

are asked repeatedly to send students to spheres where £40 is mentioned as if it were competence, if not more, and those who write are not always farm-labourers, but frequently tradesmen, who must know what penury £40 implies. A church contributing £70 frequently counts itself munificent, but many of its members must know that such a sum is not respectability, nor much less than hard, pinching, but covert want. I heard the other day of a minister whose congregation would be shocked to know it, and I hope ashamed also, who very seldom sees a joint of meat except on other people's tables, and is indebted to gifts from friends in other denominations for parcels of left-off clothing which are made up for his otherwise ragged children. With desperate self-denial alone is he kept from debt: comfort he never knows. If these things needed to be so, it were a theme of rejoicing that our brethren are honoured to endure hardness for Christ's sake, but these are in many cases needless hardships, and should not be inflicted upon our honoured brethren. If their Master called them to it, well and good, but it is not the Master, it is the thoughtless fellow-servant who puts them to so severe a trial. Persuaded that a great reform is needed, I propose to publish such cases of deep necessity as may be supplied to me by Baptist ministers, and are well authenticated. The names and addresses shall be sacredly kept secret, but the facts shall be published that holy shame may induce a speedy amendment. Any person can reprint this article, and the more widely it is distributed the better. I speak not without abundant cause. I am no retailer of baseless scandal. I am no advocate for an idle and ill-deserving ministry. I open my mouth for a really earnest, godly, laborious, gracious body of men, who are men of God, and approved of his church. Are these forever to be starved? Shall the ox that treadeth out the corn be always muzzled? Shall he who planteth the vineyard eat none of its fruit? It is our shame as Baptists to be mean towards our pastors. Brethren, help to roll away this reproach at once and forever.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 13, 1867.

Baptism in relation to Union.

It is regarded by many as a great misfortune that there are so many divisions in the christian church, and it is supposed by such persons that there is no sufficient reason for the existence of separate churches of different denominations, holding no fraternal intercourse with each other. This is however, a very superficial view to take of the christian world composed as it is of so many sections. A greater degree of Union is doubtless highly desirable. But the question arises on what basis shall christian union rest—on a system of compromise, or on truth? No one will hesitate in accepting the latter as the only ground for any satisfactory, harmonious action. Some imagine that the ordinance of Baptism is not of such moment that it should interfere with christians combining for all purposes. Not only is it assumed that those holding different opinions on this subject might unite in the holding of meetings for prayer and in acts of general benevolence, but that they might also combine in the more intimate relations of church membership. The various branches of Pedobaptists—Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics are separated by broad distinct lines, and it will need much love to enable them, or any two or three of them to step over these, and embrace each other, and forget their separate Synods, Conferences and Canons. Indeed a preliminary work must be done in breaking down the different branches of these several families before any progress can be made in bringing them together with other bodies outside of them. Baptists are sometimes referred to by men belonging to each of the other denominations, as holding a place peculiarly exclusive, because they believe what they understand the New Testament teaches, and act in accordance therewith. This we regard as undeserved and dishonest.

It requires but little consideration to find that the great differences which exist between the advocates of Infant Baptism from the Roman Catholic to the true-blue Presbyterian have their foundation in the view they severally take respecting the initiatory rite of the church. The conclusion which would naturally follow is, that if New Testament principles were to predominate in all, the whole ground of division would be covered. Whenever the time comes for this to take place, then and not till then, may they hope to realize the great desire they often profess to cherish, that there may be a united Church

under one Head—even Christ. Some progress has been made in effecting moral union amongst Christians, but any nearer approach than at present to an organic union demands a much closer examination of the principles at their base.

Our space compels us to defer the further consideration of this subject. We shall resume it in our next.

Powers of Government under the proposed new Constitution.

We give below the clauses of the British North America Act, which show the proposed powers of the General and Provincial Governments respectively.

We have been agreeably surprised at the favourable changes of a financial character made over the Quebec scheme as regards the Lower Provinces. These changes do not appear to be relished by the Canadian press, at least that portion of it in the interest of the opposition. The Montreal Herald represents the Lower Provinces as 'solives already tugging at the udders of Canada,' and shews that instead of 80 cents a head we are getting, under the Bill, 107 cents, and New Brunswick 125 cents, comparing our population with that of the Canadas, while Lower Canada is getting 74 cents and Upper Canada 66 cents. Fears have been entertained that there had been some tampering with the educational arrangements of this province. We have read the clauses on this subject, published in our last, and have failed to discover that any controlling influence will be brought to bear on our Provincial Legislature in this matter.

Powers of the Parliament.—91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next herein-after enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.
17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and Aliens.
26. Marriage and Divorce.
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.—92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next herein-after enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.

6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licences in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.
10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes,—
 - a. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province;
 - b. Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country;
 - c. Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

New Publications.

Judge Marshall has published "A full Review of the Rev. G. M. Grant's Lecture on the Reformers of the 19th Century; shewing its Unscriptural and Erroneous character." However much we object to the sentiments of Mr. Grant's lecture, we are in a position to correct an impression the Judge is laboring under, and probably others also entertain, that he (Mr. G.) published his lecture "from a desire of obtaining greater notoriety," &c. The publication of the lecture was not Mr. G.'s design, but the result of a request made by the printer, previous to its delivery. This fact came to our knowledge before the lecture was in circulation, and we feel it due to Mr. Grant that it should be known.

