

MARCH 5TH, 1872.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Liverpool.—Miss Fannie Allison. \$30 00
Halifax, North Church, 31.61
Great Village.—Col. by Miss R. A. Bentley, for Miss Norris. 8.00
Windsor.—Miss E. Harding. 21.00
A parcel for Miss Norris. M. R. S.

April 2nd, 1872.

New Society at Canaan.—Mrs. M. P. Freeman, Secretary of the W. M. A. Society in the above place remarks: "We organized in May last, and now number 27 members. We have a Working Circle in connection with our Society which meets once a month, furnishing our own materials, and paying in the proceeds to the general fund.

Our Prayer Meetings for some time proved a failure, but I trust the worst is over, as our last two meetings have been quite well attended and very interesting.

We long to hear of all our sisters in all our churches being enlisted in this great work. Surely the time is come when we should do with our might, whatsoever our hand findeth to do.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

There will be a meeting of the Foreign Mission Board in the Committee Room of the Brussel St. Church, on Monday evening, April 8, at 7.30 o'clock.

W. S. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The New Baptist Meeting-house in Billtown, Cornwallis, will be opened for divine service (D.V.), on the 14th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

There will be three services, conducted, it is hoped, by Revs. Dr. Cramp in the morning, I. E. Bill in the afternoon, and E. A. Crawley, D.D. in the evening.

It is also expected that several other ministering brethren will be present. All who can come are cordially invited to be present.

J. F. KEMPTON.

Lakeville, March 30th, 1872.

Several Notices came to hand by the delayed mails East and West, in which the time for holding the meetings was already past. We have not inserted them, as we presume the meetings were held, or other arrangements have been, or will be made.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Jan. Desbrisay, Esq. \$4.50. S. Clark, \$5. Rev. E. N. Archibald, \$2. Daley, J. C. Plumb, C. W. Bent, \$2.20. W. Churchill, 1 sub \$25. M. Kinsman, \$4. Rev. G. D. Cox, G. B. Titus, 1 sub. R. Harris, Esq. B. Christmas, J. Thurber, Esq., 1 sub. J. E. Kossuth, \$2. Rev. W. E. Hall, Rev. W. H. Porter, —Your letter dated March 9th, with notice of meeting for 26th did not reach us till the 29th ult. Rev. Dr. Tupper, \$1. G. W. Linton, Esq. Layton, \$2. C. Jost, W. Aymar, Esq., \$14 Letter sent. Rev. H. Eagles, \$8. S. Daley, \$2. Rev. W. S. McKenzie. J. W. Barse, Esq.

News of the Week.

CONCERT.—The North Baptist Church are proposing to have a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert on Tuesday the 16th instant.

We have received from John Doull, Esq. Treasurer of the Halifax Relief Fund for Chicago, the Report of the Chicago Relief Society. The citizens of Halifax figure therein in the sum of \$6547.64, the amount of their contribution. The total cash receipts up to Jan. 6, 1872, were \$3,335,700.75.—Citizen.

The examination of Shipmasters and Mates, advertised for the 27th inst., is unavoidably postponed until further notice.

STARR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of this Company held last week, the net earning for the year was shown to be about 30 per cent. out of which a dividend of 15 per cent. was declared.

HALIFAX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An adjourned meeting of this body was held on Wednesday last, the President, W. Pryor, Esq., in the chair. The Chamber was reorganized, and the following members elected to constitute the Executive Committee for the current year:—Hon. W. J. Stairs, and Gen. P. Mitchell, W. Pryor, R. Boak, P. Jack, Jos. Wier, J. S. Maclean, W. H. Hart, T. E. Kenney, J. T. Wyde, J. P. Mott, W. C. Silver, A. G. Jones, J. T. Wood and C. H. M. Black, Esqs. After a general discussion of the subject, the Chamber passed a resolution to affiliate with the Dominion Board of Trade.

WRECK OF A VESSEL BOUND TO HALIFAX.—The schooner P. Grant, Bradshaw, of Windsor, N. S., sailed from Rockland, Maine, on the 4th instant, with a cargo of lime bound to Halifax. The cargo was set on fire and burned during a gale off Owl's Head. The crew were upon the wreck five days, during which time they experienced untold sufferings, until taken off by the fishing schooner Hattie B. West, which arrived at Gloucester yesterday. One rescued seaman subsequently died of exhaustion and freezing. (The P. Grant was built at Parrsborough.)—Recorder.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., April 3, 1872.

KINGS COLLEGE.

