

Again, the eternal and immeasurable love of God, for his church, is a "prey" in the arms of the "demon," was expressed, by Jesus taking the initiative, in their salvation. He was self-directed. Without even the suggestion of angels (for they are younger than this, the grandest thought of the Divine mind) He chose his people among all nations, kindreds, and tongues, under heaven, and gave them to his Son, in the covenant of grace, that He should redeem them from under the curse of the broken law, make the "prey" from "the mighty," and deliver the "lawful captive." For this, He gave his Son, the darling of his bosom. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. John iii. 16

(Conclusion in our next)

For the Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX SCHOOL ASSOCIATION vs HALIFAX SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

Judgment by Default.

We congratulate the Halifax School Association on the grand triumph which they have achieved on the appeal lately made by them to the tribunal of public opinion. Their case is easily stated. During last winter, as our readers well know, this Association acting on the advice of their fellow-citizens, as expressed by one of the largest and most influential Educational Meetings ever held in Halifax, approached our Government and Legislature, and respectfully requested that the Halifax School Law should be assimilated to that of the rest of the Province, so far, at least, as to enable the citizens to elect their own trustees.

Quite naturally, we think, they expected that a demand so reasonable, would be granted forthwith,—that the means of remedying any evils which might have crept into existence, or been fostered by the present system of Public School management, would have been placed within reach of the people themselves, at once, without further agitation. Accordingly, the discussion of irritating questions, calculated to engender polemical strife, was purposefully avoided; little was said about the inefficiency of schools, teachers, and Commissioners, although there were facts most patent and glaring; and very few charges were made of maladministration and violation of the law.

It is well known how these advances were met. It was evident, as a matter of course, that the citizens would not be perfectly unanimous in asking for the change; for Separate Schools, with permission to use denominational books not prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, were luxuries too sweet,—perhaps relished all the more keenly because illicitly enjoyed,—to be suffered to be put in jeopardy by any change of school administration. Accordingly, having first interviewed the Government, a certain religious denomination, through its press and its Archbishop, made known its decided opposition to the proposed reform, and the effect was like magic. No argument was then needed, as it seemed, to convince the Legislature that the agitators were mistaken, and hence the Association were told they had made no case, and their Bill was thrown out, having been politely "postponed."

They have now appealed to their fellow-citizens and the public generally, and published a "statement" whose facts are authenticated by the signatures of their President and Secretary—two gentlemen of the legal profession, of undoubted respectability and standing, in this city, making fourteen different charges against the parties who have been entrusted with the sacred duty of administering our free Non-Sectarian School law in Halifax. This startling document, which has been published in nearly every independent newspaper in this city, and has had a wide circulation, besides, as a circular, has been before the public now for about six weeks and we have been expecting the reply, from week to week, with considerable interest and curiosity. It charges the Halifax School Administration with dereliction of duty, violation of law, and open favoritism; and the public, we think, have a right to demand their answer. What explanation or justification, then, have they offered in reply? None whatever! The facts set forth in the statement referred to, remain unanswered, and now, at this late period, must be taken to be unanswerable, and admitted to be true.

Prominent among the charges pre-

ferred by the Association, as our readers will recollect, are some which the School Administration ought certainly, to have been ready to meet with frank and unhesitating denial. It is boldly stated that the School management is "radically defective"; that in some of the Schools "grading is ignored"; that the "supervision is a mere sham"; and that there has been open "violation or evasion of the law" in the interests of Roman Catholics, giving that denomination Separate Schools with distinctively religious instruction, while all other denominations are denied these privileges. It seems, now, that these serious charges, which we had hoped to have heard explained in some way, are perfectly true and undeniable!

In this connexion, it is but just to the Council of Public Instruction,—the local Government—to place before our readers the position occupied by them in this matter, so far as we have been able to apprehend it from the semi-official-utterances which have been given to the public during the past ten days. From the address of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, delivered during the late session of the Episcopal Synod in this city, as reported by one of our evening contemporaries, it would seem that the Government have been studiously kept in ignorance of the illegal and unwarrantable acts of their official inferiors, and did not know of the irregularities complained of, until after the publication of the Association's "statement" referred to. We feel inclined to accept this explanation, although it may appear somewhat strange and unaccountable, and we leave the matter in their hands for the present, feeling satisfied that they will recognize, without any suggestion from us, the duty which they owe, under the circumstances, to Inspectors, and Commissioners, as well as to the people at large and the citizens of Halifax in particular.