There are some hints in the pamphlet which may be serviceable to the Lecturer. The venerable judge is incorrect, however, in one of his statements. He assigns Watts and Doddridge to Scotland. The former preached in London, the latter in Northampton, and both were Englishmen.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, at the late Quarterly Meeting, held at Bridgewater, Jan. 29th and 30th.

It appears by the returns that 817 members were admitted and 197 had withdrawn during the Quarter. The affairs of the Order are in an encouraging condition.

A TEMPERANCE TUNN AND TUNE BOOK has been recently published entitled "TEMPERANCE CHIMES." It comprises a variety of New Music, Gleees, Songs and Hymns, designed for Temperance meetings, Division Rooms, Good Templar's Lodges, Bands of Hope, &c. The Odes of the Order of the Sons of Temperance it also contains. We presume this will be a welcome messenger to the Temperance folk. We have seen a specimen sheet, and highly approve of its form and style. It may be ordered through Mr. P. Monaghan, Grand Scribe.

REPORT OF THE HALIFAX CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO THEIR PROTESTANT BRETHREN, 1867.

The light thrown in upon the dark parts of our City by the Halifax City Mission, has developed some startling facts, which are exhibited in this unpretending pamphlet of 16 pages. The labors of Mr. Grier, as a City missionary, have been made very useful. Besides the continual visiting from house to house, he had a Sabbath evening meeting, a mission school of 160 children, and various other labors of love. It is much to be regretted that he has been required to superintend the Industrial School. If two or three men of like spirit could be secured in the field, we might hope for a changed aspect in our upper streets.

The Report consists of extracts from the Quarterly Reports made by Mr. Grier to the Committee. We might bring before our readers some of the appalling facts here

stated. One brief extract must suffice. Mr. G. says:

"The influence of rum for evil in this city no man can estimate. The licensed liquor shops supply the unlicensed by the bottle or gallon, at a price sufficiently above the wholesale price to make it pay. They sell it to children. A mother told me, not long since, that she had repeatedly brought her boy home at 11 o'clock at night so drunk as hardly to be able to walk. From my evening School, and also from the Sabbath School, I have often been obliged to send boys of 12 and 13 years away, because they were drunk. With regard to Prostitution—I find that this evil exists to a much greater extent than I was led to believe when I penned my first Report, for the numbers are far greater and the persons of a much higher class than I then imagined. During the last quarter nearly 80 girls have been sent to the City Prison, but their places at the different houses have been filled up, and many others have been added to the list of unfortunates, especially during the last few weeks. It may be asked, Who are they? And how do they become so degraded? They are chiefly servant girls, and the daughters of poor working men. The former are generally from the country; but I know others who had, a few years ago, comfortable homes in some of our lower and most respectable streets. These have been for the most part seduced,—there are not many of them in my District, for they generally marry in a lower grade of society than their former level. There are three ways in which poor girls become degraded: Those arriving fresh and unsophisticated from the country, are taken to houses of ill-fame, as boarders or servants, by cabmen and others who are on the look out for them. These have sometimes been able to make their escape before they have fallen, as I have heard from more than one. Again, many young girls (whose parents have been too proud to put them out as domestic servants, and yet too poor to provide for them,) have half learnt their trade as milliners or dress-makers; their earnings are insufficient to enable them to live and gratify their love for dress, and as they will have it, they become an easy prey to those who are but too ready to hasten their destruction. By far the greatest number of prostitutes have been the wives of private soldiers, who have not the means, many of them, nor have they the inclination to provide them with any of the comforts of home."

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE latest and most important news received from England by the Atlantic Cable, is that of an extensive outbreak of the Fenians in Ireland. A late English Premier, in view of the embarrassments which must always beset any one filling that high position, observed that his greatest difficulty was Ireland. The difficulty is indeed one of long standing, having existed for a period of between seven and eight hundred years;—in fact, ever since the first conquest of the country by Henry the Second, and although the difference of creed has, since the Reformation, somewhat embittered the original causes of disunion, still every intelligent student of History must see, that whether under Catholic or Protestant England, the state of Ireland has remained much the same. How much of the evil has arisen from the misrule of England, or how much is due to this national character of the Irish, it is not for us to state. That Ireland has been miserably mis-managed and governed for centuries past, cannot reasonably be doubted or denied. It is certain, however, although a vast amount remains still to be done, that for these forty years past an entire change of views and measures has taken place among British statesmen, as to the wrongs of Ireland and their remedies. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that the obtuse obstinacy of the lower orders of the Irish cannot appreciate the insane folly of allowing themselves to be misled by a few heartless and dishonest demagogues to believe that they can ever successfully throw off their allegiance to England, and form themselves into an independent nation. Suppose the Fenians of Ireland to comprise four-fifths of the population, say six millions out of eight,—which is a large allowance,—what possible chance have they of establishing their independence, opposed to the overpowering force of the twenty millions of England, prepared at any moment to pour into the country without difficulty, a hundred thousand troops well armed and disciplined. We do not enter here upon the question of right or wrong,—we merely state the matter upon the humanly certain results of physical force. Not only Ireland but England also must be deluged in blood—we might almost say the latter must be annihilated,—before Ireland could achieve a separate independence.

The latest telegrams indicate a quieter condition in the interior of the country.

We regret to find that the United States Legislature have adhered to the high prohibitory duties, notwithstanding the protests of many of their own merchants and the press, and proofs that they were greatly to the injury of the people of the United States.