then depends wholly on the influence of the Divine Spirit for its existence and perpetuation, and if He withdraws from a people they cease to represent Christ upon the earth, and become as a dead branch fit only to be burned up. If this be true of the whole church it is no less so of each individual member. Believers are said to be "born of the Spirit" and their life is described as "walking in the Spirit, and so not fulfilling the lusts of the flesh." It is to those who are under his teaching and guidance that the world must look for a living embodiment of Christianity, and through whom the converting influence of Divine grace may be expected to flow. Two or three of such are therefore more powerful for good than a thousand who may be without God.

The exhibition of Christ in believers, and by them, are the means of leading sinners to a knowledge of their sinfulness and a reception of the Spirit by belief of the truth. The converting and saving power of the Spirit of God does not appear at all times equally operative in the church. The world sometimes exalts itself against God, but at others, as in the Apostles' days, the whole people magnify the Lord for what is being done by his power and grace.

It is not for us to account for the ways or works of God, but we may conclude that the Holy Spirit will always honor a confession of Christ and submission to his commands.

The progress of the Gospel is unquestionably hindered by Christians failing to recognize fully their indebtedness to Christ. It is not enough for men to make a profession of religion, they must confess Christ and regard their obligations to Him, as paramount to all other claims. There is in the world far more regard to religion than to Christ. If it be so important that Christians should represent Christ in the world and the church, how necessary it is that those who are brought into fellowship with them should be true living disciples—"born of the Spirit." Convicted sinners are not necessary believers in Christ.

The devils, we are told, believe, and, not only so, but, believe and tremble. When the sensibilities of sinner are awakened to his condition, there will be continued compunction but this is not a saving faith. The additions to our churches should be of such as apprehend Christ as their Lord and Master, as well as their Saviour and Friend. If foreign subjects are brought into this holy relationship they do not amalgamate and improve the body, but rather irritate and disturb it, and prevent the accomplishment of the glorious purposes for which it was instituted; until, after being tried, it becomes evident that such are not fruitful branches, but roots of bitterness; and as such must be removed or the body becomes injured, Christ dishonored, the Spirit departs, and the world triumphs.

These thoughts we offer to our brethren as suggestions which might be indefinitely extended. Where a spirit of revival prevails, they may not be wholly superfluous, and where Christians are praying for the Holy Spirit's presence, and seeking for a revival of religion in their midst, there they may not be untimely. "All men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." "Them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

"THE PHYSIOLOGY OF OLD AGE" was the title of a highly instructive and interesting lecture delivered by J. B. Gilpin, Esq., M. D., in the Sons of Temperance Division Room, on Friday evening last. The structure and style of this production shewed that the author's highly cultivated mind and close observation had been employed to good purpose. The neat, chaste sentences, of which the lecture was composed, were no less well delivered, and afforded a literary treat, which will not be soon forgotten by the very respectable audience present. At the close W. Silver, Esq., the chairman, called on Dr. Hamilton, M. P. P., who made some brief remarks complimentary and corroborative of the facts and arguments of the lecturer. These weekly public meetings of the "Sons" in their Division room are calculated to be very beneficial to all, especially the young men in the Order. The organ and choir afford a very pleasant variety and render these occasions highly attractive.

A small sheet was issued from the office of Mr. J. B. Strong on Saturday last, under the title of "The Provincial Guardian and Dartmouth Advocate." It is stated in the leading article, on "Ourselves," that it is a continuation of a small paper which appeared some months since—"The Dartmouth News and Halifax County Advocate."

It is neatly got up, and contains a good summary of passing events,—independent in politics, of course. It is decidedly anti-Bullfrog. The following is a piece of news it volunteers as an *On Dit*—

"That the opposition party have held a meeting to consider the propriety of deposing the Hon. Mr. McCully and Mr. Archibald from the leadership of the Liberal Party."

THE HALIFAX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY met on Saturday to complete their organization. The following were elected officers:—President, His Honor the Chief Justice; Vice-President, Chas. Hamilton, Esq., of Sackville; Treasurer, W. C. Silver, Esq.; Secretary, Prof. Lawson. Committee of Management,—Messrs. Henry Wright, Chas. Hefler, Dr. Avery, Joseph Kaye, Samuel Tupper.

The annual subscription of members is two dollars. The Board of Management is required to meet at Halifax on the first Thursdays of February, May, August, and November. The number of members already exceeds 120.

HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA OR ACADIE: by Benjamin Murdoch, Esq., Q. C. Mackinlay: Halifax.

