

among the colored people. This arises from the fact that a crisis is upon us in this department of labor. O that we had a thousand colored preachers just now, sufficiently instructed to become wise and efficient leaders among their race in the South! It is in my heart to support at least one in his studies each year. This, however, on a salary of \$700, and with other calls for benevolence, is not an easy matter. I have thought that our ministering brethren might take hold of this matter personally, and by several hundred supporting each one student, incalculable good would be achieved. They can do it, if they will. They will do it, if they can be made to feel the call of God to this special duty. And should they do it, what a power would their example have in developing the spirit of benevolence among their congregations! I can hardly conceive of a nobler undertaking for our Baptist ministry.

NOTE.—The above generous proposition is from a noble-hearted Baptist pastor, who, from a salary of only \$700, gave last year \$60 to the object he names. Among the \$8,000 Baptist ministers of the United States, how many may the Home Mission Society hope to find who will send to her treasury \$50 each, for this vitally important work? Fifty dollars will pay for the bare food of an African student during term time for one year.

He who divides his loaf with "ONE OF THESE LEAST," divides it with Jesus! (See Matt. 25: 34 to 40.)

The Committee of the Convention, appointed to present an Address to Prince Arthur, ascertained that "Colonel Elphinstone did not think it advisable that the Prince should receive any Addresses from the various denominations."—His Royal Highness not having visited Nova Scotia in an official capacity.

The following is the Address presented by direction of the Convention to the Governor General, and His Excellency's reply:

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG, BARONET, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE BATH, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, & C. GOVERNOR GENERAL IN AND OVER THE DOMINION OF CANADA, & C.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The members of the Baptist Convention of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island now assembled in Annual Session in this city, hereby declare the profound respect with which they regard the representative of Her Majesty, and at the same time express the pleasure with which they greet Your Excellency on occasion of your present visit to the metropolis of Nova Scotia.

It is gratifying to us that Her Majesty has placed at the head of this great Dominion a statesman of such skill and experience, and we trust that while Your Excellency is engaged in fulfilling "England's highest mission" in British North America, you will witness an extensive development of the resources of these lands, and of the energies of their people.

We beg to assure Your Excellency that our best efforts will be constantly employed in diffusing the blessings of education and inculcating the principles of morality and religion, as derived from the Book of God, believing, as we do, that the progress and welfare of nations are intimately connected with their obedience to the Divine Will.

Your Excellency will allow us to offer our sincere congratulations on the triumphs of Civil and Religious liberty by which this age is distinguished, both in the mother Country and in her Colonial possessions and in which your Excellency has always taken an important part. It may be hoped that the time is not far distant when universal freedom, secular and spiritual, will bless the world.

We tender to your Excellency and to Lady Young our heartiest good wishes. These Northern climes will not prove, we venture to believe, less conducive to your enjoyment than those Southern scenes with which your eyes were gladdened in years past.

On behalf of the Convention,
J. M. CRAMP, D. D., President.
ISAIAH WALLACE, A. M., Secretary.
W. S. MACKENZIE, A. M., Secretary.

Halifax, August 24, 1869.

REPLY:

GENTLEMEN,—
The steady habits and self-reliance of the body you represent are well known. They give weight to your expressions of respect and enhance the satisfaction with which I accept your welcome on the occasion of my present visit to the capital of Nova Scotia.

No labours can be more important, and no services to the community more beneficial than those in which you are engaged, the diffusing the blessings of education and inculcating the principles of morality.

The progress on which you congratulate the age is mainly due to similar exertions and to the spread of sound knowledge amongst the people.

The general enlightenment which rendered the extension of political franchises necessary has also rendered it safe, and the power which an ignorant multitude might only wrest to its own detriment is now safely entrusted to the hands of intelligent and thoughtful constituencies.

I thank you on Lady Young's part and my own for the good wishes you so heartily express for our health and enjoyment in our present sphere of duty.

JOHN YOUNG.

