

far from being homogeneous in their views and sympathies, and this state of things made itself felt in everything which required harmony and co-operation. It made itself fatally felt in the organization and management of MacLay college. Different sections or divisions of the office-bearers seemed to lack perfect confidence in each other, and consequently did not work toward the same end. The result was that one subscriber after another became disgusted and withdrew their bonds, which represented their subscriptions, and the whole enterprise began to crumble into dust. The constitution which was framed, as I suppose, to avoid the evils of the then divided state of the denomination, was made really unworkable, and this hastened the winding up of the enterprise. In order to arrest the process of disintegration which had commenced, a president was appointed. But this had no good result, for the president did not seem to meet the views of any party. It would be very unbecoming in me to cast reflections upon any person, for his course in connection with MacLay College. I am touching as lightly as I am able upon the mere facts which rose to the surface of this movement. The new president only occupied his position for about four months, and there never was a student in MacLay College.

The first meeting which I attended in behalf of education, after I returned from the States to Canada in 1855, was one called to raise means, if possible, with which to pay off the debts incurred in connection with MacLay College, whose president was then a member of my church. Money was raised, his salary was paid—at least for a portion of his time,—and he left the country. This was the closing up of MacLay college! A large number of our best men had freely and promptly pledged their means for its support, and the hopes of all were high. Its failure, therefore, was undoubtedly a heavy blow and sore discouragement. Many of the brethren in the country, (some of whom seem to fancy that the organization and management of a college ought to be a very easy and simple affair), laid the chief blame upon Toronto, and have scarcely yet forgiven her. In spite of the great depression occasioned by the failure of the MacLay movement, one clear benefit remained. Their ability to raise so much, in a short time, towards an endowment clearly showed to the denomination what they could do when they pleased. This lesson was a clear gain anyway. But under the effect of the loss of confidence, and disgust produced by the failure, how can the denomination be again aroused to do what it is well able to do? Who can inspire them with the needed confidence? When we began agitating once more about ministerial education in 1856, I found but two or three men who had any confidence that the Canadian Baptists could be again induced to lay hold of this work. I had no confidence—and never had—in being able to raise and conduct in Canada a really satisfactory theological school by itself. The Grammar Schools in Canada, twenty-two years ago, were of little value, and fully five-sevenths of all who should attend them would have to leave home to do so. I was in favor of a literary department in our theological school, where we could exercise some oversight over the pupils. This department, if thrown open for pupils not having the ministry in view, would interest a larger number of the Baptists, and help us to enlist their co-operation. This idea of the school commended itself to the brethren, and was finally adopted, as I shall more fully state in my next.

For the Christian Messenger.

From the Rocky Mountains.

TERRIBLE SNOW STORMS IN SAN JUAN.

Since February 5th we have had terrible snow-storms, and for the past twenty-four hours it has snowed fully two feet. We have now on the level throughout the County of San Juan an average of six feet of snow, and near the mountain tops the snow will average about eight feet where it is not drifted in consequence of the heavy storms. Of late we are being terrified by avalanches. On the 17th I was an eye witness to three, myself, and two on the 19th. On the 17th, an avalanche, at the head of Poughkeepsie Gulch, buried a man by the name of Marshal sixteen feet deep and smothered him before he could be taken out. On the 18th, one Mr. Briggs was carried down Hazelton Mountain about 1,800 feet, and was quite dead when found four hours afterwards, though nothing but his head and shoulders were buried.

On the same day, at Animas Forks, a man, whose name I have not learned, was buried alive in ten feet of snow. His body was not found last night. During the last ten days there has been some ten or twelve others hurled from the sides of our neighboring mountains into the streams below, but have escaped with their lives and some were entirely unhurt. If the snow keeps falling a week longer it will close down several mines, for it will be dangerous to travel on the hill sides, and we have but few mines on the level. The mines in San Juan County are looking prosperous generally. The Aspen tunnel has passed one good lode which was unknown on the surface, and the I. X. L. tunnel, owned by the deceased Briggs, has opened a fine vein of mineral. San Juan will produce more silver during the summer of 1878 than ever before.

J. W. WESTCOTT.

For the Christian Messenger

Revival at Springfield. Winding up of canvass in Annapolis Co. for Re-building Fund.

