

Him who had given His own life a sacrifice for sinners, they began to ask more of the Master than of the servant; and when told what a friend Jesus was to the helpless and the lost, they became anxious to know if He would pity them too, and save them from evil. Our friend had now a fair opening for the Gospel of Peace, and he went about from village to village with medicine to heal the sick, and the message of salvation to save the lost. In the beginning of April, 1875, Mr. Haegert began work in Kierboni; and on the 15th of May, God gave him the first signal of success. At that time he wrote to me thus:—"I have blessed news. A *mahajan*, whose name is Bolai, has found peace in Christ. He has been reading a Bible he got from Cornelius for years, and is well acquainted with it. Two years ago he refused to pay the customary tribute to the village idol, on account of which his life was threatened, and the people said they would burn his house down. He had to apply to the Commissioner for protection, and by degrees hostilities ceased. About fourteen days ago he received light and salvation; and last Sunday I sold in his house sixteen Gospels to people who came to see me. In less than seven days I sold in all about forty Gospels."

Also, four other Santhals gave their hearts to Jesus—three from Telia and one from the village of Simla. Yesterday I had a long talk with them, and, on asking one of them if he thought that his sins were forgiven, he exclaimed, "My sins are forgiven. I am so happy all day and all night that I cannot tell you."

On the 12th of July he writes:—"Saturday last I sent a small tent to Telia, and on Sunday morning I went there to baptize the candidates who had given evidence of faith in Christ. On arrival I found that one of them had been bound, and taken off by the head man to another village, to keep him from being baptized; but I went there and got him released, and we all went to Telia, where service was conducted, after which six men and five women professed their faith in Christ by baptism. May God keep them for his name's sake, and make them fruitful! They are the first who dared to do right. Their troubles are begun already. One has lost his rice-field which he had cultivated for ten years; another's wife has left him, and the third's wife is going to forsake him; but God is with them, and all will be well."

And so it has proved. Several who drew back have again come forward, and have found peace in believing. Opposition is in a large measure giving way; and Mr. Haegert is cheered by addition after addition to the little flock which the Good Shepherd is gathering in from among the Santhals, of this long-neglected district; and we may hope shortly to see whole villages coming over to the Christian faith.

My colleague, Mr. Jones, and myself were greatly delighted with what we saw of Gospel work among these people during our visit to Keiraboni in November last. It was quite evident that our devoted brother Haegert is doing a good and a great work, and we most cordially commend him and his labour of love to the sympathy and support of all who are interested in the spread of truth among the poor simple-minded sons and daughters of Santhal-istan.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.
Union in Labor.

Mr. Editor,—

What is the reason that some things will not stay settled? So far as the question of the affiliation of Acadia with the Halifax University is concerned, it was decided by the Convention. Why not let it be? The discussions in the *Visitor* will provoke replies, and we shall have the whole question upon us again. Last August that paper condemned the Halifax University because it was an "inside" body, thus differing from its great prototype, the London University, which was by all odds the better, because it was an "outside" body. But now it seems that this out-sideness is the very thing which ought to be condemned in the London University; for the *Visitor* now quotes approvingly the opinion of "Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D., the eminent historian of the Norman period of English History," that the great objection to the London University is that the teachers in the affiliated Colleges have no power in determining courses of study, and no

place in conducting the Examinations. This eminent authority holds that a proper constituted Board of Examiners should be made up in part of teachers with whom students have studied, and in part from persons of other professions; and thus he would justify the Halifax University in that respect for which last summer it was so severely condemned by critics, who preferred the out-sideness of the London University as its great merit. The fact is that this question of the advantage of affiliating colleges in some mode or other is still open. Great names can be cited on either side, and the question is always discussed with regard to some local interests that will control largely the decision that may be reached. So far as the Baptists of these Provinces are concerned, the case was closed at the Convention. They are satisfied with that decision. Nothing will be gained by reopening the discussion. We are united in the proposal to maintain Acadia in an independent position. Push on the Endowment.

C. V. N.

For the Christian Messenger.
An Appropriate Answer.

