

val they enjoyed after they became pastors.

It seems to me plain, therefore, in an estimate of the desirableness of these religious movements, and in our measurement of their results, we must reckon, as among the chief, their influence upon the existing membership of the churches. Thus, many revivals which report but few converts, will be found to have been very great and precious seasons of refreshing. Then, in those instances where very earnest and faithful efforts have been made, and the church has been revived, but few converts appear, it will not be said there has been a failure. Then, when pastor and brethren are laboring for and looking anxiously for what is termed the revival they will not be in unreasonable haste for conversions as the only evidence of a truly gracious work, and, because they do not see these, become disheartened and abandon the work. Having the view which is here taken of these seasons, every faithful pastor will regard a revival as most desirable for the sake of the flock.

Reports from all parts of the country have come of the descent of showers of grace. For the most part the results given are confined to the conversions or baptisms. Could each pastor tell all that these have done for his brethren and for himself—the lustre they have given to many a Christian character—the family altars they have built—the closets of prayer they have reopened, and the springs of beneficence they unsealed, then would be known perfectly how great the benefits revivals bring to the churches. What lover of Zion can fail to long for the repetition of these blessed showers, "Till our rude wastes in verdure rise, And Eden's beauty greet our eyes."

For the Christian Messenger.

Dear Editor,—

Not long since you published from the Examiner & Chronicle, the substance of a letter written by Prof. Rauschenbush of Rochester. This letter gave a detailed account of the sufferings endured by Baptists in Russia. The hearts of your readers were doubtless much affected by this revelation of persecution equal to that which characterized the dark ages. Any information, therefore, inspiring hope that our brethren in Russia will soon be released, I am confident, will be gladly received by your readers. I am, by the kindness of the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of Halifax, in possession of some facts, which prove, at least, that efforts have been made to secure religious freedom to those persecuted Baptists. The Rev. Robt. Murray, Secretary of the Halifax Alliance, wrote Dr. Prime, Secretary of the United States Alliance, directing his attention to the letter in the Examiner & Chronicle, and inquiring whether anything could be done for these imprisoned and otherwise persecuted Christians. Dr. Prime by the help of an influential gentleman in New York, laid the letter of Prof. Rauschenbush before Secretary Fish, and the Russian Minister at Washington. A quiet, informal course is recommended, as more likely to secure the desired end, than a formal approach to the Government of Russia, through a deputation of the Evangelical Alliance, or by a remonstrance from a Christian government.

It is to be fondly hoped that these unostentatious labours may not be in vain. Doubtless the good offices of Mr. Young, at Washington, are also employed in this instance to good effect, as they have been in similar cases in the past.

Yours truly, E. M. SAUNDERS. 62 Queen St., Halifax, Feby., 1875.

The Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, N.S., FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

Some of the Christian people of Halifax are signing the petitions of Liquor sellers that they may have their licenses renewed, or new ones granted! We asked one of these if it was for his next door neighbour, and, if the liquor-shop was to be next to his own residence, whether he would do so? He replied, No, he would not. The responsibility, is, by the present law, thrown on the persons in the several districts to say whether they will have liquor shops in them or not. And as there are but few respectable men who wish to have them near their own houses they should not do to others what they would not wish to have done to themselves. Would it not be well

for those who assist in getting such licenses granted to ask themselves if they have any right to place such nuisances next door to other people, if they would not have them next to their own place of residence.

It becomes the Aldermen of the city to see that the petitions are properly signed, and to allow such petitions to be examined by any persons who wish to do so, to ascertain that no names are placed on them improperly. It is said that the names of some friends of Temperance have been affixed to some of these petitions. Parties should be allowed to ascertain if their own names have been placed on them without authority. This is a matter that calls for careful consideration by our City Fathers.

The non-sectarian character of the labours of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Great Britain and Ireland has awakened suspicion in the minds of some parties as to whether they were tinged with the notions of the Plymouth Brethren. Having heard the suggestion, Mr. Moody took an early opportunity of denying the charge and in a recent address, after repudiating the accusation, "he made some pointed remarks in reference to the dangers to which young converts are exposed from the efforts of some to withdraw them from the churches with which they are associated. People who said 'Come out from the sects' generally drew men into the narrowest sect of all. He had known people who went about trying to draw young converts from the churches with which they were connected. He would caution them against such. If they had a minister who preached the Gospel let them stand by him. They would gain nothing by going away. Let the true spirit of union prevail, and let them beware of proselytisers."

