

(Continued from first page.)

much scattered, but there were small churches which required help in sustaining Public Worship. We should look after these and aid them. We find that the Apostles had a great desire to preach the gospel in the great centres and these must not be overlooked. If we are to follow the example of the Apostles in this respect as well as in what they taught of doctrine and practice, we must see that the gospel is taken to them. Then we must be continually widening and seeking new places of operation. We believe we have precious principles of truth held by us which will greatly benefit all denominations if they will but adopt them. We believe that all those in the church should be saved men and women. The church is for the redeemed, the world is for the world. There should be a distinction between the two. It is always the time for planting the germs that will grow, and grow, and grow. We as a denomination, and all who are filled with the love of Christ should aim to give the truth to all around. Let us fill the world with the seeds of truth.

Rev. Mr. Normandy on being called said he thought he ought to know something concerning the French of whom he would speak. Those to whom he had been appointed to preach were ignorant of the way of life. About 40 years ago he had seen a pile of about 500 Bibles put together and burned. It was this that had awakened in him a question concerning the errors of the Church of Rome. As Baptist Churches we should carry the gospel to the benighted of every language at home as well as abroad. If we cease to do so we should leave a chasm which could not otherwise be filled. We ought to labor on whether we succeed or not. If fervent prayer be offered we should find that God would pour out a blessing. He believed that taking in those who have died, others who have removed, and those who continue now on the field, there had been between 250 and 300 who have obtained a good hope of eternal life.

Rev. Dr. McVicar spoke on the need of effort in the North-West. He thought it should be a very practical question with every Christian, What have I done, and what am I doing for Jesus. He believed that Home Missionary work was of the utmost importance. What he had to say was of living vital interest in the work of salvation. Business men in this beautiful city are in earnest when talking about a thousand or two of dollars, and surely the salvation of men is deserving no less of earnestness. But what had he to say about the North-West? He had this summer had the good fortune to travel from Brandon, in Manitoba to Halifax, and to spend some time in the Province of Manitoba. There he had found mean miserable men speculating in land, and trying to heap up riches but who have no real religion. Some professors of religion too he found with this as their highest aim but such men have no power except in helping the devil to do his work. Men there are wanted who will make the most of their surroundings. Men of great tact are needed. He found the same variety of people. He had preached in several pulpits, one of which was that of Rev. Mr. Pitblado at Winnipeg, formerly of this city. There were near a thousand young men in the congregation. The people there are nearly all young and unsettled. It is not the man who can talk a lot of nonsense who would do good among them. There is a time when a thing can be done, and another time when it cannot be done. Now is the time when we should be laying foundations for future good. This is the time when Baptists can work for the North West. Soon a time will come when we shall not be able to do anything as we ought to do it. Let us arise and send these men as will do for God such work as may bring salvation and happiness to the thousands finding homes in that distant part of our Dominion.

MONDAY MORNING, Vice-President L. J. Walker occupied the chair until the arrival of the President, Mr. John March.

The Report of the Committee appointed to take charge of the manuscript of Dr. Cramp's History of the Baptists in the Maritime Provinces was read by Dr. Armstrong, and after discussion, was unanimously adopted;

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF DR. CRAMP'S HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS.

Your Committee have had correspondence with several publishers, and have obtained terms of publication from one or two of these. They have also received the following proposal, which they recommend to the Convention as offering probably the best practicable means of getting the work done:

Dear Brethren,—

The undersigned are willing and ready to undertake the editing and publication of Dr. Cramp's History of the Baptists; and engage to bring out an edition of at least two thousand copies within a year from date; will prepare and insert an Index to the work, also a short Memoir of the author, also an Appendix containing short Historical and Biographical notices; in brief, to furnish an appropriate and attractive edition of this valuable History to the Baptist denomination and the public of these Provinces; the undersigned to bear the entire pecuniary responsibility of said publication. We may add that it is our purpose to insert good cuts of the lamented author, his birth-place in England, of Stepey College where he studied, of Acadia College where he taught and presided so long; of the Baptist Fathers, and of other prominent brethren of the past and also of the present, in these Provinces, to the number of fifty or sixty illustrations in all, which will be executed in the best style that can be procured in Canada, or the United States. The illustrations will be put on heavy paper and the whole work will receive the utmost care both in regard to the printing, binding and illustrations.

