ose Seminaries—a result which he, good
an, fondly hopes will follow the adoption
f such a measure—to clear the way for the
stablishment of *one* College—that one Col-
ge to be located almost any where else than
Halifax. What will the friends of Dal-
ousie say to that? Were we to say as
uch, we might expect a decent lecture.—
But what did really appear to us the stran-
est thing of any that occurred in the course
f the debates on Monday, was, that the
Hon. G. Young affirmed his determination
o support his brother's views to withdraw
egislative support from all the present
Collegiate and Academic Institutions, the
Speaker having expressly included *Pictou
Academy* among the obnoxious Seminaries
which stood in the way of his one pet Col-
ge! But from all we have seen and heard,
our candid conviction is, that although the
Hon. George Young would rejoice if those
Denominational Institutions, to whose pros-
perity he is outrageously inimical, were pros-
trated to the ground at once, he has never-
heless some *scheme* in his own mind by
which he believes he will be able to secure
a Legislative grant of *two hundred* or *two
hundred and fifty*, pounds for the Academy
at Pictou. We wish Pictou Academy well,
but we do not wish to see it flourish on the
ruins of other Institutions equally deserv-
ng; and though we could not be so pre-
sumptuous as to even seem to dictate to ho-
nourable members what course they should
pursue, yet we hope they will narrowly
watch the movements of the said member
for Pictou. Fair play, an open, honest,
straightforward, *English*, course of proceed-
ng, we like, when a matter, so momentous as
he one involved in the present discussion,
s before the Legislature.

On Tuesday the debate on Mr. Henry's Bill was continued. Mr. Fulton moved an amendment, that the sum of Five thousand pounds loaned to Dalhousie College should be recalled and paid into the Treasury for the general purposes of the Province. The object of the honourable gentleman was to test the sincerity of some of the members who professed an anxiety to place all on an equality by withdrawing the grant from King's. From various causes, the amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority. But this decision, it is said, does not indicate the real state of the feelings of the House respecting Dalhousie. We regretted much that the Hon. Provincial Secretary attacked Mr. Fulton, charging him with being guilty of *slander*, as if Mr. Fulton had disparaged the personal characters of the gentlemen who are Governors of Dalhousie. It was the *system* of education—not the characters of the Governors—against which Mr. Fulton lifted up his voice. Hon. G. Young and others can call the system of religious education "*vicious*"; on the ground assumed by Mr. Howe, we might with equal justice charge Mr. Young with impeaching the christian character of the Governors, Trustees, or Managers of the religiously conducted Seminaries of learning. Whatever may be said, we are confident Mr. Fulton had no such intention as the one so unfairly attributed to him.—Notwithstanding the eloquent speeches of the Hon. Attorney General and others, Mr. Henry's Resolution was carried.

The opinion was more than once stated, by several members, that the Country would not sustain the demolition of Denominational Institutions for the purpose of erecting one College on the *secular* principle. In this opinion we concur. We deprecate the course which certain members appear bent on pursuing, to throw the country into a

state of wide-spread agitation on the admi-
portant subject of education, which should
not be made a matter of party strife. Yet
if these gentlemen are determined to force
on the country a system of purely secular
education, the friends of religious education
cannot quietly witness such efforts, without
opposing them with all the talent, all the in-
fluence, all the arguments, they can com-
mand.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The Hon. George Young and Mr. Creelman delivered themselves on Tuesday last of a great deal of objectionable matter against religious education. The former gentleman uttered strong things on this topic last year, but he was not quite so offensive, though offensive enough, on the recent occasion. The speech of the latter gentleman, doubtless committed to memory, was nothing but a furious tirade against education conducted on christian principles. "The system was *rotten to the cors*"—yes, "*rotten to the core*"—so said Mr. Creelman in the profundity of *his* wisdom. But why it is to be thus stigmatized before the Country, the gentleman said not. If vociferation and coarse language would make it such, the case was truly made out. His thunder and lightning, manufactured for the exhibition, were harmless things, albeit designed to scorch, and blast, and demolish the fairest superstructures of learning which adorn the land. Hard things—and the more so because *true*—may be said against the system which would shut out God's Word and prayers to Him for his blessing, from our Collegiate and Academical Halls. That may be called a *slander*, but the truth is no slander. The fact is public and defies contradiction, that a system of education is now advocated without distinct recognition of christian principle. If parties assail a better system, they must expect to be reminded of the fatal defects of their own. The opinions expressed by Dr Cheever, an *American* of character and influence, and which appear on our first page, are, in our judgment, worth more than ten hours' empty harangue and vociferation, and will carry weight with them, and produce their effect on every reflecting and unprejudiced mind. Pert assertions, unwarrantable criminations, schoolboy declamation, cannot, and will not, obliterate the impressions which study, mature reflection, truth, experience, the Word of God, and prayer, have stamped on the tablet of the heart. It is not with them it is the mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence that is involved in the question now forced on the country by the course pursued by some of our Legislators, but something more important—something which affects ourselves and our posterity on vital points—a purely *secular*, versus a religious Education. If Messrs. Young and Creelman succeed in thrusting the former on the country, they will compel the friends of the other system—and they are neither few nor without influence—to array themselves openly, palpably, vigorously, and perseveringly against their scheme; and we are confident no Institution can succeed or prosper in opposition to the religious sense of the people. They either know not, or affect not to know, that the religious principle lies on the population of the Province; and let it be known that King's, Acadia, Sackville Academy, &c. &c. are to be crippled, or to not be worked as honorable members, *sectarian schools*, I denote there is in the sanctuaries of learning a recognition of God, the Word and the Christian religion, and we imitate the character of Nova Scotians in such, if a voice of almost universal indignation and rebuke be not uttered in tones which will make their very ears tingle. In our deliberate judgment, the proposition of the Hon Provincial Secretary, to give either £200, or £250 a year to each of the existing Institutions, and to any others which have just claims, possessing an efficient corps of competent Professors and Teachers, is the most practicable of any submitted to the House, and we sincerely hope for the benefit of our youth, and the welfare of the people, it will be carried.

