

do we bless God for what Moody and Sankey have personally accomplished but especially for the grace of God which preceded their work, and made it possible; which accompanied their work, and made it successful; and which we firmly believe will follow their work, and make it permanent. The Moody and Sankey movement is rather the most prominent expression of a revival which was latent in Christian hearts and Churches than the cause of it. We hope to see this revival spread over the whole of the United States and Canada. Why not? Why should it not reach the ends of the earth? Why should not the Heathen share in its blessing? If it be genuine, what a wealth of consecrated talent; of loving sympathy, of devoted self sacrifice, of importunate prayer, of cheerful giving and persistent work, should be available for the conversion of the world as a consequence!

Brethren we are looking for increased activity for more men or more money. Shall we be disappointed? I believe not.

Yours in labor,  
JOHN McLAURIN.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 29th, 1876.

THE CURRENT.

It is instructive to note the development of ideas in regard to Collegiate Education as brought about by the recent discussion of this important subject. At the outset it seemed to have been pretty generally assumed that one Central Teaching University supported by the State, and non-sectarian, was that great good thing that the Province most of all needed; and it seemed to have been regarded as a matter for lamentation that in some way or other a system of denominational colleges had fastened itself on this country. Regret was expressed that any one had so "blundered" in the past as to bring about the existence of the present system. But, now, if we read correctly the evolution of recent discussions, we mark this fact that multitudes, who had always regarded a State University as our great need, have settled down to the conviction that, after all, the Denominational system rests upon more solid ground than the other. They have come to see that the only solid and broad basis for a college is the hearts of the people, and that such a college can never be realized in a State-supported institution. From believing that it was nothing but bitter sectarianism that induced the different denominations to keep up separate institutions, it has come to be generally acknowledged that the principle of denominational colleges is itself sounder and better than the State principle. That these denominational colleges are not necessarily sectarian, has also been abundantly shown, and that they will become less and less sectarian as they more and more compete for the supplying of higher education is not difficult to foresee. That these colleges, broadening down to the exigencies and wants of large christian communities, and depending upon the people at large for support and sustenance, have abundant elements of development in them, has become apparent. That the interest which the people supporting them come to have in collegiate education is an immense public benefit, is also acknowledged. On the other hand, the recent discussions have brought out pretty fully the unfavourable features of State colleges. To our minds it is evident that very many ardent supporters of State collegiate education have come to see and acknowledge that, after all, the system which has gradually grown up among us is not only the soundest and best in itself, but is also the best suited to a new country such as ours.

Besides, as attention has been more and more turned to the subject, it has become apparent, in fact, it has as good as been demonstrated that as things are among us, it is now utterly impossible that ever one central teaching State-supported University can be established in Nova Scotia. It might have been, that is all we can say; but such an institution for this Province is clean gone forever. Only thirty or thirty years ago, as compared with to-day there was little to know. Old and slow modes of operation, the limited wants of the people, the unfrequent communication between distant regions, gave less to desire, and but a comparatively narrow field of knowledge; but the world has now entered upon a new condition of life; railroads, steamships, and telegraphs have compacted the people of the whole earth, and discoveries, inventions, and science have kept pace with communication. Every person of the present age is daily confronted with facts and rumors from every quarter of the globe and upon every conceivable subject; and matters with which the mass of men are at least but partially acquainted, are topics of daily discussion and action. Hence, an Encyclopedia is indispensable for every one who would be educated up to the times.

to flourish and be a benefit to all the Province. Thirteen years having elapsed since Dalhousie was resuscitated, and it has not yet received any support from any denomination except that one upon whose suggestion such resuscitation took place. If the argument of experience was needed to establish the impossibility of rallying all the denominations to the support of Dalhousie, that argument has been supplied. Another outcome of the recent discussion is the establishment of the new Examining Board which has apparently gained a good degree of favour from many quarters. The principle which brings into existence this new University, so-called, is good, and if only wisdom and scholarship equal to the occasion are employed to erect the superstructure upon the foundation laid by the legislature the result will likely be most beneficial. Were it to put less severe tests in its examination for degrees than are put by the colleges, it would probably fail; for in such case the college degree would be of more intrinsic value. But if it shall raise the standard of requirements for degrees to a point somewhat higher than that now attained by any of the colleges, its degrees will likely be much sought after. The recent meeting held in Temperance Hall, was in many respects one of great interest and importance. Many persons, probably, there heard for the first time the arguments in favour of denominational colleges. These were well put by the several speakers and received with favour by a large proportion of the intelligent audience present.