Many Church of England clergymen would cordially join with Messrs. Moody and Sankey in their labours, but are prevented by their ecclesiastical regulations. At Sheffield it had been arranged that the Anglican clergy should co-operate with the dissenting ministers in a visitation of all the population; but the plan had to be abandoned, because one clergyman threatened to institute an action against any other clergyman who should enter his parish for such a purpose. Here is a striking illustration of the antagonism between a Church established-by-law, and gospel labor.

In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Moody, arrangements are making for special evangelistic work in London, during March, April, May and June. A fund of £10,000 is to be raised to cover all expenses, and men of distinguished evangelistic gifts from England, Ireland, Scotland and America are to assist in the movement.

Chicago furnishes, it is reported, another layman with Mr. Moody's inspiration in the person of Major Whittle who was for some time superintendent of the Tabernacle Sunday-school in that city. He has recently left his business situation to devote his time entirely to evangelistic effort, and it has been partly under his labours that a considerable religious interest has shown itself in Detroit. With Mr. Whittle is also another Mr. Sankey to conduct the singing, a Mr. Bliss, of Detroit.

HEALTH ALMANAC for 1875, price 10 cents, S. R. Wells, New York. An advocate of Health Reform by discarding medicine and using a vegetable diet.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD.

A copy of the Calendar of the University of New Brunswick has been received. The Faculty consists of six professors, the departments of French and German having one each. The lists of students in the three classes contain thirty four names. Provision is made for a special undergraduate course, in which Greek and Latin are not required. The conditions for matriculation compare favorably with the conditions imposed by other provincial colleges; but in consideration of the fact that this is a University sustained by the Government and therefore raised above the temptations to keep its requirements for admission at a low standard in order to secure numbers, we ought to expect the University of New Brunswick to place itself clearly in advance of institutions which are sustained by the benevolence and public spirit of individuals. The Faculty say that the standard for entrance will be raised, when the Grammar Schools

will allow it." It would be better to require higher qualifications for entrance, and give the Grammar Schools this assistance in improving the quality of their work.

The classical, mathematical and science courses of the University are good. In these departments the students should reach a good degree of proficiency. It may be questioned, whether it might not be better to extend the three years' course to four, and thus allow students, who now must spend twenty-two hours every week in the class room, more time for general reading and subsidiary studies.

The students are required to attend morning and evening prayers in the college, and each one must place himself under the care of some "Minister of religion in the city," who is supposed to be responsible for his religious condition. The first regulation may be well enough, provided the exercises are properly conducted; but the other regulation is out of place in a state university. Either the religious education of the students belongs legitimately to such a university, or it is to be treated as the concern of the individual student. If it comes legitimately within the sphere of the University, then its authorities should make provision for this as for other departments of instruction, and be held responsible for it. If it does not come legitimately within their sphere, they may as properly compel each student to enter into a contract with some particular tailor and shoemaker to look after his dress, as to make an arrangement with some particular minister to undertake his spiritual concerns. When an attempt is made to retain the forms of civil organizations after the community has outgrown the rule of the principles which found expression in such forms, no good can be expected to come from it.

The Philadelphia Public Record says:—

"Dr. Edward Young, chief of the United States bureau of statistics at Washington, who was appointed by the President as a delegate to represent the government at the international statistic congress, held in St. Petersburg, Russia, in August, 1872, has been tendered a valuable diamond ring from the Emperor of Russia. This ring is intended as a recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Young as a statistician, and as a souvenir of the reunion at St. Petersburg. It is solid gold, studded with eight large diamonds of the first water. In the centre of the rich cluster, on blue enamel, is the Emperor's cypher, surmounted by the Russian crown composed of small diamonds and gold. A bill has been presented by Mr. Myers, M. C., giving the consent of Congress to Mr. Young to receive the ring. This act is necessary, because he holds an office of trust under the United States Government."

Dr. Young is a native of Falmouth, Nova Scotia.

"Rev. Eleazer Smith, for twelve and a half years chaplain of the State Prison at Concord, N. H., has recently published some interesting and suggestive facts concerning the three hundred convicts who have entered the institution during that time. After stating, as we understand him, that about fifty of this number, or one in six, could not read when they came under his influence, he says,

"Of the 300, not one has been taken from the learned professions—not one lawyer, physician or clergyman, known and recognized as such by any of the associated bodies of any of their professions. There is one physician, but he is not of the regular school of practice. There have been two persons who have pretended to preach, but belonged to no religious order, and held to doctrines not generally held by churches; not one editor, printer, or school teacher. Further, as to religious teaching, but one was a member of any Christian church, and not one in ten had regularly attended church. I have been so long connected with the prison and its records and history, that I can pretty confidently affirm that from its opening, some sixty years, there has not been among its inmates one clergyman, lawyer, physician, editor; not one deacon, steward, church warden, or class leader; nor one son of a clergyman; and I have been able to learn of but two persons, who, at the time of the commission of the crime, were members of any church."

The following account of a Kindergarten school is by an appreciative visitor and is worth reading:

"Perhaps a description of a Kindergarten school will convey to mothers the best idea it is possible to give of this mode of teaching little children. In the large, sunny, well ventilated room, where we sat a few days since during the morning exercises, there were gathered 25 children between the ages of 3 and 7. A table, low but wide and long, stood in the middle of the room. Its entire surface was divided by grooves into square inches, so that the youngest child could tell at a glance the exact length of its pencil or whatever article was in hand. On either side of the table the children were seated in chairs just suited to their height. The windows were filled with plants, some of them in bloom; pictures adorned the walls, specimens of the children's work in woven paper, embroidered cards, clay models, and various other occupations were arranged in show-cases. The little ones were taking their German lesson when we entered, counting in concert from 1 to 50; then they repeated a verse of German poetry, translating each line into English, and the English back again into German; this gives them correct pronunciation and accent in the very beginning, and when they learn to read at 7 years, renders the acquisition of the German language perfectly easy.

When the half-hour allotted to this lesson was over, brown paper portfolios containing paper strips of different colors were distributed to each pupil. Questions were asked as to the colors, their names, whether primary or secondary; if the latter, of what composed. Then the weaving commenced. A needle made for the purpose is threaded with a strip of paper of blue, for example, which is woven into a differently colored sheet of paper cut into strips throughout its entire surface, except a margin at each end to keep the strips in their places. A very great variety of designs is thus produced, and the inventive powers of teacher and pupil are constantly stimulated. The teacher went first to one, then to another, showing them just how to thread their needles, to adjust their strips, to get their woven figures accurate, giving each the particular aid it needed. It was astonishing, the skill and care with which these little fingers worked.

This fascinating exercise over, the babies ranged themselves in parallel rows in another room, and to the sound of piano music went through their callisthenic exercise. This is so contrived that it calls into gentle activity every muscle of the body. The effect of so many little hands and feet keeping perfect time and going through the various evolutions in unison is to some visitors quite overpowering, they laugh and cry as though they had hysterics. When the half hour allotted to callisthenics was over the little folk were ready to sit still again. They ranged themselves, each in place, on either side of the low table, and sat with folded hands waiting for the next gift. The teacher brought in a bowl of peas that had been soaked in water for six or eight hours and placed one before each child, who could look at it but must not touch it, till all were served. One restless little fellow didn't touch his, but blew it away into the middle of the table, calling forth a mild reproof from the teacher. Each taking a pea in hand, examined it carefully, and gave, one at a time, a good account of the little globule, how and where and when it grew, described the little tongue-shaped germ, the rootlet of the plant, and then carefully removed the inclosing skin, showing the division of the pea and its point of union in the germ. Only one or two peas were entirely divided in this delicate manipulation, showing how very dainty and careful was the touch of the little fingers. Then a wire three inches long and another pea was given to each child, and he was instructed to put the wire exactly through the pea at right angles to the germ. Then each child told what the pea thus perforated looked like—a drum-stick, a pin, a lamp-post, a hitching-post. Another wire was given to each, which was placed in the pea, forming an obtuse angle with the other wire; and that looked like the roof of a house or a stall, and a review of instruction in angles followed.

