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EDUCATION SOCIETY.

3423  
REPORT  
OF THE  
ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE

Nova-Scotia Baptist Education Society,

HELD AT YARMOUTH,  
JUNE 27, 1843.

WITH STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS, LISTS OF  
SUBSCRIBERS, &c.

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**Incorporated**

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Chipman, Esq.,  
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John Pryor, Ste  
Silas T. Rand, V  
Viditoe, Joshua  
V. Dimock, T. H  
Stronach, Thos.  
Cully, Maynard  
Gaius Lewis, an  
J. W**

**J. W. Johnston  
A. Crawley, Sim  
Charles Tupper,  
Burton, and Cale**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
Nova-Scotia Baptist Education Society.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly, 1839.

REV. EDWARD MANNING, *President.*

"CHARLES TUPPER,  
JAMES W. NUTTING, Esq., } *Vice Presidents.*

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*Treasurer.*

**Executive Committee.**

J. W. Johnston, J. W. Nutting, W. Johnson, Edmund A. Crawley, Simon Fitch, Wm. Chipman, John Pryor, Charles Tupper, I. E. Bill, Wm. Allen Chipman, Wm. Burton, and Caleb R. Bill.

## ACADIA COLLEGE.

### Board of Governors.

The Executive Committee of the Baptist Education Society, together with the following gentlemen appointed by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the different Branches of the Legislature, are Governors of Acadia College, under the Act of Incorporation :-

Hon. Charles R. Prescott,	Samuel Chipman, Esq. M.P.P.
“ T. A. S. Dewolfe, M.P.P.	Herbert Huntington, Esq. M.P.P.
“ Edmund M. Dodd, M.P.P.	Charles W. Harris, Esq. A.M.

### Faculty of the College.

Rev. John Pryor, A. M. Professor of Greek and Latin Classics.  
“ Edmund A. Crawley, A.M. Professor of Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Rhetoric.  
Isaac L. Chipman, Esq. A. B. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Annual Meeting of the *Baptist Education Society* was held, as has always been usual since its formation, in connection with the Annual Association of the Baptist Churches of Nova-Scotia, which, on the present occasion, was assembled in the spacious Chapel of the Second Church at Yarmouth, on Tuesday, the 27th June.

The present Meeting was one of peculiar interest on many accounts. Doubtless the most prominent of these was the critical position in which the Society's affairs were placed at this juncture, owing to the powerful opposition which had been made to their Institutions at Horton during the last Session of the Legislature, by the attempt to abolish all the chartered Institutions of learning in the Province, and establish on their ruins one great Metropolitan University. The proceedings also derived great additional interest from the presence of almost the whole body of Baptist Ministers, aged and young, now assembled, with numerous lay Delegates from nearly every Church in the Province, selected from their most intelligent and influential members, and a very large assemblage of the independent and highly respectable population of the County of Yarmouth also in attendance.

The Chair having been taken, and prayer offered by the Rev. Edward Manning, the President of the Society, a succinct *Report* of the proceedings of the Executive Committee during the past year was read to the meeting by J. W. Nutting, Esquire, the Secretary of the Society, and was as follows :

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## REPORT.

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The Executive Committee of the N. S. Baptist Education Society, in reporting to the Society, with the management of whose affairs they are entrusted, a brief detail of its progress during the past year, feel justified in stating that such progress has been in the most essential respects highly satisfactory.

The Institutions at Horton have during the year been conducted with an amount of efficiency and success which fully justify the Executive Committee in warmly encouraging the Society to persevere in their labours in a matter so deeply involving the future prosperity of the country.

The whole number of students who have been attending their terms in Acadia College during the year has been 33—and the Committee feel entire satisfaction in stating, that both their assiduity and application to their studies, and the proficiency they have made, have been highly creditable to themselves and to the Institution.—The number at the close of the term which has just expired was 29.

The course of discipline maintained by the Professors has been such as to ensure the orderly and healthful working of the Institution, while at the same time the system of parental care and religious oversight which they have exercised, cannot fail to be attended with the most salutary results, and at the same time to afford to parents and guardians the surest guarantee for the sound instruction and moral safety of their children.

The appointed period of four years attendance and study at the University since its foundation, to qualify for admission to literary honors having elapsed, four of the students at the close of the last session passed their examination for degrees, which, on such occasions, is

necessarily of the strictest nature, and acquitted themselves with great credit, and to the entire satisfaction of the Faculty of the College. They have consequently taken their first degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, which was publicly conferred on the 16th inst., with the Collegiate ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, accompanied by addresses delivered by the Professors, and public exercises by some of the students. The Committee feel confident that so encouraging a commencement in conferring Collegiate honors, will have the best effect in stimulating to diligence and habits of study the future alumni of Acadia College; and they entertain the fullest conviction that the proficiency of the young men who have now graduated will yield to none others in these Colonies in similar circumstances.

Mr. Edward Blanchard, who has for several years past been acting as Principal of the Collegiate Academy, and for whose character and qualifications the Executive Committee entertain the highest respect, having resigned that important trust, Mr. Charles Randall has now undertaken the charge of the Seminary. Mr. Randall has received the principal part of his education at the Institution, and which he subsequently prosecuted at Brown University, is highly qualified for the important situation he fills, and has entered on its duties with energy.

The situation of Assistant in the Academy having also become vacant, Mr. Hyslop, who has been for some time past at the Institution, has accepted it, and is, as your Committee feel assured, quite competent to the undertaking. There were at the Academy during the last term 36 pupils.

The public annual examination of the Academy at the close of the term, was most satisfactory and creditable to the Seminary, and afforded manifest proof of the order and discipline maintained by the Principal, and of his competency to discharge his trust.

The Executive Committee feel much satisfaction in stating, that a good number of the young men who have been receiving their Education at the Institutions at Horton, have gone forth and undertaken the charge of Schools in various parts of the Province, and others are now qualifying themselves for the same occupation. The Committee feel this to be among the most legitimate and important purposes for which those Institutions

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were founded, and they sincerely congratulate the Society upon the benefits which are daily resulting to the public from their successful operation in this respect.

The debts and liabilities of the Executive Committee up to the end of the year 1842, as rendered to the House of Assembly, was £1563 10s. Of this amount £1000 is secured by mortgage, and the remainder is chiefly made up of arrears of salary due to the Professors and Teachers. This amount, the Committee are sorry to say, has been since then largely increased, by the further accumulation of salaries. Some considerable amount, however, will be forthcoming from tuition fees.

The Committee greatly regret that those on whose zealous and laborious exertions the success of the Institution depends, should thus suffer the hardship and inconvenience of delay in the payment of their salaries, and they feel that the most prompt and active measures must be adopted to liquidate the debt, as a failure in the punctual payment of the officers of the Institution, must greatly cramp its present efficiency, and finally work the most serious injury to its interests. One of the surest means of effecting the desired purpose, the Executive Committee are fully convinced, will be the enlarging the number of ann. subs. of 20s. from such as are desirous of becoming regular members of the Education Society; and they would urgently recommend that every friend of the cause should exert his utmost endeavour to promote its interests, by obtaining permanent subscribers of twenty shillings per annum.

The Executive Committee sincerely regret that the application of the Baptist Association and the Committee to the House of Assembly in its last Session, for a grant of money to assist in the erection of College Buildings, so indispensable to the prosperity of the Institution, did not succeed. Although the greatest number of petitions ever presented for any similar object, from all parts of the Province, most numerous and respectably signed, were laid before the House, the claims of the Baptist Institutions were refused to be entertained, on the ground that a Committee of the House had recommended the expediency of abolishing all the existing chartered Colleges, and establishing one general University in their place. The Executive Committee do not feel that it is within the limits of their duty to go further into an explanation of



this most extraordinary measure, which is still before the Legislature, but they would urge upon the Society, and friends of the Baptist Institutions, to exercise the most jealous watchfulness over its progress, as tending more especially to nullify and destroy the fruits of all their exertions and sacrifices for so many years.

The Executive Committee, in bringing their report to a close, feel highly gratified with the opportunity of noticing the noble effort that is now in the course of being carried into execution, for the erection of suitable College buildings by means of the voluntary contributions of the people. During the past winter a sum of between £900 and £1000 was subscribed to be given in labour and materials, chiefly in the Counties of Annapolis, Kings, and Queens. A large portion of the materials have been already transported to the spot, the foundation of the College is laid, the framing is rapidly proceeding, and in a very short time the building will be raised—all by the gratuitous exertions of the Baptist population.

The Committee cannot dismiss this subject, however, without expressing their deep sense of the obligations the Society are under to the Professors of the College for the zeal and perseverance they have manifested in accomplishing an object on which the success of the Institution is so essentially dependant."

After the reading of the Report, the *Attorney General* addressed the meeting at considerable length, and moved several resolutions. The following is a brief outline of his remarks.

He noticed the importance of the subject as now presented to the consideration of the Society. The business of the day had commenced with religious services that had been peculiarly solemn, and he felt such an introduction to be most appropriate, for the question affected not present interests only, but future also, involving the dearest rights, both civil and religious, of ourselves and our children.

The very existence of the Institutions of this Society, he said, might depend on the issue of this day; for at a time when they were violently and systematically assailed, the views and feelings of so large and influential a portion of the Baptist community as belonged to the county of Yarmouth, must powerfully influence their

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prosperity and continuance. For himself, he was a Baptist, too deeply identified with his own people—for their interests were his and his children's; and he was too well assured of the importance of the Institutions at Horton, to the religious, social, and political prosperity and advancement of the denomination, not to feel an absorbing interest—an anxiety almost overwhelming, at that moment. He remarked, that the history of the Baptists of Nova Scotia as it was connected with the rise and progress of the Education Society, was most peculiar, and he believed the providence of God might clearly be traced throughout it. At a time within the memory of some of the aged ministers then present, and probably of other individuals, there was he believed not a Baptist in the Province. A few individuals of other denominations, associated at first with a devoted servant of God to whom this country owes much, Henry Alline, but who was not himself a Baptist, were led from the use of the Scriptures to adopt the views we now hold, for unlike their brethren of the different religious persuasions, all of which he believed were first planted in the country from emigration from abroad, the Baptist denomination in Nova Scotia had derived its origin here, and had sprung into existence upon their own soil. It grew and multiplied until within one generation scarcely a part of the Province is to be found without some of its members, and all these fertile western counties are overspread with their families.