For the Christian Messenger.

PROSPECTUS,

FOR THE ERECTION OF A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Governors of Acadia College at their last meeting at Wolfville, on June 3rd, 1874, being deeply impressed with the necessity of such an institution, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That this Board of Governors give their approval to Mr. Pain's scheme for erecting, by a Joint Stock Company, a building for a Female Seminary, provided such building be located at Wolfville, and be under the control of a Board of Directors; the majority of whom shall be members of the Board of Governors of Acadia College, and elected by the stock-holders of said Company.

2. That the present Board of Governors of Acadia College act as Directors, until a Board is duly appointed by the Shareholders, and that John W. Bares, Esq., of Wolfville, be the Treasurer of the Fund.

This institution which is projected for the purpose of providing for young women a sound and religious education of a high order, on moderate terms, shall be established by means of a Company, formed on the principle of limited liability for the shareholders.

The proprietary shall consist for the present of 500 shares of \$100 each, or \$50,000 Capital.

Immediately on 250 shares being subscribed, and 25 per cent., or \$6250 or upwards being paid into the hands of John W. Bares, Esq., of Wolfville, the Treasurer, the Directors will commence active building operations.

The provisional managers shall consist of three of the Governors of Acadia College, and two other representative men all of whom shall be shareholders.

There will be calls made as the Directors shall deem best. Any shareholders paying in full shall be allowed 5 per cent. interest for any surplus over the call then due.

The Annual General Meeting shall take place in the month of June, of each year at Wolfville.

Shareholders shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

1. Of nominating to the Seminary in respect of every five shares one regular student subject to Directors' approval.

2. Every share at an Annual or General meeting to represent one vote.

3. Of selling or bequeathing their shares as in any other stock company.

The promoters of this enterprise would prefer to see 500 persons in the three Maritime Provinces subscribe the \$50,000, to ensure unity and create a general interest.

A brick building as contemplated, fully equipped, to accommodate not less

than 100 pupils and staff of employees, will cost under, \$30,000.

The prompt and cordial support of every friend of education is respectfully solicited. The time for returning stock lists from each locality to Henry N. Pain, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, should be made before the first of September, if possible. When, in the opinion of the Directors, the success generally of the institution is attained, the matter of paying dividends will be considered.

In the payment of board and tuition, some consideration will be devised for the advantage of Shareholders, especially where two sisters are there at the same time.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Number of Shares.

The Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 15, 1874.

THE NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY UNION

held its Anniversary on Friday and Saturday last at Parrsborough. This pretty village is approached from the south only by crossing the Basin of Minas. As the steamer *Wm. Stroud*, which plies from port to port on the Basin, is regulated rather by tide than time, and would leave Windsor before the arrival of the train from Halifax, we found it necessary to get to Windsor or Thursday evening.

Friday morning opened with a cloudless sky, and in company with other delegates from the east and west, we embarked on the steamer, and were soon moving on down the Avon, and enjoying the beauties which abound on either side of the river. A few minutes bring us to Hantsport, where quite a number of brethren, on the same errand of union and christian fellowship, await our approach. After taking these aboard from the wharf, we proceed to the eastern bank where we make some exchanges. We then turn westward and cross the Basin to Kingsport (Oak Point) where other brethren are waiting to join us. But the tide having now receded, the excellent wharf is of no service to us, and only by the boat can they be transferred from the muddy shore to the steamer. This occasions some delay and causes a little weariness by our having to remain motionless under the scorching rays of the noon-day sun. Off again, and we are rounding Cape Blomedon. Here we are enlivened by the beauty and grandeur of the precipitous sides of the mountain and the fine farms, and farm-houses, which, in the distance, look so small, nestling under its towering heights. Before us, as far as the eye can reach, is the glassy surface of the Basin, with the shores of Colchester County on the left, and Hants on the right, towards Truro. At the entrance of this Bay stand the Five Islands looking like defiant palisades raised to protect any hostile approach. Skirting the eastern shore of the picturesque head-land, we soon come to Partridge Island, and to our dismay find that instead of disembarking by stepping on to the famous Snag, (wharf) we must pass through the slow process of being rowed ashore, a few at a time in the steamer's boat. Still the shore is lined with carriages and kind friends ready to convey us on nearly two miles to the village. This is soon effected, and here we meet a hearty welcome. Arrangements have been made by the brethren so that their neighbours of all denominations freely join with them in receiving the delegates to the Union and to the Association. Dinner over, we proceed to the neat and comfortable Meeting house, where a small congregation is gathered. No meeting had been held in the morning as had been appointed, because of the absence of the official brethren.