This old established institution has just been made the subject of a series of charges of the most damaging kind. The latest appointed of its professors has published a letter addressed to the President and Members of the Board of Governors of Kings College, Windsor, and signed "T. C. S. R. Sumichrast, Professor of Modern Languages" containing charges of deception in the engagement first made with him to come out from England to take the situation he held, and proceeding to charge the students of the college with insubordination, drunkenness and profanity and this without censure or rebuke from the authorities. He pronounces the statements made in the College Catalogue from year to year deceptive and untrue. The Museum and Library he pronounces in a state of the greatest disorder and confusion. The books and minerals he represents as being scattered about and receiving no attention from the Librarian. The following is some of his language in reference to the governors:

"What can be thought of the character of those authorities when year after year they publish the stereotyped repetition of these statements? When, with the knowledge that drunkenness, gambling, rioting, insubordination and disorder prevail among the students, they dare to say, 'Within the walls of the college, too, prayer is made without ceasing, twice each day to Him, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, that His blessing may descend upon the teachers and the taught, and upon all entrusted with the government of the Institution. 'Hitherto,' for eighty-two years, 'the Lord hath helped us.' Let all outside friends unite in prayer to the same Divine Fountain of all saving wisdom, that it may be so to the end, and that King's College may continue to be a praise in our land from generation to generation?" My Lord and Gentlemen, I am neither a Bishop nor an Archdeacon, nor a Reverend, but even though this is the language sanctioned and used by the dignitaries of our Church in reference to the College where the solemnity of Good Friday and the holiness of Easter Sunday were profaned by the undergraduates; even though this is the language they use of a Theological Seminary, the students in which have been seen in broad day reeling and cursing in their drunkenness through the streets of Windsor. I should fear to use it as it seems to be little, if at all, short of profanity.

"The walls are covered with scribbled names, remarks, and occasionally blasphemous expressions. In short, the state of these portions of the building is shameful."

We were hoping to find in the Church Chronicle some denial or at least explanation that would remove from the public mind the impression this letter is calculated to make. We find the following in the last issue of that paper:—

The grave charges brought against the authorities of King's College, and which have been transferred to the public press, must be read with deep concern and are calculated to impress all the friends of the Institution with sorrow and alarm. If all the allegations be true, (and this we cannot bring ourselves to believe) then it is high time to demand a reform, if they are false or exaggerated then it behoves the Governors to bring them to the proof, for the accusations are made by one of their own Professors, over his own name; and true or false, there must of necessity be such a scrutiny as will satisfy the public and remove the scandal from the Church. We think it unfair, while the charges are not proven, to conclude that everything is true, and more especially as the Professor's letter bears some marks of personal resentment; we, therefore, intreat our readers to suspend their judgment in the matter, and we shall do the same until after examination is had, when we shall have somewhat to say upon the subject.

It is evident that Professor Sumichrast has had some disagreement with the Governors and the Faculty, and that he writes somewhat under the influence of personal feeling. Still his statements may be facts, and we shall watch with some interest for further information.

It is a little curious that this letter has made its appearance in the same week as a bill has been placed on the table of the Legislature for changing the policy of the country with regard to Collegiate Education. We do not know that they had any more to do with each other than this coincidence in the order of time.

MINISTERS SALARIES.—Henry Ward Beecher says "I have seen a great deal of preaching without salaries, and my impression is that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is a very fit arrangement. They ought not to have salaries."

our Home Missions, would give more attention, and bring better counsel to this work than it now commands. Our French Mission is now under the control of, and chiefly supported by, the Western Association, and its operations are within its bounds; it should extend its efforts to the east as well. If proper means are used the amount now raised may be largely increased immediately.

Men for the supply of all our fields can soon be found if an honest support is given them. If the churches will furnish the money "the Lord of the harvest" will find the men. United, prayerful action, and this alone will accomplish this very desirable condition of things in our Province. Will it not be well for all our churches to consider this subject and appoint a delegate to meet at Berwick as suggested by a resolution of the Western Association.

March 18, 1872. J. H. S.

For the Christian Messenger.

MINISTERIAL LOAN-IN-AID FUND.

Mr. Editor,—

My communication on the above subject a few weeks since has, in a measure accomplished its design. I wished in writing not so much to advance my own opinion as to draw out the views of others. This has been attained so far that I hardly need say more about it. But still an object aiming at good will not suffer by a fair and candid criticism. Judge McCully in reviewing my letter has made many side issues which I do not wish to follow. The point of agreement between us is—the desirableness of having a fund to aid Ministerial Students. The point of disagreement is the mode of applying these funds. The last point of course is the one to be considered. We are in the Scriptures invited to seek out the old paths and walk therein. But few seek to walk in long abandoned ways. There is danger of falling into unwelcome pits, from which escape may be found difficult. In putting forth so important a scheme as the one advocated by Judge McCully, it would have been well to consult the experience of acting bodies now labouring for the same object, those societies which have for a half-century or more been assisting in educating young men for the Christian Ministry. This I think has been neglected or a different course would have been advocated.