SIR JOHN YOUNG ON "ALLIANCES."

The Banquet given to Sir John Young on Thursday last was a large affair. After the usual loyal toasts that of "His Excellency the Governor General" was given, whereupon he delivered a speech of considerable length and ability. In the course of his speech he referred to certain misconstructions which have been put upon a speech he delivered at Quebec recently. The following is his explanation:

"The observations which I made at the sumptuous banquet given in my honor at Quebec have set a great many comments in motion, and have given rise to a variety of constructions—constructions so various and so opposite that I might almost leave them to contradict and neutralize each other. Almost every paper published in Quebec, and Ontario, containing the report of that speech has been sent to me. From the variety of the constructions put upon the speech one might be led to suppose that I had said something very enigmatical or very new. What I said, however, was very simple, and I fear not new. I hold in my hand a correct copy of this speech, and what I said on the point which has been so much canvassed was this—that the statesmen of England warned by the events of the last Century and enlightened by the truer theories of modern Colonial policy had acceded to the wishes of the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada; and had accorded them in full measure the rights and franchises which they claimed, and which, in my opinion, they properly claimed." I then said, "At this moment you possess free representative institutions.—Your destinies are in your own hands. You are free to choose and follow out your own views. The statesmen and people of England are not more free in the management of their own local affairs or in adopting a line of policy which they think conducive to their own interests, than are the statesmen and people of the Dominion of Canada."

To this I added that I believed, generally speaking, the people throughout the Dominion were well satisfied with the institutions under which they lived. (Applause.) I then added that England was in no way indifferent to the position of the Dominion, that she viewed it with pride and confidence,—that, looking to this and assuming that the Canadian statesmen and people were the best judges of their own interest, I said that if the people of Canada decided on some changes, I was confident that the proposition would receive from the statesmen of England a generous and friendly consideration. I argued, from what had taken place to what might take place. I assumed, at every stage, that Canada should remain, for all time to come a firm friend and faithful ally of England. There is no man of clear conception who does not know that it is impossible to conduct an argument unless the premises are clearly defined. There is no one accustomed to calculation, even to the performance of a few simple problems in algebra, who does not know that if the premises are not stated with extreme accuracy a confused jumble of figures and inextricable confusion will be the result. That was the case in the instance to which I am alluding. I have not a word to retract or qualify in what I said in Quebec, but some one or another, wishing to prove that I had said that the Dominion of Canada was lightly esteemed by the people of England, or that England had some desire to get rid of the Dominion, substituted one word for another in the report of my speech; and on that word I wish to make an observation. I referred to the possibility of Canada wishing for some other form of alliance, and every one could see from the context that I meant alliance with the mother country,—for the word alliance they substituted allegiance—a word which I never uttered, and which does not occur in any part of my speech. (Vociferous applause.) The phrase "change of allegiance" was added to the speech as if it was possible that any Governor-General would speak before the people of the Dominion about a change of allegiance or suggest that it could be looked upon with complacency by the people of England. I said the Statesmen of England looked to the "statesmen and people of Canada for guidance." Now, this also has been misconstrued. I did not mean that they would be guided by the opinions of every person who did not find his position agreeable as he could wish,—of any barrister, for instance, whose abilities did not correspond with his aspirations, many of whose circumstances were not as pleasant as he desired. Individuals cannot in such matters be guided by their personal feelings and interests.

