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Dr. Crawley's letter of the 4th of February being again taken into consideration it was

1. *Resolved*, That while the Board entertain for Dr. Crawley sentiments of the highest regard, and while they would avail themselves of his valuable services were it possibly in their power, yet on the most mature deliberation they feel themselves compelled reluctantly to say that they see no prospect, even if the Endowment succeed, of being able to meet Dr. Crawley's requisitions.

2. *Resolved*, That in forwarding the resolution of this meeting to New-Brunswick, the Secretary be instructed to request that if the brethren there approve the resolution respecting Dr. Crawley, they will transmit it to him. At a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College held in St. John, April 13, 1853.

## PRESENT.

Rev. S. Robinson, A. McL. Seely,  
N. S. Demill, I. E. Bill,  
Dr. J. Fitch.

1. *Resolved*, That this Board unanimously concur in the resolution, which has been submitted to us as having been adopted by the Board at Wolfville at its meeting on the 6th inst., in reference to the return of Dr. Crawley to Acadia College.

2. *Resolved*, That the Secretary transmit this resolution together with the one adopted by the Board at Wolfville to Dr. Crawley.

I remain Rev. and Dear Sir,

Respectfully and truly yours,

I. E. BILL, Sec'y.

Rev. Dr. Crawley, Halifax.

As the term "requisition" in the above communication is indefinite, I think it due to myself to explain, that no requisitions which I may have been conceived to make in my correspondence with the Governors of Acadia College have respected salary.

Of salary no mention has been made on either side; the conditions on which I was ready to accede to the invitation proffered me (beside such as respected evidence of the people wishing it, and my Church consenting) were those only which appeared to me essential to the efficiency of the College. I thought there ought to be, at least, three Professors; a reasonable number of students; and sufficient College accommodation.

The conclusion to which the Governors have arrived, as releasing me from any obligation to return to Horton, I hail with joy as respects my own feelings, for I have no desire, at my age, to resume the arduous duties of a College, and as I suppose is well understood, I was sought, I did not myself seek the offer; and yet, I cannot but regret that the Governors should find the conditions I named too large. We never have had less than three Professors, for any continuance, nor do I believe that any College can, with a smaller number, give satisfaction, or long retain our youth in the country; and I cannot avoid the opportunity to call earnestly on our population, nobly as they have come forward in the matter of the endowment, to arouse themselves once more to a small additional effort, if it be necessary, either through the Union Societies, by 20s. subscriptions, or in some other way, and thus save us from the mortification and disappointment of attempting a College on a scale so contracted as fewer than three Professors would make it.

Surely it were better to employ on behalf of the College a portion of the £250 given by the Legislature to the Education Society, than after seemingly doing so much by a handsome endowment, to fall short of what is really necessary.

The Governors are, of course, right in acting prudently; but the people should feel themselves bound to arm them, if they have not done so, not only with authority, but means to establish the College efficiently.

Let me be a little more minute. The chairs of Instruction to be maintained may be stated thus, (the amounts are of course only named for the sake of certainty in calculation.)

## IN THE COLLEGE.

President, taking Moral Philosophy and the higher classes in languages, -	£250 0 0
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, -	200 0 0
Junior Professor or tutor, taking earlier classes, -	100 0 0
Repairs, &c., -	50 0 0

## IN THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Theological Professor, -	250 0 0
	£850 0 0

Now to meet this what source of income may be anticipated. The endowment, £12,000 we will suppose will realize at least £10,000. This will yield, at 6 per cent.,

Rents about £40; Tuition perhaps £30, -	70 0 0
DeWolfe fund for Theology. -	30 0 0
Union Societies and subscriptions of 20s. or less, -	150 0 0
	£850 0 0

On the above scheme you perceive there is but £150 to be raised by Union Societies and 20s. or other subscriptions. In my conference with the Governors in Halifax, they expressed themselves as sanguine in their expectations of aid from the two last named sources of income. If the whole endowment of £12,000 be paid up, there would then be only a deficiency of £30 to be supplied, which would be met by only five more students paying tuition fees.

