

Our path has been marked out for us by God. We have not been appointed or ordered to do this work by the missionaries, or by the teachers' meeting, but God has called us, God has told us what to do, and he still shows us the way in which we are to walk. We have not chosen this work simply of ourselves, but God's Spirit tells us to walk in this path and preach the Gospel.

"His second division was, that St. Paul's path, or work, was a new path. He showed that the Apostle went to preach to those who had never before heard the Gospel. Others had to preach to the Jews, but St. Paul's work was that of a missionary. He then, in a few simple but earnest words, asked, 'And are not we, the missionaries and teachers on board this ship, like St. Paul? There are plenty still left behind in Fiji and Samoa to preach to the people there; but ours is a new work. We go to a heathen land, and to a heathen people, to tell them about Jesus and the Gospel.'

"His third division was, that St. Paul's path, or work, was the path of the Book; the meaning of which, as explained by him, was, that it was a work which God had promised in the Book should be accomplished. He showed that God had promised in the Bible that the Gentiles should be partakers of the blessings of the Gospel, and that St. Paul was simply an instrument in the hand of God in carrying out his own purposes, and bringing about the fulfilment of his promises. And then, in true Polynesian style, he applied this part also to themselves, assuring his hearers that they also, in going on this mission, and doing this work, were but instruments in God's hands for carrying out his own purposes of love and mercy to the heathen amongst whom they were going. Then, with a few earnest words of encouragement and counsel, he concluded his discourse."

We have often read of sermons to the Fijians; but a sermon by a Fijian is "a new thing under the sun," and an excellent omen.

For the Christian Messenger.

Latin Exercises.

Mr. Editor,—

The brief article of "Visitor" in your last issue, bearing upon the skill supposed to be attained in writing Latin and Greek, by our numerous College students, with some graver reasons, has prompted the following request:

Will some competent Latin scholar, student or Professor, or any other, have the kindness to give a literal translation of the following sentences, and point out their defects, if any or all of them are not "good Latin," and also point out any important Rules of Latin Syntax or Composition, that are illustrated or violated in them.

1. "Homines in vitreis domibus viventes, non debent jaculari lapides."
2. "Non decet mortales, aedes vitreas inhabitantes, esse arrogantes jaculatorum injuriosorum lapidosorum missilium."
3. "Non est inhabitantium edificiorum vitreorum, esse jaculatorum fragmentorum saxeorum."
4. "Constitutum est omnibus hominibus mortalibus, vitam degentibus in tuguriis e vitreis materiis edificatis, esse longe cautissimis in lapidibus jaciendis."

It might be interesting also and profitable to give a brief dissertation in Latin, (with a translation of course), on the special bearing of the *Proverb* upon the "present occasion."

NOVASCOTIANUS VEL ACADIENSIS.

P. S.—Cave facias errata.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., May 10th, 1876.

We find the following plucky note in the *Morning Herald* of Monday:

A CHALLENGE FROM ACADIA TO THE DALHOUSIE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1876.

Gentlemen,—Your valedictorian affirmed in his address delivered in Halifax that the study of Greek and Latin composition is wholly neglected in Acadia College. A public denial of the correctness of this affirmation, in regard to both Latin and Greek composition, can be made but we should much prefer to have the comparative excellence of the scholarship of Dalhousie students in this department tested by fair competition. We therefore propose that four members of your class shall be selected by yourselves to compete with the same number selected from our class by ourselves, and that the gentlemen thus chosen shall work papers in Latin composition, and that the papers be prepared by a board composed of the classical Professors of Dalhousie and Acadia and such third member as these may agree upon. In

order that neither party may have advantage over the other, the sentences prepared shall not be taken from text-books used in either college, nor shall they have previously been before the classes from whom the competitors are to be chosen. It is desirable that the sentences presented for translation be imitations of classic models. The competition to take place during the first week in June.

Respectfully yours, in behalf of the Freshman Class of Acadia College,
A. J. DENTON.
F. F. FORBES.
G. B. TITUS.
C. H. HARRINGTON.

Wolfville, N. S.,
May 5, 1876.

It would appear from the above that the Freshman Class of Acadia College actually challenges the Graduating Class of Dalhousie College. This is giving great odds to the Dalhousians. After the silly boast of their valedictorian, if this offer be refused, the class must be heartily ashamed of him, or of themselves.

In yesterday's *Herald* we find a letter in reply to the above, signed "F. H. Bell" and "J. McG. Stewart," stating that "it is clearly impossible for Dalhousie's Graduating Class to accept the challenge, for these reasons: (We give them in brief.)

"1. Our College has closed, and the members of the 'graduating class' are scattered over the length and breadth of the Lower Provinces."

"2. Our Professor of Classics has already flown, and is by this time 1000 miles away from this place."

"3. And under any circumstances we would decline to enter the lists against any save our peers, i. e., the graduating class of Acadia."

REV. DR. TUPPER.—A brief note from Mrs. Tupper informs us that Dr. T. "is no better. The Lord is dealing very gently with him, he suffers no excruciating pain, perfectly composed, waiting the Lord's time."

It must be a source of satisfaction for Dr. T. to know that the congregations to whom he has ministered are to be so well supplied with ministerial service, Rev. E. O. Read being settled over the Lower Aylesford Church, and Rev. W. E. Hall over the one at Upper Wilmot.

A letter from Newfoundland appears in the *Visitor* calling for some further effort to establish a Baptist interest in that Island. The editor says:—

"We hope to live to see the day when a Baptist Church, strong in faith and filled with the Holy Spirit, will be established in St. John's and vigorously at work in the great service and ministry of the truth, as it is in Jesus."

"Will not some of our large hearted brethren in these Provinces consider this call and respond in a substantial and Christian manner—some saying, 'Here am I, send me'; and others saying—'Here are the means to support those who go.'"

Rev. A. B. Earle wrote from Buffalo on the 11th of April to the Rev. W. P. Everett of St. John N. B.

"Our meetings, since I left you, have been rich in results. Over two thousand, I think, have professed hope in these meetings, and no meeting I have held since I left you but has been equal to St. John. I have been here four days. Between twenty and thirty churches are united in the meeting. There were 300 enquirers presented themselves last evening. I have been home only one day in seventy, but I hope to reach home to rest in May. Pray for me, and give my love to all the churches."

EDUCATIONAL RECORD.

The following Act has been proposed in the Legislature of Rhode Island. The bearing of it is evident. Whether the law-making power can rightfully interpose to restrain men who pretend to wield spiritual penalties and thereby prevent their fellow citizens from meeting their proper civil duties, is becoming an important question.

"To prevent interference with the attendance of scholars upon the public schools. The act provides that no person shall hereafter threaten, dissuade, hinder, or obstruct, by denouncing, threatening, intimidating, or otherwise interfering with any parent or guardian who may send or wish to send any child under his control to any public school in the State, which said child is qualified to attend: nor shall any person otherwise than a parent or guardian attempt to hinder or prevent any child from attending a public school from which said child shall not have been expelled, or from which he is not prohibited from attending in consequence of some law or regulation of such school. No child whose parent or guardian shall request that the child shall be exempted therefrom, shall be compelled to attend

in school at the time of prayer, or during the reading of the scriptures: nor shall any child be subjected to any penalty for the non-attendance upon those services. Any person violating this act shall be fined \$50."

Professor W. D. Whitney has been writing some sensible articles on English Grammar. He sets forth clearly the distinction between the science and the art. He would have teachers insist on the use of correct English in all exercises, even in the lowest classes. Let them first teach their pupils what are right forms of speech and fix the habit of obedience to right usage, and then the scientific principles of language may be studied. If this method were closely followed, the knowledge of the laws of grammar would be none the less, but violations of correct forms of speech would be much less frequent.

The University of the State of New York has no professors, no buildings, no visible habitation. It is a Board of Regents whose business it is to conduct examinations and confer degrees. It has an oversight of all the public schools, academies and colleges in the state. Certain educational funds are distributed annually by this Board, according to the result of Examinations which they conduct. It will be seen that this body resembles in many respects the London University and the University of Halifax.

Mr. Beecher finds one man among the Catholics who adopts his theory of secular education. At a meeting of the Boston School Board, a short time ago, for the purpose of electing supervisors of schools, it was proposed that some representatives of the Roman Catholics should be chosen. To this a Catholic member of the Board objected. He said that he was not elected a member of the Board as a Catholic, nor to represent Catholics especially, but the whole people. He would sooner resign his position altogether than to hold it with any understanding, expressed or implied, that he was the representative of the Roman Catholic people solely.

He believed that the sooner the bigots on both sides, whether Catholic or Protestant, took their hands off the public schools, the better it would be for them and for the schools. He hoped to see the day when no form or ceremony of religion, whether of prayers or hymns or whatever else, should find place in the sessions of the public schools, but that they should be strictly secular, as much so as the dry goods shops or the railway cars. He would have the sessions of the schools so conducted that no pupil whether Jew, Catholic, or Protestant, should hear anything therein which should hurt his or her religious feelings. He professed to adhere as strongly to his own religious belief as any person did to his, but could not regard the public school system as the proper field for the exercise of religious prejudices on the part of any. If the public schools are to be conducted successfully, the School Board must keep away from this religious controversy, from which the City of Boston had hitherto been happily exempt.

Before we accept this basis of compromise, we wish to know whether the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church will be satisfied with such schools. It is quite probable that this liberal Catholic speaks only for himself, or with an eye to his constituency.

We have been interested in reading a lecture given by a graduate of Dalhousie for the benefit of a Professor of the Halifax Medical College, wherein the writer attempts to apply the lesson of the text: *Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth.* It is encouraging to see that the friends of a certain literary college in this city are beginning to study such subjects; for, to borrow a figure from the lecturer to whom reference has been made, they are quite too much in the habit of appearing before the public like second-class tradesmen who advertise their wares as "the only genuine articles of the kind in the market." There are various other sayings of the wise man, which, though pungent, are salutary and might be studied with great profit by all who are afflicted with immoderate self-complacency. *It is not good to eat much honey: so for men to search their own glory is not glory.*

Examinations by written papers have become very common in schools of nearly all grades. They have many advantages; but they bring to the teacher an amount of labor which is probably not understood by some of the ardent advocates of this method. The examination of the papers and estima-

tion of their value are work of the most exhausting kind. If these examinations are not carefully adjusted to the time at the command of the teacher and to his physical ability, they must necessarily degenerate into an empty form.

The comfort and happiness of home and home intercourse, let us here say, depend very much upon the kindly and affectionate training of the voice. Trouble, care, and vexation will and must, of course, come; but let them not creep into our voices. Let only our kindly and happier feelings be vocal in our homes. Let them be so, if for no other reason, for the little children's sake. Those sensitive little beings are exceedingly susceptible to the tones. Let us have consideration for them. They hear so much that we have forgotten to hear; for, as we advance in years, our life becomes more interior. We are abstracted from outward scenes and sounds. We think, we reflect, we begin gradually to deal with the past, as we have formerly vividly lived in the present. Our ears grow dull to external sound; it is turned inward and listens chiefly to the echoes of past voices. We catch no more the merry laughter of children. We hear no more the note of the morning bird. The brook that used to prattle so gaily to us, rushes by unheeded—we have forgotten to heed such things; but little children, remember, sensitively hear them all. Mark how, at every sound, the young child starts, and turns, and listens; and thus, with equal sensitiveness does it catch the tones of human voices. How were it possible, therefore that the sharp and hasty word, the fretful and complaining tone, should not startle and pain, even depress the sensitive little being whose harp of life is so newly and delicately strung, vibrating even to the gentle breeze, and thrilling ever to the tones of such voices as sweep across it? Let us be kind and cheerful spoken, then, in our homes.—Once a Week.

NOTICES.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION SOCIETIES.

Falmouth.—Mrs. Burpe Shaw.....\$8.00
M. R. SELDEN, Sec'y.
Halifax, May 10, 1876.

RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

April 19.—Per Mr. Charles Covey,
Indian Harbor Baptist Church,
N. S.....\$8.00
THOS. P. DAVIES,
Treas. F. M. Board.

Would feel obliged for the correct address of D. Smith, Esq., Mabou, C. B., as I have written to him several times and received no answer.

T. P. D.

NOTICE.
Rev. W. E. Hall has removed to Melvern Square, Wilmot, and wishes that all correspondence for him be so addressed.

ERRATUM.—In Rev. D. M. Welton's communication last week the lines somehow got transposed. It should have been
Previously acknowledged.....\$3,885.53
Total.....\$9,233.30

Acknowledgment.

On Jan. 5th, the members of the church and congregation, resident at Karsdale, met at the house of Bro. William J. Croscup, Esq., after spending a very pleasant evening, presented their Pastor with \$32.00, in cash and useful articles.

The annual meeting at the Parsonage took place on Feb. 8th. This visit made their pastor better off by \$160.00.

We desire to make special mention of a Christmas present from the young people of the church and congregation consisting of a very pretty China Tea Set, accompanied by two silver napkin rings.

We desire to express our thanks for these tokens of kindness and regard. And pray God that His rich benediction may rest on all those remembering their pastor, and His servant.

P. K. FOSTER.

May 1st, 1876.

Letters Received.

J. B. McNutt, Esq., \$2. Rev. H. Morrow, Rev. J. C. Bleakney, E. C. Banks, J. M. Parker, Esq., \$2. W. Smith, \$15. W. Cunningham, \$2. J. C. Johnston, \$2. Rev. E. C. Corey, Jas. E. Potter, Esq., \$1. E. H. Freeman, \$4. Rev. P. R. Foster, C. H. Harrington, Esq., \$31. Rev. J. Brown, \$2. C. H. Sanders, \$21. N. Ross, \$2. J. Seaman, Esq., \$4. Rev. D. Freeman, W. Aymar, Esq., \$10. Mrs. Tupper.

ST. PETER'S CANAL is being enlarged, and is closed until the work is completed.

LOCAL NEWS.

A FATAL ACCIDENT took place on Wednesday afternoon. The Fire engines and hose were being inspected and tested by throwing water over the Y. M. C. A. building in Granville Street. A little boy named George Morgan was amusing himself by letting the water from a small leak in the hose fly up into his face. While doing this the couplings flew apart and struck him with great force in the chest, knocking him back on the ground. He was immediately picked up and taken first to Avery, Brown's Drug Store where he was pronounced dead, and was then taken home. An inquest sat on the following day and found a verdict that the boy was accidentally killed and that no blame could be attached to the firemen.

In the Supreme Court last week a man named Joseph Edwards was on trial for shooting a horse eleven years ago. The jury pronounced him not guilty.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK.—The directors have purchased the property on the corner of Hollis and George Streets, now occupied by Lordy and Stimpson, which will be fitted up for the purposes of the Bank. The price is \$32,000. It will not be occupied by the Bank till next year.

THE INSPECTION OF THE FIRE APPARATUS was highly satisfactory, proving that, in case of any trouble with the hydrants, water could be pumped from the harbor and thrown over our highest buildings.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—To be a Notary and Tabellion Public—Geo. T. Bohaker, Esq., of Kentville.

Halifax Co.—To be Justices of the Peace—Thomas R. Simonson, Moser's River, and John W. Smith, Smith's Cove.

The steamer Beta brought 1412 packages of onions and tomatoes from Bermuda.

THE "NIGHT REFUGE FOR THE HOMELESS" was opened on Friday last in the brick building on the south of the ferry slip. A coffee room and free reading room are part of the arrangements. A supper, bed, and breakfast are supplied for 25 cents. Tickets are purchased by citizens for the purpose, of giving to necessitous persons which is far better than giving them money.

Two waiters in the International Hotel, named William Bowholland and James McCarthy, were detected in the basement of the hotel, on Friday night, stealing a quantity of cigars and wines and three umbrellas. They were fined for this theft \$10 or 50 days each, and for a former theft on the same place \$40 or 90 days each.

THE SUPREME COURT was occupied last week in the trial of Maurice Crane one of the Chiniquy Rioters. The trial commenced on Thursday and continued the following days. The witnesses were all examined by Monday night, yesterday was occupied by the addresses of Council and the charge of the Judge.

THE INFANTS HOME continues to receive generous contributions of necessary articles. Hon. W. C. Hefferan has contributed \$20 towards the purchase of a cow for the establishment.

DARTMOUTH.—The new Warden and Councillors have been sworn in. The Council now consists of the following gentlemen: Warden—Mr. G. J. Troop. Councillors—Ward 1, Dr. W. H. Weeks and Mr. J. P. Mott; Ward 2, Messrs. John C. Brown and Dominick Farrel; Ward 3, Messrs. Maurice Downey and James W. Turner.

A GOOD EXAMPLE was early set on Sunday morning, by one of the residents of Water Street in this town shovelling off the mud and sweeping a good wide crossing. The ladies were loud in speaking his praise.

AMHERST.—Mr. Amos Purdy is appointed Postmaster here.

GUYSBORO.—Peter Freeman, of the American schooner "Nellie May," has been sent to jail to await trial for stabbing a shipmate named Isaiah Horton.

CAPE BRETON.—Joseph Livingstone, of Low Point, was crushed to death by a fall of coal in the Victoria Mines, a few days ago.

Two lads, named Henderson and McLeod, have been committed for trial, at Sydney, for burglariously entering a carpenter's shop at the Lorway Mines and stealing some cloth and tools.

THE DESTITUTE MINERS.—A special session was held in the Court House, Sydney, on Saturday last, to consider the destitution prevailing among the miners. It was decided that the Overseers of the Poor be authorized to borrow from the Local Government a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, and that they be instructed to utilize the relief afforded by expending it upon the public roads.

WINDSOR.—Eighty pounds of maple sugar were stolen from a Five Islands schooner a few days ago.

The Windsor Mail has been purchased of Mr. E. DeWolfe by C. W. Knowles of the Windsor Bookstore.

THE PICTOU municipal election resulted in choosing as Councillors: Messrs. R. Hockin, R. S. Dawson, and John Yorston, and for Mayor, Mr. John McKinlay.