moving, is only calculated to aggravate. If them, but there would still remain the sum these Provinces really present so forbidding a prospect to aspirants for the ministry, where are the young men to be found who will enter themselves as students in the pro-Posed Hall? If it were observed that soldiers embraced every opportunity to desert the bervice, would Government propose, as a remedy for this evil, to build a new and more convenient recruiting depot? This question seems to suggest at once the true source of our weakness as a Church, and to point out the defect, towards the remedying of which all future measures ought to be directed. Let the position of clergymen in these Colonies be improved as soon and as far as circumstances will permit, and there will be no lack of young men of talent and worth, ready to reinforce the ranks of the ministry, and willing to remain at their posts. Let the money which would be required to carry on the machinery of a Theological Hall be formed, say, into an endowment fund, or a fund for the support of ministers' widows. The latter scheme is, Perhaps, the more simple and practicable; and I believe the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia stands almost alone in this respect,that it has no Ministers' Widows' Fund. The "inception" of SOME measure tending to improve the position of clergymen, will be at least a step in the right direction. It follows, as night the day, that, whatever tends to make the position of any class of workers less anxious and precarious, renders their calling an bject of more general desire. Every wise man knows that the very power to do good to his fellow-beings, depends, in no small degree, on his temporal circumstances and social po-

It cannot be maintained that the method which has hitherto been pursued, of sending hative young men home for their education, has proved, in any sense, a failure. On the Contrary, the results are rather such as greatto encourage the people to trust to that "ystem until a better and a cheaper can be devised. I need not add that the system now proposed would not only be a hundred-fold More expensive, but, as may be presumed, would be far less efficient. Supposing the proposed Hall were instituted in Halifax, and our future ministers were to be wholly educated and trained within the limits of Nova Scotia, what kind of men, let me ask, (speaking comparatively,) would be produced by such a system? In all probability, not there than one or two young men would enter themselves annually, as students of Theology, or if more should do so, the supply will certainly exceed the demand, and many of the forthcoming ministers will look in vain for a aphere of labour in Nova Scotia. Say that a staff of three Professors (and fewer could not Possibly be proposed,) should be instituted. These three men would require to be paid £300 currency a year. The Colonial Com-

of £600 to be raised from the people every year. The yearly sum required to pay the Professors would thus be £900. If any man propose to pay a Professor at a lower rate than £300 currency (which is only equal to £240 stg.), I have only to say that the article which can be got for this money will not be worth having at all. Professional ability, as a rule, has its market price, like every other commodity. Well, the theological education of one or two young men would thus cost annually the sum of £900! And, according to the system hitherto pursued, the same end has been accomplished (and far more effici ently than could be done under the proposed system,) at the rate of about £25 for each student! Even at £300 a year, it is only a second, or rather a third rate man (compared with the men who fill similar situations at home.) that can be obtained for such an office. When a Professorial Chair becomes vacant in any of our Divinity Halls in Scotland, it is well known that, in all Scotland, where there are about 2000 ministers to choose from, only two or three men presume to compete for the office, so rare are the gifts and attainments which qualify a man for that position-and those who offer themselves as candidates are invariably men who have expressly devoted their lives to the study of those great subjects (with all their kindred branches,) in which they hope to enlighten others. I presume there is no one within the Church in these Colonies, who imagines himself qualified to assume the office of a Professor in the proposed institution. There are excellent pastors, and popular preachers, and talented men, in the Church, as represented in these Provinces, but I should not think there is a man who believes that he possesses the particular kind of attainments, experience and ability required for any one of the professorial chairs which would have to be instituted. It follows, therefore, that we would be obliged to have recourse to the Mother Country for suitable persons to fill these chairs; and for £300 currency a year (and that salary not very secure), we could only obtain a second or third rate man. But, granting that even efficient Professors were obtained, there is a very weighty, and, I think, an insuperable objection to the scheme, of another kind. As I have said, the classes of the Professors would, in all probability, consist of only one or two lads, from year to year. What intellectual progress could these young men be expected to make, in such forlorn circumstances? is to be feared that both Professors and students would be in danger of falling asleep at their work. Undoubtedly, one of the most signal advantages of a Theological Hall, or a public seminary of any kind, is, that it brings together a large number of variously constituted minds, which, by the mere force of action and re-action, help to develop each othmittee would, we shall suppose, pay one of er's powers, and stimulate each other's ener-