Mr. Editor,—

It is generally known that people in advanced age in many instances become very forgetful, especially of things done or said recently. Such persons, however, sometimes make remarks, or give answers, even when quite in their dotage, well worthy of attention. An interesting instance of this kind came under the notice of the writer some years ago. A very aged woman in the circle of his acquaintance, who was quite in her second childhood, having been for many years decidedly pious, was anxious to attend religious meetings, and to hear the gospel preached. One of her grand-daughters remarked to her, "Grandma, it is of no use for you to go to meeting; for you can not remember anything that you hear."

The old lady replied, "If I don't remember what I ate for my dinner yesterday, don't I want my dinner to-day?"

Yours truly,

C. TEPPER.

For the Christian Messenger.
From Germany.

LETTER FROM PROF. D. M. WELTON.
LEIPZIG, March 3, 1877.

Dear Editor,—

Though I have so long delayed the fulfilment of my promise to send you an occasional letter, I beg to assure you that I have not forgotten it. On leaving Nova Scotia I hoped to be able to write you quite frequently, giving you such of my impressions of men and things on this side of the Atlantic as might be of some interest to your readers. But soon, though reluctantly, was I obliged to abandon the idea; and the reason may be given in three words,—Want of time. After reaching Leipzig it became at once apparent that I could not act as foreign correspondent for any provincial paper without hereby interfering with the work which I had come specially to do; I resolved therefore, at least for the time being, to attend to the latter and let the other go.

But the Semester is now about ended; few lectures will be given after the present week; on the eve, therefore, of starting on a vacation trip of a few weeks in Italy, I sit down and take the time to write you a few lines.

Many things to which I might advert, and would have adverted, had I communicated with you earlier, I must pass over entirely. For example, the experiences of a long passage across the Atlantic. True, these experiences have been shared by thousands, and set forth in descriptions which leave nothing new to be said. But those who think the sea a very common-place subject, and care to read nothing more about it, are yet often profoundly stirred when they come to cross it themselves. Certain it is, the Atlantic is just as rough and stormy, just as restless and pitiless now as when Columbus pushed out upon it. The influences which have softened the manners of the peoples on its shores have had no effect upon its winds and waves. As of old, it remains intractable and refuses to keep the peace. If any one questions these statements, let him once encounter a gale in the region of the "roaring forties," and he will doubt no more.

Also, of half a month's stay in England,—a time far too short to study the country and people, yet sufficiently long to form a tolerably fair estimate of them. Now my estimate is this, that

England, so far from becoming effete, as some have been wont to affirm, has more vigor and might to-day than ever. In no other country are the evidences of real greatness so many and visible. If on our planet there is one place that deserves more than another to be called head-quarters, that place is London. And then

ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

to Belgium, ascending the Scheldt to Antwerp, which in the 16th century rivaled London in wealth; whose immense traffic at that time may be inferred from the fact that twenty-five hundred vessels might be seen lying in the river at once; which now enjoys returning prosperity, though her old splendor is gone; from whose tall cathedral spire, growing with wonderful lightness and grace into the sky, one may look upon one of the widest and most interesting landscapes; and in whose splendid picture galleries may be seen some of the finest paintings of the Dutch School, including Ruben's masterpiece—his "Descent from the Cross."

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

And then by rail to Cologne, in many respects a most attractive city, but chiefly so on account of its Cathedral, which is said to be the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world; the embodiment of a grand conception, fascinating the eye more and more with its harmonious proportions and elaborate lace-like ornamentation; so large and lofty that it breaks upon the sight through a hundred vistas; as it were following you through the streets, for when you imagine you have turned your steps away from it, it is only perhaps to come suddenly upon another of its noble facades; its interior being correspondingly magnificent, enriched with the rarest embellishments of art, and stored with relics which date back to Charlemagne and earlier.

In one of the seven chapels which flank the choir, the visitor is shewn, among other things, what are declared to be the bones of the magi who came to worship the infant Saviour, brought, so it is affirmed, by the Empress Helena, to Constantinople, and after a changeful history finally deposited here. Also one of the stone jars used at the marriage in Cana. Also the bones of St. Ursula, an English princess, and of the 11,000 virgins who, according to the legend, were barbarously murdered with her by the Huns on their return from a pilgrimage to Rome. These bones are preserved in cases, and variously distributed through the church. Hundreds of skulls are curiously wrought into the choir, and in long rows grin at you from every niche and corner.

