

—the object of this voice being to persuade the Jews that it is useless waiting longer for the promised Messiah, as this is Jesus Christ himself, whose doctrines have been spread all over the world without sound or force.—'The Voice' is said to use arguments which are solid and conclusive. 'Compare,' says the pontiff, 'the Old and New Testaments, and the truth will be seen.' He also adds that he was born in the old law and under it was elevated to the pontificate, but the light had already penetrated with its rays into the deep recesses of his mind, and he is therefore persuaded, with well-founded reasons, that it is in vain that the Messiah is now looked for."

Jews Modernized.—The modernized Jews are building an elegant synagogue in New York, to cost \$600,000, in which the primitive ram's horn is to be supplanted by a costly organ and the worshippers will sit as families in modern pews, instead of the women and men being separated. The new Jews repudiate the sanitary portion of Moses' law. The hog of Palestine they regard as diseased and poisonous. Not so a Cincinnati ham. The oysters of Syria were coppery and unwholesome. Not so the oysters of Princess Bay. This new order contend that had the Jews lived in Russia instead of in Syria, the law about making a fire on the Sabbath day would not have existed.

The editor of a Boston paper adds to this "a friend of ours who 'has been there' tells us of Jews in our own city who visit the stalls of the *pork* dealers, inquire the price of 'that piece of veal' and carry it away, 'asking no questions for conscience' sake.'"

The London Anniversaries.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The various meetings in connection with the anniversary of this Union have been of an interesting character. The Rev. W. Landels preached a sermon to teachers in the Poultry Chapel, taking for his text, "Be not weary in well-doing." On Wednesday evening, in John-street Chapel, The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached to senior scholars, his text being, "Oh, satisfy us early with thy mercy, that we may rejoice and be glad all our days." The following morning the twenty-second annual conference of representatives from the country unions with the committee of the Sunday-school Union was held at 56 Old Bailey. At eight o'clock about 150 friends met for breakfast, after which a prayer-meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Spence. Mr. Burge presided at the conference. The subject for conference was introduced by Mr. T. J. Cox in an interesting paper—viz., "The Best Means of Training our Sunday scholars to an Habitual Attendance on Public Worship." Mr. Cox asked, Was the present provision for the attendance of Sunday-scholars such as to attract and retain them? Were they not put into the most inconvenient places, and were not all the associations of chapel disagreeable in consequence? Again, Was not the contrast between the Sunday school and the pew system very marked? Among the means of attracting, Mr. Cox suggested that there should be a realization of the oneness of the church and school. Did not those who were exercised by doubt require a more intelligent treatment than that which they at present received? Might not many be retained in the school if they were trained with a view to some work, and had that work given them to do? Mr. Brockelmann, who is engaged by the committee in the work of Sunday-school extension in Germany, gave an interesting account of German Sunday schools. The subject of the rating of Sunday schools was then introduced, and eventually the following resolution, moved by Mr. Hugh Booth, seconded by Mr. J. S. Davies, and supported by Mr. J. Forrester, was unanimously carried:—"That a deputation consisting of representatives from this meeting be appointed to confer with the members of Parliament who are willing to co-operate with the delegates from Lancashire, in reference to introducing a Bill that exempts Sunday schools from being rated."

The annual meeting was held in Exeter Hall in the evening, when there was an immense audience. The Hon. A. Kinnard presided. After devotional exercises, the Chairman said a very eventful year had passed since last they had met together, and it was important when they met to have minds solemnized, because in all missionary work it was well to reflect on the time in which they lived. The object of the Union was purely missionary, and he cherished the belief that there were none who were teachers who did not look for the salvation of the souls of the children. (Hear, hear.) It was a great thing to reflect upon that nearly 8,000 had joined the Church during the past year who were connected with Sunday-schools. The chairman congratulated the Union upon its funds, expressing satisfaction that a year which had been marked by

financial difficulties had not interfered with the income of the Union.

Mr. W. H. Watson then presented the annual report, from which it appears that the total number of schools, teachers, and scholars now connected with the Union is as follows:

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
9 Metropolitan Auxiliaries	668	14,868	164,526
162 Country Unions..	2,708	67,965	505,991
Total,	3,376	82,833	679,517
Increase upon last year's returns (Country)	17	868	12,352
(London)	16	250	4,368
Total increase	33	1,118	16,720

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 29, 1867.

Our Associations.

A week or two longer and our churches will be coming together by their Ministers and Delegates, in their several Annual Associations, for the purpose of reporting their condition and making known the good things the Lord has done for them through the past year.

