

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

(Col. 1, 2.) The workings of the mind after knowledge are insatiable; and every faculty of man's being, either set to something to satiate and Litter, with all its engrossments, will not do it. Life, however, with all its engrossments, will not do it. Art, void; a void in proportion to the greatness of the understanding; a void which nothing can fill but that which is divine; and this we have in him alone who is "the wisdom of God."

Besides, there are other parts of man's many-sided being, and other cravings of the soul, for which provision has been made.

His desire for truth is provided for in him who is not only the "true One" (1 John, v. 20), "the Truth" (John, xiv. 6).

His conceptions of goodness and excellence finds its object in him whom all goodness and excellence should.

His idea of the beautiful is realized in him who is fairer than the children of men (Ps. xiv. 3), the "chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely" (Song v. 10).

His imagination of the perfect finds full satisfaction in him whom all perfection has its dwelling (Col. i, 15, 19).

His love of love is satisfied in him whose love "passeth knowledge." (Eph. iii. 19.)

His admiration for the simple is gratified by the "simplicity that is in Christ" (2 Cor. xi. 3; 1 Cor. i. 27); and his wonder of the deep and inscrutable finds fullest scope in the "unsearchable riches of Christ" (Eph. iii. 8), in that great mystery of the "God manifest in the flesh." (1 Tim. iii. 16.)

His thoughts of greatness are immensely supplied in him who is exalted "for above all principalities, and powers, and might, and dominion; and every creature was made." (Eph. i. 21.)

His love of freedom gets all that it can crave in the "liberty of Christ" (Gal. v. 1), and recognises in him whom "the Son has made free," the man who is "free indeed." (John, viii. 36.)

His dreams of power, order, government, royalty, are all supplied in him to whom "all power is given in heaven and in earth" (Mat. xxviii. 18), on whose "shoulders the government has been laid" (Isa. xvi. 6), and through whom this confused, unstable, mis-governed world shall assume order, and stability, and peace, and righteousness, when He, its long-expected Monarch—King of kings, and Lord of lords—shall take his great power and reign. (Isa. xi. 1-8; xxiii. 1, 2; Rev. xi. 15-17.)

THE Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

The so-called "New Sectarian Institution."

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has at last awaked from its slumber of indifference to the educational interests of our aspiring young men. For several years a noble system of Free Education has been in operation in the Colony, which places common school instruction within the reach of all the children in the community; but notwithstanding this advance, and the increase of our wealth and population, the Central Academy, our highest public educational institution, has been allowed to retrograde, the consequence of which has been that a number of our youth have gone abroad to obtain instruction in the higher branches of learning. This reproach to our Island, however, is about to be wiped away. During the session of the Legislature just brought to a close, an Act has been passed to raise the Academy into a College, under the name of Prince of Wales College, with two chairs or professorships: one of the Greek and Latin Classics, the French and German languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; the other of Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric, Political Economy, and History. The Professors will be allowed a salary of £2000 a year, together with half of the students' fees; and any person, qualified person, is by the Act, declared eligible for the appointment, except a pastor or minister of any sect or denomination of Christians having the spiritual charge of any parish or congregation. Yet this proposed College, about which there is not the shadow of a religious test required, is styled, in the last No. of the Economist, the "new sectarian institution"—and it also states that "the professors may be ministers of any denomination but the Catholic." If such an institution deserves to be called "sectarian," we are utterly at a loss to know what the term *unsectarian* will apply to; and if Roman Catholics are not included in the expression "any sect or denomination of Christians," we suppose they themselves must consider, as many others do, that they profess a religion which savors more of heathenism than Christianity. But if the Editor of the *Economist*, by any explanation, can satisfy the Government that Roman Catholic priests belong to no sect or denomination of Christians, then there is nothing in the Act to prevent clergymen of that Church from being appointed as professors of the new College though they may have the spiritual charge of a parish or congregation.

