

and the requisite sum is made up, which she considers as a sacred deposit until it is called for. If, my dear friends, we would all follow the example of this poor widow, how much would the funds of this Society be increased!—if every one who can afford as well as we can to give a dollar were to do so, great would be our gain—but if only a few could adopt her spirit and give in proportion to their incomes, our means of usefulness would indeed be enlarged. When the costly wants of our fellow creatures are brought to our notice, the members of this community, and I may add the Province at large, are rarely backward in relieving them. When a case of suffering is presented to our eyes, or a well authenticated tale of woe is poured into our ears, the sympathies of our nature are so quick to exert themselves for the relief of the sufferer, that the sight of human suffering is a painful sight—practically relieve ourselves by relieving it. Few hearts are so hard that they do not in a greater or less degree derive pleasure from affording aid to the distressed. But spiritual destitution is not so obvious—the very subjects of it are too often unconscious of their own wants. It requires reflection, deep and earnest reflections, upon the momentous truths which are revealed to us in the Word of God, before we can duly comprehend it. Sad to say, those truths are heard by us as heedlessly as they listen to the passing breeze. We cannot expect to excite the sympathies of such persons in behalf of those who are destitute of spiritual instruction. But by those who have lent a listening ear to those wonderful truths, who have learnt from the Word of God that we are a lost and sinful race—who look into the world around them and find no declaration corroborated, and on searching their own bosoms feel it confirmed. By such persons spiritual destitution is deemed the direst poverty—and you with humble but firm faith they have themselves in the consolations which trust in the blessed Saviour conveys to them, they are animated with a desire to extend the knowledge of Him to others—they can no longer see with indifference the silent stream of Time sweeping into the abyss of eternity numbers of immortal beings who have never learnt the uses of their souls, who have never felt that they are sinners, or been taught to seek salvation from a Saviour. Under the influence of these feelings, they will gladly give of their substance to spread abroad the glad tidings of salvation—and if, my friends, it excites pleasurable feelings in our bosoms to alleviate the temporary sufferings of our fellow creatures, as they pass through this transitory state, how much more that pleasure be augmented by the reflection, that we are assisting to supply immortal beings with the bread of life—that we are permitted to aid in pointing out to them that path which leads to everlasting happiness. This is the duty which the Society has upon you to perform. This is the pleasure which it invites you to enjoy. I entreat you to accept of this invitation.

The Rev. HENRY BRILLIANT seconded the Resolution in an able and interesting speech, which we shall be glad to publish in a succeeding No.

Mr. A. M. UNACKE regretted that the resolution committed to his charge would not permit him to address those before him in language of congratulation. Being so frequently appeared as the advocate of the College at Windsor, and hitherto so unsuccessfully, it was with sincere reluctance he consented once again to raise his voice on her behalf in this her day of need and necessity. But to desert her now when perilled in her very existence—to falter when threatened with extinction by the fast gathering storms of adversity, would indeed stamp him as a recreant son of a noble Mother. He therefore would solicit their notice to this Resolution intrusted to his care.

Resolved.—That the present critical state of King's College, Windsor, demands the attention of all Churchmen in this Province; and should arouse their exertions to provide that support upon which the farther existence of the Institution depends.

Such then was the appeal which this Resolution so earnestly pressed upon their attention. He trusted they would hear with him for a few moments, while they placed at its past history, its present position, and its future prospects. Founded as he was persuaded many of them were aware of, by the liberal donations of their fellow Churchmen in the Parent Kingdom, and aided by a Provincial Grant, it sprang into existence, fostered by an Imperial vote of £1000 a year in view of its course rejoicing; but after a few years it was withdrawn. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel feeling its critical position, and ever ready in this Province to assist in the good work of Education, kindly came forward and appropriated £500 a year from its funds towards its maintenance and support. But the pressing claims and more urgent wants of less favored lands than ours, compelled them to withhold their bounty; truly then indeed did the shadows of evening begin to fall around her, and when remaining hope rested upon our own Provincial Legislative Endowment Bill, strife and party spirit soon aroused a feeling hostile to our Institution, and aimed a blow at its very existence. Two successive sessions passed an Act repealing this Endowment—an endowment sanctioned by the pledged faith of the three branches of the Legislature, and regarded sacred by all who value and esteem the cardinal virtues of honesty and integrity. The members of the College knowing that another Bill would be introduced, which from previous despatches they apprehended would meet with the concurrence of the Provincial Minister, and be recommended for Her Majesty's assent, after anxious thought and mature de-