Should this proposal be accepted, measures will at once be taken to canvass these Provinces for subscribers to the work.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
S. W. WOODWORTH.

Kentville, Aug. 23rd, 1883.

In recommending the adoption of this proposal, your Committee suggest that, inasmuch as the Convention has accepted Dr. Cramp's work as a trust on behalf of the Baptist Denomination in these Provinces, the body should exercise supervision over the editing and publication, through a Committee of two or three judicious brethren. The work would thus also commend itself to the denomination more than if it were wholly a private enterprise.

C. GOODSEED,
E. M. KEIRSTEAD,
S. B. KEMPTON,
HERBERT C. CREED.

EDUCATION.

The Report of the Governors of Acadia College was read by Rev. T. A. Higgins.

The Report gave the history of the College for the past year. It also referred to the term "denominational," commonly applied to Acadia and other institutions of a similar character, and expressed the opinion that it would be better to designate them Christian Schools. It also stated the pleasing information that the indebtedness shewn last year had been largely provided for. The sum of \$30,000 had been pledged during the year.

The following communication was received by the Governors of Acadia College from Rev. Dr. Castle and Rev. Dr. MacVicar, the deputation from the Toronto Baptist College, and subsequently to the Convention in printed form. We place it before our readers for their information:—

To the Governors of Acadia College:

DEAR BRETHREN,—

You kindly invited us yesterday to present our views upon Ministerial Education. In compliance with your invitation we outlined what we are at present doing in this work in Toronto. That you may, however, have definitely before you what we propose to do in the future, we submit in brief the following statements:—

1. It is the intention of the Founder and Trustees of the Baptist College at Toronto, to provide Theological training of as high an order as can be in any Theological College on this continent. In carrying out the intention five Professors have already been appointed, one of whom is the Rev. Dr. Welton, of Acadia College, whose unanimous and cordial election to our faculty occurred on Wednesday last.

2. Each professor in the College is expected to spend two months of his vacation every year in visiting Associations, and other active work among the churches. In this way a living connection will be kept up between the College and every part of the Dominion, and the men who are engaged in training Ministers will thus become familiar with the wants of our churches, and will bring back to the College that living missionary spirit, so vital to the young men under their instruction.

3. It is intended that all the young men under training in the College shall engage during five months of the year

in active missionary work in such parts of the Dominion as may require such labor, and that for the labor thus performed a sufficient remuneration shall be given them to meet their expenses during the College Session. To carry out this plan Senator McMaster has already placed at the disposal of the Faculty the annual sum of \$1,500. Whatever may be further necessary for this purpose must be provided by contributions from the churches served, and the denomination in general.

4. It is proposed that the Baptist Theological College at Toronto shall in future sustain the same relation to Acadia College and its Academies that it now sustains to the College at Woodstock,—and which it has already been agreed upon, it shall sustain to a similar Baptist institution to be founded in the North-West.

It must be noted at this point that Ministerial Education includes three stages of work, (a) the preparatory work, which must be done in the Academy (b) the advanced work, which must be done in the literary College and (c) the special professional work which must be done in a strong and fully equipped Theological Institution.

Our proposal, therefore, is that as soon as a young man is approved by a Church to preach the Gospel, and commences his study in either of the Institutions named, he shall be eligible to receive such encouragement and pecuniary help as shall enable him to prosecute his course of study. The method of rendering the necessary help to young men in attendance at the Theological College has already been explained in paragraph 3. Some equally effective provision should be made by the churches for those in attendance at the other institutions, to be administered in such manner as the respective Conventions and Boards may from time to time determine.

Brethren, we have indicated in this brief outline what we are doing at Toronto, and what we desire to do, with your co-operation, in the future for the entire denomination in Canada. Permit us in closing to call your attention to some of the benefits to our denomination that would necessarily and almost immediately follow the adoption of the plan proposed.

1. The Baptist denomination throughout the Dominion would be intelligently engaged in developing, in a systematic way, first-class literary institutions in which our sons and daughters from the beginning of their educational course would be trained under the guidance and instruction of Christian men and women. The good effect of such a union of action in Christian education would, we believe, be almost without limit.

