thing of historical interest, so the day wore on. Bro. Anderson, of Allahabad, now and then would come and see how we were getting along. As the sun was going down we rushed into Mogul Seri, a station six miles from Benares. There was a train waiting on the Benares Branch to take passengers to the Benares station. We were soon in it moving away. We were standing in the car with our head out of the window looking at the crops and country and wondering how we would get along with our broken Hindustani crossing the river and getting into the city. A gentleman was leaning out of the compartment in front of us. We in some way fell into conversation. He was a resident of Benares and on our asking where Dr. Lazarus' residence was, he said he would take us there on his way to his own house. There is a bridge of boats here during the most of the season. It is made after the floods pass down, and broken up before they come. The boatman of the boat in which we crossed said there were some eighty or ninety boats in the bridge. It was almost ready then for traffic. We found the Benares bank of the river very high, and had a ride through the city of about four miles to Dr. Lazarus. Bro. Etherington, one of the Benares Baptist missionaries that we met in Calcutta, gave us a letter of introduction. We met a most hearty reception, and had every kindness shown to us the two days we spent in the city.

Early on Friday morning the Doctor took us to the palace of H. H. the Rajah of Vizianagram. Dr. Lazarus is the Rajah's Agent in Benares. We should explain here that every Hindoo Prince who is able keeps up an establishment in this Hindoo Jerusalem, no matter where *he lives*. The Rajah's dominions are in the North Telugu country. His capital is the city where Bro. McLaurin and Bro. Boggs organized the new church when on their trip north from Cocanada. As Dr. Lazarus and I walked up the broad steps of the palace, we addressed the attendants in Telugu very much to their astonishment for they were not expecting a Telugu gentleman. While Dr. Lazarus was attending to the business of the day one of the native gentlemen showed us over the building and grounds. The whole place was being garnished in expectation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit. Some of the rooms were handsome and nicely furnished. In the garden were a profusion of flowers, notably of roses for which Benares has a name. There were a number of peaches also. On the drive home we went right through the city. It has an ancient look. The houses are many of them lofty and very well built. In the matter of idols and temples the city is like old Athens. One would expect to find something to every known god, and unknown god as well. Evidently the whole city is given up to idolatry as its chief business.

For the Christian Messenger.

Our Foreign Mission.

No. 3.

We have three missionaries on the Teloogoo field with their wives, all busily engaged, it would seem, in mastering the language of the country, and otherwise preparing themselves for the discharge of the duties that lie before them. I do not know why it is so, but up to the present time, the reticence existing, and which is so carefully preserved by our Foreign Mission Board is a matter of discussion and more or less surprise to many. If the missionaries have officially communicated with the Board since their arrival in Cocanada, I am not aware that anything of that nature has hitherto been published. It may be that their time is too continuously taken up with their studies to admit of such communications; but entering upon a territory so vast as this portion of India is represented to be, and so populous, one would suppose there would be no lack of subjects to engage the attention, and fill up the leisure hours of the missionaries, females as well as males.

And I may here say that in my humble opinion it will be found to be the best, if not almost the only bond of sympathy to preserve the relation, and its vitality to the extent we all desire.

But this is not exactly what I professed to discuss when I broke off my former communication. Looking at a map of the field, it occurs to me, that at an early day these missionaries will probably divide it up, at least upon paper, and commence inquiries as to where three most available locations can be selected, as stand-points, from whence to operate. So soon as they are qualified to enter upon active labour, this seems to be the natural method. Now if they were duly organized into a business committee and met once a quarter or once a month to discuss this subject, and the Board were duly advised of their opinions and action, and from *their* standpoint also advised and consulted with them, might we not fairly hope that when the time arrived for taking possession of the "Compounds" which ought then to be in readiness for them and paid for, these missionaries would each of them drift quietly away to his and their fields and so actively engage in their life work.

Something like this, I submit, ought to be in course of preparation, contemporaneously with the education of the missionaries, that there be no *hiatus* and no differences of opinion out there, or here at home as to the best and most efficacious mode of proselyting these people from idolatry, heathendom and Mahometanism to Christianity.

It may be all that is necessary to gather up a few extracts of published letters and submit them in shape of a Report once a year at the Convention, but I respectfully submit that much more than that will be expected and required at our next annual gathering.