ACADEMIC AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

This all engrossing subject was under discussion in the House on Wednesday last. The Hon. Provincial Secretary rose in his place, and gracefully retracted the charge of *slander* uttered the day before against the honourable member for Cumberland. If we were pained at the imputation at first, we were sincerely gratified at its subsequent withdrawment. The Hon. Prov. Secretary then submitted to the House a Resolution that a blank sum be granted in aid of Collegiate Education. Mr. Henry said he could not deal with this Resolution because it did not state whether the sum, if granted, would be conferred on *one* College, or be divided among the *Denominational* Institutions, thus striving to confound two subjects perfectly distinct, and forgetting, that, when his own Bill against King's was under consideration, he would not consent to discuss it in its relation to the other Educational Institutions, but insisted on its being treated on its own independent merits. His own policy, in this present discussion, was found to be both inconvenient and troublesome.

The Honble. Speaker proposed an amendment to the Resolution of the Hon. Prov. Secretary, to withdraw all Legislative aid to the higher branches of education! A movement on the part of this distinguished and patriotic Legislator, strange indeed—a policy which we do not hesitate unqualifiedly to condemn. As far as he is concerned, he would leave the country without Academic and Collegiate instruction, during two years at least, to gratify his feelings of hostility to Denominational Institutions, and rid the country of them to make way for some other project. This amendment was seconded, we believe, by his brother, the Hon G. R. Young, though, if carried, the interests of Pictou Academy would necessarily be sacrificed thereby. But these gentlemen, we opine, knew well that such a monstrous proposition would not be tolerated by a majority of the enlightened Legislature of this Province; and therefore, with singular and commendable consistency, in case the amendment was defeated, and the original Resolution affirmed, the one said, he would claim a grant for Pictou, and the other a grant for the Free Church Academy!

In his filippic against Denominational Institutions the learned Speaker ventured on this assertion,—that he had reason to believe that there was not *one* Educational Institution under denominational government, throughout the whole length and breadth of the American Union, that receives a Legislative grant! An assertion which deserves to be classed with the memorable one of the learned Mr. Henry, that the property of Harvard College, Mass., was to be attached whether to Provincial or secular characters! This country has a right to demand from members, that, before dogmatically propounding opinions and affirming to results founded upon them, they act upon the welfare of the people, the least give themselves the trouble to obtain correct information. If Mr. Henry can get one person acquainted with the history of Harvard College to side with his opinion—he may. We shall do more than refer to the Journals of Legislature, on another page, for an exposure of his inaccuracies.

"The [illegible] Speaker [illegible] supposed [illegible] and [illegible] For the present, we challenge [illegible] to the following [illegible] that in the State of New York, Colleges and Universities under denominational direction have [illegible] and do receive money grants from the State; such as for instance *Columbia* College, *Hamilton* College, *Madison* University, *Geneva* College, *Union* College, *Hedgyn Genesee* Academy; and moreover that the Scriptures are read, prayers offered, and the christian religion taught in them. It might appear presumptuous in us to challenge the Speaker, or the Hon. G. R. Young to meet us on this point; but we think we may venture to meet the learned member from Sydney, Mr. Henry, the champion of equal rights and privileges. Of course it would not be prudent to put him in possession of all we *know* on this subject; but he may take the advantage of this fact, that, in a recent publication, appears a list of 120 Colleges and Universities in the United States; of these 13 belong to the Baptist denomination; 10 to the Episcopalian; 13 to the Methodist; 13 to the Roman Catholic; and the greater part of the others, it is said, to the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. Of course he will be at liberty to cite those which are established on the purely secular principle, save and except Harvard College. If fairly met, and if the subject be fairly discussed, we think we shall be able to extort a confession even from the learned member for Sydney, that Denominational Institutions for education exist to a great extent in the American Union, and in some instances receive grants from the State. We shall resume the subject next week.