2. The influence of the Theological College in Toronto would extend to every class of denominational school, whether College or Academy, throughout the entire Dominion. The professors engaged in Theological training would be equally interested in every Province of the Dominion, and from the plan proposed it will be seen that they would have ample opportunity of coming into contact both with the institutions and their constituents, and in such a way as to enable them to instill into the minds and hearts of the young men who are to occupy our churches, correct views of the importance of the work which these institutions are doing for the denomination, and inspire the young men with strong sympathy for the work, and earnest resolutions to use their power and influence in promoting the material and spiritual interests of all educational institutions of the Baptists of Canada.

3. By the plan proposed not less than from 30 to 50 earnest missionaries will be sent out from the Theological College to destitute places in the Dominion, in addition to all that may be done directly by the Home Mission Boards of the various Provinces. And here it should be noted that from the information that will be in the possession of the Faculty, these young men can be distributed so that the peculiar wants of the various localities may be wisely met. It should also be noted that every dollar contributed by the churches to assist these young men in pursuing their studies will be returned to the denomination in missionary labor. We cannot better conclude this letter than by adopting the language of Senator McMaster, the Founder of our Theological College. "I believe most sincerely that the cause of Christ and the interests of our denomination would be promoted by a union of the East and West in Theological Education; and may we not cherish the hope that our being brought together for this purpose may lead to other combinations for worthy objects that would tend to raise our denomination to the position it ought to occupy in the Dominion."

Committing this subject to your most prayerful and deliberate consideration, we are dear brethren,

Yours sincerely,
JOHN H. CASTLE,
M. MACVICAR.

Halifax, 25th Aug., 1883.

[Extract from Report of Board of Governors.]

The Board having carefully considered the following communication from

the President of the Toronto Baptist College and Professor McVicar in reference to Ministerial Education, believe that the hearty and earnest co-operation in the plan proposed will not only enable the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces to develop, for the present, more rapidly than would otherwise be possible, all the literary and theological work committed to their charge, but will also do much to enable us to discharge the obligations which we owe to our brethren in other sections of the Dominion, and thus to unify the work of the Baptists of Canada. Your Board would therefore commend the proposed plan of co-operation in Ministerial Education for your favorable consideration and action.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

Cash Received on Endowment Fund since Aug. 1, 1882.

On Notes, Pledges and Subscriptions..	\$1,184.44
On Donations.....	\$2,139.44
	\$3,323.88
Acadia College Endowment Fund comprises:	
Buildings, Lands, Library, Museum, Philosophical Apparatus, Furniture, &c.....	\$80,000.00
Mortgages.....	46,773.70
Toronto Debentures.....	4,000.00
Provincial Debentures.....	6,813.00
Yarmouth Co. Debentures.....	6,800.00
Albert Co. N. B., Debentures.....	600.00
Notes and Pledges.....	28,850.00
Cash on Deposit Bank Int.....	4,462.62
Cash in Hand.....	567.84
Lent current expenses, August 31, 1881.....	2,444.62
Property brought under foreclosure, 1881.....	1,400.00
	\$176,311.78

Income for Year 1882-1883.

Interest received, Mortgages, \$3,176.51—Notes \$1,354.20—Deb. \$394.40.....	\$5,425.11
Received from rents, taxes and tuition fees.....	282.71
Received from Conv. Funds.....	1,439.09
Received special subscriptions to current expenses.....	118.00
	\$7,264.81
Deficit say.....	\$1,546.81
	\$8,810.22

Expenditure for Year 1882-1883.

Incidentals, viz., printing Minutes, Catalogue, advertising, postage, stationery, care of rooms, etc.....	\$ 530.09
Paid interest on mortgages on College, small loans and discounts.....	628.77
Paid salaries to Professors.....	7,250.00
Paid for insurance.....	138.35
Paid Treasurer.....	200.00
Paid expenses Examiners.....	70.00
	\$8,810.22

Floating Liabilities.

Due Professors' salaries, August 1st, 1883.....	\$ 921.25
Due notes in bank, borrowed for current expenses.....	2,000.00
Due current expenses owing Endowment Fund for Memorial Volume.....	481.40
Due current expenses owing Endowment Fund for loan to bal. acct. 31st August, 1881.....	2,044.62
	\$5,447.27

Notes in Bank.....	\$ 2,000.00
Current expenses owing Endowment Fund.....	20,044.00
Amount for Memorial Volume.....	481.40
Amount on salaries current year.....	905.50
Debit balance cash Bank.....	350.94
	\$ 27,781.84
Add amt. mortgages on buildings, 28,000.00	
Total indebtedness, say.....	\$33,781.84

In the afternoon the discussion of the report was resumed.