I think we should know from the missionaries themselves acting unitedly, what they have to propound through the Board to us. Whether it is not perhaps too soon yet to designate the localities where they, the missionaries can most effectually labour, I am not prepared to say. They could most satisfactorily enlighten us as to that, but there is no safer, surer or more effectual way to secure efficiency and success (under God) in the work undertaken than for them to keep up a continuous correspondence, to be published, that those who read our denominational organs may thereby have their warmest sympathies engaged in this enterprize.

"He who sitteth on the heavens"—he only knows what is to come of it all, but I cannot cease to indulge the hope that this is yet to be one of the most successful missions of the East. And as such, before I lay my pen aside, I desire to invite all, every one, rich and poor to contribute, not at long intervals, but continuously, periodically, to store up a handful of seed to be thrown into this apparently good ground by our sowers, in the hope and expectation that bye and bye there may be a revenue of glory—a continuous gathering of sheaves to the end of time.

I hope, too, that henceforth we shall occasionally be gratified by hearing or reading that this and that one has left a *legacy*, large or small, to the Baptist Foreign Mission. How it would warm up the hearts of the missionaries themselves to find that living and *dying*, the subject of converting these dusky sons of darkness is ever present with their brethren and sisters at home. So be it!

J. McCULLY.

Halifax, 12 *April*, 1876.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Foreign Missionary Board of the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the sum of ——— dollars.

For the Christian Messenger.

New Baptist Church.

The Third Baptist Church, Halifax, have purchased the elegant lot of land adjoining the Honorable Judge McCully's Residence on North Brunswick Street and intend as soon as they possibly can to erect a large Tabernacle on the same. Any assistance that many be given us to forward this work will be very thankfully received.

In be half of the Church,

JAMES E. IRISH, *Treasurer*.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., April 19th, 1876.

EDUCATION IN HALIFAX.

The necessity of a High School for Halifax has long been felt. Whilst Mr. Rand was Superintendent of Education he constantly sought to have one established as the great desideratum in the educational arrangements of our city. A meeting was last week held in Temperance Hall, for the purpose of considering this matter and the recent legislation in reference thereto. His Worship the Mayor presided.

It was shewn that a very large sum is now sent out of the city with the sons of citizens who have to go to other places to obtain what is not supplied near their homes.

The following resolution was moved by Jas. Thompson, Esq., and seconded by W. C. Silver, Esq, and after warm discussion passed:

Whereas, At a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Halifax it was unanimously resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the establishment of a High School in the city of Halifax will be highly beneficial to the country.

And Whereas a bill was prepared and presented by the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the City of Halifax to the Provincial Secretary to establish a High School in accordance with the resolution.

And whereas the Committe of Education of the House of Assembly, of which the Provincial Secretary was Chairman, and Dr. Farrel was a member, unanimously agreed to postpone the consideration of the said bill till next session.

Therefore resolved, That this meeting do express their strong disapproval of the action of those members in this matter.

W. J. Stairs, Esq., moved, and J. A. Bell, Esq. seconded, the following:

In order that the advantages of a High School such as was contemplated in the bill sought from the Legislature may be gained to to the citizens of Halifax without delay.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Halifax Grammar School, may be made such a school, and that the Board of School Commisioners be requested to have an early conference with the Trustees of the Grammar School in view of the Government being asked to revise the trust, investing it in the Board of School Commisioners.

Rev. John Lathern moved the following:—

Resolved, That this meeting, believing in the soundness of the principle of immediate responsibility in representative bodies, claims on behalf of the citizens of Halifax the right already enjoyed by every other School district in the Province—the right of electing the members of our School Board—and that in the selection of representatives they shall have unrestricted choice.

Speeches were made by several gentlemen, the last of whom were Rev. G. M. Grant and Rev. John Forrest.

Alderman L. G. Power spoke in defence of the action of the Legislature; and there has been considerable of correspondence in the morning papers respecting the action of the members for the county in reference to the same.

Some difference of opinion still exists as to whether the High School should be wholly free or partially sustained by fees from the parents.