The first of these gatherings this year, will be that of the Central Association, instead of the Western as heretofore, on the 8th of June, at Canning. This will enable the brethren from the western part of the province, to attend the Anniversary celebrations at the College. Shortly after this appointment was made last year, the town of Canning was visited by a fearfully destructive fire which almost destroyed the place, and it was concluded by a number of brethren that there would be no possibility of the Association being held at Canning. Before making the announcement, a week or two since, however, we consulted with the friends there and found that although they would not be able to provide so comfortably for the visiting brethren as they had hoped when giving the invitation last year, yet that they would not be willing to deprive themselves of the pleasure of having the Association, but would do all in their power to afford accommodation for the ministers, delegates, and brethren. Since the fire occurred too, and in consequence of it, some influential members of the church have removed from Canning. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, there has been considerable of energy displayed in covering over the charred remains, and it is probable that the town will soon be, at least, equal to what it was formerly.

We trust that the assembling of the brethren will be an occasion of much spiritual good, and that our worthy brother, Rev. David Freeman, and his people, will find their hands strengthened and their hearts encouraged in their labors to make known the risen Saviour to the regions around, and to gather his disciples into the fold of the Good Shepherd.

The Western Association will commence its session in Hillsburgh, on the following Saturday. We have very pleasant recollections of a similar gathering there several years since. The enchanting beauty of the scenery and the kind reception given us by the people produced a most agreeable impression, the remembrance of which still often recurs, as one of the sunny spots of life on which we delight to dwell. Here, too, we trust there may be a spirit of deep devotion, the fruits of which may be a lasting memorial of the Association being held there. Rev. A. Martell has labored there for some time past, we believe quite successfully.

The Eastern Association will be held at Upper Londonderry, commencing on the 6th of July. This is one of the churches to which our esteemed Brother Rev. James E. Balcom ministers. It being the first time of a session of the Association being held there, it will, we doubt not, be a season of much interest to the good people of that locality, as well as to the friends who come from a distance. Let all come with the earnest prayer that the 'Master of Assemblies' will be present to dispense his blessings.

Our Sabbath Schools.

We trust that the Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools in connection with the Baptist Churches, will use all diligence to prepare the statistical information for the meetings to be held during the session of the Associations. Brethren it is not enough to know that your Sabbath School exists, but it is desired to learn as many of the particulars concerning it as you can supply. It is a stimulus and a source of encouragement to your fellow laborers to feel that they have you with them in obeying the Saviour's injunction: "Search the Scriptures;" and are endeavouring to practically apply his exhortation: "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Education in Nova Scotia.

Whatever advantages may be derived from Confederation (whether there will be any, is in the opinion of some extremely doubtful while others prophesy absolute inconveniences and losses—although sanguine expectations of good results are entertained by a third party)—whatever advantages, we repeat, may be derivable from the new state of things which will soon be inaugurated, we do not think that in the matter of Common School Education we are likely to be benefitted at all. What we mean is, that in that respect we are as far advanced as Canada itself, or, as we shall soon have to say, as any other part of Canada. By our system of Free Schools, now happily established, provision is made for the instruction of all the children of the community. Nor is that instruction dealt out with a niggardly hand. There is no attempt to restrain the aspirations of native genius, but every inducement is offered to progress. The Text-books used in the schools supply solid information on a great variety of subjects, so skilfully administered as to whet the intellectual appetite. The methods of tuition are admirably adapted to stimulate industry and encourage wholesome emulation. The care exercised in testing the qualifications of candidates for the teacher's office secures the appointment of well-prepared instructors, and preserves the people from such intrusions of incompetents as distinguished and disgraced former times. Altogether, it must be confessed that we have lived to see a great improvement. And it is highly gratifying to observe how thoroughly the laudable intentions of the Legislature are appreciated all over the country, as is manifest, not only in the readiness with which school-buildings have been erected, but also in the greatly increased attendance of children. The parents are determined to get the *quid pro quo*; as they must pay, their children must receive the profit. This is right and wise.

The establishment of Superior Schools and County Academies, where the higher branches of education may be studied and sources of knowledge opened which Common Schools cannot command, is another bright feature. Managed as those institutions now are, they present opportunities which will be eagerly embraced by those of our youth who are desirous of fitting themselves for better situations than country life furnishes, or of preparing for collegiate courses.

The number of such persons will continually increase. Young men, ambitious of eminence, are flocking to the Academies, to slake there the thirst which the improved system of Common School education has excited. Many of them, and many more in proportion than in former days, will proceed from the Academies to the Colleges, rightly judging that the more complete the preparation the better qualified they will be for the calling or profession to which they may have devoted themselves.

A general heightening of the standard is the natural result. As the population becomes more enlightened larger demands are made on the purveyors of knowledge. They are called on to provide an article of improved quality, and in greater abundance. The people themselves act on the Common Schools; the Common Schools act on the Academies; and then the Academies act on the Colleges. They must all advance together.

But if this is to be the issue, the Governors of our Colleges must be prepared for it. There must be a sufficient number of Professorships to meet the growing demand for advanced and varied instruction, and men of first-rate abilities must be placed in them, and liberally sustained. This is not the time for paring down salaries. The cheapening process is miserable economy. And it is bad policy to overwork men. If four Professors cannot do the work of six, we must have six.

The application of this to our own College is obvious. When Acadia College was opened, in 1839, there were two Professors—Messrs. Crawley and Pryor. Professor Chipman was afterwards added. Dr. Crawley removed to Halifax in 1847, and then the staff was again reduced to two. So it remained till 1853, when Dr. Crawley returned and Professor Stewart's services were secured; Dr. Pryor had left in 1850, and Dr. Cramp arrived in 1851. Shortly after Dr. Crawley's removal to the United States Professor Sawyer became a member of the Faculty. He left in 1860, and was succeeded, in 1861, by Professor DeMill, who remained four years in connection with the College. Professor Higgins was placed on the staff in 1861; Professor Jones in 1864. The present arrangement was completed early in last year, when Dr. Crawley returned to the Province. There are at the present time four Professors, viz. :—
The President—Moral Philosophy and Christian Evidences.

Rev. Dr. Crawley—Mental Philosophy, History, Rhetoric, Logic, and Political Economy.
D. F. Higgins, A. M.—Mathematics, Chemistry and Geology.
R. V. Jones, A. M.—The Latin and Greek Classics.

Now, no one who is acquainted with the requirements of educational institutions can be satisfied with this arrangement. It might have answered the purpose twenty years ago, and would have been then considered probably, an ample provision. But Nova Scotia is not now what she was twenty years ago. She has partaken of the onward movement of the age, and must be dealt with accordingly. We shall not hold our own, much less advance with the times, unless we increase the number of Professors. It is necessary to do this in order to provide for instruction in some important branches which are now neglected, or inadequately cultivated, for want of time and through the multiplicity of other labours.

Take physical science, for example. No educated man in these days can afford to be uninformed on the various topics included under that appellation. Discoveries, improvements, and inventions are rapidly crowding one upon another, and not unfrequently, changing the whole aspect of scientific affairs, besides affecting, in many important respects, commercial, and even domestic economy, and sometimes trenching on the province of the theologian. Hence the great desirableness of being soundly indoctrinated in science, and acquainted with the investigations and theories of modern philosophy. Here is wide scope for the energies of the most highly gifted man whose services can be obtained. The establishment of such a Professorship in Acadia College should be an object of immediate effort.

Modern languages, too, should not be omitted in the College curriculum, or occupy a subordinate place there. Difficult as it is to find time for such pursuits, the state of society, to say nothing of literary tastes and wants renders it imperative that something should be done.

How is it to be done? How shall these additions be made? By what means may we hope to raise our Endowment Fund to £20,000, which is the lowest amount that can be contemplated?

We hear on every hand of the badness of the times and the scarcity of money. These complaints are well-founded, no doubt, or honest men would not utter them. They appear to have influenced the Governors of the College, who have judged it expedient to postpone a general application to the churches for the endowment till after the meeting of the Convention. But let us not be down-hearted. Despondency is not characteristic of Baptists. We must prepare for action. Dr. Carey's motto must be kept before us—"Expect great things from God: attempt great things for God." There is spare money enough yet in the Denomination to complete the endowment, and even to raise it to £25,000.

We trust that due prominence will be given to this subject at the approaching anniversaries of the Associations. We want the thunder and lightning of father Theodore Harding's eloquence. Well do we remember listening to him, twenty-one years ago, when he delivered a speech, in one of his happiest moods, on behalf of the Education Society, at Horton. It was "designed" (we quote from a notice of it in another journal) "as a reproof to those who alleged poverty as an excuse or reason for withholding support. In a strain of bold and indignant eloquence he exposed the hollowness of the pretence, and, pointing to the rich valley of the Annapolis, in which their fine farms are situated (the Baptists hold large property in that valley) charged them to give of their abundance to the Lord."

We shall resume the consideration of this subject another time.

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SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, UPPER ALTON, ILLS.—We have received the following brief notice of Shurtleff College, Illinois, with a request for its insertion.

The Commencement Exercises of this College will occur on Thursday, June 18. The board of instruction now numbers 12 men, all Baptists. The number of Students in attendance during the past year is 208. In the Theological Department 81, in the Collegiate 81, and in the Academic and Preparatory 142. There are in all 62 Ministerial Students. The Session of 1867—will begin Thursday, Sept. 5.

We have the Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the College accompanying the above. This gives various information respecting the Institution. We perceive that one of the students is from Nova Scotia.