In reply to a question submitted, as to What is the relation exists between the Toronto Baptist Theological College and the Woodstock Baptist Institution, seeing that it is proposed that the same relationship should exist between Acadia and Toronto, Dr. Castle said that the relationship consisted not so much of an organization as of individuals. Such persons as had been most interested in Woodstock had been invited to form the Board of Management of the Theological School, and this it was thought effected the benefit for both. He said the institution at Woodstock had been doing double work.

It had been felt that to have the full benefit of the progress of thought in the present day it must be located in the city rather than in a smaller place. It was thought best that the Toronto Baptist College should be under a close corporation. If the managers had been chosen by the Baptists of Ontario the Baptists of these provinces would have been excluded from participation in this matter, and as there were still vacancies he believed the present Board would be most happy to appoint some of the brethren in these Provinces to said vacant places. Between 2,000 and 3,000 students would be found in Toronto belonging to the several seats of learning in that city.

Rev. Dr. Castle stated that Mr. MacMaster had been deeply touched by the letters he had received from these provinces.

In response to an enquiry as to the personnel of the Faculty of the Baptist College at Toronto, Dr. Castle said that he himself was the only Ontario man, and he had lived there but about 11 years.

Next was Dr. Newman, a man of about 30 years of age, born in South Carolina, educated in Georgia, and was called to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Rochester University, and had been pronounced one of only two or three men capable of writing history. Dr. Strong had said of him that he never knew a man who knew so many things and who knew them all so well and could do so many things.

Then came Dr. MacVicar, who was present, he need not say was a Scotchman. It was evident he did not speak in his mother tongue, having been six years of age before he had heard the English language. From studying the Assembly's Catechism and expositions upon it, he had found that there was no place for Infant Baptism.

Dr. Clarke represented Quebec, being the son of a Baptist minister. A few years after his graduation he was called to the pastorate of a church there. He has written much and given valuable expositions of Scripture. He has a powerful grasp of truth.

Several other questions were asked of Dr. Castle and were most satisfactorily answered.

Catalogues with Dr. Welton's name would shortly be sent to any persons applying for them.

Mr. Goodspeed gave some expression of the views he had held for some time past respecting the benefits of union with the other parts of the Dominion in our Higher Education work. He hoped that if this combination were formed, it would be but the beginning of further union and combination.

PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

In the evening session Rev. H. Foshey moved that the consideration of the question of Union with Toronto be deferred till next year.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer argued that the Baptists in the Maritime Provinces were unable to sustain an efficient Theological College, and that to defer the present opportunity would be injurious. He believed that a change such as that under contemplation would enable us to do much better work and in a more satisfactory condition than by any other course of proceeding. The increased facilities of travel have brought us as near to Toronto in point of time as some parts of Cape Breton were to Wolfville forty years ago. The effect of removing the theological teaching which we have had for some time past at Wolfville will not be injurious. The presence of theological students at our institution, may not only be fruitless of spiritual benefits but may also be an actual detriment to the best spiritual interests of the students generally by creating a class of these students who are prominent for religious labours—all christian efforts or claims are put upon them.

I find as good spiritual condition of things in our College prayer meeting at Wolfville, as in any of your churches which I visit. I do not apprehend any serious detriment to our religious interests by removing to Toronto. As an illustration of the feelings which I entertain personally for our brother who will be in this way cut off from us, I may say if I were desirous of filling a chair in Hebrew in such an institution, I would be glad to get his services.

Dr. Saunders regretted that more time was not given us for discussing the question, a month's careful consideration would be helpful. It is appropriate that this movement should be originated and consummated in Halifax, and in this Granville Street Church 50 years ago the first step taken by Baptists of these Provinces in Higher Education was taken in this church, and Horton Academy was founded. A few years subsequently the step which resulted in the founding of Acadia College and the initiatory movement was taken in this place by Dr. Crawley.