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A UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY of the English Language, Science, Literature and Art, and GAZETTEER of the WORLD. By L. Colanger, LL. D. Complete in Two Volumes of about 2600 Pages, and containing 150,000 Articles, nearly 3000 Illustrations, and 18 Superb Maps Philadelphia, Baker, Davis & Co., 17 & 19 South Sixth St. MR. HORACE KING of Thompsonville, Connecticut, is appointed the General Agent for the Eastern States and British Provinces.

We have received specimen copies of this really beautiful work, and most heartily recommend it as deserving all we can say in its favor. The illustrations are got up in the first style of Art and the letter-press is beautifully clear. It is marvellous that such a mass of information could be compressed into so small a compass. The work is a credit to the compiler, the artists, and the printers by whom it is prepared.

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It is, in fact, equal to a library.

Printed in ordinary type and page, it would make *Twenty Volumes*, worth not less than \$5 each, or \$100 for the entire work.

It contains nearly 150,000 articles all prepared with great care, by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

It is a work demanded by the age in which we live. Only twenty or thirty years ago, as compared with to-day there was little to know. Old and slow modes of operation, the limited wants of the people, the unfrequent communication between distant regions, gave less to desire, and but a comparatively narrow field of knowledge; but the world has now entered upon a new condition of life; railroads, steamships, and telegraphs have compacted the people of the whole earth, and discoveries, inventions, and science have kept pace with communication. Every person of the present age is daily confronted with facts and rumors from every quarter of the globe and upon every conceivable subject; and matters with which the mass of men are at least but partially acquainted, are topics of daily discussion and action. Hence, an Encyclopedia is indispensable for every one who would be educated up to the times.

THE INFANTS' HOME.

We have had the intention for several weeks past of directing the attention of our readers to the latest established of our Benevolent Institutions, but like many good intentions the article already prepared has been put aside by other matters not so easily deferred.

The first annual Report of the Halifax Infant Home is before us and gives us a mass of information on the pressing need for such an institution, and what it has accomplished in the first year of its existence. We make an extract or two. The Report says

Early in January, 1875, the claims of destitute infancy were brought before the people of Halifax, and the response was worthy of the reputation of our citizens for charity and liberality. At a meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms on the 13th January, Hon. Dr. Parker in the chair, it was resolved to establish a Home for Destitute Infants, and arrangements were made for carrying this resolution into effect. In February a Home was opened, and operations were commenced. Difficulties incident to new enterprises were encountered and happily overcome; and your committee have to thank God for a measure of success in saving infant life and alleviating infant suffering, far exceeding what they dared to anticipate.

We have admitted since the Home was opened fifty-five infants, ranging from a few hours to nearly two years. Of these, eighteen died; nine were removed by their parents when able to provide for them; two were removed to the Orphan's Home; one has been adopted. The rest—twenty-five—are now in the Home.

The whole amount of money received to date has been \$2,447.62. The expenditure amounts to \$2,205.23. The Committee have studied the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the precious little ones under their care.

Religious Services in connection with the Home have been conducted by the clergymen and others connected with the Episcopal, the Methodist, the Baptist and the Presbyterian Churches. Besides the Sunday afternoon service, a service chiefly of sacred song, is held on Thursday evenings, by ladies of the committee.

While we acknowledge with the deepest gratitude, that many precious lives have been saved during the year, we have to state that we are not yet in a position to grapple successfully with the giant evil of baby-farming and baby-murder.

We know and feel that we are asking much of the public, but we have faith to ask, and to count on receiving what we require. The work is God's not ours. It is not the will of our Heavenly Father that one of these little ones should perish. In the Name of our Father we appeal to all, the poor as well as the rich, for aid. And whoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward. Christ who took little children in his arms and put his hands on them and blessed them, declaring that of such is the Kingdom, will reward an hundred fold the sacrifice of those who will give out of their poverty or out of their abundance, to aid the Christ-like work. "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in Heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is Heaven." These are the words of the Lord Jesus. Confident of His blessing, we again appeal to the christian public for the money necessary to carry on our work. The wail of suffering and starving infancy, the pale, wan faces, the wasted forms, the feeble limbs, the pinched features, transferred, when death comes, from the cold comfortable crib to a scarcely colder grave, these appeal to you as no words of ours can. Seeing is believing; we testify that which we have witnessed.

Every reader of these words will please consider this a personal appeal to him or her for such aid as he or she can render. We appeal not merely to the city but to the country. Already gifts have come from Wallace, Shelburne County, Cornwallis, Maitland, Stewiacke, Merigomish, and Montreal. Still we know that our chief reliance under God, must be upon the benevolence of the good people of Halifax, who have an opportunity of seeing the work which we are doing.

The system of baby-farming, as it is called, has been carried to a fearful and revolting extent in Halifax. When girls are victimized, it becomes a necessity for them to hire some family to take care of their infants. These are poor families, having but scanty accommodation, even if they should always do their best. But when it becomes a business, and a number of infants are taken, the keepers being heartless or becoming so, the little ones being neglected, pine away and die. Besides, infants left helpless in this way, there are many deprived of one or both of their parents by death; or on account of misfortune the parents are not able to take care of them. These naturally appeal to the public for help.

Friends in the country would do well to lend their aid in sustaining this Home.

It is helpful to the mothers, and proves the means of saving them from being carried into a whirlpool of vice and forever lost to virtue and happiness. All parts of the city and county are represented in this Home. Send along help friends—apparel for infants, bedding, vegetables, apples, meats, butter, eggs, or, the most convenient of all, money. Send to the Infants' Home, Halifax, care of Miss Nordbeck, Treasurer.

INTERESTING SERVICES were held in Granville Street Church last week, and on Sunday evening, in connection with the reception and baptism of two Deaf and Dumb converts into the Baptist Church. They had intimated their desire for baptism as giving an expression of faith in the Lord Jesus. They did this first to Mr. J. S. Hutton, the principal, and then came to the Pastor of the Church. On Wednesday evening at the close of the usual Prayer Meeting Mr. Hutton kindly attended the meeting and interpreted to the church their sign language wishes to be baptized. The pastor had previously given them a series of questions on leading Scripture truths to which they had given in writing most satisfactory replies. The impromptu replies given in their manual language were full of interest and a most beautiful explanation of the power of truth on the heart. Mr. Hutton gave an address of great interest on the work of teaching the Deaf and Dumb, and the mental condition of those who had received no specific instruction adapted to their condition. He said many people suppose that the blind have very much more knowledge than it was found they had. He had invariably found that they were in a state of mental and moral darkness. Their condition did not appeal to the senses like that of the blind, yet it was far more deplorable in many respects until brought in contact with others by intelligible signs.

On Sunday evening a large number of the pupils from the Asylum were present to witness the baptism. After Mr. Saunders in the course of the service had read the Scriptures he asked Mr. Hutton to come on the platform and read by signs a portion of the chapter to those in the congregation who had heard nothing of what he had been reading. Mr. Hutton readily complied. Then at the request of Mr. Saunders, Mr. H. and the pupils joined in silently repeating together the Lord's Prayer, after which the service proceeded as usual. After the sermon in which Mr. S. made special reference to the claims, the institution and its principal had on the public for support and sympathy, the candidates came to the baptistery. Whilst the pastor repeated the formula Mr. Hutton translated it in the sign language to each of the candidates. It was a most solemn and impressive service, and shewed that even the dumb may speak, and by this act of submission and obedience to the Divine command, proclaim a risen Saviour.

One of our respected subscribers in New York sends us a short selected article, cut from a recent issue of the *Messenger*, on "Absent-minded people," and asks: "Is it I?" With this article he also sends more than enough to pay his subscription for 1876 and 1877, for which he will please accept our most hearty thanks. We have much pleasure in replying to our friend's inquiry that said article could not apply to him, seeing that he had paid to Feb., 1876. We do not ask our subscribers to pay so far in advance, but if all who are in arrears, and all who have not paid for 1876, would do so shortly, they would greatly relieve us from anxiety, and, we believe, would also promote their own happiness. We offer this opinion gratuitously, and yet confidently, and if any have doubts on the subject we advise them to try it forthwith. Yes, Try it.

A NEW PEN.—The Double elastic Circular Pointed Pen, No. 2, got up by Messrs. Eaton, Frazer, and Reagh for use in their Commercial Colleges. We have given them a trial and are delighted with them. They are suitable for all kinds of paper and every style of writing.

A letter received last week from our aged brother Rev. C. Randall shews how deeply he is interested in the work being done in the field of his former labors. Although too feeble to do much himself he rejoices in the success of his younger brethren. Herein is

that saying true: one soweth and another reapeth and both he that soweth and he that reapeth rejoice to gether.