liberation, reluctantly consented to the passage of the Act, which while it deprived the College of this last remaining public support, yet entrusted to those who have ever felt a deep interest in her welfare her sole management, government and control. Shorn then of this her last hope and stay, she stands solitary, desolate and forlorn, but not yet forsaken. Such in the past, what is the present? The income derivable from the source to which I have alluded, viz. the liberal contribution of our generous fellow Churchmen in the Mother Country, being barely adequate to discharge the salary of the present distinguished scholar at its head, the Associated Alumni requested an excellent and Reverend friend, Mr. George Hill, to proceed to England with the Bishop, and with the aid, the judgement, the zeal and energy of His Lordship, make an earnest appeal to the British public in behalf of our College. After untiring exertions, and within a few months £1000 was collected, and the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which had already contributed and paid £1000 liberally offered an additional £1000 whenever the friends of our Institution raised a similar amount. With this in view then, and being convinced that we could not place the College upon a firm and permanent basis without an income sufficient to procure the services of at least two additional Professors, the Associated Alumni determined with the advice and approval of the visitor, to send forth an urgent appeal to their fellow Churchmen throughout the length and breadth of this and the neighbouring Provinces, and to all who prize and value the inestimable blessing of a sound and religious education, calling upon them to come forward and contribute and aid them in obtaining the sum of £10,000. This is absolutely necessary, and must be procured to replace the grant which they hitherto enjoyed under the Act just repealed, and I may remark that in my experience through life, I have invariably found this result, that where there is a will there always is a way. With this amount then, and the income arising from the donations to which we had already alluded, we hoped and trusted that the new Board of Governors just elected would be enabled to infuse new life and vigor into our Institution, and place it in such a commanding position, that while it met the wants and requirements of the present age, would draw around it the affections, the regard and the sympathies of all. If then you appreciate the privileges you have hitherto enjoyed—if you contemplate the incalculable benefits conferred upon society by a liberal and enlightened system of education, if you feel the necessity there exists to uphold and maintain your College at Windsor, you will cheerfully assist us in this our effort to obtain the sum we so urgently require. In Nova Scotia there are six and thirty thousand Churchmen and women, and if every individual will but contribute the trifling sum of one dollar each, or the still less sum of one penny a week for one year the requisite sum is raised, and your College preserved. What language then can I use to induce you to evince an interest in the noble cause of Education. Shall I refer you to the ancient histories of Greece and Rome, and bid you behold her institutions renowned in learning and in literature, in arts and science, in poetry and prose. Shall I invite you to enter the far-famed city of Athens, and when in her zenith, her glory and her splendour to visit her academies, distinguished by the wisdom and eloquence of Plato, celebrated by the researches of Aristotle, and rendered illustrious by the intellectual cultivation of her youth in her Cynic and Peripatetic schools—or shall I point you to the more noble example of those who in the present day and in the parent land have implanted the standard of religious knowledge and instruction, and are gathering around it thousands of the uneducated peasantry of England, and tens of thousands of the untaught children of Ireland. Will you then, as Novascotians, will you as Churchmen, will you as Christians, turn a deaf ear to this our appeal, and withhold your hand, and refuse the asked for gift. The age we live in is a progressive age, all around us marks the current of improvement. Will you then not launch your Institution upon the broad stream which in its rapid course flows onward, or are you content to remain in listless inactivity, and calmly to behold the energetic and praiseworthy efforts made by other Christian denominations to support and maintain their Institutions, while we as Churchmen take no heed to our own. You cannot remain stationary in the present day.

Onward and upward, an earnest cry.

Rings loud and clear through the vaulted sky. You must arouse yourselves, and shake off the lethargy which enfolds you. You must burst asunder the chain of enchantment which binds you, or your College will moulder into ruin and decay. You must come forth as a giant refreshed, and with an outstretched arm and liberal hand, dispel the gloom and uncertainty which now overshadow her, or she will cease to exist save in the memory of the past; and be continued, here I may be permitted, while dwelling upon the past, to offer a tribute of esteem to the memory of one who but a few months ago in the pride and freshness of youth, parted from our College Hall, bearing with him the highest honors our Institution could confer, but who now sleeps beneath the cold waves of the broad Atlantic—while to another, a graduate of our own Alma Mater, I may be allowed to add my humble word of praise and admiration, who but a few days since stood upon the deck of the ill-fated San Francisco, and amidst the wreck, the storm, and the tempest, pointed in faith and hope the hundreds who surrounded him to that Saviour, who by His word created the Galilean Sea, and cheered His humble disciples by these sublime words, "Be ye not afraid."