The bill, introduced by the Government, was free from anything approaching to sectarianism, but a bold attempt was made to add a sectarian clause to it on the part of some of the Roman Catholic members of the House. At its third reading, as will be seen by the legislative summary in another column, Hon. Mr. Kelly first moved that it be printed and laid over till next session; and having failed to carry that motion, he then moved a lengthy clause as a rider to the bill. Only four members voted for this extraordinary rider, two of whom, we regret to say, were Protestants, viz: Hon. Mr. Cole and Mr. Cooper. We were somewhat at a loss to imagine how even a Roman Catholic could have the effrontery to propose that £2000 should be given as an annual grant to St. Dunstan's College; but we were more surprised to see the leader of the opposition fully his political character in the estimation of Protestants, by supporting the motion. Had the bill been designed to endow a denominational college; then Mr. Kelly could have proposed his clause with some show of reason; but when it only contemplated the establishment of an ACADEMY for the benefit of all creeds and classes of the community, we must say that the motion was one of the coolest attempts on the part of Romanists, to thrust their hands into the public chest of a Protestant country of which we have ever heard. What though they have created and established a college of their own at a heavy cost? They were never denied instruction in the public educational institutions of the Colony, and if it is satisfied with them, they are at liberty to tax themselves as much as they please to support others according to their own taste; but they are not the shadow of an excuse to come forward and make a grant from the public funds to carry out their own particular whims in regard to education. The Central Academy has never been in the service of any sectarian institution, and its Head Master, of late years, has been a Roman Catholic; the proposed college is to be established on the same basis, and can only be filled with its shadow; nevertheless we cannot see that Romanists have any objection to complain. But they are never satisfied; give them the same privileges as others, and they will demand greater; give them one year, and they will be almost certain to ask two or three the next. We maintain that Government, at least where the population is divided in religious sentiment, should give special grants to no denomination; and we feel thankful that our Colony, unlike the Mother Country, and some of

the neighboring Provinces, has no law on its statute book authorizing grants to sectarian institutions. The only money given for denominational purposes is that raised every session to the different Churches in Charlottetown, and the amount of pence for the use of the Logionists, and we know the day is not far distant when even this shall be discontinued. In conclusion, we would say, let the Romanists of this Island rest satisfied with the privileges which they now enjoy, for Protestants have will never easily consent to grant favors to them which they deny to themselves.

The Bible in School.

As many of our readers are no doubt desirous to know the exact wording of the clause in the new Education Act, which provides for the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools of the Colony, we here copy it for their information:

"The introduction of the Bible, to be read in the Central Academy, and in all the schools of this Island, of every class, teaching, and from the pastor of Temperance, the teacher, and the Teacher are hereby required to open the school on each school-day, with the reading of the sacred Scriptures by those children whose parents or guardians desire it, without comment, explanation, or reasoning, thereby to teach them, but such as are required to attend or bring such reading foremost, unless desired by their parents or guardians."

We understand the meaning of words, the Teacher, neither before, during, nor after the passage of Scripture is read by the children, is to utter a syllable respecting a term, simile, or allusion in the lesson; in short, he is to attend to nothing but the correctness of the reading. When we take into consideration the ignorance of many of our Teachers, perhaps our Legislators have acted wisely in placing them under this restriction in regard to the Bible, which, above all other books, should not be misinterpreted; but we think they have been over cautious. We will probably return to this subject in some future No.

Rev. C. Chiniquy.

The following, in reference to the Kankakee converts, is an extract from a letter received by Captain Hancock, R. N., from Rev. J. Hellmuth, an Episcopalian clergyman, who is known to many in this city. Those in this Island who contributed so liberally to the relief of these people, as well as every lover of Zion, will rejoice to hear that the reports which have hitherto reached us regarding the fate of these converts are exaggerated. The love of freedom gets all that it can crave in the "liberty of Christ" (Gal. v. 1), and recognises in him whom "the Son has made free," the man who is "free indeed." (John, viii. 36.)

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Mr. Editor and Dear Brother:—A good friend and Brother in the Order of the Sons of Temperance in your pretty City, has sent me some copies of them to my ever welcome newspaper, the Presbyterian Witness of Halifax, and the Protestant of Charlottetown. These are the best temperance papers that I know of, and I send them to you, for you to keep in your library. Every time I receive the Witness or the Herald, I read it, and have done so for years. It is a good paper, and becomes thoroughly acquainted with their composition. It is a new and judicious combination of materials passing points of interest, I believe, have not been obtained before.

As a Canadian, I am very anxious to have a paper to copy which gives attention to our nation. We do not care any mineral substance whatever; and, consequently, all objections against such ingredients are abolished.

The skillful method of separating the active principles of which PAPER is composed, from inert ingredients, is a most important, and should command general attention, and win for the PAPER the liberal patronage of the public.

JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

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