We have received a copy of No. 1 of this work. It is to be completed in about twenty monthly parts, at 25 cents each. The first part, comprising nine chapters, contains 80 pages, and comes down to 1631. It contains much information not previously published. Each chapter is furnished with an appendix, giving copies of original documents from which the history is compiled. It is got up in very superior style. It is not to be sold by the booksellers, but Mr. Thomas James is engaged in supplying the numbers.

A PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.—We are glad to see that Professor Honeyman and Mr. J. R. Willis have taken an active step in regard to a Provincial Museum by memorializing the Legislature on the subject. A small appropriation would enable them to make a commencement. Its value to the whole Province would soon be apparent to the public.

We are informed by the Recorder that the Rev. J. J. Joplin has recently been presented with a purse of \$50 by the young men of his congregation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

PRESENT appearances would seem to warrant the belief that any very effectual resistance cannot much longer be opposed to the Federal arms by the South. The great question of final success on the part of the Confederacy, seemed in fact to have been decided by the almost unopposed march of Sherman and his army through the heart of the enemy's country to join the Federal fleet at Savannah. So great an exhaustion of the Southern resources in men and means has evidently been produced, by their efforts to maintain their main army at Richmond, that the victorious progress of so large a force acting upon the rear of the central point of the war, could not but tell upon them with fatal effect. As at present situated it is most probable that Lee's army at Richmond will be cut off from almost every channel of supply; in which case, nothing but a great and decisive victory over Grant, could afford any reasonable hope of success. But even should such occur, the means of the South are so utterly disproportionate that final success would seem almost a forlorn hope. Still it would be a somewhat bold conjecture to say that the war may not yet be protracted for a length of time.

A good deal of uneasiness appears to prevail in England in regard to our relations with the United States. There is a party there, though not a large one, who would willingly give up not only the British American but almost every other colony, to get rid of the heavy taxes. It is but natural that we should wince under taxation, but there is some fear that when Britain gives up her colonies, she may have to give up her position as a nation, and submit to any terms that her more powerful neighbours might choose to dictate to her. The party we refer to, however, say that her Colonies are burdensome and useless. We observe the British Parliament have voted £50,000 for the defences of Quebec.

Our papers from England which furnish dates up to the 4th inst., are barren of news. Little is doing in Parliament. The French Chambers have met. The Emperor's speech, though touching on points of much importance, affords, as usual, no definite views of his future policy. He makes no allusion to the war in America.

In the Canadian Legislature the question of the Confederation of the British North American Colonies has been carried by a very large majority. In New Brunswick the Election Returns appear to have resulted in a large majority against it.

How far it will come under discussion in our own Legislature, we are not at all aware. We suppose it will not lie wholly untouched, although we do not apprehend any decisive action on it for the present.

Notices, &c.

Meetings of the N. S. B. Home Missionary Board.

IN THE VESTRY OF THE G. S. CHURCH.

Wednesday, 1st March, 1865.

Present.—Bro. J. W. Nutting, in the chair. Revs. Dr. Pryor, Obed Parker, Brethren D. Thompson, S. Selden, Geo. Robins, Alex. Robinson, John Steele, and Secretary.

Letters read from Revs. A. Chipman, John Miller J. F. Kempton, R. R. Philip, Obed Parker and Brethren F. S. Cunningham, T. M. King, Francis Parker.

Appointments.—Rev. John Miller, mission at Antigonish, extended 8 weeks; Rev. R. R. Philip, 12 weeks to Walton and Kempt; Rev. Alfred Chipman, mission to Pictou Co., extended 6 months.

Received by the Treasurer since last report:—W. Frizze, Mabou, \$4.00; From J. W. Burs, Wolfville, in support of Mission at Dartmouth, 14.00; Windsor Church, per Rev. D. M. Welton, 20.00.

Erratum.—The amount acknowledged in Feb. from the Wolfville Church, should have been \$40. R. N. BECKWITH, Sec'y. H. M. Board.

Acadia Almanac.

On the evening of Thursday, March 23rd, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, will lecture before the above society, in the "Wolfville Gymnasium."

SUBJECT:—"Confederation."

JNO MACDONALD, Cor. Sec.

Wolfville, March 18th, 1865.

Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee, will be held in the Library of Acadia College, on Wednesday, April 5th, at two o'clock, P. M.

A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

March 18th, 1865.

Acadia College.

A special Meeting of the Governors will be held in the Library on Wednesday, April 5th, at two o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

S. W. DEBLOIS, Secretary.

March 18th, 1865.

Recalled for Foreign Missions.

From Canada Street, Cornwallis, Sabbath School, for Mrs. A. Crawley's Mission School in Burnham, \$4.17. Ditto for Foreign Mission Fund, 67 cents.

[Rev. Dr. Tupper will please debit the above sum to our account.—Ed. C. M.]