A particular interest may be depressed for the moment. It may be so depressed that they might be led to adopt the most violent means to obtain relief for a trifling and temporary suffering. But those are not the modes by which statesmen and countries decide on their policy. What the mother country, or any other nation, would look to is the central government. Any change proposed by the statesmen and Parliament of the Dominion will be carefully considered by the mother country. If the Parliament and the Dominion of Canada decide on a change of alliance it will be a matter of grave consideration for the people of England. The thought of a transfer of allegiance never crossed my mind. (Loud applause.) It is evident from the remainder of the speech that I assumed that the Dominion was to remain a firm and faithful ally of England for ever—which could not possibly be the case if it transferred its allegiance to a friendly though a foreign power.—Now, having corrected this inaccuracy, or having attempted to correct it, not perhaps to the satisfaction of those who uttered these criticisms of the speech, (laughter) for I daresay it will be their pleasure to accept no explanation,

I trust I have made the matter clear and satisfactory to this good company and to all who are willing to listen to reason. From the speech itself I make no retraction. It expresses the feelings which I intended to express. I have had great pleasure in paying this visit to Halifax. I have been happy to learn that the season generally promises well for many industries. As we passed down the St. Lawrence to the Bay Chaleur we saw multitudes of fishing boats. I was told that the season had generally been a propitious one for the fishermen. The crops in different districts, promise well for the harvest. I am told, that, also, here there is a large demand for coal and a greater call for miners than has been experienced for some time past. I trust that these favorable prospects will continue. I base this wish on the hope that before long the Americans will see the propriety of making some changes in their respective commercial policy; the great meetings which have recently been held in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, and the resolutions passed at those meetings were by men well versed in business, and who understand the causes of the ebb and flow of commercial prosperity. These men cannot but have some weight and influence with those who hold the reins of power. I hope therefore, that ere long we shall see some relaxations which will be beneficial to our own industries, but fivefold more beneficial to American industry and American commerce.

A FEW WORDS WITH THE "CHRONICLE."

One of the writers for the Morning Chronicle appears dissatisfied with the account we gave last week of the meeting held in the City Council Chamber respecting a reception of, and an address to Sir John Young. The argument he employs bears on its face its own refutation, and intelligent men have but to look at it, even superficially, to see that the objection is without the slightest foundation or reasonableness. We said that

"It was a somewhat disorderly affair arising from A. G. Jones, Esq., expressing sentiments which were regarded by some parties present as treasonable."

The Chronicle asserts that: "The statement that the disorder was caused by Mr. Jones's so-called 'treasonable sentiments' is false."

It will be perceived that what he quotes from the Christian Messenger, and what he pronounces false, are two very different things, and it is therefore unjust and unfair to make the assertions he does. It is perfectly absurd for the Chronicle to accuse us of "wilfully and maliciously misrepresenting the citizens of Halifax."

We were not present on the occasion referred to, and we gave no expression of any opinion we might entertain of Mr. Jones' sentiments, but that they "were regarded by some parties present as treasonable." Will the writer of said article dare deny that there were parties present who so regarded Mr. Jones' sentiments? He cannot do so truthfully. Neither can he deny that the view they took of Mr. Jones' sentiments were the cause of the disorder. Had we seen and known nothing of what took place at said meeting except from the Chronicle, we should have been fully justified in saying what we did.

Mr. L. G. Power, the Secretary of the meeting says in his official report, published in the Chronicle:

"John D. Nash, Esq., spoke in support of the original resolution; (that an address of welcome be presented to His Excellency) after which A. G. Jones, Esq., M. P., addressed the meeting in favor of the amendment (that no address be presented). He was interrupted by Mr. Nash, H. Blanchard, Esq., and the Chairman; but resumed his speech, and continued until a portion of the audience became too disorderly to be controlled by His Worship, and further speaking became impossible.

Order having been partially restored, after an interval of extreme confusion, His Honor Judge Wilkins addressed the meeting. A further period of confusion ensued, at the end of which H. Blanchard, Esq., moved that His Worship leave the Chair, but the motion was not seconded. Hon. W. A. Henry, then moved, seconded by Mr. Nash, that the meeting adjourn until to-morrow evening at eight o'clock, to be held in Temperance Hall. J. B. Duffus, Esq., moved in amendment, that the adjournment be sine die. The motion of Mr. Duffus having been ruled out of order, the question was put on Mr. Henry's motion.