Who were the instruments called to effect this work? Not men of literary refinement and delicate habits: Nova-Scotia was then comparatively a wilderness, and to reach the hardy and secluded settler in the forest, messengers, able as well as willing to endure hardship, were required. Such were selected. The aged Ministers, of whom some are this day present, while their companions are gone to their reward, men of vigorous minds and bodies, stored with the best knowledge derived from the word and works of God, but untrained in Colleges—these were the men sent forth, and they found their way to the homes and hearts of a scattered population, who otherwise had little opportunity of receiving the message of salvation; and they were thus made the honored instruments of diffusing through the remoter parts of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick the principles

of religion and morality to an extent but little apprehended in general, and which can never be fully estimated until the great day of account shall reveal the fruits of their labours in all their consequences and connexions.

After some further remarks, the Attorney General proceeded to observe that there was then no talk of Colleges or Academies among the class of the population of whom he was speaking—they would have been unsuited to their circumstances. But as time advanced the scene changed. The country became more cultivated, and smiling fields took the place of the forest—the population increased—knowledge abroad had extended and was diffusing its quickening influences more generally through society in other parts of the world; and in Nova-Scotia the children whose parents had been precluded the means of mental culture, grew up with better opportunities for advancing the intellectual improvement of their offspring and of society, than those enjoyed upon whom had fallen the laborious and self-denying cares belonging to the early settlers of a new country. But with those improved opportunities and increased privileges, came enlarged obligations, for it was the duty of every member of society, and especially of every christian, to promote moral, religious, and mental improvement, to his utmost ability.

To meet this changing condition, more and different agents were required, and the Baptist denomination did not adequately provide them—their previous circumstances precluded.

At this period several individuals in Halifax were led by a train of circumstances very peculiar and unpremeditated, to leave the Church of England and associate themselves with the Baptists there, who were at the time as a religious body hardly known out of their own community, and with a no large exception, were composed of the colored people of Preston and Hammond's Plains—but they were blessed with a most worthy pastor. He never could, said the Attorney General, call to mind this devoted servant of God without emotions of liveliest affection and deep veneration, nor allow the occasion of meeting here to pass without a tribute to his memory, although he perhaps had been unknown to many present; for never had he known more fervent and active piety,

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simplicity of purpose, and integrity of principle, than in the late John Burton—and the recollection of his visits at his (the Attorney General's) house—for he had esteemed his society a high privilege—were ever dwelt upon with pleasure, nor did he believe that the simple but saint-like benedictions he had so often invoked on his family, could pass without a blessing.

Whatever may have been (continued the Attorney General) the motives which induced these individuals to associate themselves at the time referred to with the Baptist Church at Halifax, it surely was not the pride and worldliness of purpose which has been so freely charged upon them of late.

The intercourse thus commenced was followed by a full and permanent union with the Baptist denomination; and in seeking to fulfil the duties of their new relations, the importance and necessity of promoting Education, did not fail forcibly to impress these individuals. For himself, said the Atty. General, he had long previously, in noticing the circumstances of his country, felt the conviction that the diffusion of sound and practical education among the great body of the people, was its chief want. It was not, however, until he united himself with their denomination, that what he had long looked upon in the abstract only, he, in common with his friends, felt brought practically before him with the prospect of at least some success. They assumed the task; and here he would ask, was it the result of *accident*, or did it spring from the providence of God, that after your aged ministers had with such eminent success achieved the work for which they had been so peculiarly suited, new agents with opportunities and means better suited for this new office, were by a train of singular and unpremeditated events, forced into the denomination, and by one common impulse led to engage in the promotion of education as an important means of its advancement and improvement? But it might have been feared that the old ministers would have been jealous of an interference that narrow minds might have construed into an imputation against their past usefulness, or as thwarting their future influence. Was it so? Oh, no. With a noble disinterestedness that entitles them to enduring honor, they rose superior to all contracted views, and with comprehensive judgment seeing the benefits it promised,



adopted the plan, took it into their own hands, bore it on their hearts, and sanctified it by their prayers, and have ever since labored to advance its interests.\*

It might too have happened that the younger ministers would have viewed with distrust a project which was to impart to others, advantages that had been denied to themselves. But it was not so. They also disinterestedly united in the effort, and have been the active, persevering, and successful instruments in its advancement. Was all this accident, too? Or were the minds of the ministering fathers and brethren of the denomination, on a subject where much difference of feeling and opinion might naturally have been expected, moulded into one common sentiment, and animated by a kindred feeling by Him from whom is the preparations of the heart in man?

Thus was the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society commenced at Horton upwards of fifteen years ago. The first scene of its labours was a little dilapidated School house at Wolfville, the derision of those that scanned the effort and its objects. Not so, we believe, did God.—The first Teacher proved a man of fervent piety who soon became an active, zealous, and successful instrument in a revival of religion, with which the school, the church, and neighbouring community, were early blessed. This may be regarded as the first fruits of this Society; and ever since similar evidences of the divine approval have been granted, nor have two years, it is understood, scarcely if ever passed, without a revival of religion there, so that no church in the denomination has been in the same time more highly favoured. And many a child and youth, sent to acquire secular learning, has been taught, it is humbly believed, the knowledge of God, and that wisdom which is without price. It has been asserted that pride was the foundation on which the Society was built, but these are not the rewards granted to pride. The Attorney General remarked on the misconception and prejudice which existed in many members of the denomination, and powerfully

\* The Venerable President of the Society, Mr. Manning, had long previously seen the necessity of some effort in the cause of Education being made in the denomination, and it had often been a subject of conversation among many of the Ministers, before there appeared any opening to effect the object.

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against Education ; arising naturally from the early circumstances of the Country. But these feelings had been removed to an extent, and with a rapidity that was very striking ; and if the Baptist Education Society had achieved no other good, the diffusion of juster and more elevated views of education, among a large portion of the yeomanry of the country, would be enough to entitle it to the gratitude of the Province. He then brought to a point this branch of his argument, and showed that in the history of the denomination, in the zealous approbation and cordial support of the ministers, aged and youthful—in the conversions at the Institutions—and in the extensive favour of the people were to be traced much of the divine approval, which justified his assertion that the hand of Providence had planted and sustained the Society, and led it on to its present success through multiplied difficulties.

The Attorney General then spoke of the necessity and value of Education. By Education simply was meant the disciplining of the mind for the acquisition of knowledge and storing it with information. The author of our being gave man that intellect which distinguishes him from the brutes, and it was the means by which alone he was able to know and love his Creator. And shall it not be cultivated ? Shall all things else connected with him, require labour, diligence, and skill, to mature and improve, and this—his noblest possession, the source of his highest and most refined gratifications, and at once the foundation of his obligations, and the instrument of fulfilling them—shall this be the only neglected thing ? After enlarging on the argument, he proceeded to say that every father or mother who sent a child to school to learn its alphabet, acknowledged and acted on the principle contended for—nothing was asked but to carry out the principle to its full result, and stop only when the point was reached beyond which the intellect would become *too* highly cultivated—*too* richly stored with knowledge. Till then there could consistently be no limit but the want of ability or opportunity.

He then adverted to the condition of the North American Colonies. Nova Scotia was a happy and free country, and precluded none of her sons, not the very humblest in station, from reaching any distinction she had to confer. It was alike the interest and duty of all to prepare themselves. He exhibited the privilege and

obligation in relation to Society, and touched on the offices of members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Jurors, &c. &c. &c. But especially was it the duty of a free people to educate themselves and their children, for the preservation of their true liberty. This, the highest blessing of this life, would be retained and improved, or marred or extinguished, just in proportion to the knowledge and education of the people themselves. Sound instruction, and a cultivated habit of thought and reflection in the body of the people, was the means to preserve them from being the dupes of designing men, who, under the mask of prudence would otherwise for their own selfish ends, cheat them of their dearest rights. Let every man in Nova Scotia be so educated as to be capable of apprehending the bearings of every question of interest, of distinguishing the truth from the falsehood—the solemn reality from the plausible pretext—the established fact from the bold assumption—until individuals shall abound throughout the country capable, not of understanding only, but of advocating the highest interests in all their connexions; and especially, let religious men remember that they have religious, as well as civil rights, to guard and cherish and mature,—and let them ask themselves whether it is proper they should be always content to leave their dearest interests to the guardianship of men who do not understand or respect their principles and feelings.

The great object of the Institutions at Horton is, to diffuse and extend Education, to bring it home to the great body of the people thro' the country, in such a manner as shall be suited to their circumstances, habits and feelings, and adapted to the future pursuits of the youth, and especially to secure its connexion with sound moral and religious principles, and bring its subjects under influences to piety; and for advancing these objects, to enlist the feelings of the country in the cause of Education, and open to the people generally the privilege, and impose upon them the obligation of sustaining and advancing so noble a cause.

It is confidently believed that these objects have been greatly realized at the Academy and College at Horton; they certainly have been steadily and constantly kept in view by the Executive Committee of the Society.

The Society having, through many and great difficulties, pursued its course with unexampled success, under

the encouragement of the Imperial Government, and the opposition of the short of its

The Queen's Assembly, Colleges in College supported public influence people everywhere lead.

This one of the many of advance general literary honours believed it was suits, but with effects the vast the expenditure by deeply injured by destroying as to the sple of with much the undertaking Nova Scotia is adapted to private wants of its profusely lavishing pride, could effect as very small ments of older

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the encouragement of the Legislature, and the sanction of the Imperial Government, has lately encountered opposition in high places which openly aims at nothing short of its entire destruction.

The question has been propounded in the House of Assembly, of sweeping away Acadia and all the other Colleges in the province, and raising in their stead one College supported by public funds, and under none but public influence and care; and to give it favour with the people every means have been used to blind and mislead.

