

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., October 10, 1883.

THE RECENT CHANGES IN ACADIA COLLEGE

are, we believe, not yet so fully and generally understood as we think they should be. We have reason to suppose that there has been some misunderstanding as to the reason for the removal of Dr. Welton to the Toronto Baptist College. It is thought by some that it was simply want of funds to sustain that chair at Acadia that caused the removal. This is altogether a mistake. The funds were never in a better position. There has been, for some years past, a desire for more distinct provision for a Theological Course in connection with the College, yet separate from the Arts Course, but it has not been very plain how it might be secured. During the time of Dr. Cramp's incumbency quite a number of our most useful ministers were conducted through several branches of a Theological Course, and now often speak of the benefit they received therefrom. An effort was made by Dr. Welton in later years to give Theology a more distinct place in the College, but it was well known that it would not be possible to provide for an efficient Theological Course with its four, five, or more professors; and without this it would be impossible to retain a number of students sufficient to form classes for such an institution. Dr. Welton has been doing a good work, but has found many practical difficulties in his way. Further it was altogether unlikely that there would be a sufficient number of Theological Students in the Maritime Provinces, or a sufficiency of support for a large school of this character. But with the means already provided for the Toronto Baptist College, and the extent of territory throughout the Dominion, there would be ample to supply students, and a wide field for cultivation in this direction.

The visit of Rev. Dr. Castle and Dr. MacVicar to our late Convention offered a good opportunity for combining the provinces in this work, hence the arrangement with Dr. Welton and the College authorities in this matter, giving a completeness to our Higher Educational work which has not before existed in the Dominion.

Another mistake which we have met is that the work of Higher Education for the Baptist Ministry is not now provided for at Acadia College as heretofore, and therefore its religious character is deteriorated. This, it will not be necessary to shew to many, is also a grave error. The course at Acadia is still just what is needed for ministerial as well as for other students as it has always been. There will still be ministerial students at Acadia in course of preparation for the Theological Course at Toronto, and perhaps by giving their whole attention to the regular course with such added branches as may be provided for, there will be greater thoroughness with all the scope for religious exercise they ever had while passing through their course in Arts.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTURE.

BY M. VICAR, PH. D., LL. D.

To Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S., belongs the honour of being the first college in the Dominion of Canada to appoint a Professor of "The Principles and Practice of Education." This is eminently a progressive action. It is one of the most important steps in the interest of general education that has been taken in Canada for many years. The authorities of Acadia College, in inaugurating the new departure, deserve the strongest commendation for their clear appreciation of a pressing demand of our times. The step taken, however, is in line with present progress in university education. The advanced universities of Germany, for many years, have ranked "Pedagogics" along with other departments of higher knowledge. More recently, chairs of education have been founded in the universities of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. A provision for similar work has also been made in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, through what is known as the "Teachers Training Syndicate." The University of Michigan, some four years ago, established a Chair of "The Science and Art of Teaching," and other universities of the United States are moving in the same direction.

We find we shall not have sufficient

space for the whole of Dr. MacVicar's valuable article, we therefore omit his treatment of "the problem of Education," and "Need of Professional study," and insert what refers more particularly to our own Institutions.

When the noble example of Acadia College is followed by every university and college of the Dominion, we may hope to see men with such professional qualifications occupy the head and subordinate masterships in all our higher schools.

The authorities of Acadia College are worthy of equally strong credit and commendation for the selection they have made of a man to fill the newly-established chair. No better man could be chosen than Dr. Rand. His training and experience are co-extensive with the duties he undertakes to perform in his new position. He graduated in the college with high standing, and was in after years honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of D. C. L. He has performed in the most successful manner every kind of educational work to which he must call the attention of his students in his lectures. He first taught in Horton Academy, then in the Normal School of Nova Scotia. He was from 1864 to 1871 Chief Superintendent of Education of the Province of Nova Scotia. Since that time until he accepted his present position, he was Chief Superintendent of Education in the Province of New Brunswick. From the nature of the work he has performed it is evident that he has had just the training and experience required to qualify him for the professorship to which he has been called. But we must add to this practical training the fact that he has made for many years the philosophy and practice of education the subject of profound study. We repeat it, a better man could not have been chosen for the new professorship. Dr. Rand carries into his new work not only those natural and acquired qualifications we have described, but also the irresistible power of strong common sense and Christian manhood.