Dear Editor,—

I visited Albany and Springfield on Sabbath, Feb. 28th. At Springfield I concluded to remain an extra day or two, and the meetings became so intensely interesting that I remained through the week, holding two or three services each day. The church was greatly revived. At the conference on Saturday, 23 were received for baptism, and notwithstanding the storm on Lord's Day, March 4, it was my privilege to baptize 21 persons on a profession of their faith. Many others are enquiring. Springfield needs a faithful Baptist minister; and a good brother will find an intelligent, social and well-disposed people to live among. Springfield, Albany, and Dalhousie East would constitute an ample field, and, with a small subsidy from the Home Mission Board, a good support.

I append subscription lists for the re-building of Acadia College for these places. As may have been seen by published lists, about \$3000 have been subscribed or paid in Annapolis Co. I have heard all through the County the complaint of fearfully hard times, otherwise more would have been done. And it must be borne in mind that an extensive and successful canvass was made a few years ago in that County for the Endowment of the College. Still, I think \$4000 will be donated in Annapolis for the re-building fund. I am advised by the Executive Committee to spend a few weeks now in Kings, and hope to report successful results.

Yours truly,
ISA. WALLACE.
Berwick, March 6, 1878.

ANAPOLIS CO. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR RE-BUILDING ACADEIA COLLEGE, CONTINUED.

Springfield.

Mr. Sydney Saunders, Local Agent:—	
Mrs. Marshall.....	\$ 2 00
Sydney Saunders.....	5 00
Mrs. Sydney Saunders.....	5 00
Dea. Isaac McNayr.....	4 00
Edw. Marshall.....	2 00
Wm. Mason.....	2 00
Major Roop (paid).....	1 00
Zenas Saunders.....	1 00
Henry Roop.....	1 00
Howard Saunders.....	10 00
William Charlton.....	4 00
Charles Roop.....	2 00
James Jefferson.....	1 00
Joseph Bent.....	1 00
William McGill.....	2 00
Wm. McNayr.....	2 00
Miss M. Durland.....	1 00
	\$46 00

Albany.

Mr. Albert Oakes, Local Agent:—	
Jesse Oakes.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. Jesse Oakes.....	1 00
Dea. Daniel Whitman.....	4 00
N. P. Whitman.....	4 00
Joshua Tibert.....	2 00
Geo. H. Prentiss.....	2 00
E. S. Prentiss.....	2 00
Albert Oakes.....	3 00
Mrs. A. Oakes.....	1 00
	\$24 00

Net proceeds of Lectures delivered by Rev. G. W. M. Carey in Annapolis, Granville Ferry and Bridgetown.....\$13 00

Mr. Spurgeon was preaching on the subject of "The Confessional." "Having searched the Bible all the way through," said he, "I can only find that one man therein mentioned ever confessed. That was Judas Iscariot; and you will remember, my brethren, that immediately he had confessed he went out and hanged himself.

The Christian Messenger

Halifax, N. S., March 13th, 1878.

ARISE AND BUILD

is the sentiment of the friends of Acadia College since the destructive fire on the 2nd of December last. On Thursday of last week the Governors held a meeting to initiate active operations in the matter of locating and erecting new and commodious structures for our Institutions of learning.

It will be evident that the Governors felt the occasion one of no ordinary import. It may interest those of our readers for whom they act, if we mention the names of those present:—

Re. President Sawyer, Wolfville.
Re. Geo. Armstrong, St. John, N. B.
Re. E. M. Saunders, Halifax.
Re. E. Hickson, Carleton, St. John, N. B.
Re. S. W. DeBlois, Wolfville.
Re. W. P. Everett, St. John, N. B.
Re. Dr. Parker, Halifax.
J. B. Harding, Esq., St. John, N. B.
D. B. Eaton, Esq., Cornwallis.
Aval Longley, Esq., Paradise.
Mar. Curry, Esq., Windsor.
B. H. Eaton, Esq., Halifax.
W. Rulkner, Esq., Truro.

Also Scholarship-holders and other friends. Rev. Dr. Cramp; J. W. Bars, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Crawley; Prof. Higgin; Prof. Jones; Prof. Kenedy; Rev. I. O. Read; Rev. E. M. Kierstead; Frederick Johnson.

One of the first things for the Governors to ascertain, as a basis of future operations, was the amount of money already subscribed towards the Building Fund. We have learned that subscriptions in the three Provinces to the amount of \$33,000—less the cost of collection and shrinkage—may be confidently expected as available for the work of re-building. This does not include the amount received from insurance.

We have also learned that the Board resolved to obtain Plans and Specifications, and to invite tenders for two buildings—one for the College, and the other for a Ladies' Seminary.