In the neighbouring Republic—the Congregationalists—a body out-done by no other in its wise financial operations for benevolent purposes—tried this scheme of loaning money to ministerial students but after some years' trial abandoned the measure as impracticable and injurious. Experience taught them, that to send out ministers burthened with debt was to discourage them, and that they felt but little interest in the fund they had used, and only aimed to discharge their obligation by refunding the loan. On the other hand when aided without any pledge, they went forth to urge the Churches with which they laboured to contribute generously to the Ministerial Aid Fund and the effect was soon found to be financially advantageous. One reserve was made—in case any one, assisted by the fund, should change to some secular calling before entering the Pastorate, he was bound to return the money advanced; but this again was abandoned, as the influence of pious laymen in the Churches was felt to be more efficacious in raising funds to supply this Treasury than the mere return of personal loans; the result is now, as I am informed, that this body of Christians for many years has aided applicants for assistance without any pledge whatever.

The Baptist Education Societies in the U. S. pursued for a time the same course, but also set aside this plan and now help their ministerial students without condition; and more—there is no stipulation that those supported by these funds shall labour in their own Churches, as we well know from the eight or nine young ministers now assisted at Newton from this Province, who we expect will return to labor with us again. This being the case it is likely that young men will borrow money to study here whilst it is pressed upon them unconditionally in other places as a gift.

It might be asked, If young men were to be aided by a gift, instead of a loan, how would the Fund be kept up? I would answer, as all other benevolent funds are raised—by our Churches. This mode has not failed in other places—and need not fail here. But it might be added that the Churches have contributed but sparingly to the Ministerial Education Fund in time past? Such is the fact, but the reason is obvious, little or no effort has been made, to draw attention to the matter, and the impression has been that funds were not absolutely required. But let the Pastors of our Churches take hold of the subject, and funds in any reasonable amount will no doubt be forthcoming. Our Churches which generally contribute to sustain twenty or more native Preachers in Burmah will feel an equal zeal and pleasure in doing as much more at home.

But it might be suggested, Will you debar individuals of liberal means and generous hearts contributing largely to this fund? I answer in no wise. They may contribute and hold the funds and manage the same agreeably to the wish of the donors, and, if necessary invest the money and annually throw into the general fund the interest. But let the Churches be the main raiser of the funds, as only by these means can the Students and churches be brought into close and desirable sympathy. But I am not writing out the details of a scheme as none are required, the matter has been in operation for a quarter of a century in Nova Scotia, and only wants to be revived to be more efficacious.

Then let us all aim to raise funds for the object desired both by personal contributions and church donations and the application of them I feel assured will, in the end, be wisely directed. The young man referred to by Bro. McCully as going away sorrowful rather than part with his possessions, is a representative person, but does not represent Christian character, as he never followed Christ. But those who have followed Jesus will I have no doubt act differently.

Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. John v. 39. Thy word is very pure, therefore thy servant loveth it. Ps. cxix. 140.

Among the many important things about which the Bible furnishes the most reliable, and indeed the only perfectly reliable information, is that of christian experience, including the work of the Holy Spirit in the heart of the believer—being in fact the most important part of his experience. Thus for instance when we read in the Scriptures that Barnabas was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, we are sure it was really so. Had this statement been made by other than one by whom God spake, there would be doubt about it, as we know that all others are imperfect in knowledge and fallible in judgement for though we may, and should, accept the evidence of uninspired men in charity, we cannot do so with that absolute confidence, which is due alone to the Word of God.

Now, for the reasons above stated, the records of christian experience, or the inner life of the believer, found in the scriptures, are incomparably more valuable than all we can find elsewhere. But after all, what is the value to us of other's experience, however reliable our information in regard thereto, or however sure we may be that they were lead and otherwise influenced by the Spirit of God, of truth, and of wisdom. Thus it affords illustrations and confirmations of the doctrines and promises of the everlasting Gospel, in words and acts that speak through all time. And, if we want to know whether faith in God, and love to God are practicable or profitable, I know not where to look for information that would enable us to decide these questions with so much prospect of success, as to the christian experiences recorded in the scriptures; unless indeed it be to God himself who has promised his Spirit to all who ask him—to lead into all truth. To him be glory, AMEN AND AMEN.

P.S.—I read the lines in last Messenger, headed "The Master" and value them highly. May every type that marks the Messenger, speak of his glorious faithfulness and the wonders of His love.

BOMBARDMENT IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—We regret to note that H. M. S. Rosario has been destroyed by bombardment a large native village in one of the islands in the South Seas. That has been done to punish the natives for the murder of Bishop Patteson.

Such a mode of dealing with savages is very unsatisfactory, and particularly when the captives have been irritated by outrages committed on them by men who are subjects of the punishing power, who sail under its flag, and who ought to be dealt with and controlled by the Government of the State to which they belong.—Witness.

WOLFVILLE. For the Christian Messenger.

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