I earnestly call on our Churches and community generally, to attempt some such scheme as this, as one that is feasible; that could not possibly be felt to be burthensome; and which I am persuaded, they will eventually find to have been essential to the great object we all have in view, the education of our youth, especially our talented and pious youth, within the borders, and surrounded by the sympathies and attachments of their own country.

College accommodation may be, for aught I know, already sufficient. If otherwise, a very small outlay would complete the west wing of the present College edifice, now unfinished. Students, I presume, are forthcoming. If not, we need no College at all.

It will be perceived that I have not in the above scheme, touched the Legislative grant; and yet, I cannot help asking, why not? especially if the Theological Professor, be as was proposed, distinct from the College, thus removing the only objection I ever heard urged. We receive the money for Education in Arithmetic, Caesar, and the New Testament. Why not receive it for Education in Algebra, Livy, and Euripides? Nova Scotia and New Brunswick appear to be of one mind on this point; for both receive Legislative grants for substantially the same sort, if not the same degree, of Instruction as is given in Colleges.

Now if £100 were taken from the legislative grant for the College, there would then remain only £50 to be made up by the Union Societies or subscriptions. Who can suppose our people would lose the advantage of a College on a broad and respectable foundation for a trifling deficiency of £50. Pay up the whole £12,000 said to be subscribed, and on the above calculation with £100 from the grant, the income would exceed the expenditure by £20.

I remain, yours, &c.,

E. A. CRAWLEY.

Halifax, April 25, 1853.

## General Intelligence.

## English News per Canada.

The Times stated that upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State, the London Police, having been kept for some time to find proof that would criminate Kossuth in the English courts, early on the morning of the 14th, Kossuth's house in London was searched by the police acting under a warrant issued by the Secretary of State. A large store of arms, ammunition and materials of war were discovered and seized. German papers say also that the recent arrests in Prussia were from information of the English police who had placed spies on the refugees.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Sir J. Walsley asked the Government if these statements respecting Kossuth were true; and further if Great Britain had given assurance to any foreign power that the refugees should be put under police surveillance.

Lord Palmerston replied, that a warrant was issued to search a house at Rotherhithe, London, but not occupied by Kossuth, and in it were found several thousand war rockets, 2000 unloaded shells, and 500 weight of gunpowder. Who these munitions belonged to, he (Lord Palmerston) would not undertake to say. No assurance had been given to any foreign power, beyond that given to Parliament that the refugees should not be allowed to abuse the hospitality of the country.

Mr. Duncombe said that the place where the munitions were found was a rocket factory and said Lord Palmerston well knew that those very munitions had been offered for sale to the government.

Mr. Bright asked Lord Palmerston if Kossuth really had anything more to do with those rockets than the Orleans family had.

Lord Palmerston replied that he cast no imputa-

tion on Kossuth. It would be subject for future enquiry who the arms belonged to.

Lord Stewart charged the government with getting up a false charge against Kossuth—Kossuth denied all knowledge of the matter. The subject then dropped.

The Jewish disability bill was read a third time.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was welcomed on landing at Liverpool on Sunday. A large crowd assembled on the wharf and proceeded to the house of a friend, Mr. Edward Cropper. Monday morning she met a select circle at breakfast when Dr. McNeil presented an address of welcome. On Tuesday she met the members of the Liverpool Negroes Friend Society. On Wednesday she attended the British and Foreign Bible Society. At Liverpool she was presented with £130, by two thousand two hundred subscribers. On the same day, Mrs. Stowe left for Glasgow.

THE COURT.—The Queen has so far recovered that no more bulletins will be published. It is rumoured that the young prince will receive the name of George, after his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—The usual arrangements have already been made for the departure of Her Majesty for the Isle of Wight about the 30th instant, accompanied by the whole of the royal family. The Queen will probably remain at the royal marine villa about a fortnight, and then return to Buckingham Palace until the end of the season.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—It is stated that the Earl of Ellesmere is to be appointed as her Majesty's commissioner to attend the Great Exhibition at New York.