HALIFAX is being honored by the presence of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces this week. Some two or three hundred ministers and other delegates will probably be in town for some days.

The Synod was opened yesterday in Fort Massey Church. The meetings are open to the public. The city pulpits will probably be supplied by members of that body on Sunday next.

OUR inside pages often contain most important articles and communications. We do not always refer to these in our editorial columns, as we suppose that all our readers—we know many do—carefully read the whole. The past few weeks we have had specially important matters on those pages. This week we have the Foreign Mission Report as presented to the late Convention, inserted with the full concurrence of the Publication Committee. Although it is a somewhat lengthy document, yet we know that a large proportion of our readers will peruse it with intense interest and so get a view of our Missionary work, such as they have not had before. After the comparative dearth of missionary communications, the information here given will afford much gratification.

It is folly to expect the people to have their interest sustained and their support secured, unless they by some means know what is being done and what are the necessities for the work.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF HALIFAX, 1882-3. In addition to the city financial affairs, Board of Works doings, Police operations, &c., &c., this pamphlet has an interesting Report from E. H. Keating, City Engineer, with respect to the means of preventing the loss of life and property by fire.

PERSONAL.—Rev. J. E. Goucher has returned from his vacation in the Western counties, much invigorated in health. He called on us on his way home. We were glad to learn from him that the health of our Bro. Rev. J. A. Durkee was somewhat improved, and that hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The work at Digby is prospering and there are indications, that the labors of our young brother Brown will be abundantly blessed.

The old burial ground on the corner of Grafton Street and Spring Garden Road is to be opened as a public square.

THE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW YORK.

The Boston Watchman has a description of this magnificent church edifice. The membership are not more remarkable for their edifice than for their benevolent and Christian work. It was formerly located in Twenty Third Street. The site on which its place of worship there was erected, was bought in 1853 for \$17,000, and has been recently sold for \$225,000. The location of the new house is in Fifty-Seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in a new and rising neighborhood. The new house is of far more ample dimensions, in order to accommodate its large and growing congregation, and to be in a quiet, airy and healthful location. Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur, fresh from the University at Rochester, accepted the pastorate thirteen years ago, and has remained at his post ever since, declinoing calls to other churches, saying, "If there has been any rise in the stock, the Calvary Church has a right to the benefit." It pays the pastor \$6,000 salary, and raises toward \$100,000 annually for charitable and educational purposes. The new house is 150 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a steeple 240 feet high. It is built of gray Lockport granite, and will cost, when completed, including land, half a million of dollars. The chapel, a part of the main building and opening into it by three doors, is already finished, dedicated, and occupied, seating comfortably 800. The main building is done outside, and inside will be done by the opening of the new year. The general style of architecture is Gothic, but original in many of its features, differing from every other in the land. It will be finished in the most beautiful and attractive style possible, and perfectly commodious in all its arrangements. The chapel now occupied by the congregation is designed for the Sunday school and Bible classes, several rooms in the galleries being separated and furnished for the accommodation of the latter. The audience-room of the main building when completed will comfortably seat 1,400. The organ, a magnificent structure, is to be in the rear of the pulpit, and the orchestra on either side of the same. The steeple when completed will be in height next to that of Trinity Church, and the house itself the most costly and attractive of any in the city of New York. The church now numbers about 800, and reckons among its members several of the most wealthy and benevolent to be found in our churches. The pastor, Dr. McArthur, is in the prime of life, talented, well-educated, brilliant and commanding as a preacher, a fine organizer and leader in every good word and work. The benevolence of this one church from year to year is more than that of all the Baptist churches in New York combined forty years ago. While other churches admire, may they so envy as to imitate its example.

