

REAL AND NOMINAL MEMBERSHIP.
—It is a matter of just complaint that there should be so vast a difference, in most churches between the real and the nominal membership. The fault does not always lie with the pastors and officers, although too little attention may sometimes be given to the education of members on their entrance into the church on the duties they have professed to discharge. Not a few in our metropolitan churches rarely attend the public services, never dream of regular attendance, and neither support the enterprises of the church by their pecuniary help, nor engage in any of its work for Christ. Some who attend the worship of the sanctuary for years keep aloof from all burdens, on the ground that they are connected with other churches, and do not care to have their names removed from their lists. Being nonresident members they can do no good to the churches to which they are related, and they refuse to accept any responsibility in the church where they worship. Do we not need a higher Christian conscience on such matters?
—English Paper.

For the Christian Messenger.
The Management of the Seminary.

Mr. Editor,—
Some individual, with whom I am not acquainted, has publicly and formally presented me, through the columns of the Messenger, to the Board of Governors, charged with official misdemeanors. The intimation is given, also, that the Executive Committee have been grossly negligent in regard to their duties.

So far as such a publication affects me personally, it would pass unnoticed, or be reached by some other agency than the public press. But possibly it may divert some one's sympathy from objects and interests that ought to be carefully cherished at the present time by every member of the Denomination; and therefore, I request that you will allow me space to state what knowledge of the facts compels me, though reluctant, to say, that several of the more important affirmations of the complainant's letter are contradictions of the truth; in other instances facts are dislocated from their proper connections and thereby made to produce the effect of untruths; and, as a whole, the letter is essentially, and, if it has any influence, injuriously misleading.

It is to be assumed that the writer of this public address to the Board believed his statements to be correct, but that does not prevent them from causing the same results as intentional falsifications.

Yours truly,
A. W. SAWYER.
Wolfville, Jan. 30, 1880.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor,—
I am sure a large number of the readers of your paper will agree with me in regretting the publication of the letter of H. H. Read in your last issue. If Mr. Read had had confidence in the correctness of the charges he makes against Dr. Sawyer, and had desired only to have the wrongs he complains of redressed, he would surely have taken some other method than that of publishing his letter in your paper. The Board of Governors had a meeting scarcely more than a month ago. All the facts upon which Mr. Read bases his charge must have been in his possession some time before the date of that meeting. Why did he not place his letter before the Board at that meeting? That would have been the most honest and manly course—the course which any wise friend of the Institutions would certainly have taken.

As regards the matter of Mr. Read's charges, it is necessary to say only a few words. The Board of Governors did not outline definitely the details of the arrangements of the schools. They expected the system of mixed classes to be continued, but they did not ordain that Prof. Tufts and Mr. Coldwell should always have young ladies in their classes. Many matters left unsettled by the Board, had to be taken up by the Executive Committee. Of this latter body, Dr. Sawyer is a prominent and influential member, and, as such, exerted a legitimate influence in giving shape to the Institution. Is this the thing of which H. H. Read complains? Would he have his "ideal President", so weak a man as to be able to wield no influence in the deliberations of such a body? If so, I fear his ideal man will have to wait a long while for the place before the denomination will consent to appoint him.

But it still remains to ask whether the purposes of the denomination have been thwarted. Mr. Read, who was not at the meeting of the Board, and whose informant was probably not there either, says that the policy laid down at that time, has not been carried out. The Executive Committee, the most of whose members were at the meeting and heard all the discussions on the subject, believe that they have followed exactly the line of policy indicated by the Board. Which is most likely to be right, I leave your readers to judge.

Mr. Read overestimates the effect of the "pressure" to which he alludes. I am not able to learn that any changes were made in the management of the school as the result of pressure from outside. The fact is that mixed classes were formed within a week of the opening of the school, and others were formed from time to time as the number of pupils increased and the wants of the pupils were discovered. The classes that were organized about the 20th of October would have been formed at exactly the same date if no pressure had been used. The "pressure" may possibly have had some effect in temporarily diminishing the attendance at the school, but we would charitably hope that that was not the object had in view by its promoters. Be that as it may, the school is steadily growing into public favor and confidence. The more it is known, the better it is appreciated. There is nothing about its system or management that needs to be hidden from public view, nothing of which any friend of the Institution need be ashamed. It invites the closest investigation, and asks only that truth should be spoken and justice done.

A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., February 4, 1880.

The managers of the Canadian Literary Institute (the Baptist College of Ontario) have given a further development of their intentions respecting their institutions, in a Circular, over the signature of Professor Wells, the Secretary. The following are the five points in their future policy:—

1. To discontinue the Preparatory Department just as soon as the necessities of Ministerial Education will permit.
2. To extend the Curriculum of the College just as far as means and the attendance and wants of students may warrant, such advance, however, to be made very cautiously.
3. As soon as the Preparatory course can be discontinued and the remaining two years of University work added to form the First and Second years of the present Collegiate course into an Academic course which will be a permanent part of the work of the Institution.
4. To continue the affiliation with Toronto University. This will save a large annual expense; will give a high and widely accepted value to standings and degrees, will, if Junior Matriculation as well as other University examinations be held here, make this College for the West what University College Toronto is for the East, a Provincial Educational centre, and will, it may be hoped, enable the Ladies' Department to become the first Ladies' University College in the Province—thus meeting a want which is beginning to be felt, and supplying a demand which must rapidly increase.
5. To realize as soon as possible the scheme adopted at the last Convention, by placing the whole control of the College in the hands of the "Baptist Union," thus making the whole denomination responsible for its right conduct, and especially for the perpetual exercise within its walls of what Baptists understand to be a genuine, positive, and powerful religious influence.

In carrying out this it was further proposed to issue perpetual Scholarships at \$500 each, to be the property of the purchaser which he may use, sell, rent, donate or bequeath as he may wish. No part of the principal sum derived from the sale of scholarships is to be used for current expenses.

These scholarships to be of no effect, or binding upon either party, until a sum of not less than \$100,000 shall have been secured. This will practically do away with depending upon an income from fees of students, and give the institution an efficient endowment. It was felt that the Endowment of \$50,000 agreed upon at a former meeting would be insufficient, and that it would require the larger sum to carry on the work successfully on a good, safe and permanent basis. Subsequently to the adoption of this Scheme, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—The future policy, in the organization and management of the Canadian Literary Institute, shall be that of retaining the Preparatory De-

partment, and extending the College course as circumstances may warrant it. That as soon as possible an agent be employed, by the Executive Committee, to procure subscriptions towards past and current expenses, the endowment of \$50,000, and perpetual scholarships of the value of \$500 each, and secure a constant supply of students.

HALIFAX INFANTS' HOME.

We were prevented last week giving a notice of the Annual meeting of the Halifax Infants' Home. Lest any of our readers should suppose we did not care to do so we insert it in our present issue as follows:

"The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Infants' Home was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Bishop Binney was in the chair and opened the meeting with prayer, after which Rev. John Forrest read the Report which was a most eloquent appeal showing that during the year there had been 102 infants under the care of the Institution some portion of the year, 13 of them had been adopted into respectable families and 41 remain at the Institution. The death rate has been much lower during this year than ever before, 13 only have died. The value of the institution and the necessity for it were never greater or more apparent. The receipts for the year were \$2,267.12, whilst there was a balance in hand at the end of 1878, there were arrears at the end of 1879 amounting to \$159. About fifty congregations sent in aid during the year.

The reflection that these young lives have in many cases been rescued from a life of misery, disease, or an early death, often the mothers from sorrow and in many cases from a life of sin, should command a large amount of sympathy for those who are employed in this good work.

DEATH OF REV. EDWARD N. HARRIS.

Just as we go to press we have received a postal card as follows:—

Died on Monday at 1.30, a. m., Jan. 26th, at No. 14 Price St., Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Edward N. Harris, late pastor of the First Germantown Baptist Church.

Mr. Harris was formerly pastor of the Liverpool Baptist Church, and laboured in several other places in this province and New Brunswick, and was well known to a large number of of the Baptist people here. We have not at hand material for any more definite notice of his life and work.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JAMES DEMILLE OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

The people of Halifax were startled on Wednesday morning last, to hear that Professor DeMille had died during the night. Only two or three days had passed since he was with his classes. Having walked fast on Friday morning to meet them, he was over-heated and threw off his over-coat in the class-room, and it appears, thus took a severe cold. This was not regarded as serious, till Tuesday night, when inflammation of the lungs set in, congestion followed, and about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning he died.

Professor DeMille was well-known to a large portion of our readers. He was a student in Acadia College and subsequently a graduate of Brown University.

In 1861 he became one of the Professors in Acadia College and continued until 1865, when he was invited to a professorship in Dalhousie. Rev. Dr. Cramp who filled the office of President at Acadia College at the time, in a private note refers to this sad calamity, and says, "He was a clever man. His work was always acceptable. He was a good and true scholar."

Professor DeMille was a son of the late Nathan S. DeMille, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

He had won for himself a wide reputation as an author. He was perhaps better known in this character in the United States, where his works were published, than in these provinces. Here he was known as an able and popular lecturer on a great variety of subjects. History was perhaps his forte in this respect. He made a visit the completion of his collegiate course, to Rome and other cities of Italy and other countries of Europe, we believe, before he went to Brown University, and being a diligent student of character availed himself of the facilities of obtaining information not to be had elsewhere. The effects of residence in that ancient metropolis of the world may be observed in several of his works, especially in "Helena's

Household" which was published anonymously, but it was soon discovered who was its author and became immensely popular. We need hardly say that Halifax was proud of Professor DeMille. Where we have so few literary men, we could not think of losing one, and that one, whose pen had achieved the highest reputation, without deep regret. His industry was great. His published separate works were but a portion of his writings. He wrote articles for magazines and popular papers before he had finished his college studies and so continued for years.

Professor DeMille was personally, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. His departure is deeply lamented. Much and sincere sympathy is felt for his widow, left with three sons, (the eldest one a student in the Halifax Medical College) and one daughter; and so unexpectedly deprived of a husband and father who was so much admired and relied upon.

The funeral was very largely attended. The professors and students of Dalhousie attended in a body in their college costume.

For several days it was the first subject mentioned, on friends meeting in the street, or in the house, every one felt it a sad affliction to all, whether or not they were acquainted with the family.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ARRIVAL to meet the Princess Louise, was delayed somewhat by a defect discovered in one of the wheels of His Excellency's car at Moncton. The train left Moncton at 4.22 on Friday morning, and got into Halifax about 11 o'clock. His Excellency was received by the heads of departments and commanding officers of the regiments in garrison and members of Legislature in the city. His Excellency was accompanied by Major DeWinton, R. A., and Hon. C. Harbord, of the Fusilier Guards. On arrival the Marquis shook hands with several gentlemen with whom he was acquainted, and was driven to his residence at Government House by the Lieut. Governor.

The detention of the *Sarmatian* at Moville, Ireland, for 11 hours, by fog, led to the conclusion that, with the known caution of Capt. Aird the arrival in Halifax could hardly be expected before Monday. A sharp look out however was given on Sunday, but without effect.

The extreme cold of Monday morning (6 below zero) caused the "barber" to arise from the surface of the water in the harbor, and probably prevented the ship been seen as early as she would otherwise have been. However the signal of "a steamer East" about 9 o'clock on Monday morning put all on the *qui vive*. The signal was soon more definite by the firing of three guns from the citadel. Flags were hoisted from the various shipping in port, and on private flag-staffs and houses in the city. Notwithstanding the cold, crowds gathered in the neighbourhood of the Ordinance Yard where it was announced the Princess would land. A few prominent gentlemen were admitted with the guard of honor formed of the 63rd Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Rifles. The 66th Halifax Royal Princess Louise Fusiliers were the guard of honor at the entrance to Government House.

Before the signal of arrival, the Marquis and suite had left in H. M. steam yacht *Lilian* for the mouth of the harbor to meet the Princess.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock Her Royal Highness and the Marquis landed and were taken in Lieutenant Governor Archibald's carriage for Government House.

The cheers of Welcome that greeted Queen Victoria's daughter were evidently well appreciated and graciously acknowledged by the Princess and the Marquis.

It appears that the voyage by the *Sarmatian*, was a pretty rough one and the Princess, like other ordinary mortals, suffered considerably from seasickness, from which, however, she had nearly recovered before her arrival. She looked in good health but showed the effects of her voyage.

On arriving at Government House H. R. Highness called for Capt. Reeves of the Princess Louise Fusiliers, and paid a fine compliment on the soldierly appearance of the men under his charge, and was especially gratified with the name they had taken.

In the afternoon the Princess visited the Hon. Lady Pelley at the Waverly Hotel, and took 5 o'clock tea with her. The Marquis spent the afternoon of

Monday in company with Governor Archibald and Captain Harbord, in visiting the manufacturing establishments at Dartmouth. First the Starr Manufacturing Co.'s Works, then Starr's Ropewalk, and Oland's Army and Navy Brewery; returning to the city in the ½ past 6 boat.

The Royal party left at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Guard of Honor being furnished by the 1st Brigade of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, and a Royal salute by the Halifax Field Battery, the route from Government House to the depot being lined with the military.

On receiving from the manager of the Skate Factory a pair of Acme skates and a pair for the Princess, the Marquis was understood to intimate his intention of paying another visit to Halifax during the coming summer on which occasion he hoped to be accompanied by Her Royal Highness to see this establishment.

FROM REV. E. O. READ.—We are glad to learn of the improved health of our brother, Rev. E. O. Read, and hope it may go on until he is fully restored:

Dear Bro. Selden,—

For the information of my many friends, I wish to say through your valuable paper, that my health is, I think, gradually improving, and hope that I shall soon be able to resume my labours in preaching the Gospel that I so much love. From the time that I was laid aside, up to the beginning of the present year, quite a number of my ministering brethren came to our assistance, and gratuitously preached for me, this help, together with the aid of Dr. Tupper, who is ever ready, so far as his strength will allow, for every good word and work, enabled us to have preaching more than half the time, and when not thus supplied, prayer-meetings were kept up. The church meanwhile allowed my salary to go on the same as if I had been preaching, and in addition to this, they with the members of my Congregations have recently made us valuable donations in the different sections of my field to the amount of \$101.00.

For the above acts of kindness both on the part of my brethren in the ministry and the Church, I wish in this public way to express my thankfulness.

At present we are having the pulpit supplied by brethren from the College and others. "Brethren pray for us."
Yours very truly,
E. O. READ.
Kingston, Jan. 30, 1880.

Although we are not requested to publish the following, we are pleased to have the opportunity of doing so:

My friends in Canard called on me yesterday, and gave me a beautiful new harness, valued at \$40.00. It was a very unexpected present. They are continually manifesting such kindness to me, that I am often at a loss for words. I try to receive all as from the hand of the Lord.

With much regard,
Yours,
S. B. KEMPTON.

DR. RAND, Chief Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick, will please accept our thanks for the Educational Circular, No. 10. It contains a large amount of information on the educational affairs of New Brunswick, the County Institutes, the Inspection of Schools, &c., &c., &c.

Sons of Temperance Journal of Proceedings of the 32nd Annual Session of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, Grand Scribe, Jonathan Parsons has laid this pamphlet of 116 pages on our table. It shows in a very compact form a large amount of Temperance work done. The order is still flourishing. May it continue until there shall be no need of such organization and may that day soon come.

Mr. Seavey, a popular speaker, has been lecturing on the subject to large audiences in Halifax during the past week or more.

THE BOGOMILS OF BULGARIA AND BOSNIA, or the Early Protestants of the East, by L. P. Brockett, M. D., Philadelphia American Baptist Publication Society pp., 143.

This little book is of great value being an attempt to restore some long lost leaves of Protestant History. The story of the existence of churches in the East has been hid in the archives of their enemies. The persecutions they endured on account of their refusal to accept the errors of Infant Baptism and its adjuncts have been held only as proof of their heresy, whereas it has been found by more recent research into the history of religion in Armenia, Bulgaria and Bosnia, that they were genuine Christian holding to the great leading principles of New Testament truth.