And then by steamer

UP THE RHINE TO BINGEN, the most picturesque part of the river and the richest in historical associations; passing Bonn and Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein; and mountain after mountain with their vine clad sides and forest-crowned tops; and castle after castle; and the cavern of Drachenfels; and the Lurlei rocks; and the Schweizenthal or Swiss Valley; and the Mouse Tower which marks the spot where Bishop Hatio was devoured by mice.

And then again by rail through Frankfurt, Eisenach, Erfurt, and Weimar—all full of historic interest—to Leipzig. I must, I say, forbear noticing a thousand things properly included in the above outline, and content myself with a few observations touching Leipzig and its surroundings.

(Conclusion in our next.)

INFLUENCE OF BAPTISTS.—Although it has always been the fate of Baptists to be denounced as illiberal, schismatic, and under bondage to forms; yet by a strange perversity of fortune, it has been their lot to lead the way in the chief movements of modern times towards unfettered thought and speech, as well as for the diffusion throughout the world of a freely preached Gospel, and a pure version of the Bible in all the languages of mankind.—*Canadian Baptist.*

The word theology is formed of *theos*, god, and *logos*, reason, or word. The natural and apparent signification of theology is the science of God.

Miss Becker has laid the memorial-stone of the fifth large school erected by the Manchester School Board. She spoke of the advantages of schools of cookery, and said that if she had her way every boy in the town should be taught "to darn his own socks and cook his own chops."

It is said that the Prince of Wales has resolved to visit Australia and New Zealand, and that the Premier approves of the contemplated voyage.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 28th, 1877.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Common, Superior, Grammar and Training and Model Schools in New Brunswick for 1876, by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Part I, is the general Report and gives a Summary view of the Schools for the year ended April 30, 1876, and shows the number of pupils attending the Schools in the several counties.

The number of Schools, teachers, and assistants, and pupils, for the Summer Term, ended 31st Oct., 1876, is as follows:

1. The number of Schools was 1,274—increase 100; Teachers and Assistants, 1,320—increase 103; Pupils 52,020—increase 3,584.

2. The proportion of the population of the Province attending the Schools during the Term was 1 in 5.49 of the population—increase 1 in 79.74 of the population.

3. The number of different pupils attending the Schools during the year, ended 31st October, 1875, was 64,689—increase 2,340. The proportion of the population of the Province attending the Schools during some portion of the year was 1 in 4.41—increase 1 in 122.12 of the population.

This shews a very satisfactory state of the Schools and indicates that progress has been made in education, notwithstanding all the difficulties and commercial depression of the past few years.

The Superintendent gives a comparative statement or summing up of the advancement made during the past five years, and says:

"The general results now presented are vital ones. By them every school system must be approved or condemned. By these tests it is clearly demonstrated that the outcome of the educational activity of the past five years is the establishment of the great outlines of an enduring and efficient School System. With much pains and labour the Province has been divided into School Districts. Twelve hundred and seventy-four Schools have been set in operation. The number of School-houses owned by Trustee-Corporations has increased 111.93 per cent., the School-rooms belonging to them, 158.71 per cent., and 66 per cent. of the Houses previously owned have been enlarged or extensively repaired. School Furniture of the most approved patterns has been introduced into one-half of the Schools now existing in the Province. School Playgrounds have very generally been procured, and a considerable proportion of them have already been suitably enclosed, while School Premises have been improved in a marked degree. The value of School-houses, grounds, and furniture owned by the Trustees has been increased from \$125,723 to \$777,735, or 53.83 per cent.; nearly two-thirds of the expenditure for which had been discharged on December 31st, 1876, and of the balance but 35.86 per cent. rests upon the School Districts outside the seven Districts which embrace the Cities and Incorporated Towns. Insurance to the amount of \$222,550 has been secured on School Houses and Furniture. A uniform and superior series of Text-Books has been provided, eleven of which have been prepared at the instance and under the supervision of the Board of Education, while the selection or adaptation of others has received especial care; and the series is now in universal use in the Schools. A good beginning has been made by way of introducing necessary School Apparatus. The enrolled attendance of pupils has been increased 43.69 per cent., and the per centage of average daily attendance has not only been preserved but carried upward over the five years to a degree equal to 3.14 for each Winter Term, and 1.21 for each Summer Term."

"The Normal School has been strengthened and conducted with all the energy practicable within its straitened accommodation; and a new commodious building of brick and stone has been provided, at a cost of \$50,000, in order to secure a permanent supply of trained Teachers."