PRAIRIE BAPTIST COLLEGE CLOSED.

We learn from the Canadian Baptist that Prairie College at Rapid City, Manitoba, is closed, and is to be removed to Winnipeg. Rev. Dr. McVicar, of McMaster Hall, was appointed to act for the Directors in harmony with the desire of Dr. Crawford. The following statement of the Directors will give some of the reasons for this course having been adopted:

1. We are fully convinced that the views expressed by Dr. Crawford in his communication of July 7th, 1883, regarding the changed condition of things since Prairie College has been established, and the consequent inadequacy and unsuitableness of the Prairie College scheme to meet the present and future educational wants of our denomination in the North-West are correct. Hence we deem it our duty, as an Advisory Board to request, as the wisest course in the interest of our denomination, that Dr. Crawford close the College immediately in harmony with the action of the Manitoba Baptist Convention.

2. We recognize fully the self-sacrificing devotion with which Dr. Crawford has labored to promote the interests of Prairie College, and also the good which the College has accomplished, as pointed out in his communication of July 7th. In view of these facts, and in view also of the liabilities and claims

requiring immediate adjustment, we advise and request Dr. Crawford to dispose of the entire College property, in such a manner as may seem to him best to enable him to meet the liabilities he has contracted, and to realize some return himself for the sacrifices he has made.

McMASTER HALL. INDUCTION OF REV. PROF. CLARKE.

Our thanks are due to Rev. Dr. Castle for a copy of the Toronto Mail of Wednesday last, with a full account of an interesting meeting held in Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, on the previous evening. It was intended to have been the Induction service of both Dr. Clarke and Dr. Welton, but as Dr. W. was unable to be present it was wholly devoted to Dr. Clarke.

There was a large audience present. Rev. Dr. Castle presided. There were also on the platform Rev. Profs. Newman, MacVicar and Clarke; Dr. Caven, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Reid, S. J. Hunter, Dr. Dickinson (of Virginia); Hon. Wm. MacMaster, and Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

After singing and prayer, Dr. Castle delivered the opening address, and one chief theme of joy in connection with their recent anniversary was the fact that they had just elected a fourth professor. It seemed to them that when the Hall was opened at the beginning, that many a year must elapse before one additional professor could be added to the three engaged in the work. Their joy on the anniversary of the occasion received great and rich zest from the fact that they had added a fourth professor to the staff. During this time they had surprise after surprise. The first was the tidings that their brethren in Manitoba and the North West had transferred the theological work of Prairie College to McMaster Hall. It was thought that they had not yet attained sufficient rank and influence to maintain three, or even two, theological colleges. The consolidation of North-West interests having been accomplished, they turned their attention to the Maritime Provinces. A deputation was sent to lay propositions before their brethren there who had conducted theological education in connection with Acadia College at Wolfville, Nova Scotia. After mature consideration with perfect unanimity and warm cordiality, their brethren there resolved to transfer to the centre the work of training their young men in theological culture. Simultaneously with that there was added to their staff a fifth professor. They were there to rejoice at the unification of their work. He went on to speak of the instrumentality through which these great changes had been brought about. When it was found that a fourth professor was necessary and the matter was laid before the honoured chairman of the Board of Trustees and founder of the college, with unsparing generosity he said, "Let it be done." When it was found necessary to have a fifth professor he again said, "Let it be done," and when he said that he meant that the means by which the work would be accomplished would be forthcoming. (Applause). Referring to the new professors, he said they had been able to lay their hands on the very best possible men for the work. Dr. Clarke came to them from the pastorate of a church in Montreal where he was tenderly loved, and previous to that he had been for twelve years pastor of one of the most intelligent congregations in New England. He had graduated at Madison University, New York. Dr. Welton, who had not yet arrived in the city, graduated at Acadia College, Nova Scotia, and afterwards took a course at Leipzig, Germany, where he received his doctorate upon examination, and received special commendation from the professors. He then introduced Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, remarking that it seemed appropriate that the pew should speak, if not to the pulpit, to those who were training the pulpit.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who was received with loud applause, said the occasion was one to be remembered. There were a few in the audience who would remember their struggles in the cause of education forty years ago. He proceeded to give a review of the efforts to establish at that time a college in Montreal, which passed out of their hands, and afterwards the erection of a