Let me then earnestly and feelingly implore you to stay the destroyer's hand ere the voice of instruction is silenced within her courts. Let me plead with you on behalf of those who have been educated within her walls, and whose earliest associations are blended with her brighter days. Let me plead with you on behalf of those who shall hereafter fill the varied stations of public and of private life. Let me plead with you as Christians deeply impressed with the solemn truths of your Holy Religion, on behalf of those who shall hereafter discharge the sacred duties of your Ministry. Let me plead with you as Parents on behalf of your children, to aid us in this our hour of trial, in this our day of difficulty; and when you and I have passed away, and our time of usefulness shall have ceased, then may those growing up around us be enabled in pride and gratification to look upon the College at Windsor as the living monument of those who rescued her when the gloom of night enshrouded her, and desolation, destruction and ruin threatened her very existence. And as the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine ushered her into being, God forbid that the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four should behold her downfall and seal her doom.

This Resolution was eloquently seconded by the Rev. Geo. W. HILL, but we are obliged to postpone the publication of that and other speeches, until next week.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE.

On Monday the House of Assembly affirmed the principle of universal suffrage, by a majority of 22. Mr. Martin Wilkins delivered an able speech against it, replete with sound argument and apt illustration, and exhibiting much historical research. This gentleman, whose ability exercises its due influence in the House, and whose humorous sallies have a happy effect on both sides, is one of the many ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE who have adorned the Legislative Halls of their country.

On the same day Mr. Howe introduced the following Resolutions of the subject of Railways:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient forthwith to commence the construction of the Railways contemplated by the Act passed during the last Session, entitled, "An Act to authorize the construction of certain Railways in this Province."

Resolved, That in order to provide Funds, for the construction of the said Railways, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to open the Savings Bank, and to issue Province Paper in such mode, and to such extent, as may appear prudent and necessary, to open such Accounts with any of the Provincial Banks or with any Banking House in London, and to issue Provincial Bonds or Debentures.

Resolved, That the assignment, construction, and management of such Railways shall be confided to a Commission, to consist of six persons, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, the person first named in the Commission to be the Chairman, and to have a casting vote.

Resolved, That the portion of the work to be first commenced shall be that which, extending in a westerly direction from the Harbour of Halifax, will form a common Trunk for all the Lines.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners shall draw upon the Receiver General for any monies required, and account to the Financial Secretary quarterly, but shall not be empowered to expend monies or incur liabilities to a greater extent in any one year, than Two hundred thousand pounds.

Resolved, That should any difficulty arise, demanding such assistance, the operations of the Commissioners may be restrained by an Order in Council, until the Legislature can be consulted.

On a previous day Mr. Johnston had laid on the table of the House the correspondence between Mr. Jackson and himself during the past season, on the subject of the Railway Bills, from which it appears that in six weeks after those Bills were presented to him, Mr. Johnston was in possession of full powers to commence operations by forming a Company, and subscribing £250,000 on account of Messrs. Jackson & Co and paying up the requisite deposit. But the royal assent to the Bill not arriving, the hon. gentleman did not consider himself justified in taking any action in the matter. It is stated that £10,000 have been expended by Mr. Jackson in procuring a complete survey of the whole lines, trunk and branch. In one of the letters Mr. Jackson states, that the return of Mr. Beatty, C. E. is not to be regarded as a sign of his having abandoned the enterprise, but that with the plans of the surveys before him in England, he will have a better opportunity of judging of the feasibility of the great scheme, than could be arrived at in this country.

On Tuesday Mr. Howe's Railway Resolutions were taken up and debated until 11 p.m., when an adjournment was moved. The same subject was resumed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, gentlemen going over much of the same ground that was so tediously travelled over last session.

Mr. Howe's Railway Resolutions were passed on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, by a majority of 3, and leave given to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith.