

1: 4. Jeremiah i: 12. Matthew xxiv: 35. Isaiah liv: 10.

6. DISPEL DEJECTION—with Christ's REWARDS in view. Proverbs xxix: 23. 1 Samuel ii: 30. Romans ii: 7, 10. John xii: 26.—Chr. Obs.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., May 24th, 1871.

OUR FOREIGN MISSION WORKS.

The following Missionary communications addressed to the Secretary of the Board supply us with just that kind of instruction which is always in demand, especially at our denominational anniversaries.

Our brethren who are so much interested in the Missionary work in Burmah will peruse them with gratitude to God that he has given us such agencies to direct, and such men to labor in that vast and important field of christian enterprise.

The facts so briefly and yet so comprehensively stated by Bro. Crawley, shew that whilst we have a number of persons laboring directly on our behalf, we have also the valuable aid of other brethren who give us the benefit of their co-operation in the superintending and directing the Native Preachers, as well as assisting our Missionary Sisters in their work.

YAY GIN, March 9th, 1871.

My Dear Dr. Tupper,—

I have much pleasure in sending you a List of the Preachers etc. revised and amended since that I sent you in Dec. It includes all for whom support has been received up to date. Since making out this List I have received several new applications for aid from missionary Brethren. And have replied that though the funds in hand are all appropriated, still I have reason to believe that there are many others in the Province who are desirous to support native preachers, and that as soon as I hear positively to that effect, I will let them know. Allow me to suggest; would it not be well to publish this List in the "Messenger" both for the satisfaction of the Donors, and for the information generally of all who are interested in our work? In this way you would be saved considerable trouble in writing letters to the various parties, who are naturally anxious to know all about the dispositions of their contributions. A revised List will be sent as often as changes and additions make it requisite.

With kind regards to Mrs. Tupper. Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

Enclosed please find Bro. Smith's account of several Karen preachers recently appointed. These men are generally known to me, and I am able to endorse all he says regarding them.

We shall be enabled shortly to place Dr. Smith's letter before our readers.

HENTHADA, March 16, 1871.

My Dear Dr. Tupper,—

I have recently returned from the Jungles, after a somewhat protracted absence. I find here, your letter dated Dec. 6, 1870, the Draft for £55 has been safely received and put to the credit of your Missionary Board; of this I have already, I think, advised Mr. Selden, through whom the draft was received.

I note what you say of Sabbath School of 1st Yarmouth Church supporting a preacher, and shall send his name, place, &c., in my next. I shall cheerfully do all in my power to keep you informed of all concerning the native preachers, that their supporters would feel interested in; you can readily understand, however, that this implies an amount of writing and various other work, by no means inconsiderable when you remember that over 30 preachers etc., are supported. In order to meet the demands of the brethren and churches who constitute these, 32 or more individuals must be talked with, written to, their letters translated, &c., &c., by me. Beg the brethren therefore to have patience when I fail to meet their wishes with the despatch and fullness they desire; and they will be assisted to do this by remembering that my shoulders are already braced to bear burdens equal to their strength; and that this new demand is all extra. Let them rest assured, however, that I shall do all I can to shew my appreciation of their "alms and prayers."

Kindest regards to Mrs. T.

Faithfully yours, ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

Dr. Tupper adds:—

Appended to these Letters is a translation of one from Loogalay to the Churches

TABULAR VIEW OF THE NATIVE PREACHERS IN BURMAH, Sustained by the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Table with columns: NAME, STATION, RACE, SUPPORTED BY, SUPERINTENDED BY. Lists various preachers and their details.

SUMMARY table with columns: Item, Burman Assistants, Karen Do., Shan Do., Stations. Lists summary statistics.

The above List is that forwarded December 20th, 1870, revised and amended. Henthada, March 8th, 1871. ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

of Annapolis and Upper Granville—in the List called "Bridgetown"—and Lower Granville, from whom his support is received. The autograph in Burman, I send on to be shewn by the Pastors to the members of these Churches; but the translation can be most conveniently read by them in print.

THE COUNTRY OF BURMAH, 1870. March Month, 6th day.

In the matter of answering by letter those in America who assist; the preacher Loogalay, who lives in the City of Bassein, Burmah, acknowledges the great favor of the churches in Upper Granville and Annapolis and Lower Granville, in assisting me to preach the Gospel. I pray that God will bless you, and enable you still more abundantly to help in this great matter, so that the Gospel may spread through all countries.—Being permitted to preach the Gospel I go about among the surrounding villages and towns, and tell of the salvation of Christ with much sympathy for all I fall in with. I exert myself with the hope that God will not suffer the preaching of His word to be in vain. Although I meet with discouragements in the work of Jesus, yet I remember the love of God, and labor on with gladness. Brethren, although I belong to a race not worthy to be written, but I praise God because I am permitted to preach the Gospel.

For me Loogalay, that I may do the work of God without fainting or discouragement, pray much, my friends. Signed, LOOGALAY.

The Meeting of our Baptist Convention of the Lower Provinces this year will be one of no small moment and interest; seeing that the future conduct of our Foreign Missionary operations will be before the Body for revision.

INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

SECOND ARTICLE.

It being evident that an educational institution of high order will not find adequate support, if it depends on spontaneous popular sympathy, it becomes a question of serious moment how such institutions shall be sustained. An obvious method would be to make the charges sufficient to cover the expenses and let such as desire education pay for it. But this would make education possible only for the wealthy. An independent College cannot be built up on this plan. Students who are able should pay a reasonable sum for the privileges connected with a place of learning; but unless we wish to preclude the majority from such advantages, means must be provided to meet expenses independently of tuition charges. The few who feel the importance of such institutions, must provide the needed means. Unfortunately a large part of this number are not able to contribute large sums. Our ministers are generally of this class. But they have a duty in respect to educating the public and forming right sentiments on this subject. They have learned that it is better for a people of sufficient num-

ber and means, to support their own institutions than to send their young men to distant places of education; and they can explain how this is and lead the public to accept it. They have some idea of what it costs to build up a College or University, and they can teach the people how such large sums are wisely employed. They can make it clear that one educated member of a family will raise the grade of the whole family, that a few educated persons in a community will raise the tone of the general life, that the effort to build up an institution of learning of high order, reacts on the people engaged in it, and strengthens and improves the whole body. They can exert themselves to have at least one representative from each congregation in the Academy or College. They ought to understand that it is always easy to create distrust, and therefore be prompt to remove misapprehension, help the people to understand what is needed at particular times, show them that if all will assist, the work will be light, and that every one should conscientiously ask himself whether he has not something to do towards sustaining our educational enterprises. If our ministers, teachers and other men of like standing will keep at this work faithfully, doing here a little and there a little, and doing it all the time as opportunity occurs, they will produce such a state of feeling that what is needed for immediate wants will be easily raised; and from a people in such a state, men of wealth will from time to time come forward and make the larger donations necessary for improvements and enlargement in our institutions of learning.

If the natural guides of public opinion do the work here described, our plans in regard to Collegiate and Theological education will be carried on successfully; if they will not do it, they in effect say, we do not care if those plans fail. For a long period of years we have been voting three times a year that our educational institutions must be sustained; and as the result of the whole, though every consideration of self-interest and duty is urging us to improve and enlarge, it is doubtful if the income can be made sufficient to meet the present inadequate expense, and we are told that there is not a dollar at the command of the Treasurer to re-build a rod of decayed fence or replace the hinges that have rusted off from an old door. The time seems to have come when we should seriously ask ourselves if we have been sincere in these declarations of opinions and purposes, or has it all been a meaningless form. My brethren, by works faith is made perfect. A.

DESTRUCTION OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

LETTER FROM REV. A. S. HUNT.

DARTMOUTH, May 20th, 1861.

S. Selden, Esq.—

DEAR SIR,—On my return to the city from official business requiring my attention in the country I found yours of the 5th inst. awaiting me, and shortly after a friend placed in my

hands a copy of the Christian Messenger of the 10th inst., from which I perceive that you published the communication referred to in yours of the 5th.

As you were aware of my absence from the city, it might perhaps have been as well had you delayed the publication of your correspondent's letter, so that "an opportunity might be afforded me (should I care to avail myself of it)" "of giving an explanation to appear at the same time." I rarely, if ever see the Presbyterian Witness, and was in ignorance of the charges made against me, further than that I have been informed that abuse of the Superintendent of Education is the standing dish of the editor, relished almost every week for the especial benefit and entertainment of the readers of that journal. I am not in the habit of noticing anonymous communications, and I should have adhered to my practise in this case,—had it not been, that owing to the prominence given by you to the charge, my silence might be misconstrued.—I am charged with having "arranged and carried out illegal examinations."

(2.) With having violated every lawful regulation for the examination of candidates.

(3.) Of being aware before I sent the examination papers to the examiners that they were copies of one another.

(4.) That the examiners notified me that the work had been done by "dishonest candidates," that I took no notice of what the examiners said, but issued licenses to the parties.

(5.) That in order to defeat any investigation I had the examination papers destroyed with the official report of the examiners.

Your correspondent asks, "Is it true?" I reply that the first and second charges are without any foundation. I was, at the time when the examinations referred to were taken, absent in Truro attending the examinations of the Normal School, had left no special instructions with the Deputy Examiners in relation to these examinations, and was no more personally responsible than I would be for any irregularities that might occur in taking examinations in any part of the Province.

The Christian Brothers and Sisters whose examinations in 1870 are referred to, had, as I am informed in their possession, the following Minute of the Council of Public Instruction, passed December 22, 1864, at a Council at which, as I find from the official record, the Hons. Dr. Tupper, Mr. Nab, Henry, Shannon, Ritchie and McFarlane were present; this Minute is signed by Mr. Rand, and is as follows: "Ordered to be recorded:—That examiners may in their discretion allow applicants for license to teach, to work their papers at home, any person so examined certifying that the work has been performed without assistance, and in good faith; but in all such cases the competency of the teacher must be fully established by an inspection of the School on the part of the examiners. (Sgd.) T. H. RAND, Secretary.

That Mr. Rand did not deem that this discretion had been taken away by the Act of 1865; is evident from the following extract from a letter he addressed over his signature to Mr. Willis under date Dec. 16, 1867, which is as follows:—"In conformity with an order of Council made to meet the cases of those having conscientious or religious scruples against appearing at Public examinations the Deputy Examiner will be instructed at the Spring examination to furnish papers upon application to these Sisters." The Christian Brothers and Sisters had, as I am informed, this letter in their possession, and applied to be "allowed to work their papers at home." This application the deputy examiner did not feel himself justified in refusing, reading the above Minute of Council in connection with Mr. Rand's letter of '67; and the certificate required by law was given by the Candidates.

I have not time to go at length into the subject—but in justice to the Deputy Examiner and the candidates, I must remind you that the 30th Section of the Act of 1865 gives the "Council" power "to prescribe the mode in which examinations should be conducted and to designate the time and place at which candidates should present themselves for examination." That the Council had by the above Minute prescribed how these examinations were in certain cases to be taken; and that after the passing of the Act of 1865, Mr. Rand had recognised this Minute as of binding force; and that while the Minute provides that the discretion be exercised by the examiner himself. Mr. Rand

in his letter went further and stated his intention of "instructing" the examiners to exercise the discretion—and admitted that the Minute referred to those who (like the parties the integrity of whose examinations are assailed) "had conscientious or religious scruples," &c.

To the 3rd charge preferred, I reply—That I never open the envelopes containing the examination before sending them to the examiners, and therefore was in entire ignorance that the examination papers were copies of one another, even should the assertion prove correct.

To the fourth charge I state that the examiners never "notified" me "that the work had been done by dishonest candidates." On some four or five of the envelopes only, I found those words, "evidently copying," written in pencil and signed by two only out of the four examiners.

The duty of the examiners is to "express their judgment respecting the merits of the papers submitted to them by means of numbers—taking 100 as the highest possible mark," if these papers were mere copies one of the other, they could depreciate their merit by means of numbers to any extent in their judgment—on the contrary they accorded to them numbers that entitled to a first class license. Had the examiners made any formal protest against the "honesty of the candidates" the gravity of the charge might have made it necessary to submit the matter for the action of the Council—but certainly not an informal pencil memorandum as the above, especially where as in this case the parties examined were trained teachers—of many years practice and experience who had taught together, and whose answers might therefore not unreasonably be expected to have semblance one to the other without necessarily implying "dishonesty in the candidates."

This pencil memorandum, if my memory serves me, was on but one or two of the papers of the "Sisters" the others were on those of Protestant Candidates in other parts of the Province.

The fifth and last allegation is that "in order to defeat any investigation I had the examination papers destroyed with the official report of the examiners." The truth of this charge I most emphatically deny—the examination papers were, it is true, sent out of the office after there was no further use for them, but in so doing, I only followed out what I was informed had been the invariable practice of the office. On entering the office which I did on the day Mr. Rand left, I found no examination papers there; except those that were there in actual use—the licenses on which had not been issued. On my return from attending the examination of the Normal School at Truro, I missed the examination papers I had left in the office; and on enquiry Mr. McVane who was then the clerk and who had so been during the whole or a large portion of Mr. Rand's incumbency, informed me, that he had sent them away, that that had been the course adopted by my predecessor; and I subsequently found out that their sale for waste paper had been a perquisite of the messenger, and others in the building; this practice I have since followed.

I make this statement advisedly and after having had my attention called to Mr. Rand's letter in your paper of the 17th ult. (inst.?). It is evident that the examination papers are of no further service, after the averages have been taken off from them, and sufficient time has been afforded any candidate dissatisfied with the result to test the accuracy of the averages—while their accumulation would so encumber the office, as to necessitate the providing of a separate apartment for their stowage.

I have thus gone over and replied at some length to all the charges, to which you appear to attach so much importance—and in conclusion have only to add that my official duties demand a very large portion of my time, and that I cannot undertake again to reply to anonymous charges even though editorially endorsed. I shall require that in future my assailants assume the responsibility by appending their Signatures to their correspondence, and do not content themselves with merely entrusting you with their names.

I am, yours &c., A. S. HUNT.

We have had no desire to withhold from Mr. Hunt the name of our Shelburne correspondent, enquiring "Is it true?" We leave the editor of the

Witness to he has given the Super The-charg Witness, editorial w is sometim lic men to when made signature however f decision in th this matter every te integrity tem and tional affa On reac ly" made dicting M last, we fe mande for confirmation, and purpose of with this us the foll Dear Sir, Mr. Hu official acts ducting ce the de pose examined force; and made is th a man as Mr. Hunt responsible his sturlin by dinggi with himse son for pu ality for th Of the first group those of th you invol is limited, distortion Huft to 1871 and January 1 Mark Mr. the lists truth I a Parsons, the public document J. Paisos Ins Dea Si I was Sup amination to teach in serve; by the prtie paper we terest of tion of y you fill the matte. T. I. R. Dar S dayrespo say that Brunswi from offi we care amed it wards the applica McVane As Insp upon free examina dates th wards v could be den rec the Edu pers; an stance in ished I business ly notice file. An Examina me mor were pu tigation member different to exah ing, and the Edu Dear Si Did y Educati Examina If so di the Exa Pleas lectious Rev. E. Dear S. Havi mine w exami the Ed diamiss in whic as mark You mar