This one great Institution, it has been said, will serve the many of the country—promote Common Schools—advance general Education—and shed a radiance of literary honor around the province. He (the Att. Gen.) believed it would not only fail in every one of these results, but would in most, if not all, respects, produce effects the very reverse of these promised, by leading to the expenditure of more money than the present system; by deeply injuring the cause of common Schools; and by destroying the progress of general Education. And as to the splendid establishment, which had been spoken of with much pride and gratulation, he could only say the undertaking was as hopeless and idle as useless.—Nova Scotia must be contented with smaller things more adapted to practical benefit and to the circumstances and wants of its people,—for her utmost means, however profusely lavished on this proposed object of provincial pride, could effect nothing that would not be looked upon as very small when compared with the antient endowments of older lands.

The proposal to destroy all the existing Institutions, and establish one University in their place, was a measure so deeply affecting the general welfare of the country and the interests and feelings of various large classes of the population, that the Province had a right to expect it would have been deliberately considered and properly matured by its advocates, before being introduced for the consideration of the Assembly; and that when introduced it would have been thoroughly explained, that all might understand and judge of a measure affecting so many and important interests.

But the very opposite had been the case. No detailed plan for the establishment and support of the one University was introduced; the cost to result from the measure



was hid under vague and general declarations, obviously deceptive because inconsistent with the statement made of the extent and efficiency of the Institution, and the most guarded silence and studied concealment practised respecting the place where it was to be situated.

Not a Member in the Assembly who advocated the measure could be drawn into an explicit acknowledgment where this College was to be placed. He (the Attorney General) had done all he could to extort the admission, but in vain—not that he had any doubt on the point. It was obvious enough that if there was to be a general College for the whole Province, Halifax was the situation its advocates designed for it; and that if it could not be placed there, it would exist nowhere.

But it was not convenient to the supporters of the measure that this fact should appear until the Members of the Assembly and the country should be committed too far to retreat. If the measure, however, had truth and reason on its side, where the necessity for artifice? and whatever its merits the people had a right to expect candour and open dealing on a question in which they were essentially concerned, especially from those who most loudly profess themselves the peoples' friends.

To effect the object a series of twelve resolutions was introduced into the Assembly, and, after long debate, the first was carried. This resolution did not declare what was to be established, but what was to be destroyed.—The Attorney General read it: "I. Resolved, that the policy heretofore pursued of chartering and endowing Collegiate Institutions of a sectarian or denominational character is unsound, and ought to be abandoned."—Those who heard him, said the Attorney General would suppose the next step would have been to take the sense of the House on the remaining resolutions in their order. Not such however was the course pursued—for it was immediately moved and seconded that a Committee should be appointed to report by bill, and the remaining resolutions were no more heard of. This was a piece of Parliamentary tactics to avoid proceeding on the resolutions, it being well understood at the time, that the majority which carried the first resolution would have been split up and lost had the other resolutions been attempted. This is evident on examining the names composing this majority, some of whom were understood to be against any College, and some of them afterwards voted against

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Mr. McLellan's bill. Although by this management, the persons hostile to Acadia College, gained a present triumph, it was felt by her friends that it could not last long, as when the Committee reported and brought in a Bill, the concealments and disguises under which it had been obtained, must be abandoned. This, however, proved a mistake; for it appeared that the time for meeting the question openly, and introducing in the face of the country for fair and full discussion a Bill for the establishment of the great University at Halifax, did never arise in the judgment of those who guided these movements.

The Committee, composed of Mr. Creighton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Annand, and some other members, after holding many meetings, going through the form of corresponding with persons interested in the different Colleges, and actually preparing a Bill, did not venture to report any Bill to the House—and all their labours ended in nothing.

Pursuing the same course of covert policy, the enemies of Acadia College, despairing of carrying a Bill openly to effect their objects, took advantage of a Bill which Mr. McLellan had brought in,—and which was well adapted to mislead the members and the country. The professed object of this Bill was, to do away with all distinctions in the endowments of the existing Colleges, and for this avowed end, to repeal the act which gave a permanent grant to Windsor College. In its outward form it was presented as a liberal measure to favor Dissenters; the real use intended to be made of it on the present occasion was under the mask of friendship to *destroy* their interests,—for, should it be carried through the votes of Dissenters, it was foreseen that the members in the House belonging to the Church of England would be exasperated and more readily join in the destruction of Acadia College.

The scheme was defeated by an amendment proposed by Mr. Dodd, who, although acting on that occasion in conformity with the interest of his own denomination, has ever been the steady and vigorous friend of Acadia College. This brought up again the main principle, which, it was well understood, was not in reality settled by the Resolution that had before been carried. The Att. Gen. read Mr. Dodd's Amendment.

Whereas King's College, Windsor, Acadia College, Horton, and St. Mary's College, Halifax, have been called into existence, and have each assumed a denominational character, and have heretofore been endowed and sustained by grants of money from the Legislature of the Colony, and also by large private subscriptions and donations from the friends of the said respective Colleges, thereby enlisting in their cause the affections of a large proportion of the population of the Province—And whereas, the founding of one general College upon the ruin of all others in the Province, unless sustained by the cordial feeling and wishes of the population, cannot be effected, and if practicable would be unjust to those persons who have contributed so largely their private means towards the present Institutions of learning in the country—And whereas, the expense of such an Institution would be wholly disproportioned to the resources of the Province, and at the same time have a tendency to subvert and change the Legislative appropriation of the people's money for Common School Education, and to which they have a right paramount to all others for an object so important as that of the education of the poorer classes of the population, and to which they themselves contributed so largely—and whereas, in consequence of the laws respecting education having been passed with a view to the duration of the present Assembly, it is now inexpedient to interfere therewith, or to alter or change at the present time the system of Collegiate Education as established: Resolved, therefore, that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred until this day three months.

How does the meeting think this question was met? In the same style that had marked the proceedings throughout. To evade fairly trying the strength of the House, either on Mr. McLellan's Bill, or Mr. Dodd's Amendment, was now the policy resorted to, as before it had been to avoid taking the sense of the House on a Bill for establishing the provincial University; and, accordingly Mr. Howe moved an adjournment—which, if carried, would give the go bye to the whole matter. Mr. Howe's motion passed by a majority of one,—and thus the opportunity of carrying Mr. Dodd's Amendment was lost.

The Attorney General here read the names on the division; they are as follows:

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*For the Motion.*

Mr. Henry,  
 " S. B. Chipman,  
 " Archibald,  
 " S. Chipman,  
 " Dickson,  
 " McLellan,  
 Hon. Mr. Howe,  
 Mr. Annand,  
 Hon. Mr. McNab,  
 Mr. Fulton,  
 " Clements,  
 " Huntington,  
 " Gates,  
 " Como,  
 " Forrestall,  
 " Stairs,  
 " Dickey,  
 " Holdsworth,  
 " Martell,  
 " McKenna,  
 " Spearwater,  
 " Delaney,

*Against the Motion.*

Mr. Crow,  
 " Marshall,  
 " Thorne,  
 " Hatton,  
 " Budd,  
 " Blackadar,  
 " Taylor,  
 " Heckman,  
 " Zwicker,  
 " Dimock,  
 " Holmes,  
 " McKay,  
 " Lewis,  
 Hon. Mr. Dodd,  
 Mr. Beckwith,  
 " Fairbanks,  
 Hon. Sol. General,  
 Mr. Palmer,  
 " Johnson,  
 " T. A. S. Dewolfe,  
 " Smith.

It was mortifying, he said, to see on that side which was led by the bitter and avowed enemies of Acadia College, and on a question so deeply affecting its interests, the names of gentlemen representing large Baptist constituencies: But from two of these gentlemen having up to that period *professed* themselves its friends, there was a right to expect they at least would have voted in conformity with their professions. The Att. Gen. said he referred to the two Mr. Chipmans, but especially to Mr. Samuel B. Chipman, Mr. Dodd having informed him that both of them, according to his (the Att. Gen.) recollection, but certainly that Mr. Samuel B. Chipman had positively promised to vote for his Amendment.

Thus terminated the matter in the Assembly, and the triumph of the enemies of Acadia College ended at last in being enabled to prevent a division of the House on McLellan's Bill and Mr. Dodd's Amendment,—and so effecting a retreat from the very contest which they had themselves introduced.

The Att. Gen. commented on the treatment of the numerous and respectable Petitions presented last session in favor of Acadia College. One of the best understood rights of a British subject, he said, was to petition the Legislature, yet the professed liberal politicians of Nova Scotia had discovered that it was derogatory to the



Assembly; the *pressure from without* was loudly talked of until it seemed as if many members of the Assembly were really led to believe that the exercise of this right by the Baptists was an insult on themselves. It is not so in England. The pressure from without is indeed spoken of there, but it is to respect it as the voice of the people, and not disparage it. An example has lately occurred. The Dissenters thinking a Bill for educating the poor, brought in by the Government, gave undue influence to the Church of England, united throughout the Kingdom in petitioning the House of Commons against the measure. This was felt by the Ministers of the Crown to be pressure from without, but it was spoken of by them in a style different from that assumed by the professed guardians of the people's rights in Nova Scotia,—and it is believed the measure, in consequence, will be abandoned, altho' the British Government appear to have had it much at heart.

Another right, said the Att. Gen., generally conceded to Englishmen blessed with a representative form of Government was, to ask to be heard at the bar against a measure before the Legislature affecting individual rights. The Executive Committee of this Society last session, exercised this right and petitioned to be heard against a measure which threatened to violate its chartered privileges. The request was refused. Some members said it would occupy too much time, although the Assembly of Nova Scotia is not *always* so careful of the time occupied by speeches, and in this very session listened to addresses for hours together filled with the most virulent personal abuse and invective against absent individuals connected with Acadia College; but others boldly assigned as a reason, that the Executive Committee had violated the respect due to the Assembly in the style and tone of their petition. Now, said the Att. Gen., as I must take this sin upon my shoulders, if it has been committed, for the petition complained of was prepared by myself alone—and, as I too highly value a representative Government not to feel that the Representatives of the People should be addressed with all becoming respect—I must vindicate the Committee from the imputation thus cast on them, and that is best done by reading the Petition, and leaving you to judge whether it is couched in any language which independent men, on a subject deeply affecting their feelings and

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\* The Hon. J.



the interests of which they are the appointed guardians, may not with propriety address to their Representatives and fellow subjects.

