

rent, as well as an unrepentant christian. But his friends can say, "our loss is her gain." She has gone to behold the glory of the Lord; she has gone to be with Christ and to enjoy the company of martyrs and confessors, and to tread ones in heaven. Buried on the 22nd day of February, 1864, in the 60th year of her age.

Yarmouth, March 12th, 1864.

MRS. AMOS BAXTER.

"In the midst of life we are in death." This admonition has been impressively illustrated in the truly sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. A. Baxter, wife of Mr. Amos Baxter, of Baxter's Harbour, Cornwallis. Mrs. B. residing some distance from the house of God, did not enjoy the usual comforts of a domestic life; but her christian communion was her desire; and her husband was a devoted wife and an affectionate mother. Suddenly, in a moment of time, the wife, the mother, and friend has passed away.

The address of the scene connected with her funeral, was such as the writer has seldom been called to witness. And the impression made on the minds of her friends and neighbors is a subject of deep interest. Her husband was a devoted man, and his wife was a devoted wife and an affectionate mother. Suddenly, in a moment of time, the wife, the mother, and friend has passed away.

J. G. HENNINGER.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

The Dalhousie College Question.

One of the evening journals of this city has lent its columns to a series of articles upon Dalhousie, by an advocate who appears to be deeply interested in the maintenance of the fat revenues of that College by the Presbyterian monopolists. But with all his labored, poor, and unimpressive arguments, a poor apology, less, however, from his lack of ability, than from the badness of the cause he espouses. He has failed in showing the propriety of a ship wholly Presbyterian sailing under Provincial colors; he has not succeeded in vindicating the Synods as their course of proceeding on the College question; he has not been able to make it appear to be a very righteous course for the Presbyterians, with the view of advancing their denominational ends, and of belonging to the recipients of property and funds themselves to the whole people; he has not cleared that church of blame as to the manner in which this unjust business was transacted; his artfulness and sophistry have been ineffectual; for this reason, he cannot persuade the discriminating christian public to admit that "the end justifies the means," a dogma which, under other circumstances, none would repudiate more strongly than Presbyterians themselves.

It will require a more cunning caeser than this Dalhousie Citizen to make it appear equitable for any body of christians to be a party to an arrangement which takes advantage of the position in which other denominations are placed in regard to their several Institutions, that this body may have headed over to a Provincial Institution with its handsome endowment, and with the full knowledge that others would not be able to unite with them in the project, as was more than hinted by the respectable minority in the united Presbyterian Synod last summer. The published proceedings of the Synod, which the design in the preparatory arrangements manifestly was to benefit their own educational interests, to multiply their facilities for training their rising ministry, and greatly to enlarge their influence as a denomination. We know not which is most surprising, the injustice of such a policy, or the effrontery exhibited in the attempt to make the public believe that the Presbyterians, in this matter, are the great benefactors of the country, and that their motives are highly generous, large-hearted, patriotic, and self-sacrificing. If such is really the character of the Dalhousie scheme, why such wrath on account of its ventilation? Will it not bear inquiry? Why were there such precipitate haste to grasp at the proposal? When delay was advised in the Synod, the advice was given by whom? When some of the Board of Governors spoke of delay until the sitting of the Legislature, the reply was, "No, there must be no delay, the arrangements must be completed with all speed, we can satisfy the Governors as to the endowment of the chairs; true, the money is not paid, but the subscriptions are good, possession must be taken, the College must be opened, otherwise an opportunity will be lost by a repeal of the Act."

Had the long-winded writer of the Citizen been on the other side of the question, the witness would probably have reminded him that his services ought to have been limited to "his proper sphere," and that the expenditure of his time and toil have been expended in vain. He is not able to deceive those beyond his own immediate circle into the belief that selfishness is generosity, or that the tricks of scheming politicians are becoming in a body of christian men. He would like the plan for the working of Dalhousie to be regarded as a very liberal one, on the ground that while the Government are Presbyterians, an addition was made to the former Board of three gentlemen of other denominations. But he will not easily persuade those gentlemen, or the churches to which they belong, and by whom they are held in the highest estimation, that they are the representatives of those churches upon that Board. Those three churches desire representatives there, have no wish for association in any way with Dalhousie. Their labor and money, to a large amount, expended on behalf of their own Institutions, prevent such association. They greatly prefer an Institution they can honestly call their own. They are in their several Academies and Colleges doing a good work, and doing it well. Even were they in a position to take a part in the Dalhousie scheme, they would not be very greatly disposed to play a double game, or to subsidize in a College which infers in scholarship at its head, and where Presbyterians so largely predominate.

An excellent communication on this subject appeared in one of the Morning papers of this week, from which we make an extract:—The Dalhousie College affair has been a political game from beginning to end, and certain gentlemen on both sides of the House are mixed up with it. They dare not speak or act in contradiction of the majority of the House, but the dependent members of the House to try their utmost.