In the past we have been greatly indebted to Newton and sister institutions in the United States. Good work has been done there. The American Baptists have treated us nobly, and we honour them for this. Reasons were given why he voted for going to Toronto. Our policy has been unsound in principle, 1st, in the place we have selected. Wolfville is a delightful village, but not a suitable place for these advanced studies. A country town cannot compete successfully with large cities in this business. Young men, after spending 6 years in preparation want to come into contact with life in its more intense forms. Cities are the place for such institutions. 2nd. In our literary work we have been mixing things, teaching theology with our other work when it should come after.

This is a sound and feasible method of uniting with Ontario Baptists in a vital matter. It may lead to union in other denominational enterprises.

We regret that we are compelled to hold over our further notes for our next.

A unanimous vote was given at a subsequent hour to join with Toronto as we were invited to do.

One of the marvels of the present age in England is the fact of Mr. Fawcett—a blind man—being the administrator of the Post Office Department of Great Britain, which has made such rapid strides in supplying the means of easy and speedy communication with the ends of the earth, and of supplying information far and near. The London Freeman in noticing the appearance of the 29th Annual Report of the Department says:

At the north end of the old building a new entrance had been made, and this is reserved for posting parcels. These being delivered to the clerks are sent down a shoot to the basement floor. This floor has undergone during the last few months complete reconstruction. It has been deepened, walled with white tiles, and well lighted where practicable from the street or the floor above, or by artificial means. The parcels are lifted as they descend from the shoot, and are at once sorted into wooden racks, with which the place is amply furnished. Then they are put into baskets of various sizes, and the post having been made up, these are despatched to the railway stations in those instances where the ordinary bags will be insufficient for the purpose.

When, after the General Election of 1880, Mr. Fawcett accepted office as Postmaster-General, there were a good many persons, both interested and otherwise, who thought the arrangement was not a very happy one either for the Minister or the public. Time, however—a severe sifter and prover of many things—has proved the soundness of the Prime Minister's judgment and of his colleague's discretion. It has been said, that when Mr. Fawcett met with the deplorable accident which deprived him of sight, he calmly remarked, "It shall make no difference," so that he is even something more than an efficient director of a huge and complicated piece of State machinery; he is an example of what indomitable energy and perseverance can achieve under crushing misfortune and in face of apparently insurmountable difficulties. Such an example carries a lesson which ought to be widely learned, showing, as it does, that seeming impossibilities are not always what they appear to be. We say the London Baptist—congratulate the Postmaster-General on the possession of pluck which has enabled him to succeed under such conditions as might even have excused exertion altogether.

The miscellaneous character of the information tabulated helps us in some measure to estimate the magnitude of the department, and to admire the sleepless energy which must ever be on the alert to prevent a hitch or even a dead-lock occurring in any of its sections. The total number of letters delivered during the year (1,280,636,200) is an increase of about four per cent. on the year preceding, and is something like one each for every human being on the face of the earth. The use of postcards (144,016,200) shows an increased demand of about twenty-four per cent.; while circulars and book-packets (283,206,400) have also risen in a similar proportion. The numbers of newspapers despatched by post have, on the other hand, declined, although the total (140,682,600) is still very large. The number of registered letters for the year exceeded eleven millions and a quarter, and these more than any other items, correctly index the vast quantity of valuables constantly passing through the post.

The number of persons regularly employed is nearly 45,000, but tens of thousands of others are partially engaged, so that, as regards numbers, the complete army—which includes between two and three thousand women—is a body of which even a military commander might be proud. We suppose that all the other departments of the Civil Service put together cannot show anything like this array of employees, not one of whom is regarded as holding a sinecure.

As we look upon the past, and realize what a small affair the Post Office was in the days of our Puritan ancestors, we may find ourselves asking with some curiosity, into what is this piece of complicated State machinery capable of being developed? Time was, and only 200 years ago, when the entire profits were not considered too great to be handed over as pocket-money to the king's brother; but if this practice were now continued, the recipient would have about £10,000 every working day. Commerce, thrift, rapid intercommunication among all classes, have been stimulated; and this week the important innovation of the parcels post has been inaugurated.

This new feature is briefly described in its working at the General Post Office in London.

We have just received copies of the Minutes of the Southern Baptist Association of New Brunswick, held June 12-14, 1883, and the Minutes of the Western Association of N. B., held June 27-30, published at the Visiter office, St. John, N. B.