The Petition was read to the Society by the Rev. Mr. Crawley.

I have often wished, said the Att. General, that it were possible for the whole Baptist body to be collected in the gallery of the Assembly, and witness the style in which their interests were spoken of and treated and the contumely poured on their institutions.

When the Baptists apply, they find it necessary to found their requests on the fullest accounts and statements, and these sustain close scrutiny. But the Roman Catholics applied on behalf of St. Mary's, without accounts or statements or the preliminary labours of years on which the claims of Acadia College were built.

When an additional vote was asked for Acadia College under pressing circumstances, a member of the Assembly\* rose, and holding on high a resolution, declared if any thing was given to Acadia College, he would move a similar sum for St. Mary's, although the friends of that Institution had not only not shewn any claim to an additional vote, but had not even asked it. On that occasion, a gentleman, not a Baptist, nor the representative of a Baptist community, but whose name should be held in grateful respect by every Baptist in the country for his manly and consistent advocacy of their just rights—I mean, said the Att. Gen., Mr. Dodd—that gentleman rose and declared he would see fair and equal justice administered. The Baptists, he said, had made out a good case for the additional grant they sought, and he would vote for it. If the Roman Catholics did the same he would also support them; but they had not done so, and he never could consent that a demand should be made on behalf of one body of people without any evidence, and without their own previous request, merely to defeat the just and well substantiated claims of others. And a Roman Catholic member expressed similar sentiments.

When the grant of £440 was voted for three years to Dalhousie, Acadia, and St. Mary's Colleges, some members voted for Acadia thinking Dalhousie stood on a

\* The Hon. Joseph Howe.

different footing; the vote for the one passed, while that for the latter was lost. A member of Assembly, the representative of a Baptist constituency,\* moved to rescind the vote for Acadia, because that for Dalhousie had been thrown out, and *he carried his motion*; the vote for Acadia was rescinded, and some of its supporters were compelled to vote for Dalhousie against their feelings, or submit to see Acadia degraded or ruined.

On what pretence, you may ask, was this rescinding resolution justified? It was on the pretence of putting all the Colleges on the same footing,—and yet it will be hardly believed that Dalhousie College, having already an income from public funds of £300 or upwards, was by this measure placed far above the others, and Acadia College was to have nothing, unless its friends would consent that for its £440 Dalhousie College should receive upwards of £700 a year, besides its buildings erected at great expense from public funds and a debt it owes the province for money lent of £5000. This was a strange application of the principle of equality; but it has laid a good foundation for the scheme of one College to be raised on the destruction of the rest.

The Attorney General compared the present system and the one now opposed to it: the substance of his argument was, that Denominational Colleges would bring home to the people at large the advantages of Education in a manner accommodated to their habits, and thus embrace more pupils; and be calculated to raise up teachers for common Schools. That the expense of such establishments would be lessened to the public by contributions from the people, as well as being in themselves conducted in a simpler and less costly form. They would give the benefit of a collegiate course to the extent required in this country, where the young men cannot devote any very long period to literary or scientific Education: and would ensure the exercise of a religious influence over the youth at the season of life when most important and necessary.

On the other hand, one provincial University in the town would be beneficial chiefly to the inhabitants of Halifax, and the wealthy; and be of no advantage to the great body of the rural and farming population, who would not send their sons to imbibe the fashions, habits,

\* Mr. Huntington.

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and manners of the capital, endangering their moral and religious character, and tending to unfit them for the plainer duties of country life or common School teaching. It would entail greater expense on the province,—for there could be no doubt that, if once such an institution were fixed upon the province, its advocates would find excuses for increasing its professorships, enlarging its library and apparatus, &c. Indeed its first outfit would require a large sum—for every one acquainted with the matter knows, that £5000 expended in books, philosophical apparatus, museum, &c. would go a short way and make but a small appearance. It could not ensure any religious influence to be exerted over the students, and would itself be exposed to internal contention between rival sects and parties. Thus the only Seminary for high instruction for our youth would be liable to fall under the power of some one denomination—Roman Catholic or Protestant; or be subjected to the chilling influence of religious indifference or of scepticism and infidelity.

In speaking of the comparative expenses of the two systems, the Attorney General referred to the statement annexed to the petition presented to the Assembly last winter, which he begged might be carefully examined, when it should be published; and he said, that in representing the expense of denominational Colleges the case was often unfairly stated. Where, for instance, did Mr. Huntington, in his published letter, get "*The Independents for Dalhousie*" from? There was no such religious body in Halifax, and comparatively few members of it in the Province. If, said the Attorney General, the proper check is used by the Assembly, and no Institution raised to the character of a Collegiate Establishment until proved to deserve it, there would be no danger on this head,

One most incomprehensible argument had been used against denominational Colleges. Their friends, it was said by uniting, would enslave and oppress the Province. But as he understood the matter, said the Attorney General, there must be, to make up oppression, not oppressors only, but the oppressed also. Now in this case we had been furnished with the oppressors—they were the friends of the different Colleges—that is to say, the Church of England—the Presbyterians—the Baptists—the Methodists, the Roman Catholics—but



these made up the sum of the province; where then were the oppressed?

The Attorney General concluded with earnest appeals to the Baptists to be united and hearty in a cause so deeply important to them.

All classes of people everywhere are now active and press on in the course of intellectual improvement. You may stand still or go back, but others will go forward. It is carefully circulated in Halifax that the Baptists are divided, and therefore insignificant. Let not this stain attach to us. It is from those who in their secret heart hate and despise them that the assertion comes, and it has its origin in their earnest wish that it may be so; nor will any effort be wanting on their part to consummate this their cherished wish. The great sin the Baptists have committed with these men is, that they have come forward too fast; the grand offence is, that there are those among you who desire the advancement of the denomination to its just position in intelligence and influence, and who will not bow themselves to be the subservient tools of selfish and designing men, who secretly despising the denomination yet seek to make its members the instruments of their own aggrandizement, regardless of your best interests.

Let the denomination look to what it has done in the cause of Education. Great and noble have been their efforts, and without parallel in the province.

Oh let these achievements not be the cause of deeper degradation by any failure now. But if the Institutions of this Society are to be destroyed, let not the unhallowed work be wrought by enemies without. Let Baptists do it; let them deliberately plan and fearlessly fulfil the business of destruction. And while they apply the torch, and the flames fly up as a swift witness to heaven, let them remember that the foundations of these Walls were laid in the Counsels and the Prayers of the fathers of the denomination—some of them now in heaven,—and it might be, if such should be permitted, looking down with grief and pity on the reckless deed. Let them remember that these walls were raised by the energies, labors and exertions, of Baptist ministers; and have been sustained by the free contributions of their brethren in one common faith, whose sympathies and affections hallowed their pecuniary gifts—and let them remember that there from time to time have the manifesta-

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tions of divine favor been unsparingly vouchsafed,—nor as they turn from the smouldering ruins let them forget that they leave there the grave of hopes, which had entwined themselves around these Institutions as the instruments of the intellectual and moral improvement of the community, long cherished by many who, bound by the strongest ties of affection and brotherhood to the denomination, sought its welfare and elevation as the highest object of their ambition and desire. But I will not pursue the thought. No Baptist heart could conceive—no Baptist's hand perpetrate such a deed.

Certain Resolutions, prepared by the Executive Committee to be submitted to the Meeting, and introduced by the Attorney General, were then read, and are as follows:—

*Resolved*, That the Report of the Executive Committee, now read, be adopted, and that the members of the Society assembled at this meeting do record their grateful thanks to God for the continued increase and efficiency of the College and Academy at Horton during the past year, while they feel it their high and pleasing duty to express their satisfaction in the general proficiency of the students and pupils, and the growing confidence of the public in the Institutions.

*Resolved*, That the Society, being fully sensible that the only stable support of their Educational Institutions is to be found in the confidence, affection, and unanimity of the Baptist population throughout the Province, hail with sincere thankfulness the undoubted proof of the existence of such feeling in the noble efforts now making by liberal contributions of materials and labour, already amounting in value to a large sum, towards erecting College Buildings during a period of unexampled pecuniary difficulty and distress; an effort indicating a deep and decided interest in the advancement of Education, and the prosperity of their Institutions, felt by the people beyond anything they are assured ever hitherto witnessed in these Colonies.

*Resolved*, That the meeting highly approves of the plan thus adopted for the enlargement of the buildings of the Society at Horton, by means of contributions in labour and materials; as it not only proves a powerful assistance toward that object, so necessary and important in itself, but extends more generally to the people the opportunity and privilege of aiding the advancement of Education, and unites them more closely in affectionate interest with the Institutions of the Society: *Resolved therefore*, that it be recommended to the members of this Society, and the friends of Education, to carry this plan into as extensive operation as possible in their respective communities, by obtaining contributions of materials, produce, or labour, towards the buildings at Horton.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be given to Professor Isaac Chipman, who wisely conceived this plan, and who has en-

ergetically and successfully laboured to bring it into operation, and with unabated zeal and great labour has superintended its details—and to the Rev. Professor Crawley, for his efficient assistance towards its development, by ably and eloquently bringing the subject before different communities in its just relations, and removing much prejudice and opposition, the result of misapprehension of the objects and tendencies of the Society.

*Resolved*, That Professor Isaac Chipman be requested to continue his exertions and superintendance, in receiving and applying the contributions and directing the labour.

*Whereas* a permanent annual income in support of the Institutions at Horton is a matter of the utmost necessity and importance: *Resolved*, that an immediate effort be made to carry out the proceedings of the last Association at Wilmot, in obtaining subscriptions of 20s. per annum from persons who may desire to unite themselves as members of the Education Society.

*Resolved*, That this meeting believing the right and practice of petitioning the Legislature, to form the constitutional mode in which the wants and wishes of a people enjoying British institutions should be brought to the notice of their Representatives, view with the highest approbation the exertions of the Executive Committee, as well as those of the various Churches connected with the Denomination, in presenting petitions to the Legislature during the last Session of the Assembly, for an additional grant of money to assist in the erection of buildings for the College, rendered indispensable by the increase and prosperity of the Institutions, and notwithstanding the ill success which attended the numerous and respectable applications thus made last Session, this meeting esteems it to be right, and does earnestly recommend that the friends of the Institutions at Horton, and especially that the Baptist Churches throughout the Province, should persevere in the respectful exercise of this legitimate means of expressing their sentiments by petitions in support of Acadia College, to be presented to the Legislature by their respective Representatives at the next Session of the Assembly.