"The remuneration of Teachers has been made certain, and has been raised to an amount tolerably commensurate with the duties of their office; and an educational periodical has been instituted by the Department."

The Statistical Tables and the Inspectors and Trustees Reports give the fullest information on all matters in the educational work of the province.

The Superintendent's Report fills..... 53 pages.
The Statistical Tables..... 40 "
And the Appendices & Reports 71 "

Making a pamphlet of... 164 pages.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says the Princess of Serbia is "one of the most beautiful women on the face of the earth."

THE SCHOOLS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Since writing the foregoing on the New Brunswick Schools we have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Schools in Nova Scotia for the year ending Oct. 31, 1876. According to the returns here shewn of the number of pupils in attendance for the past ten years there has been a gradual increase since 1871; whereas in 1870 the number was larger than in the past year, 1876. Here are the number of pupils registered during each of these years:

1870.....94,496	1874.....93,510
1871.....92,858	1875.....94,029
1872.....91,637	1876.....94,162
1873.....93,759	

Several of the Inspectors express the opinion that a law passed making attendance at school compulsory would be beneficial. The Superintendent is of a different opinion, and thinks that it would lead to litigation and other serious evils. Nevertheless, he thinks a truant law for Halifax city should be adopted as the attendance is far below what it ought to be.

In reference to the examination of Teachers we are informed that in the past year:

"There were 1761 candidates for all grades examined at the several stations. Of this number 17 were applicants for Grade A or the Academic Grade; 146 for Grade B; 722 for Grade C; 692 for D; and 184 for Grade E. The number of applicants for 1876 exceeded the preceding year by 359. Of the 1761 who presented themselves as candidates for license to teach, 991 succeeded in obtaining some grade, while 770 failed in making an average, entitling them to any class whatever."

This is a large proportion to have failed in obtaining the lowest grade. It is questionable if there should be any grade E. The Superintendent, however, suggests that "probably one-half of all our E teachers were examined for a C, but failing in some branch essential to that class, came down to an E. Such teachers are quite competent to take charge of a large number of our schools, and, when employed, make excellent instructors. Teachers of this grade, moreover, are disposed to accept schools in poor, remote sections, as there they can command time and quietness for reviewing and preparing for another and more successful examination. In this way many a poor and remote section gets a teacher really capable of taking the pupils of a much higher school."

In respect to the Colleges Mr. Hunt says: "The wisdom of the Act for establishing the Halifax University remains to be seen, but its advocates are sanguine, and from the vigorous efforts already put forth by its friends success seems certain. There are encouraging reasons for hoping that very soon all the Colleges will adjust themselves to the new order of things and college work proceed with its accustomed success." The table of College Statistics shewing the number of students, &c., is as follows:

Colleges.	When founded.	Total No. of Pupils.	Total No. of Graduates.	No. of Professors.	Tutors.	Total Students.
King's.....	1788	403	270	6	1	23
Dalhousie, Arts Faculty.....	1820	213	71	6	1	82
Acadia.....	1835	302	159	7	1	67
St. Francis Xavier's.....	1855	10	2	1	1	8
Mount Allison.....	1862	48	6	1	1	33
St. Mary's.....	1840	10	4	1	1	33

It is a pity that the Tables with the College Statistics were not completed by giving the totals of the Statistics of the previous year.

Mr. H. recommends the following amendments to the law:—"The extension of the time in which graduates of Colleges may, on an examination in professional work only, receive a Head Master's license; the payment from the County Fund of the Commissioners who actually attend the business meetings of the Board; and the establishment of an Academy at Sydney, C. B., similar to those in Yarmouth and Pictou."

The Superintendent thinks "On the whole we can say with entire confidence that notwithstanding all drawbacks and discouragements, the public schools of the Province were never as prosperous as at the present time."

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WEEK.

Mar. 19. Death of Sir Joseph Banks. 1820
" 20. Death of Sir Isaac Newton. 1827
" 21. Archbishop Cranmer burnt. 1555
" " Death of Archbishop Usher. 1655
" 22. Death of Jonathan Edwards. 1758
" 23. Papal Interdict in England. 1208
" 24. Death of Caliph Al Rashid. 800
" " Death of Queen Elizabeth. 1603
" 25. Slave Trade abolished in England..... 1807