FATHER NEWMAN is now studying very hard with the Dominicans in Rome, and is about to found an order of Roman Catholic missionaries, whose especial object will be the conversion of the "flourishing kingdom of England."

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the past year has been £105,370 19s 6d, being an advance over the regular income, exclusive of a legacy of 10,000 in the previous year, of £2,639 19s.

About one hundred mill-girls have sailed from Glasgow, to assist at a cotton mill at New York.

A piece of land in Melbourne, originally bought for £114, was lately sold for £4,584.

The Liverpool Mercury says, that there are a hundred and fifty-six places of worship in Liverpool, fifty-eight of which are united to the Church of England, eighty-six to the Dissenters, and twelve to the Roman Catholics.

FRANCE.—The will of Napoleon I. has been brought to Paris by M. Charles Baudin, secretary of the French Legation in London. The Emperor has decreed that this will should be deposited in the national archives. The Emperor has on this occasion addressed a letter of thanks to Lord Clarendon, and a gold snuff box, with the imperial initials in diamonds, has been sent to Mr. Dyke, the Queen's Proctor.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The express had arrived at Marseilles. There was little news of importance from Burmah. It was believed that Prince Minjeeber had succeeded in obtaining supreme power at Ava. The arrival of an accredited Burmese envoy was daily expected in the British camp. The British repulse at Donabero is more disastrous than at first reported; a hundred men killed and missing. It is stated that the navy and military officers engaged quarrelled in the presence of the enemy. General Goodwin remained inactive at Promé. Much excitement prevailed in India respecting the removal of two Judges from the Supreme Bench for maladministration and debt. Trade was dull; little business had been transacted since the despatch of the previous mail.

HONG KONG, Feb. 25.—The American Commissioner was at Macao, but would shortly proceed to Shanghai. Commodore Perry was expected soon. Nothing further had transpired respecting legalizing the trade of opium. The rebellion was progressing and preparations were making for the defence of Nankin. At Canton and Shanghai little business had been done since the holidays. Silk at both places had advanced.

ENGLISH VISITERS TO THE EXHIBITION.—We learn, by a letter from a London correspondent, that the Earl of Ellesmere is coming out to this country, to represent England at the World's Fair to be held in New York. He brings one of his sons, and his daughters, the ladies Egerton, along with him. Although amongst the highest and the wealthiest of the English aristocracy, and also prominent in the literary world, they are represented to be among the most amiable, unaffected and unpretending.

The Countess of Ellesmere, it is understood, accompanies her husband. She, too, we are told, like the other members of the family, is remarkable for kindness and entire absence of pretension.

By Dod's Parliamentary Companion, we perceive that the Earl of Ellesmere was formerly Lord Francis Egerton, having been raised to his present dignity in the year 1846. He was born in 1800. His second title is Viscount Brackley. He is a privy councillor and a deputy lieutenant of Northamptonshire, was in the House of Commons in 1846, as Lord Francis Egerton, and has been a Lord of the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Secretary at War. He possesses four princely residences in England, and is a member of the Carlton and Athenaeum Clubs.—N. Y. Herald.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco papers contain intelligence of the loss of the steamer *Inde-*

pendence, of the Vanderbilt line, with the lamentable announcement that fully one hundred and forty of her passengers are numbered with the dead. The *I. ran* ashore on the 16th February, on Margaretta Island, Lower California, after which she took fire and was entirely consumed. There were five hundred passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom jumped overboard, and heroically braved the dashing surf and strong tide to gain the shore. Those who succeeded in reaching the land were afterwards obliged to stand mere helpless spectators and listeners to the vain struggles and heart rending supplications and dying shrieks of the less fortunate of their companions—including men, women, and children—who were either perishing on board the blazing vessel or being swept out to sea by the irresistible force of the current. The scenes of suffering were of the most harrowing and heart-rending nature.