HALIFAX SCHOOL MATTERS.—At the meeting of the City School Board on Thursday last Mr. Belcher inquired why the reporters had been excluded from the last meeting of the Board.

The Chairman explained that they were excluded by request of his Grace the Archbishop during his interview with the Board!!

Mr. Belcher subsequently moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Seeton and passed:

"Whereas, In December last a resolution was passed by this Board, asking that the Royal Reader, 526, should be admitted to the Halifax schools. This resolution was sent to the Superintendent of Education, and since nothing has been heard officially in reply to such application;

Therefore Resolved, That a copy of the resolution sent to Rev. Mr. Hunt be submitted to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and ask that the matter be submitted to the Council of Public Instruction at the earliest possible moment, and an answer requested."

Mr. Belcher asked if an agreement existed between Archbishop Connolly and the Board by which the former had the power of appointing two male teachers to St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Schools. He thought if such an agreement existed it should be cancelled.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. Thompson, said that under the School Act the Board had authority to take charge of any existing School and make any arrangement with the Governors thereof that they deemed advisable, and he (Mr. T.) thought that some such arrangement had been made with the Archbishop.

After some further discussion the matter was laid over in order to search the archives of the Board to see if any such agreement did exist.

This is a matter which requires examination. All the Schools of the city should now be made to conform strictly to the law in the appointment of the teachers and management, much dissatisfaction and jealousy would thus be stopped.

A WORD FROM SHUBENACADIE.

Editor Messenger:—

DEAR SIR,—Our river, which was icebound so long, has at length struggled into freedom, and has been flowing smoothly for some weeks past, nearly a month sooner than last Spring, and we regard the vernal season as fairly opened.

Our friends of the "rabbit factory" left some time ago, and, in one respect, it would be well if their works had followed them. They left behind a heap of offal which is beginning to be very offensive to residents and passers by. Some of our suburban farmers, however, are utilizing the rabbitical remains, and you need not be surprised if you hear of some big crops near our little town next Autumn.

Our public houses still continue to sell spirituous liquors in defiance of law and public sentiment. They have, however, been slightly checked of late, and we hope they will be more effectually checked soon. There are not many who like to attack and grapple with an evil of long standing in a community, but J. B. Fraser, Esq., of this village has had the moral courage to do so. He had the proprietors of the houses referred to fined a few weeks ago, and a second prosecution against one of them is now in course. Mr. Fraser's manly action in this affair has, as we might expect, excited the evil passions of a certain class in this community, and this morning it was discovered that his orchard, consisting of about forty trees, was totally destroyed, every tree felled to the earth. It is useless to comment on this. It speaks for itself. I am happy to say that Mr. F. has the sympathies of a large majority of the people of Shubenacadie.

An evil disposed minority can make a good deal of noise, and it may be that a line of demarcation will be pretty sharply drawn here ere long. If so let every true man be found on the right side.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the perpetrators of this barbarous act will be discovered and brought to justice.

Respectfully yours,

OBSERVER.

Shubenacadie, April 13th, 1876.

Surely the liquor traffic, if judged by its physical effects on its buyers, or its mental and moral effects on its sellers, must be devilish. What mortal man if possessed of the ordinary feelings of humanity would descend to such a barbarous proceeding as that described above. Let every one take a lesson and determine to shun it in every form; give no countenance to its votaries, and use all his influence to drive such a fiend from the earth, and save the men who are under his controling power.

The following questions have been submitted by one who styles himself "Baptist Tyro" with a request for an answer through the columns of the *Messenger*:

1. If the pastor of a Baptist Church has been regularly dismissed, and then labours in some remote portion of that church administers the ordinance of baptism, gives the right hand of fellowship, &c., to what church do these converts belong?

2. Is it in accordance with the usage of Baptist Churches in Nova Scotia to invite and admit members of a Campbellite Church to the Lord's Supper?

As we have no experience in either of these matters we have thought it best to publish the enquiries, and by that means seek for information. We do not promise to publish all the answers, if there should be more than one, that may be sent us, to the inquiries; but shall be pleased to have the views of brethren on the subject.