Our brother said it was probable that quite a number would be baptized last Sabbath and adds "May the Lord carry forward his own work, Amen."

NOTICES.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Oxford, Cumb. Co.,—T. V. Corey, \$2.50  
Weston, Cornwallis,—Miss Skinner, 5.00  
Gideon Fleck, Hollands Harbor, 7.50  
Sable River,—Jas. Dunlap, 2.00

M. R. SELDEN, Secy.  
Halifax, March 29, 1876.  
\*New Society, formed Jan. 6, 1876.

LOCAL NEWS.

The City Council have decided to purchase the Halifax Library for the sum of \$1020. Also to pay J. R. Jenne \$2000 compensation for not purchasing the Hall site.

BRIDGEWATER.—When the news of the railway subsidy arrived on Monday of last week, there was great excitement. Bonfires and illuminations were the order of the evening.

ICE in large quantities is found along the coast for fifteen miles off.

A SEVERE STORM of wind and rain visited the city on Sunday night and Monday morning.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A large and influential railway meeting was held here on Friday last, at which resolutions were unanimously passed favoring the road to Louisburg, or provision for it in the future. Messrs. Harrington and Hearn were appointed delegates to the Legislative Council, to prevent passage of the act as passed by the House.—Telegram to Chronicle.

Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25cts per box.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On MONDAY (20th) amongst the petitions presented was one from the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance asking for the following amendments in the Liquor License Law:

1. That the taverns and drinking shops in Halifax be closed at nine o'clock in the evening, instead of eleven o'clock as heretofore.
2. A bar-room have only one entrance and that to be out to the public street.
3. Petitions for license in all incorporated towns must accompany the applications as in other parts of the Province.
4. The summonses be made more explicit and satisfactory in the prosecutions against violators of the Law.
5. Any one who shall be injured in person, property or means of support by reason of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action at law against the person who furnished liquor for such intoxication.

Hon. Atty. General introduced a bill in relation to the construction of a railway from Nictaux to the county of Queens and Lunenburg, and very briefly explained the provisions of the bill.

Hon. Atty. General also introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a line of railway from New Glasgow Eastward, to a point or points on Bras d'Or lake.

He stated that the Dominion government had placed at the disposal of the company or companies who should agree to extend the railway as referred to, the road from Truro to New Glasgow. That it had been communicated direct from the Premier of the Dominion to the Premier of Nova Scotia, the official telegram had been received, and the minute itself was on the way here. About four years ago this subject of Eastern extension began first, in a practical legislative form, to attract the attention of this House, and during the session of that year the Act to encourage the building of certain railways was passed.

Under that Act a sum equal to one-half of the royalty on the coal raised in Cape Breton for a period of forty years, was granted as a bonus to the company that proposed to construct a line of road from New Glasgow to Louisburg, and besides that a very large grant, amounting to 150,000 acres of land, was given to aid in the building of that line. The road was to be built within five years after the passage of the law. The time limited by the charter had expired. In 1875, another act was passed which

contemplate Strait of Can construction Strait under a subsidy of to Louisburg a st 300,000 acre minerals; con crown lands, Cape Breton try on the gl had followed was sorry to House that made to the introduced not only ties lying be Strait, but island lying distant layg their wishes If after the date of such offer sl or company this Act, the missioner of as aforesaid said line, to across the t of the Act v parties cont of the line o to receive i ised by the from the tr whole sum The resc everybody tire sum at ment to the on the De to about \$ was commi Nictaux and now on the It would be were enabl constructi than \$8000 disposal of hausted w miles after strait of C measure w common s of this Leg The two and order Mr. Blac be another and St. La House was and which surance th subsidy, a ing qualifi had the Be Strait of C The bil censes fo Liquors, w The H passed se The te and the f ed that li whole Pr Halifax, s p, m. Dr. Far ated from Mr. Ga designed sion of th rest of th some ide would ex clauses, that bar- trace, o third, th for licees the rate- all incorp fifth, whi damage who sute liquor, sh against t This law States, w towards l liquor. witness in the s that the an oppo nesses l gave cle through merely i fore. An appeal b pealing g sell the l Mr. Lc ments e ized Te some 30, He thou from two ward for the City fect of re dram-sho He thou to meet for Hal support With clause w Dr. Fr duction did not r He was the tem they we tempera