*Resolved*, That the measure introduced in the last Session for abolishing all the chartered Institutions of learning in the Province, and erecting one University on their ruins, is, in the opinion of this meeting, injurious to the advancement of Education generally throughout the Province, and therefore opposed to the best interests of the country.

That it is evident to this meeting—whatever efforts may be used to conceal the fact—that Halifax is the only situation intended for the proposed Provincial University; and that its establishment and support would entail on the Province a pecuniary burden largely exceeding what has been represented as the probable amount of its expense—that the benefits of a University so situated would be confined chiefly to the inhabitants of Halifax, and those comparatively few persons who would resort thither for instruction, and thus the proposed scheme, if carried into effect, would most injuriously exclude the youth of the farming population and country generally from the opportunity of an enlarged and liberal education.

*Resolved*—fusion of liberal consequences especially by the Education no rights, unless situated in the and dissenting must be suffered what has cost ordinary extent,

*Resolved*—the principles a important from religious bodies in tablishment of others in the P the injurious in the country by a this Society of crease of irrelig ing religious insti ration of some p religious freedom by large portions

*Resolved*—Tha scheme for the es destruction of the ject premature a That Establishme denominations, a each case, and co religious feelings, are chiefly mainta support—will elev beral education i the Country, and liberal instruction, ples, to an extent in College, supported particular interest, the people especiall tensively endowed, as large a course of rally required in a c than 3 or 4 years to in the business of life

That therefore as t litan scheme would, with great and lastin without any adequate vious opposition of a enlarged education, in knowledge and info



*Resolved*—That this measure, unfavorable to the general diffusion of liberal education, would be peculiarly felt in its injurious consequences by the dissenting portions of the people, and especially by the Baptists, who must be excluded from the benefits of Education necessary to elevate a people and secure their dearest rights, unless they can possess them by means of some institution situated in the country, and adapted to the condition of the rural and dissenting population: Besides the humiliation and loss which must be suffered by the Baptist Denomination in the destruction of what has cost them money, labor, and anxious exertions, to no ordinary extent, to establish.

*Resolved*—That the support of denominational institutions on the principles at present recognized and in practice, is essentially important from the condition of this Province as regards the religious bodies into which its population is divided; and that the establishment of One College in Halifax on the destruction of all others in the Province, it may be seriously apprehended—besides the injurious influence upon the morals and habits of the youth of the country by a residence in the Metropolis—a danger deemed by this Society of no small moment—would either threaten the increase of irreligion among the youth of the country, by dissevering religious instruction and feeling from education, or by the operation of some preponderating denominational influences endanger religious freedom, and interests valued above all other blessings by large portions of the people.

*Resolved*—That in the opinion of this meeting, the proposed scheme for the establishment of one Metropolitan College and the destruction of the existing Institutions, is in any view of the subject premature and unsuited to the circumstances of the country. That Establishments for higher Education, founded by religious denominations, and located in situations the most favourable in each case, and conducted in a manner conformable with the habits, religious feelings, and circumstances of the people by whom they are chiefly maintained, will draw forth an interest and pecuniary support—will elevate the sentiments of the people in favour of liberal education;—and will attract within their walls the youth of the Country, and be the instruments of extending the blessings of liberal instruction, in union with sound moral and religious principles, to an extent incalculably greater than can be done by one College, supported by the provincial funds, and challenging the particular interest, superintendence, and support of no class of the people especially. That such institutions, although less extensively endowed, will be enabled to carry their students through as large a course of classical and literary study as will be generally required in a country whose youth can seldom devote more than 3 or 4 years to Collegiate pursuits until required to engage in the business of life.

That therefore as the accomplishment of the proposed metropolitan scheme would, in the opinion of this meeting, be attended with great and lasting mischief to the best interests of the country, without any adequate countervailing benefit, it demands the strenuous opposition of all persons who desire the general diffusion of enlarged education, and the elevation of the body of the people in knowledge and information, united with moral and religious

principles, and in a particular manner the Baptist communities throughout the Province are solemnly called upon to resist the efforts making to render their past sacrifices and exertions towards the elevation of themselves and their country fruitless, to blast their cherished hopes, and to endanger the best interests of the province.

*Resolved*—That the contributions of individuals towards the Institutions at Horton, and the exertions and expenditures of the Society, having been made on the strength of legislative enactments and grants, this Society, and through it, the Baptist Denomination and the public, acquired rights which they were justly entitled to consider secure and stable:

That as the measure proposed to the Assembly, if it could be carried into effect by its advocates, would necessarily result in the destruction of Acadia College, and the violation of chartered rights, sanctioned by repeated Legislative Acts, and which was designed to effect an important change in a public question of vital interest to the country—its system of Education in the higher branches—and thus affected existing interests and the general welfare, and was introduced without previous notice, it was the duty of the Executive Committee in fulfilment of the Trust reposed in it by this Society and the Legislature, as it was their privilege as British subjects by petition to the Assembly, to remonstrate and pray to be heard at its bar against the measure.

That this meeting entirely approves of the conduct of the Executive Committee in adopting that course last winter; and having considered the petitions which it presented on that occasion, the Society declares its opinion, that both as regards the statements and the arguments contained in those documents, and the mode in which they are expressed, the Executive Committee, while doing justice to a subject of deep interest, in a manner becoming free and independent men, did in no degree infringe the respect due to the Representatives of the people.

*Resolved*—That this meeting cannot but view with just reprehension, as being alike inconsistent with the justice owing to absent persons, as with the respect due to the assembled representatives of the people, the attempt made on the floors of the House by abusive personalities, to cast contempt on the characters of the Professors of Acadia College, who both as Christian ministers and men of learning, deservedly enjoy (as those gentlemen do) not only the entire confidence and respect of the whole Baptist body, but of the community at large.

*Resolved*—That this Society tenders its thanks to those Gentlemen in the Assembly who ably and resolutely opposed the measures referred to, as not only involving a deep injury to the Baptists, but as inconsistent with public justice and the best interests of the country: and this meeting, although fully yielding to others that freedom of judgment which it claims for itself, yet cannot but manifest its unqualified regret that there should have been found among the supporters of those measures some who represented large Baptist constituencies, whose rights on so important a matter it might have been hoped would have been found entitled to their favor and support.

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*Resolved*—That this Assembly, encouraged by the success which has hitherto attended their exertions so far above what could have been anticipated, and in view of the high and sacred objects before them, being nothing less than the moral and religious education of the youth of this rapidly advancing Colony, feel it to be their duty and their privilege renewedly to commend their cause to God for the continuance of his blessing upon their labours, and to pledge themselves and invite every member of the Baptist denomination to a steady and vigorous perseverance in the discharge of their solemn trust.

After the reading of the Resolutions,

The Rev. *Joseph Dimock* rose and made several remarks, signifying his warm assent to the objects referred to, and to what had been advanced in their support. He stated that he was the first Baptist minister that ever baptized in the Township of Yarmouth, and that his feelings were peculiarly excited on the present occasion, especially when he recollected all that had been done to further the interests of the Kingdom of God since his first knowledge of his people. He had the strongest feelings of affection towards the denomination, because he felt that the cause of the Baptists was the cause of truth. The Institutions at Horton, and the Resolutions now before the meeting, had his highest approbation. He had no fears of evil effects from the Institutions. Learned men, if truly Christian men, were not proud. Their higher cultivation of mind enables them to have higher and more exalted views of the glory of God, as sanctified knowledge does not puff up but humbles its possessor. He expressed his fullest confidence in the Christian character of those brethren in the denomination, who had been the subject of unprovoked attacks,—and his sympathy for what they had been called to undergo in defence of the great objects in which we are engaged.

The Rev. *Theodore Harding* said that he was present at the Association in 1828, at the institution of the Seminary at Horton, and that, on that occasion, every minister old and young fully concurred in the measure. Some of those who were then present are now in heaven. The Institution, under the evident and peculiar blessing of God, had gone on and flourished ever since. Like *Moses* in the bulrushes it must be preserved. The child must live—it was the child of Providence, and who could destroy it! During the period of its existence he had



witnessed seven revivals connected with it in Horton. He had Christian fellowship with all its professors, who were men of God and men of prayer. Great good had resulted at Horton from their labours. Large congregations had been gathered. Young persons were deeply humbled on account of their sins, and rose up and prayed and spoke, and souls were turned to God. Almost every student in the College, and scholar in the Academy, at one time, were converted and baptized. He himself had heard with joy the weeping and lamentations of repenting sinners. Young men duly qualified to preach the blessed Gospel had gone forth to this and other provinces, and one was going forth to lift up the Cross in foreign lands among the heathen. Who would dare to lift up their hand against such Institutions, so favored of God. Those reared within their walls shall go forth, east, west, north and south, with the olive branch of peace. Some say there is no need of education for religious men; that great things have been done without it. It is true that the Mannings, Dimocks, and Hardings, were not favored in their early days with the great advantages now enjoyed—yet the seeds were sown by them which are now springing up. Days are now becoming more enlightened, and we must keep pace with the times and with other Societies. There must be men equal to meet and confute the sceptic and the advocates of error—men to go forth and preach to and convert the heathen. We need men who shall stand on the floor of the Assembly, and contend for our rights on equal ground; we shall want men to write on Divinity, and who shall be able to compete with those of any other denomination whatever in ability and learning; we want learned men who shall be humble and holy, and must employ the means God has put within our power to provide them. The Revd. gentleman closed with yielding his warm and hearty assent to the Resolutions before the Society.