KING'S COLLEGE has taken the initiative for affiliation with the proposed University of Halifax before it is formed. The Governors met on Wednesday last, and passed the following resolution:

The Faculty of King's College desire to express their readiness to co-operate with the proposed Central University of Halifax, which will, it is hoped, bind together the scattered educational forces of the Province, by supplying a general Board of qualified and experienced Examiners, and also their willingness to advise the students under their charge to present themselves for examination before such a Board.

Resolved,—That this Board convey to His Honor the Lieut. Governor in Council their concurrence with the expression of approval made at their request by the Board of Discipline and Faculty of King's College respecting the founding of the University of Halifax as an examining body, and their sincere hope that the system about to be inaugurated may be conducted to a successful issue.

We do not suppose the other Colleges will be expected to commit themselves to such course before organization of the Central University is effected.

A MEMOIR OF MADAME FELLER with an account of the origin and progress of the Grand Ligne Mission, compiled by the Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., price $1.00. This is a book of 254 pages, fresh from the London press, neatly got up, adorned with a photograph of Madame Feller, a picture of the log-house in which she began her Canadian Mission and a view of the monument erected to her memory.

The christian public will never cease to thank Dr. Cramp for this contribution to Missionary literature. It has many charms and excellencies. Let a person once begin this life of Madame Feller, and all interruptions in the perusal will excite feelings of regret. The mind is at first taken captive and is kept in a state of excited interest till the book is finished. The life of this devoted woman who finished her course in 1868, after 30 years of missionary labour among the French Canadians sheds light upon a series of God's providences most striking and instructive. Robert Haldane's visit to Switzerland, Madoeselles Odin's experience in hospital wards in early life, her marriage, conversion, death of an only child and husband, the persecution by the state church of the faithful in Switzerland, the departure and voyage to America, the labours in the log garret, the persecutions of the priests, the rebellion in Canada, the progress of the mission, and finally the triumphant death of the missionary, must be read to be known and enjoyed. The book is a panorama. Every christian and especially every christian woman should read it. It is immortal.—*Com.*

The *Messenger* will not look upon us kindly. It now accuses us of ranting. There are several standards by which to judge of literary style. We are willing, by the standard of the *Messenger*—ever copious, elegant, cogent and liberal in its treatment of subjects, to be set down as a ranter. And now will our neighbor be satisfied?—*The Wesleyan.*

Surely our brother did not think we accused him of ranting, when last week we said "He probably thinks rantizing is as good as baptizing." He knows, or ought to know, that as *baptizo* means to immerse, *rantizo* means to sprinkle, and we therefore speak more correctly when we call sprinkling rantizing than we do when we call it baptizing. He will see consequently that the two words are about as much related to each other as the roaring of a lion is to a shower of rain. He cannot say we are hard to please. We readily accepted his explanation of flaming eloquence rebaptizing, and we were "satisfied." We intended nothing but kindliness.

THE HIGHER LIFE TEACHINGS of Mr. Pearsall Smith and others have for some time past been very seriously called in question by our London contemporaries the *Baptist* and the *Freeman*. It has been also charged upon Mr. S. that his course of conduct has been open to something more than suspicion. In the last number of the *Freeman* we find a letter which he is said to have addressed to a gentleman in Germany. He says:

For some years past, in my zeal for the cause of God, I was in the habit of working from early in the morning to late at night, without taking sufficient time for quiet examination before the Lord, and I was deceived by Satan, who presented himself to me under the form of an angel of light;" and again: "Let my example serve as a warning to you that the greatest privileges are in close proximity to the greatest dangers." Mr. Smith has also discovered that his theory of "holines" is unsound. He has fallen into "the greatest dangers," as he has been "deceived."

THE LONDON BAPTIST STUDENTS recently held a pleasant re-union at the Pastor's College in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle, nearly the whole of the Regents Park College students were in attendance. The occasion commenced in the afternoon by a lecture from Dr. Angus, President of Regents Park College.

After partaking of tea together a number of addresses were given by Messrs. Spurgeon aad others. It was so well enjoyed that it was agreed to repeat the meetings every half year.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION LIBRARY comprises about 2000 volumes of valuable books. A new Catalogue has just been prepared which will render the library additionally useful to the members of the Association.

At a recent meeting on behalf of the Stockwell Orphanage there were on the platform three generations of the Spurgeon family.