The general news from California is possessed of some interest.

The city of Marysville has again been submerged and an extensive loss of property has been the consequence. Gold appears to be as abundant as ever.

## Domestic.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, April 28.—Bill to authorise certain Banks to issue one dollar notes, committed, Progress reported.

House in Supply. After a long discussion and several divisions, £30 each voted to Watts, Lorimer, Taylor, Anglin and Hooper. Government opposed these grants. Carried by the casting vote of the chairman—Hatheway.

£150 granted for expense of enquiring into the state of Grand Manan, and £505 for Journals for the Session. £250 to pay amount advanced by the Government, to defray expense of sending articles to the New York and Dublin Exhibitions, much opposition, a larger sum asked. £1000 towards expense of the Law Commission—no particulars of outlay given.

£100 for salary of Taylor, Commissioner of Public Buildings. £55 to cancel bonds for duties on Carleton Fire Engines. £300 for a Bridge at Nepisiquit. £30 each voted to French and Hutchinson, Post Office Clerks, St. John, in addition to the amount received last year; £26 to Frink.

Rejected—Claim of John McCarron, St. John, to reimburse him money paid for property bought from Hanford, which was sold on a Crown bond. John M'Lauchlan, publisher of the *Charlotte Gazette*, for publishing Crown Land notices—previously rejected. Boyd, pay for the period that he was excluded from his seat,—for this Wilmot, Robinson, Porter, Connell, M'Leod, Pickard, N'Pherston, Taylor, Stiles, English, Gilbert, Ryan.—Grant for a wharf at Mary's Point, Albert.

Bill to regulate polling places in Carleton. Bill to revive and amend Act relating to the herring fishery, Grand Manan, &c., passed committee.

Friday, April 29.—House, on motion of Mr. Cutler, in committee on Report of Committee on Accounts—recommend abolition of offices of Receiver and Auditor Generals. Opened with a fierce attack by Hon. Mr. Partelow on Mr. Connell; referred to report of Mr. Connell's speech at nomination, published in the *Sentinel* and elsewhere, where he speaks of mutilated books, dirty work, &c.; asked if he acknowledged that he said this.

Mr. Connell read another report, as nearly what he said. Did not fully acknowledge, and would not acknowledge what satellites of the Secretary reported, &c. Proceeded to speak of the election, telegraphic despatches, influences, &c.

Mr. Partelow said he did not reply to the question, which he repeated, and asked an answer. Not receiving this, as expected, he declared if Mr. Connell said so, he told a wilful, deliberate falsehood—slander for the purpose of stabbing him in the back; told him in the face of the representatives of the people that this was in character of his nature, was incapable of candor, &c.; sorry he was obliged to call him Hon. Gentleman.

The speaker rose to order.

Mr. Connell replied that he thought he was with gentlemen—there was one exception.

Mr. Partelow said he was never never fit to sit with gentlemen, &c.

Mr. Connell again explained, and said the report bore out what was said of accounts, &c. If he could descend to the position of the Secretary, or his feelings would admit, he could bring tears of grief and mortification, &c.

Mr. Partelow called on him to do so, &c.

In reply to a question from Mr. Partelow, Messrs. Kerr, Cutler and Johnson stated that there was nothing to show him in the slightest degree implicated in cutting leaves, nor the slightest intention of the Committee to attach any blame.

Attorney General proposed an amendment to the resolution for the adoption of the report, empowering Government to make arrangements equitable to present incumbents.

A long discussion, during which Mr. Kerr gave his views of the plan, viz:—Appointment of Treasurer at Fredericton, £600 salary; Deputy at St. John, £400; Financial Secretary, £600; two Clerks, at £250 each; two incumbents a pension of £150 each. Other members of Committee opposed all pensions, except Williston and Hatheway. Government complained that no plans were proposed in the report—replied it was the