We have been thus minute in describing the exercises of this school that it may be seen how admirably perception, comparison, carefulness, neatness, order, obedience are developed in the child, and to give mothers who cannot visit these schools suggestions that they can carry out in their home training. It was Froebel's idea

that young ladies just before leaving school should take a thorough training in teaching after the kindergarten system, in order that they might be more fully prepared for the pleasant responsibilities awaiting them, and certainly Froebel was right in that."

The number of students in College from the various New England states is reported as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Students. Maine: 290, Massachusetts: 808, New Hampshire: 174, Vermont: 190, Rhode Island: 108, Connecticut: 231.

The average is about one for every two thousand of the population. The reports from the colleges in this province give about the same proportion.

Notices.

Dear Editor,—It is with no small degree of pleasure that we are enabled to announce to the readers of the Christian Messenger that the new Baptist Meeting House at Mahone Bay will—God willing—be dedicated by the customary services on Sabbath March 14th.

We most cordially invite, and shall be glad to welcome, as many ministerial brethren and friends as can possibly make it convenient to attend.

Yours very truly, A. E. INGRAM, Pastor. Mahone Bay, Lunenburg Co., Feb. 18th, 1875.

RECEIVED FOR WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETY. A few Sisters in Walton. \$4.00 MARIA R. SELDEN, Sec'y.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Feb'y, 13th, per Mr. W. J. McFee, Carlton Baptist church, St. John. \$8.00 15th per Rev. G. F. Currie, Andover N. B. Baptist church. 4.00 16th per Rev. G. E. Day, Port Hawkesbury, N. S. Baptist ch. 4.00 Total. \$16.00 THOMAS P. DAVIES, Treasurer Foreign Missionary Board. St. John, Feb. 10th, 1875.

THE NEW ACADEMY BUILDING.

Dear Editor, Please allow me to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the above object:

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Westport Church, (additional). \$ 0 50, Wilmot Church. 10 00, Rev. A. Cuhoun. 4 00, Mrs. Cuhoun. 1 00, A Friend, Wilmot. 1 00, A true friend, Wolfville. 0 50, A Friend, P. E. Island. 4 00, Z. A. Hubley, Worcester, Mass. 5 00, Miss L. Smith, Barton, Digby Co. 3 00, John M. Smith. 2 00, William C. Bill, Cornwallis. 20 00, Previously acknowledged. 1807 44, Total. \$1858 44 For the Committee, D. M. WELTON.

REV. JAMES PARKER. NEW MINAS, Feb. 16th, 1875.

Dear Brother,—I am in continual receipt of notes of kindly inquiry concerning my health. As the Messenger is the household companion of a large number of my friends and I am unable to write to them, I wish you would just say in your next issue that I have had a second sickness, but am recovering so fast that I am at present in better health than at any time since first taken sick. I suffer no pain, am gaining strength slowly and I may be able to walk once more. Yours truly, JAMES PARKER, per A. S. F.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dear Bro Selden,—Please find space in the Christian Messenger for the following extract from the Bridgetown Monitor:

"On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., the Rev. J. Clark received a DONATION VISIT at the house of Deacon Woodworth Eaton, Wadeville. A bountiful tea was provided by the ladies. During the evening Mr. David Bent was called to occupy the chair. Mr. Isaiah Delap then presented the Rev. gentleman with a purse containing fifty one dollars. The sum of four dollars was afterwards presented to the pastor's wife. The Rev. J. Clark, having made a suitable acknowledgment, was followed by E. J. Eaton, M. D., with a lively speech. What with speeches, singing, and music, the evening was very pleasantly spent, and all returned to their homes highly gratified with the result of their visit."

Thus the sum total presented by the friends at Bridgetown and Wadeville amounts to \$225.

May these generous donors be abundantly recompensed by Him "who loveth a cheerful giver." The Lord give me a cheerful heart, and many tokens of His gracious presence. Thus prays, Yours very truly, J. CLARK.