The Rev. *Edward Manning* said he had been among the earliest preachers of the Gospel in these Provinces. That great hardships had been endured in that day by the servants of Christ, who were often compelled to travel through the woods on snow shoes, with packs on their backs. The times since then were greatly changed. The country at that period was a wilderness in a twofold sense. He had then often met in his travels, with Universalists, Infidels, and Deists, and had himself deeply

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experienced the necessity of more intellectual and greater literary advantages. God had enabled him to meet them with courage, and often carried conviction to their minds. Often, however, had his mind been led to inquire, Cannot a Seminary be established? Such had been his feelings when the Institutions at Horton were commenced. All at that time agreed in the undertaking. The first teacher there was a zealous Christian, and a revival took place through his instrumentality. Since Brother Pryor had come there, reformation after reformation had taken place, and he had known 25 converts baptized in one day. He had attended at the College on the 16th inst., on the occasion of conferring degrees. A blessed day it was to him. There were the Institutions in full operation; the foundation laid for the new college building, and a vessel coming up the river with the frame. There can be no doubt but it will succeed. Although those brethren who have struggled so much to sustain it have borne great trials and the determined opposition of men in power, it will still go on and prosper. It reminded him of the building of the Temple by Ezra. Tobiah and Sanballat wanted to build with them, but they could not coalesce. The character of these valued brethren had been falsely maligned, but let them not be afraid, but trust in God. He will assuredly crown their labours with his blessing.

The Rev. *Harris Harding* made a feeling address to the people among whom he had so long laboured in the Gospel, and among whom he had now grown aged. He particularized many of the circumstances of his early ministry, and the various characters he had met with, and the way in which God had enabled him to meet the opposition and false reasonings of the enemies of the Gospel. He said he was not one that was opposed to Education; it was a great blessing, but it must be kept in its proper place. God alone could qualify to preach the Gospel, but the greatest improvement possible was desirable. He was glad to see brethren from Colleges and other places of learning, and he prayed God would prosper them with his blessing. Let learning be sanctified, and it would doubtless greatly tend to advance the cause of God. He said he was not situated as many other ministers are, directly in the way of all that was being done, but he was warmly interested in the success of the Institutions at Horton, and their interests lived in his heart.

The Rev. *David Harris* said that he was not in the Country when the Institutions were commenced, but that he warmly approved of them. He had taken great interest in what had now taken place, and went with all his heart in his approval of the Resolutions which had been read. He had seen several revivals at the Institutions at Horton, and truly rejoiced in them. They had nothing to fear from them, for he who owned the cattle upon a thousand hills, would care for them. God himself had raised them up, and would bless them.

The Rev. *Professor Pryor* shortly and feelingly addressed the meeting—he fully concurred with what had been said as to the necessity of learning being sanctified by religion. If only one could be had, he would not for one moment hesitate in his choice. Let us have religion, and let everything else on earth be given up if necessary.

The Rev. *N. Viditoe* said, he had always felt the deepest interest in the cause of Education, because he knew it to be intimately connected with the success of true religion amongst us. His feelings indeed at times on the subject had been almost overwhelming. On the issue of this day perhaps the fate of our Institutions depended. He did not believe, however, that the cause was to die. Though he had often trembled for our Institutions, he had been enabled to rest on God and believe that the day would never come to Nova Scotia when they would be swept away. He said he could not conceive how the plan of One College could be the best—where would be the saving! Would one educate more of our youth, and at a cheaper rate?—certainly not. Then the outlay to erect Buildings for a General University would be immense. A large number of Professors would be required, and even as many as fifteen Professors and Teachers had been spoken of in the House of Assembly, who it was stated by Mr. Dodd, who had so nobly advocated the Baptist cause, would require salaries from £100 to £400 per annum. A College on the plan proposed could not possibly be adequately supported; and then it would be criminal to rear up one on the ruin of all others. In every College the co-operation of the people and of the Legislature was highly desirable. That of the people for its right working could not be dispensed with; the other was not absolutely necessary.

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If Baptists have formed their determination to go on with their Institutions, as he knew they had, they must go on. There was no exertion, no sacrifice, but should be made to sustain them. Many he knew were ready with their purses and with their prayers, by both of which the Executive Committee should be supported, as more than ordinary efforts must now be made.

*Herbert Huntington, Esq., M.P.P.* for the County of Yarmouth, who had been present, rose and said that he wished to make some observations in explanation of certain circumstances referred to during the meeting, relative to the part he and others had taken in the House of Assembly on the College question. Mr. H. went on to say that as his conduct in the House had been called in question, he felt it his duty to state what were his views in regard to the matter under discussion. He denied that he had ever on any occasion spoken disrespectfully of the Baptists, or said anything against them. He had always been against establishing a number of Colleges, which he thought would be attended with an expense which the means of the province could not support, and would lead to other evils of the most serious nature. That in his opinion, saying that it was less expensive to have many colleges than to have one, was saying the same thing as that two barrels of flour would cost less than one. A college in Halifax would not cost more than several colleges in different parts of the country. Experience would prove that the province would not be able to maintain them all. How many he asked would be able to send their children? There would be no persons to send to so many colleges, and what would you do with them afterwards? You cannot make all the country lawyers and doctors and ministers. A college education would not be of any use except to such as were intended for the learned professions. Let all the colleges drop, and they might have as many common schools as they pleased. The petition of the Executive Committee to the House for an extra grant of money, he said, had been refused to be heard because they had not the money, and not because they would not hear it.\*--

\* This seems inconsistent with what took place in the House of Assembly, for when the prayer of the Petitions for aid to the buildings was rejected, Mr. Dodd moved to qualify the Resolution by declaring that the grant could not be made on account of the deficiency of the Revenue, his object being to leave the application more open for the next session, but this was rejected with

That when the second petition of the Committee to be heard in support of their claims at the Bar of the House was presented, the question about colleges had been decided. We also understood Mr. H. to say that he had not been present when permission to be heard was refused. He said he was well aware what these meetings were intended for: he was perfectly willing to retire from the representation whenever the people wished it. He had acted according to what he thought to be his duty,—and he was as much convinced at this moment as ever that not more than one college was necessary.

The *Attorney General* said that some answer was necessary to the statement just made. It had been said by Mr. H. that the petition of the Executive Committee seeking to be heard at the bar of the House was not presented till after the question had been determined, and therefore came too late. But it must seem strange that the members of the Executive Committee should prepare with much care and labour such a petition as had that day been read, and should ask the Assembly to hear them in support of their views, if the question had been previously disposed of. They were men accustomed to business, and could hardly have been guilty of such an absurdity; besides, in that case, they would have been told they came too late (which had not before been asserted), instead of having it said that their petition was derogatory to the dignity of the Assembly, or that there was not time to listen to them. The truth was, that altho' in an early part of the session the 1st resolution passed as he (the Att. Gen.) had before mentioned to them, yet Mr. Huntington well knew, as did any one acquainted at all with the matter, that the Question whether there should be one or several colleges was fully discussed under Mr. McLellan's Bill and Mr. Dodd's Resolution. The opposers of Acadia College were alive to the fact that if this resolution were carried the frustration of their scheme would be manifest, and therefore they put their utmost energies forth to defeat it, and when they found it impossible to succeed in any other manner, Mr. Howe introduced his motion of adjournment, by which

great warmth by some of those who opposed the grant, and by none with more earnestness than Mr. Huntington, who stated distinctly his objection to be, that such a declaration would amount to saying that the House would have given the money if they had had it.

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the Question was dismissed for the session. It was notorious that the struggle between those who sought the destruction of Acadia and the other Colleges and those who wished to preserve them, took place on Mr. McLellan's Bill, and Mr. Dodd's Resolution. To meet the Crisis which it was evident would occur, the Executive Committee had previously presented the general petition that the meeting had just heard read, and afterwards, when the mode in which the contest was to be brought on was more apparent, they prayed to be heard at the Bar of the House, in a short petition confined to that object,—But, (as was obvious to common sense, must have been the case) both these petitions were presented *before*, and not after the discussion and decision of the question, on the occasion referred to.\* And how Mr. Huntington can give as a reason for the refusal to hear the Committee at the Bar of the House—that the question had been previously decided, seems most unaccountable.

\* The order of time will, it is presumed, appear from the Journals decisively. It may be discovered very clearly from the report of Mr. Howe's speech on this debate, as contained in one of the weekly papers (a report in which it has been thought convenient to suppress and keep from the eye of the public, the low and gross personalities poured upon Mr. Crawley and others in that speech, and to soften down the insulting language and misrepresentation which are reported)—Mr. Howe in enumerating the misdoings of the Committee, and the advocates of Acadia, is here stated to have said: "The Memorial came next, which would have misled if the House were not previously informed on the subject; and in another quarter the Queen's Clerk of the Crown charged a majority of the Assembly with having done all sorts of absurd things. In the said Memorial another legal dignitary charged the House with violation of engagements and want of stability. Whatever right the House might have to pass a vote of censure on the Government, it was not usual for members of Government to pass censure on the House. *The next demand was to be heard at the Bar, TO GET THE RIGHT OF LECTURING THE HOUSE ON COLLEGES.* On this subject the House plucked up courage and declined, although the proposition was made by the member from Sydaey, when the benches were thinned by several members having gone to a festival, (St. Patrick's dinner.)" After this, Mr. Howe is stated to have said, "He would now turn to some arguments respecting the question of one or several Colleges," on which subject there follows a long discussion. It is evident then that Mr. Howe *at the time* did not think the Committee's request to be heard came after the question was finally disposed of, as Mr. Huntington now asserts.