At about 3 o'clock, after a short time spent in devotional exercises, the President of the Union, Rev. Dr. Cramp, called upon the Secretaries, Rev. M. P. Freeman and Rev. Isa. Wallace, to receive the names of delegates, and members present. This being done, a number of other ministers and brethren were invited to seats with the Union.

The President in a short address refers to a number of very important questions that will come before the Union for consideration and action.

The Secretary of the Board, Rev. Dr. Day, being called upon, read the Annual Report, which contains a mass of information on the doings and prospects of the Union, portions of which have appeared in our columns, from time to time, during the year; but being now thrown together, the report presents an account of a very large amount of labor

performed and of good effected by the denomination through the agency of the Board. Fifty-six missionaries had been employed for longer or shorter periods during the year, performing 473½ weeks service. The general Agent has collected upwards of \$2000, whilst the total receipts have been \$6251.22 and the payments made \$5292.27, leaving a balance in hand, of \$958.95, besides the invested funds received from the H. M. Society and the Western Board. The liabilities to date were about \$425, and the number of baptisms by the Agent and Missionaries amount to 419. The report will be read with much interest by brethren in every part of the province.

At the Saturday morning sitting of the Missionary Union Dr. Day read a letter from Prince Edward Island, asking for provision to be made for receiving the P. E. I. Baptist Association into the Union for Home Missionary work. A resolution was unanimously adopted amending the Constitution of the Union so as to embrace P. E. Island and Newfoundland in the field of its operations, the same as formerly existed in the Constitution of the Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Society.

A resolution favoring a combination of the New Brunswick Associations with the Nova Scotia Union called forth considerable discussion, and was passed late on Friday night. At the time for the Association to commence its session, the Union adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening.

A delegation of five brethren was appointed to the P. E. Island Association. A resolution proposing to raise \$1000 a year for sustaining a Theological Professorship in Acadia College was presented by Dr. Day, and after earnest deliberation and lengthy consideration was adopted.

THE ASSOCIATION.

At 10 o'clock the meeting of the Union was adjourned, and the Association was organized under the direction of the Rev. David McKeen pastor of the Church, the Moderator of last year being absent. The letters from the churches were handed in, and a list of delegates taken off from them.

The officers were elected as follows:

- Rev. D. McKeen, Moderator.
- Rev. M. P. Freeman, Secretary.
- Bro. E. M. Keirstead, Assistant Sec'y.
- Bro. Wm. Cummings, Treasurer.
- Bro. Lyman J. Walker, Assistant Treas.
- Bro. Wm. Read, Auditor.

Brethren S. Selden, Revs. Isa. Wallace and G. N. Ballentine were appointed to read the letters; and Brethren Revs. J. B. McDonald, M.D., J. F. Murray, and E. B. Corey to examine letters.

Only a small proportion of the letters indicated any participation of the revival influences which have appeared in some of the churches in other parts of the province. The additions to the churches by baptism amounted to 185. One new church—at River Hebert—applied for admission and was received by the right hand of fellowship being given to its pastor, Rev. H. Bool. The general tenor of the letters was, that a feeling of encouragement and hope prevailed in the churches, and although not yet reporting additions, still, rejoicing over the progress made in other places, the anticipation is awakened that the Lord would bless the efforts to extend His kingdom eastward as well as in the west and central parts of the province.