The proposed College Building is to contain the Library, the Museum, Assembly Halls and class-rooms for the students of the College, and Horton Academy. The Ladies' Seminary Building will be complete in itself—having under one roof dormitories, parlours, class-rooms, and an Assembly Hall, together with ample culinary conveniences. Doubtless the whole will be in the best style and according to the latest improvements.

The College structure will be erected on, or near, the place where the old College stood. This, we think, is the consecrated locality for the new College Building. If it should be placed on any other site, violence would be done to the sacred associations of the last half century. The Fathers chose wisely when they selected Horton for Acadia, and even the spot for their College was so wisely fixed, that after the lapse of nearly half a century, so far as we know, not one person has found any ground on which to rest an unfavourable criticism.

For a few years past—seeing that no other accommodation could be provided for the Young Ladies—there has been one of the buildings on the College grounds set apart for them. This was, and is still, objectionable in many respects, but they were induced to accept the proposal on the express understanding, that, at an early period, commodious buildings would be erected on the grounds, evidently designed by nature for them, and also elected and set apart formally and informally by the body for the last twenty years: We refer to the beautiful and elevated plain facing the College grounds on the north side of the main street running through Wolfville. Thousands of the friends of the College have during these years past viewed this most desirable and eligible site, and have with one consent pronounced it perfectly adapted for a Ladies College. Its adaptations not only in itself but also in its relations to the Village, the College, and Horton Academy, are of the highest character and therefore satisfy the taste and sense of propriety of the general public. This being the case we have learned with some surprise that the Governors of the College at their meeting of last week, hesitated to fix the locality for the Ladies Seminary, and left the matter to be decided at their next meeting. But we also learn with regret, that the only cause why the Board entertained the idea of placing a building for the young ladies in some obscure corner in the shadow of the College Buildings, was the fear that funds, sufficient would not be provided to erect a building on the beautiful grounds already referred

to of sufficient proportions and grace to bear the inspection of the public eye. The friends will not, we trust, permit the Governors to resort to so desperate and damaging a policy.

The President of the College who has had great experience in mixed and unmixed Colleges, the venerable Drs. Crawley and Cramp, and other professors we believe are agreed in the opinion that mixing buildings and classes for young men and young ladies is an unsound educational policy, viewed from the standpoint of first principles, and therefore damaging and dangerous in its tendencies and results.

The good people of Wolfville who have had the best of opportunities to form a correct judgment in the matter are, we understand, decidedly of the belief that the young ladies should have their building on the north side of the street, where they will have ample grounds of their own.

We invite the friends of our Institutions throughout these provinces to come to the rescue, and put a few thousand dollars additional into the hands of the Governors, so that they may not be driven to fasten upon the body an unsatisfactory and an unsound policy by compelling the Ladies Seminary to go into an obscure position, and that in offensive relation to other surroundings. This should not be. Justice propriety, the judgement of the best educationists and the decisions of the body, unite in demanding that it shall not be permitted.

"RESCUE THE PERISHING." A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE HALIFAX INFANTS' HOME.

OUR Lord taught his disciples that he came to save men's lives not to destroy them. Nothing is accounted more noble than heroic efforts to rescue the perishing. Even if the one in danger be he who has spent the best part of his days in drunkenness and debauchery, and is pursuing a course that will soon terminate life, the man or woman who shall be the means of rescuing him and bringing him back to a course of profitable labor and reasonable enjoyment of life deserves to be placed among the benefactors of the race. If it be praiseworthy to save such wrecks of humanity, what shall be said of endeavours to give help to little destitute, helpless infants who have not as yet entered on the path of evil and may have before them a whole life of goodness and greatness? If we sing the praises of such good deeds when shewn in behalf of individuals may we not raise a higher note when we see a combination of ladies formed specially for the purpose of picking up such little ones; and further, in addition thereto, to finding for them christian homes by awakening, or enkindling a fresh, parental affection in the hearts of those who are deprived of objects on which to bestow these higher instincts of our nature.

Looking at our Infants' Home and its managers in this light may we not rejoice with them over the success they meet with in their noble endeavours.