Since the above was written the *Chronicle* of Thursday has come into our hands with a flaming Editorial on the subject of Denominational Colleges and Academies. The article is replenished with sophistry. We repeat that it is not the mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence which "enlist the sympathies" of those, whom he is pleased in the exuberance of his good feeling to characterize, "charitable, disinterested, and pious clergymen." Something more valuable is at stake. We apprehend that something like *principle* influences the friends and supporters of "Denominational Schools." He may not be able to understand this, nor give them credit for their real motives. They claim equal rights, and will not be satisfied with less. On their part they object to be taxed for the support of one College wherever situated, to which they cannot conscientiously send their children, unless some assistance be afforded to those Seminaries to which they can. Will the *Chronicle* meet that point fairly, and not give judgment on a one sided view of the case? If he says they have no right to these conscientious scruples, we reply, that is not a matter for him to determine.

We can only state the decision of the House on Thursday evening on the question of education. Hon. G. R. Young moved an amendment (we suppose the Speaker's had been withdrawn) to the Hon Provincial Secretary's Resolution, that it be recommended to the House not to grant for the present any aid to Educational Institutions of a Denominational character. The House divided and the amendment was lost. The Hon. Provincial Secretary's Resolution was then put, and on a division it was carried by a majority of six. We congratulate the country on this decision. The speeches of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hall were excellent. What will be done in the Committee of Supply remains to be seen.

Last evening a Bill was introduced to the House by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and read a first time, to grant $1,000 for Academic and Collegiate Education. Particulars in our next.

PETITIONS AGAINST GRANTS TO DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Presbyterians of Nova Scotia of Peoples Church, in this City, have presented a petition, it appears, against Legislative aid to all Denominational Colleges and Academies! But not a word is said by them against Dalhousie! As far as they are concerned, they are for an establishment on a purely secular basis. With on their consciences, we have no right to interfere with them. But they must not [illegible] the conscientious scruples of others. They ought to know that [illegible] cannot send their children to any Seminary, whatever may be its facilities of instruction, in which, either by positive regulation or well understood arrangement, the Word of God is not allowed to be read, and the blessing of Almighty God to be invoked in the School in behalf of the Students. This may be regarded as a prejudice, but the fact is there. What then will they, as a religious body, claiming rights of conscience, lend themselves to damage Institutions into whose halls these children can enter with the approbation of their parents, or, force the parents to send their children out of the country to suitable seats of learning, or, if not able to do this, allow them to grow up in comparative ignorance? If they cannot conscientiously send their children to Denominational Schools, they should bear in mind, that others cannot conscientiously send theirs to those established on the *purely secular* principle. All we ask of them is to respect equal claims of conscience.

The *Free Churchmen* of this City, according to the Hon. G. Young, are opposed to Denominational Grants; though they sent in a petition to the Legislature praying aid for their own Academy. This course we do not profess to understand. We know not that the Free Church has ever repudiated the *principle* of State Grants even for the support of religion, where the Church is left free to discharge its own proper spiritual functions, much less the reception of Legislative aid to assist in carrying on educational schemes. Mr. Young made his statement on the authority, he said, of the "Organ" of the Free Church of this City—we presume he referred to the "*Presbyterian Witness*." The Hon. Gentleman, perhaps, is not aware that Dr King has publicly denied that that paper is the official organ of the Free Church. We regard the action of the Free Church in sending in the Petition—about which there can be no mistake—as affording evidence that the members of that Church have no conscientious scruples against receiving the support of the Legislature for their Academy. In this we think they are right.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

We direct attention to an article on this subject from Dr. Fitch on consumption, which appears on our second page, under the head of General Miscellany. Dr. Fitch is celebrated in the United States for his successful treatment of consumptive patients. He has published a volume of Lectures on this important subject, in which he states clearly this method of treatment. The elastic braces are principally designed either to prevent consumption in cases where there is a predisposition to it, or to assist in effecting a cure in cases where it has commenced and made some progress. They are deserving of trial by all those who are unfortunately labouring under it. In spinal complaints and in cases of bodily deformity they are likewise useful. We are happy to see that our townsman, Mr. Michael Herbert,—whose advertisement appears in another part of this paper, and to which we would earnestly direct attention,—is acquainted with the manner of constructing these braces, and proposes to furnish them, on reasonable terms, to those in the city and country, who may require them. We commend his praiseworthy enterprize to the patronage of all concerned.

Return of a Separatist.

The Cambridge Chronicle states that the Rev Henry Battersbee, M. A., late Fellow of King's College, who separated from the Church of England, twelve years ago, on account of objections connected with the sacrament of baptism, and the occasional services of the Church, has notified to the Lord Bishop of London the removal of his objections, and his entire concurrence with the doctrine and practice of the church respecting that sacrament.

Camp Meeting.

A Methodist City camp-meeting has been in progress in the several charges of Cincinnati for the last few weeks. The plan is to have services two and three times each day for one week, in each charge, and thus give all the Methodist charges equal privileges in the meetings. Most of the meetings have been highly spiritual and profitable.