*Samuel B. Chipman, Esq. M. P. P.* for Annapolis Co. having risen to offer some explanations in support of the course he had pursued in the House, and it having been put to vote, and unanimously agreed that Mr. Chipman be heard, he said he would not wish to address the meeting, but that he saw some of his constituents present. He said he had always been a friend of the Baptist Institutions at Horton, and had supported them in the Assembly. He would not say but he might have promised Mr. Dodd, that when he brought forward in the House in the debate on Mr. McLellan's bill, his amendment which went to set forth the injustice and impolicy of sweeping away all denominational and existing Colleges, and founding one great College, to vote for and support such amendment. Every one who had been there must remember the confusion that occurred in the House on the division, when Mr. Howe's motion for adjournment was carried by a majority of one, and which did not take place till late at night; and it might be supposed how difficult it was to know what to do in such a confusion. (Here one of the Ministers said, "But, Mr. Chipman, did you not see on which side Mr. Howe and Mr. Dodd voted; could there then have been any difficulty, if you intended to support Mr. Dodd's amendments, to know which side to go to?") Mr. C. then made some further explanation, but spoke with so much indistinctness that we could only gather the general import of what he intended to say, which was, that he had asked Mr. Samuel Chipman what would be the effect of voting with Mr. Howe for the adjournment, who informed him that it would only be to leave the question of Colleges just as it was, and he therefore thought it would only defer it for another Session. (The Attorney General here observed, it was quite understood that if there was a majority against the motion for adjournment, the question would immediately follow on Mr. Dodd's resolution, and it was evident the same majority would have carried it; and thus the resolution passed in the previous part of the Session against denominational Colleges would have been distinctly frustrated, instead of remaining as a pretext for future attacks on Acadia College.) Mr. C. also remarked that a great deal had been said about those who supported the Baptists in the House, but that a great many that voted for Mr. Dodd's amendment last Session had always been the bitter opposers of their Institutions.

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The Rev. *William Chipman* in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Huntington, that he had never said any thing against the Baptists, observed, that that was not the subject of complaint against him, but that he and others who represented large Baptist Constituencies in the Assembly sat still in their places when the Baptist Institutions were held up to contempt and those who were engaged in conducting and supporting them abused and vilified, and had never uttered a word in their vindication.

\*In noticing the remarks of Mr. Huntington, the Atty. General proceeded to observe that Mr. H. had enquired what would be the use of many Colleges? Where would the Students for them come from? and what would they afterwards do? He (the Atty. Gen.) had felt as these expressions of opinion dropt from that gentleman, that they involved the main point in difference between the advocates of the two systems. He had therefore made a note of them at the time, and he begged the particular attention of the meeting to what they involved.

It was asked where would the Students come from to supply those Colleges? I answer, (said the Atty. Gen.) From the bosom of the Country—from *your homes*—from the homes of the substantial Farmers and Mechanics, through the length and breadth of the land.—It was again enquired what would become of them when they left College? I answer—They will return to their homes and their families; and in the midst of the Community they belong to pursue the various avocations of life. It was however objected by Mr. H., that all could not be Lawyers, Doctors, Ministers,—true, and if education ought to be confined to these professions, and ignorance be the proper or necessary portion of the Farmer—the Mechanic—the Trader—then may Mr. Huntington's views of Colleges be right, and our's wrong,—Then may one College be less objectionable though placed beyond the reach of the great body of the people. But, said the Atty. General, it is not my belief—such is not the principle on which Acadia College is reared and supported.

\* By mistake this portion of the Attorney General's observations was transposed, and the report of the two last Gentlemen's speeches placed before it.

Why should not the Farmer be educated? Is there no field for cultivated intellect in the noble science of Agriculture? Rather may it be asked where is there a wider range for the practical application of enlarged intelligence and information than is afforded in the pursuits of the Farmer? The importance of knowledge, and of minds prepared to receive and apply it is equally obvious in the case of the Mechanic—the Navigator—the Surveyor—the Merchant—the Schoolmaster.

The Atty. Gen. enlarged on these points, and showed the value of adding scientific principles, and the habit of reasoning to practical knowledge.

But, he said, in addition to these important ends in education to the individual, there were the still more important considerations as respected the general welfare to which he had before referred—the absolute necessity of education diffused through the great body of the people for the establishment and maintenance of good government, both general and local—the preservation of civil and religious rights—and the improvement of Society.

Surely they greatly mistake the best interests of Nova Scotia who, as respected education, would devote the resources and energies of the Country to the elevation of a small portion of its inhabitants, and withhold from the bulk of the population—from the yeomanry—the land owner, the advantages of education required to place them on a footing with the Lawyer and inhabitants of the City—advantages which alone can raise them to their just position in the government of their Country, the management of their internal affairs, and the protection and improvement of their dearest privileges.

Here, repeated the Atty. Gen., is the main point in the argument.—One College in Halifax, with its many Professors and costly endowments, may suit the youth of the metropolis and the sons of the wealthy, but it will not embrace the Country generally. Denominational Institutions on the contrary, suitably situated, and conducted in accordance with the means and habits of the people, will draw within their beneficial influence the population of the Country at large, and will exclude none who possess the pecuniary means within reach of the industrious Farmer and Mechanic. The one may give to a comparatively few individuals somewhat more

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enlarged means of instruction: The other would in a few years spread through the whole land the blessings of education, and elevate and improve every class and order of Society.

The Atty. Gen. said he earnestly wished the persons present and the whole Country to consider and weigh this part of the subject with the most careful attention, and decide between the comparative advantages of the two systems.

In this light it was that it became so important to consider the location of Colleges—their mode of management—the amount of charges upon the Students—their religious influences—because just as in these particulars they suited the circumstances and feelings of the people at large, would their benefits be general or partial.

Therefore it is that the Committee of the Education Society sought originally to place their Institutions in the heart of a Farming Country as accessible as possible to every part of the Province; and have ever desired they should be so conducted as to preserve the youth from imbibing sentiments unfriendly to the simple habits of the country; and that the charges should be so low, that as far as practicable, any class might attain their benefits; and above all that they should be surrounded with a religious influence which would commend them to the confidence and regard of a sober minded and pious people, and make them the instruments of imparting the best blessings to the pupils and students—and thus to fulfil the object for which the Society was at first formed—The education of the people.

Therefore it is that we disapprove and condemn the scheme of founding one College in Halifax on the ruins of all others, because its situation—the habits and feelings it would be likely to engender in its Students, and the pecuniary expenses it would entail on them, will make it but little suited to the wants, ability, and feelings of the people, and because its constitution and circumstances will tend to withdraw from its pupils the beneficial influences of religion, and expose it to the danger of becoming a powerful engine in the hands of some religious party possessing predominant control, to the great danger of the peace and best interests of the Country.

This risk, it becomes protestant dissenters especially to guard against with watchful care; for while they

freely concede to all others the fullest equality of religious privilege, it is their most incumbent duty to see that the institutions of the Country shall not be liable at any time to become instruments for destroying that equality and endangering their own dearest interests.

As to Mr. Huntington's remarks on the comparative expense of the two systems, the Atty. Gen. observed that although he would certainly not dispute the position that two barrels of flour would be likely to cost more than one, yet it did not follow that one College might not be made more expensive than many. That the great College in Halifax (should the Country ever have to endure its burden) would draw more largely from the public funds than all the denominational Institutions required for the Country would do, should the present system be maintained, he had no doubt.

The Atty. General again read the several Resolutions and explained them separately, and they were then severally put and carried without a dissenting voice.

## APPENDIX.

It has been thought that it would afford the most correct and satisfactory information to furnish copies of such statements of the Annual Charges and Income of the Society, as have been yearly rendered to the Legislature in compliance with the standing order of the House of Assembly. Several years having elapsed since any general Report of the proceedings of the Society has been published, detailed accounts, furnishing the names and sums given by every contributor, would greatly enlarge the Report, and is rendered unnecessary from such sums having regularly appeared in the *Christian Messenger*. As the Education Society has now become permanently established, and has so much enlarged the sphere of its operations, and its friends and supporters in every part of the Province feel so deep and increasing an interest in its progress, it has become indispensable that hereafter a full Report of its proceedings should be published yearly, with the names of contributors to its funds, and an annual list of its regular members. It must be observed that in making up the Account to the 31st Dec'r, 1842, no notice is taken of any sums contributed towards the College Buildings on the plan now in progress. It will be seen by a Resolution of the Socie-

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ty, passed at the late Association, that Professor Chipman is appointed to receive and expend all contributions for this object, a Report of which will appear from him in due time.

*Statements of Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, for the Years 1839, '40, '41, and '42.*

DR.

1839.	To balance of acct. to this date,	£303 16 10½
Jan. 1.	Est. for addition to Boarding House, erected Aug. 1839,	
	Mason work & materials, not included in est.	375 10 0
	Philosophical Apparatus, impd. from Boston,	50 0 0
	Prem. on Bills for remittance for do at 4 pr ct.	190 5 0
	Cash paid Imperial Duties on do	7 12 0
	Insurance for 1840, on buildings, for £1300,	24 2 9
	One year's inst. on £500 to Hon. E. Collins,	19 10 0
	Interest on J. Metzler's account,	30 0 0
	Do. on Hon. T. A. S. Dewolf's do.	7 10 0
	Do. on Wm. Johnson's do.	10 0 0
	Cash to Jos. Woodsworth, old acct. for work,	6 0 0
	Stationary and fuel furnished for use of Academy, charged in School Bills,	8 0 0
	Expenses of various agencies in making col.	25 10 7½
	Sundry accts for articles furn'hd for buildings,	56 0 0
	Acct Books, Postages, Engrossing Petitions,	46 4 7
	T. Pyke, copying papers,	7 17 3
	Freight of Phil. Apparatus to Horton,	1 8 9
	Do. from Boston per Acadian,	2 13 0
	Materials & work, repairing Academy, Boarding house and fences, pd by Rev. J. Pryor,	1 7 6
	Rev. J. Pryor, salary 1 year, to Dec. 1839,	30 8 4
	Rev. E. A. Crawley do do	250 0 0
	Mr Edward Blanchard, do do	250 0 0
	Mr Thomas Soley, do do	150 0 0
		100 0 0
	Total,	£2453 15 1
		1057 0 9
		1396 14 4

CR.

1839.	By Provincial Grant for 1839,	300 0 0
Dec. 31	Tuition money received,	260 18 10
	Rent for house from Rev J Pryor,	30 0 0
	Subscriptions received in 1839,	466 1 11
		£1057 0 9



Dr.