kind of college at Woodstock by the late Dr. Fyle, a college which did great service during the period it had an opportunity of doing anything. After referring to the different views held as to the value of a collegiate education, he said one of the unpleasant duties of the faculty was to see that no one was unduly encouraged to study for ministerial work who was manifestly unfit for it. He then spoke of the duties of the trustees, and mentioned a great difficulty with which they had to contend. Because of the independency of their churches they had no court which could exercise authority, and some of their people were so independent that they would not yield to influence or advice of any kind. After dwelling upon the good work which he hoped would be done by the college, he stated that the faculty might always count upon the utmost support from the trustees. He charged the faculty to do their duty and the trustees would do theirs.

Rev. Dr. Clarke then delivered his address on "The Contact of Theological Education with the General Christian Life." The Inaugural Address was such as might be expected from Dr. Clarke, a most elaborate and profound review of the absolute necessity of the gospel ministry, and the need of the thorough preparation and intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures in all their relations to mankind, his origin, present life and destiny.

DARTMOUTH.—Rev. E. J. Grant baptized five persons on Sunday morning last. It was a scene of great interest to the large company assembled at the water's edge, and the service was evidently felt to be in beautiful accord with the scripture records of Christian baptism.

CHESTER.—We are glad to learn that Rev. J. F. Kempton is encouraged in his work here, and on Lord's Day, 30th ult., baptized two persons.

[Since the above was in type and just as we were going to press we have received a further interesting letter from our brother which will appear in our next.—Ed. C. M.]

Literary.

MRS. OLIPHANT has written for the November CENTURY a paper on Queen Victoria, which will be more particularly devoted to her life as a happy queen and mother, before the death of the Prince Consort. The frontispiece of the number is an engraving of an original oil study of the Queen, made from life by the young American artist Thomas Sully in 1838. It was preliminary to a life-size portrait of the Queen in full regalia, painted at Buckingham Palace for the St. George's Society of Philadelphia.

FATHERS of the present generation of young folk may revive their boyhood in their sons' enjoyment of Captain Mayne Reid's new serial story, promised for the coming volume of ST. NICHOLAS. That Mayne Reid's powers of observation and vigorous writing are unimpaired is evident from his recent papers on Rural Life in England. His new story is to treat of adventures in Terra del Fuego, 'the land of fire.'

THE PULPIT TREASURY, (Oct.), is filled with excellent articles by leading preachers, writers and professors in nearly all the evangelical denominations.

The likeness and sketch of Dr. Philip Schaff, with his comprehensive and instructive sermon on 'Immortality,' will be grateful to the friends of this well-known professor and author. Dr. Willard Parker, the eminent physician and surgeon, contributes a notable article on 'Christian Hygiene,' which will attract marked attention. This magazine must be a welcome monthly to Pastors, Sunday-school Superintendents and Teachers, and also to family circles. \$2.50 per year. 25 cents single copy. Cleggymen, \$2.00.

E. B. TREAT, 757 Broadway, New York.

A REMARKABLE FACT.—It is a remarkable fact W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, who was so far gone with liver and kidney complaint that his life was despaired of, was cured with four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. At one time he lay a fortnight without an operation of the bowels.

Bibles and Hymn Book in great variety—direct from the Publishers at the Baptist Book Room.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

News of the World.