We intended some time since to give our readers some account of its Third Annual Report but it has been unintentionally overlooked. This useful charity presents a most gratifying Report of its work during the third year of its existence. No fewer than 88 destitute babies were under the Committee's care during the year. 17 of the 88 died; 11 were adopted into good homes where they have the prospect of being trained to lives of usefulness. 22 were cared for temporarily and are now under the charge of their parents, and at the end of the year there were 38 remaining in the Home. Thus the whole 88 are accounted for. The death rate in the first year was 33 per cent.; in the second year 21 per cent.; and last year 19 per cent. The Committee state that still better results might fairly be expected if better accommodations could be secured. The Committee say in their Report:—

We have had an average of 40 babies in the Home during the year, and an average of 16 nurses and attendants; this formed a "family" of fifty six (56) to be cared for from day to day, and from month to month. This large "family" has been supported for twelve months at an expenditure of \$2,894.60. The economy of the institution may be judged by any one who has experience of household affairs. The receipts for the year amounted to \$2,878.29, this includes a grant of \$300 from the Legislature, but does not include the balance from the previous year, (\$107.39). The Subscriptions and Donations and the sums received for board, show a considerable increase, namely, on Subscrip-

tions and Donations \$285.34, and on board \$286.73.

The Committee appeal very earnestly for funds to secure a building suitable to the requirements of the institution. During the past year churches, Sabbath Schools and charitable societies in different parts of the country contributed to the funds. This is well,—for the benefits of the Home are not confined to any special locality.

The most gratifying feature of the work is, perhaps, the securing of permanent homes for babies, in the country where they are likely to enjoy all the comforts and privileges of adopted children. Sixteen babies have been provided for since the Home was opened three years ago and the committee solicit applications for babies from persons who have room in their hearts for true love to "one of these little ones."

"The mothers of the children have in many instances benefited greatly by their stay in the Home. Not a few have done their duty very faithfully while in the Home and have themselves been restored to homes and families as if brought back from the dead. We could quote letters expressive of the deepest gratitude to the Committee and the Matron. Thus the benefits of the Institution extend much farther than even the saving of infant life."

This effort to save the little ones commands the general support and confidence of the Christian community.

At the annual meeting Rev. Dr. Hill

"Drew a touching contrast between the tender, motherly treatment of the little ones in the Home, and the lingering starvation, the poison under the form of Soothing Syrups, and perhaps the strangling cord, in vogue outside. But why not let the little ones die in infancy? Would they not be better off? Those who speak thus have little idea of the preciousness of God-given life. The absurdity of this mode of speaking will become at once manifest by applying it to all instead of to a class. Life is precious beyond all power of expression. It is our duty to do all in our power to save the life which God gave,—the souls for which Jesus died,—to preserve lives that even in this world may be very valuable."

Rev. C. B. Pitblado, addressing the committee, expressed a belief that they have saved many lives and prevented much crime. Our friend the venerable Rev. Dr. Cochran speaks in similar terms. Rev. Thomas Duncan testified favourably from personal inspection and investigation. Rev. Alfred Brown, Hon. Dr. Parker, Rev. E. M. Saunders, Rev. S. F. Huestis, Rev. W. Heartz and Rev. Dr. Burns, all expressed their deep sense of the good work that had been accomplished and the claimant need for further effort. A good deal was said at the meeting about the need for better premises and a more liberal support. We trust that the claims of these the most helpless of God's creatures will not be forgotten by our generous readers.

The International Series of Sunday School Maps, published by M. A. Coudy, 2938 Thomas Street, St. Louis, is one of the finest specimens of bold outline maps we have yet seen. It is 40 inches by 60, and gives a large number of names of places, and all the places mentioned in the Scripture Lessons. Other valuable particulars are included, rendering the map a very great help to teacher and scholar. It may be had by mail, postage paid, by sending as above with the price.

No. 1. Plain black, on cream tinted paper.....	\$1 00
" 2. On cream tinted paper; countries colored.....	1 50
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" 4. On white paper, mounted on rollers, varnished, countries colored.....	3 00
" 5. Same as No. 4, with Patent Spring Roller.....	4 50

WORRY kills more people than work. Work is a pleasure when it can be done without worry. When we know that the work we do is appreciated it becomes easy and the burden light. If our subscribers were all as considerate as many of them are we should have the worry brought to a minimum, and find life relieved of many of its troubles. With a view to getting the number who pay promptly and pleasantly enlarged we place before our readers the following note, just received, as a copy for imitation:

"Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed two dollars for the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER in advance for 1878. Your paper is very dear to me. We have not much of this world's goods, but it is a pleasure to pay for your paper. I am amply rewarded every week. It is a great mistake that many of our denomination do not take a paper so interesting in all its departments. Yours, &c."