1840.		£1396	0	0
Jan. 1.	Balance of account to this date,		4	4
Feb.	Extra Prem. Insurance on Boarding House,		30	0
13,	Enos Collins, Interest for one year,		5	0
	William Stairs, for Stoves,		2	2
	Postages, carriage, &c.		3	15
May	Printers' Bills,		11	8
July 2	Wm. Brown, making cases for Apparatus,		8	0
	Rounsefell, painting, glazing, &c.		25	0
	Carpenters' work, fitting up kitchen and garrets, in addition to Boarding House,		7	1
Nov.	John W Barss, account for College Bell, &c.		5	6
Dec 31,	Fuel for College and Academy,		16	5
	Premium of Insurance on Buildings,		13	12
	Books, Stationary, &c. furnished Academy, and charged and included in Tuition accounts,		10	14
	Paid for Writing, Engrossing, Stationary, &c		35	13
	Paid various Agencies in collecting, &c.		6	0
	Interest on J. Metzler's account for 1840,		2	0
	Do T A S Dewolf's ditto,		5	0
	Do Wm. Johnson's ditto,		24	0
	Do on Note to John Clark's Estate,		5	0
	Do on do to M. B. Almon		250	0
	Rev. John Pryor's salary,		250	0
	Rev. E. A. Crawley's do.		100	0
	Mr. Isaac L. Chipman's do.		150	0
	Mr Edward Blanchard's do.		100	0
	Mr Thomas Soley's do.		7	3
	Dr. Brown's account,		2	10
	School Room Furniture,			
		£2475	17	0
		910	8	7
	Balance,	£1565	8	5

Cr.

By Provincial Grant,	£300	0	0
Drawback of Duties on Philosophical Apparatus,	24	2	9
Subscriptions from 1st January, 1840, to 1st of January, 1841,	304	7	8
Rents received from Property,	60	0	0
Tuition monies received,	221	18	2
	£910	8	7

Dr.

1841.  
Jan.1841 By am  
Addition  
Subscrip  
Tuition  
Rent fro

\*This sum is in

Dr.

1841.	To Balance of account to this date,	£1565 8 5
Jan.	J. Metzler, on acct. 1839,	£100 0 0
	Wightman & Co. Boston, Phil. Ap. 72 0 9	
		*192 0 9
	J. & T. Williamson, for Stove, 1840,	4 12 0
	Albro & Co, Locks	3 19 2
	Dechezeau & Co, Stoves, 1840	14 9 2
	Balance due for work & materials, addition to Boarding house,	
	Hon Enos Collins, interest one year,	65 16 6
	John Metzler do	30 0 0
	Estate of John Clarke, on Note, 1839,	6 0 0
	M B Almon on Note, 1840,	24 0 0
	Printing, Advertizing, &c	9 0 0
	Prem. of Insurance on £1300 on Buildings,	7 15 0
	Fuel for College & Acad. chgd. in Tuition bills	16 5 0
	Writing, Engrossing, Stationary, &c	12 16 2
	Paid for agencies collecting subscriptions, &c	43 14 6
	Cash paid J L Chipman for fencing, ditching, painting, glazing, &c	25 12 3
	E G Greenwood's acct. for paint, oil, &c. 1841	10 17 3
	Postages, carriage of Stoves, books, &c	13 11 0
	Rev J Pryor's Salary,	250 0 0
	Rev E A Crawley do	250 0 0
	Mr I L Chipman do to 30th June,	50 0 0
	do do to 31st Dec.	75 0 0
	Mr E Blanchard do	150 0 0
	Mr Thomas Soley do	100 0 0
		£2736 13 10

1841	By amount of Provincial Grant,	Cr.	300 0 0
	Additional Grant,		200 0 0
	Subscriptions rec'd from 1st Jan to 31st Dec.		317 2 8
	Tuition Monies received during the year,		387 4 6
	Rent from Professors,		42 0 0
			1246 7 2
	Balance,		1490 6 3
			£2736 13 10

\*This sum is included in the above balance.

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Cr.  
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304 7 8  
60 0 0  
221 18 2  
2910 8 7

Dr.

1842	To balance of acct. to this date	£1490 6 8
Jan. 1	Repairs on buildings, incidental expenses, &c.	39 13 1½
	Books for Library,	10 0 0
	Stationary, &c.	2 5 0
	Stove for kitchen,	15 3 9
	John Metzler,	15 11 10
	Printing,	4 15 0
	Paid for drawing conveyances, &c.	3 10 0
	Paid for Registering Deeds,	0 16 0
	Postages, Freight, &c &c.	5 15 0
	Engrossing papers, &c (acct. of 1840 omitted),	3 8 4
	Insurance on buildings,	16 5 0
	Fuel for College and Academy,	12 0 0
	E G W Greenwood's account, glass, nails, &c	9 0 2
	Hon. Enos Collins and others—Interest,	63 0 0
	Salaries—Rev. John Pryor, College,	250 0 0
	" E A Crawley,	250 0 0
	Mr. I L Chipman,	150 0 0
	" E Blanchard, Academy,	150 0 0
	" Thomas Soley,	100 0 0
		£2591 9 10½
		1027 19 10
	Balance,	£1563 10 0½

Cr.

1842	By Provincial Grant for 1842,	£444 0 0
	Subscriptions received to 31st Dec.	275 13 7
	Tuition monies received,	266 6 3
	Rent from Professors,	42 0 0
		£1027 19 10

## ERRATA.

Page 12,	21st line from top,	for <i>scanned</i> read <i>scorned</i> .
	39th do	for <i>powerfully</i> read <i>others</i> .
" 13,	14th do	for <i>much</i> read <i>marks</i> .
" 14,	12th do	for <i>prudence</i> read <i>patriotism</i> .
" 17th	do	for <i>solemn</i> read <i>sober</i> .
" 15,	12th do	for <i>serve the many</i> read <i>save the money</i> .

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## MEMBERS

OF THE NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST EDUCATION  
SOCIETY, 1843,

*By Payment of Twenty Shillings per annum.*

Armstrong, Charles	£1	Dewolf, Benj. O	£1
Archibald, Mr —	1	Dewolf, James	1
Atkinson, James	1	Dickey, Rev R B	1
Archibald, Matt. T	1	Dewolf, Thomas	1
Archibald, Sam B	1	Elliott, Joseph	1
Archibald, Daniel	1	Elder, Samuel	1
Bill, Rev Ingram	1	Elliott, Mrs Joseph	1
Bill, Caleb	1	Embree, Thomas	1
Burton, Rev Wm	1	Freeman, Whitfield	1
Beckwith, Maybew	1	Finney, Levi	1
Bancroft, Rev Samuel	1	Fitch, Handley	1
Bancroft, Elisha	1	Frail, Miss Hannah	1
Boyle, Miss Charlotte	1	Fellows, Benjamin	1
Bligh, Geddes	1	Freeman, S (Amherst)	1
Black, Thomas	1	Freeman, Lewis	1
Bentley, Noah	1	Freeman, S (Liverpool)	1
Barss, J W	1	Ferguson, John	1
Backman, Nicholas	1	Graves, Willard	1
Boyer, Miss S	1	Greenwood, E G W	1
Burton, John	1	Harding, Rev Theo. S	1
Barss, Mrs J W	1	Harris, George	1
Barss, Master Andrew	1	Hyatt, Elisha	1
Binney, S N	1	Horton, Stutley	1
Cogswell, Rev I E	1	Hamilton, Robert	1
Crawley, Rev E A	1	Howe, Mrs D	1
Chipman, Major	1	Hutchins, Joseph	1
Chipman, Isaac L	1	Hamilton, W	1
Chipman, Holmes	1	Johnston, J W	1
Chipman, W A	1	Jackson, Rev Wellington	1
Chipman, Stephen	1	Johnston, William	1
Crowe, Joseph	1	Johnston, James junr	1
Chambers, Robert	1	Jackson, Silas	1
Cox, Charles	1	Jacobs, Capt	1
Covey, Miss	1	Jackson, Wm L	1
Dimock, Rev Joseph	1	King, John	1
Dimock, Rev A V	1	Kent, James	1
Dimock, Rev D W C	1	Knowles, Thomas	1
Dimock, Rev George	1	Killam, Mrs B	1
Dodge, Ambrose	1	Knox, Rev John	1
Dodge, John	1	Landers, David C	1
Dimock, James	1	Ledbetter, Luther	1
Dickson, James	1	Logan, Thomas	1

Logan, William	£1	Pengrec, Job	£1
Lynds, Dr.	1	Paine, Thomas	1
Mosher, James	1	Rand, Rev Silas T	1
Munro, E F	1	Randall, Wm	1
Marsters, Dr	1	Reed, Benjamin	1
McConnell, Benjamin	1	Randall, Rev C	1
Marshall, Caleb	1	Richardson, Samuel	1
Marsters, George	1	Randall, Mrs Job	1
Morse, Allan	1	Rockwell, James	1
Morse, Rev Chipman	1	Robinson, Wm	1
Marsters, John	1	Rust, Mrs A	1
McCully, Rev Jon	1	Sawers, Dr	1
Marsters, Anthony	1	Sabean, Charlton	1
McLeod, John	1	Shaffner, Caleb	1
McLearn, Rev R	1	Stabbart, Wm	1
Marsters, Ezekiel	1	Spinney, Benaiah	1
Marsters, Miss	1	Slyter, John	1
McPherson, David	1	Story, Samuel	1
McLearn, jun	1	Story, Mrs S	1
Marsters, Hance	1	Story, Sam. jun	1
Marsters, Mark	1	Tupper, Thomas	1
Nichols, Dan.	1	Tupper, Rev C	1
Nutting, J W	1	Taylor, Stephen	1
Pryor, Rev John	1	Troop, Wm H.	1
Parker, Rev James	1	Thompson, J S	1
Parker, George S	1	Vaughan, Rev Benj	1
Parker, Rev Willard G	1	Whitman, Daniel	1
Page, James	1	Ward, Miss M	1
Pride, Gideon	1	Whitman, John	1
Parker, Rev Maynard	1	Young, Edward	1
Patillo, Thomas	1		

In making up the above catalogue from various memorandums, taken within these two years past at public meetings and by the agents of the Society in different parts of the country, we think it probable that many names may have been omitted. We would therefore request that such persons would furnish us with their names, and we would at the same time urgently beg all who feel interested in the success of the great objects in view, to add their names to the list. It must be remarked that many of those above named have contributed large sums as donations or annual subscriptions, which have been acknowledged from time to time in the C. M., and several of them are now yearly contributing to a much greater amount than twenty shillings. Their names, however, have now been published as regular members at 20s. per annum, as the Executive Committee