It is understood that M. Waddington French ambassador at London, will shortly receive instructions to confer with Lord Granville, British foreign secretary, in reference to the indemnity claimed by Missionary Shaw, for his treatment by the French at Madagascar. France is anxious to effect a friendly settlement of this matter.

Labor troubles continue in England. 15,000 steel and iron workers employed in the counties of Glamorganshire, Wales, and Monmouthshire, struck against a reduction of 10 per cent, in wages. Employers urge that in view of England and American competition they must either close the works or reduce wages.

At Aston-under-Lyme, on Thursday last fifteen hundred of the weavers who had returned to work a few days before renewed their strike claiming that the masters were not fulfilling the agreement under which they returned to work. They have since returned.

At a meeting of delegates at Manchester, Eng., on Thursday representing 170,000 miners an agreement was arrived at to ask an advance in wages of 15 per cent.

English stocks were depressed last week owing to the rumors of failures on the Paris Bourse, and to political reports from France. Dullness increased when it transpired that the secretary of the London and River Plate Bank had absconded. It is estimated that he has defrauded the bank to the extent of £40,000, which sum he lost in speculating on the stock exchange.

A cage, while being hoisted in the Nelson coal pit at Leigh, the rope broke, precipitating it to the bottom of the shaft and killing six men.

A fire at Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, yesterday destroyed a panorama of the battle of Tel-el-Kebr. Considerable alarm prevailed among the audience, but no person was injured. The loss is £50,000.

The Carey—O'Donnell matter is becoming considerably mixed. O'Donnell makes the following statement respecting the murder. He says he and Carey were sitting together in the cabin of the steamer; that Carey began to fasten a quarrel upon him when O'Donnell remarked about the rumor that Power, by which name Carey shipped, was Carey, whereupon Carey and he started up, each with pistols drawn. O'Donnell gripped Carey's collar with his left hand, but, being paralysed, lost his grasp. Carey then pushed him down against the end of a table, putting his pistol in O'Donnell's face. O'Donnell grabbed the pistol and fired his own, Carey's weapon falling on the floor six feet away. Carey ran, partly stooping to pick it up, when O'Donnell, fired again, not deliberately, but to save his life. According to O'Donnell's statement, the story of Carey's son that he took his father's pistol from a bag after the shooting, is untrue. He took it off the floor.

A Dublin correspondent to the Globe says an invincible vengeance committee has been formed to hunt down all informers. The committee has paid spies throughout the British Colonies and in North and South America.

Various reports are received respecting the Greely Expedition since the intelligence of the destruction of their vessel.

The whaling steamer Polyna, arrived at Dundee on Thursday last from Davis Straits, reports that the natives at Saunders Island states that they saw five men at Etak, in Smith's Sound, North of Baffin's Bay, early in the year, who belonged to a large expedition further to the North, which is believed to be that of Lieut. Greely's expedition. One of the natives was very intelligent and spoke some English. He stated that his brothers saw five men living at Etak, or Etah, a fishing station South of Littleton Island, on the East side of Smith's Sound. They were all in good health. The leader was a tall, robust man.

President Grevy has accepted General Thibaudin's resignation of the war office.

A despatch from Paris states that M. Ferry tendered his resignation as Prime Minister, to President Grevy, but the latter refused to accept it. There is great confusion among Ministers and their supporters.

Challemeil Laocour, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Madrid has advised that the full text of President Grevy's apology to King Alfonso be officially published, and that the leaders of the demonstration in Paris against the King be punished. The Cabinet has resolved that no press prosecution can be commenced, Senor de Nunez, the Spanish Minister, not having formally denounced the newspaper attacks upon King Alfonso.

The latest feeling of ancient hostility to France is reviving in Spain. The editors of certain military journals have written to the editor of a French military paper pointing out the fact that the French army ran before the Uhlans. At Saragossa a crowd assembled before the French Consulate and began