The Presbyterian Citizen, having exhausted his stock of argument, next had recourse to science, which he supposed under the mask of the secular press, then to the mask of the official Organ. It is not uncommon with unscrupulous men, in order to cover the commission of injustice, to add insult to injury; but from professedly religious men we certainly look for something better. This weapon, however, afflicts its wounds chiefly on those who handle it; nor is it to be supposed that the cause of Dalhousie, thereby sought to be sustained, is better than the instrumentally employed on its behalf. We do not wish to indicate, though we could easily do so, whose "bottle holder," to adopt his own elegant expression, this Presbyterian Citizen is; but we do say that the scornful style he can use when it suits him, shows him to be no gentleman, that he is an unworthy advocate of Presbyterianism, and that his opinions on the subject of Collegiate Education are unworthy of deference. He professes to know something about one whom he supposes to be at Sackville. But in this he is as widely astray as he is upon some other points. The gentleman to whom he alludes, and who is an object of special ire, because he abandoned Presbyterianism for a church preaching a purer gospel, is not at Sackville, was never a Professor there, though some years ago he was an efficient Tutor in the Academy. He is now occupying a good position elsewhere, and holds the honors but it was almost impossible in speaking of a man, involving moral interests, to do so without rendering himself amenable to the nervous shafts of some one or other of the newspaper scribblers who take an interest in this subject.

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He would be able to show before he had finished, that Dalhousie College while it professed to be a Provincial University open to all, and while it was in fact a school for the benefit of the whole people—practically was an Institution for the benefit of one sect, and that from the very circumstances of the case, other denominations were shut out from participating in its advantages. He would glance for a moment at the past history of Dalhousie College, and endeavor to give a brief sketch of its progress, although he had already been a vagabond about it, which would render this, by no means an easy task.

In the first place, it was well known that the sum of £2,750 called the Cadine fund was placed in the hands of the Earl of Dalhousie, to be used for the purpose of founding a Provincial University, to be open to all classes and creeds. The sum of £4,750 of this money was expended in the building now called Dalhousie College. The remainder, in conjunction with the sum of £2,000, granted by the Legislature, was invested in the three per cent. in England, with which was purchased stock to the amount of £30,300, which yielded an annual return of £1,300, after the £2,000 was granted, and after a while a further demand was made upon the treasury and £5,000 was loaned—making in all the sum of £28,000 which Dalhousie College has received from the provincial fund. So that at the present time the annual income which that Institution derives from funds invested amounts to £920. Thus it would be seen that the handsome annual income of over £2000 was devoted to the educational purpose of a single denomination which did not number one fourth of the population of the Province.

It will be said, that it is optional for any denomination that chooses to raise £2000 a year, to have a chair in the Institution, and thus participate in its advantages. But how could it be expected that the other denominations who had Educational Institutions of their own would suffer from the neglect of the Province? It is not in a chair in Dalhousie?—was it not manifest that in proportion to the interest which they would take in Dalhousie, would their own colleges suffer? He would take occasion to notice in this connection some very remarkable situations in certain newspapers engaged in the discussion of the question of Dalhousie, and the Hon. Attorney General and King. He would advise the conductors of a certain newspaper published in this city, to be more guarded in their language, and not charge upon other grave offences from which they were not altogether free themselves. It did not lie in the mouth of these champions of Dalhousie to speak in the disparaging terms they did of other Institutions because they resented provincial aid. It was very easy to retaliate and ask what would have become of Dalhousie if it had not been fed upon government pay to the tune of £2,000—and even with that assistance it had maintained but a feeble existence, and for a large portion of the time languished in a state of apathy, until the wheels were set going with government oil.

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Mr. Longley's Speech on Dalhousie.

HON. PRO. SEC. moved that the House proceed with the order of the day—viz. the consideration of the petition presented on the subject of Dalhousie College. A call of the House was had.

MR. LONGLEY said that he regretted that there were not more members present at the commencement of this discussion, not because anything that he might say would enlighten the public mind, but because it was a question deserving the calm and attentive consideration of the House. He had not referred to the number of petitions on the table of the House as an indication of the sentiments of the people on this question, for there was enough in the circumstances which surrounded the subject to excite attention. And it would indeed have been a matter of surprise if it had not been so. It was a question of the highest importance, and one which would affect the interests of the people of this province for many years to come. He would endeavor to treat it as calmly and dispassionately as possible, but it was almost impossible in speaking of a subject involving moral interests, to do so without rendering himself amenable to the nervous shafts of some one or other of the newspaper scribblers who take an interest in this subject.

Mr. Longley's Speech on Dalhousie.

He regretted extremely that it was necessary, so soon to discuss the question of Dalhousie, for he had not had time to do so in the charge of having allowed that ill advised measure by which a gross injustice was perpetrated upon the whole people, for the purpose of furthering the interests of a single denomination—to pass so quietly. By what mode this was done he could not say—or by what means the Hon. Pro. Sec. (Mr. Howe) managed to come before the House in the present Pro. Sec. who was generally supposed to be pretty cute in such matters, passed his comprehension. In considering this question he would find it necessary to refer to facts and figures, although he felt a reluctance in doing so, in the presence of those who were better informed on that point than he himself; but still he considered it his duty to do so inasmuch as what is in the Legislature, and what is in the public mind, and might be the means of conveying information to those who had not any other opportunity of obtaining it.

There were many reasons to deter from entering upon a discussion, such as this, and although he was conscious that he was not pleasant that he was undertaking, yet still he felt that it was his duty to do so. He would refer to the performance of a public writer, who had written a pamphlet on this subject, and who was also convinced that the longer this question remained unsettled, the greater would be the agitation of the public mind, and the feeling that was now evinced great as it was, would be increased ten fold by delay.

He would be able to show before he had finished, that Dalhousie College while it professed to be a Provincial University open to all, and while it was in fact a school for the benefit of the whole people—practically was an Institution for the benefit of one sect, and that from the very circumstances of the case, other denominations were shut out from participating in its advantages. He would glance for a moment at the past history of Dalhousie College, and endeavor to give a brief sketch of its progress, although he had already been a vagabond about it, which would render this, by no means an easy task.

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