On Lord's Day at Parrsborough, three services were held in the Baptist House, Revs. Dr. Cramp, J. P. Beel, and G. E. Day, were the preachers; in the Methodist House also three, at which the preachers were Revs. D. M. Welton, Jos. Murray, and C. Goodspeed; in the Presbyterian House, Revs. A. Coloon and J. E. Goucher. There was also preaching at Westbrook, Diligent River, Canaan, Halfway River, Five Islands, and Lower Economy by ministers from the Association.

At Westbrook Rev. D. McKeen baptized five persons, who had been previously received for that ordinance. About thirty ordained ministers were present, who participated in the public services; and ten or twelve licentiates.

The weather was delightful, and large numbers attended in all the places of worship. The Baptist House was enlarged by a temporary platform on the side, covered over with a large sail. In the evening this afforded accommodation to a number of persons who could not find room in the meeting house.

Here we must rest for the present issue, leaving the account of the subsequent sittings and fuller details of the Association for our next.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The story of the Central Association has not as yet been fully told. The missionary spirit had been but very partially satisfied by the meeting on Monday afternoon. It was not intended to hold an evening meeting, but the feeling was found so to prevail, that it was decided to hold an evening session.

Rev. Dr. Tupper instituted some comparisons between the work in former times and the present, and described some of the dangers arising from bad roads, and, in many places, no roads fit for a carriage. When he commenced in 1817 travelling in the County of Cumberland, he connected missionary work with teaching, for a large portion of the people were unable to read. In Advocate Harbor he commenced the administration of gospel ordinances. He still desired to spend his strength in the same work, and said he still supplied six stations, although in his 80th year.

Dr. T. said he felt deeply concerned in the foreign mission-work. He had hoped to see more united action in holding missionary meetings on behalf of the cause, so as to carry out the resolution agreed to at the Convention at Windsor. Such meetings had been held in some places, and had been very beneficial, in a general way, as well as in raising considerable sums of money.

On the Sabbath School question being brought forward, Dr. Cramp said he first became a Sabbath School teacher 60 years ago. The work had changed greatly since then. The preliminary work of teaching to read had then often to be done in the Sabbath School. Now they are Bible Schools, and the conversion of the children is often the result.

Rev. D. Freeman said he felt this work an important part of his labors. The evidence of benefit was the conversion of so many, and the enlargement of the churches.

Rev. John Clark referred to the joy he had experienced in his Sabbath Schools in England.

Dr. Cramp here asked permission to speak of the remarkable work of grace in the Sabbath School of the first Baptist Church in Montreal.

Rev. S. J. Neily urged the necessity of training the young to habits of benevolence. The great difficulty in sustaining gospel institutions at the present day, arises from the defective training in the past in this respect.—He noticed the work in which he had been engaged during the past winter. He had professed to teach Bible theology to the forty men, from 20 to 50 years of age,—many of them already preachers, and he often regarded his work as simply a Sunday School every day of the week.

On Tuesday, Education work formed the staple of the Association. Rev. D. M. Welton read the report on that subject. Home Missionary labor he remarked, makes the more immediate returns to encourage those who do such work, and no church could long live and flourish unless it was employed in some missionary enterprise. It must be either a Home Missionary Church, or an Omission-ary Church, or it would soon become extinct. As a church is benefited by missionary work, so is the Missionary cause benefited by educational effort. He believed that a grand mistake had at first been made in our institutions by providing so well for the boys and neglecting the girls. If we had begun with the girls there would now be educated boys. The mothers it is, who train the boys and lead them to seek education or otherwise. Educational interests must be cared for, and unless this is done there will be a retrograde motion in any community. Unless we attend to this we shall be left to see our error when it is too late. Mr. W. mentioned several ways by which parties had managed to make provision for such work whilst they live, and some by Life Assurance policies and other means after they have departed. One such he could name, who had a policy for \$2000 payable to Acadia College.

Rev. D. Freeman made a vigorous appeal for more provision being made for the higher education of young women. By neglecting this so much in the past, he said, we have been choosing the most difficult and roughest roads to advancement, whereas if we had provided for our daughters as well as our sons, we should have been saved a vast amount of labor and sorrow, and have had the fruits and flowers strewn along our path. Now he believed we were under obligation to our daughters to have our fallen fortunes retrieved. It was so in our educational work, no

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