The chairman gave it as his impression that a majority of the voices were in the affirmative; whereupon a division was called for by the opponents of the adjournment. A division having been with some difficulty obtained, the chairman declared that a majority of those present were opposed to Mr. Henry's motion.

Mr. Duffus moved that the meeting adjourn sine die. The motion was seconded, and, after a confused discussion, and a division, the chairman stated that a large majority of those present were in favor of adjourning indefinitely.

The meeting then broke up.

L. G. POWER, Secretary.
Further, the Chronicle reports that whilst Mr. Jones was speaking and expressing the sentiments to which reference has been made:

"At this point some rowdies in gentlemen's clothes interrupted. The Judges (Judge Wilkins excepted) solemnly arose, folded their tents like the Arabs, and as silently stole away. The disturbance continued, some persons of whom Alderman Nash and Alpin Grant, Esq., (of the "Colonist" were the most prominent, being apparently resolved to prevent Mr. Jones from speaking."

It appears that several motions were made, one of these was to adjourn till the following evening to Temperance Hall the other to adjourn sine die. We quote the closing paragraphs of the Chronicle's own report:

"The people now demanded that the Mayor should declare the result. The howlers howled, and no result was declared. A motion was made by Mr. Duffus, seconded by a hundred, that the Mayor leave the chair and John Taylor, Esq., take it, which was carried by a large majority. His Worship not thinking it consistent with his duty to comply with the request of the meeting, cries of 'decide or leave the chair,' were made.

The Secretary of the meeting here rose, and said that the motion to adjourn until to-morrow having been lost, it would be well to get on with the business by taking the next motion, viz., to adjourn sine die. Mr. Jones requested those favorable to this motion to come to his side of the room; and the same large majority was at once shown. The cries of "decide or leave the chair" were repeated, and His Worship at last asked order that he might speak. He said when he gave his first decision he believed that the voices justified it. Since then some persons had left the room.—At present the division of the meeting showed a decided majority for the motion to adjourn sine die. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Jones, three equally hearty for Repeal, and so the meeting terminated."

Our contemporary says "The statement that the meeting broke up 'without coming to any resolution' is also false. A resolution was passed declared by the Mayor, and certified by the Secretary in his official report that the meeting adjourn sine die."

The Secretary says that "Mr. Duffus moved that the meeting adjourn sine die."

The question is, whether moved to adjourn and a resolution are synonymous. We think not, and that we were perfectly warranted in saying that "The meeting broke up in confusion without coming to any resolution." There certainly was no resolution to present an address; nor was there a resolution that there should be no address.

We think therefore the use of such a term as our contemporary employs is a little Robespierrean and unmerited.

The Chronicle makes a demand upon us that we should "ignore politics." This is a strange notion in this age of the world. After Baptists have so largely participated in securing Civil and Religious Liberty for themselves and their fellow citizens, they are not the men to "ignore politics," and we must demand for ourselves and for them independence from every party, to act as we judge right and proper on all questions that may raise whether of religion, morals or politics. The organ of no party need attempt to dictate to us our course. We have lived long enough to find that whatever party may choose to adopt the views we entertain on any public question, we are not therefore bound to follow that party or its leaders, but must be free to think for ourselves and follow our own convictions. Baptists have had to bear reproach from time to time for refusing to follow first one party and then another in Church and State, and they must not be told in this land, or at this day that because a man is a religious man he must "ignore politics;" or because a paper is "a religious one let it ignore politics." The Religious Press must be as free to judge of politics as the secular press is to speak on religion. We are open to conviction, and expect that our utterances shall be subjected to fair and honest criticism, but any attempt to misrepresent, to silence or to persecute us will, sooner or later, meet its own reward.

GRAND PRE SEMINARY. WOLFFVILLE.

THE FIRST TERM will commence Aug. 9th and end Dec. 20th.
Principal.....Miss M. R. Eaton.
Assistant.....Miss H. M. Norris.
Teacher of French, Drawing and Painting...Mr. F. Cawley.
Teacher of Music.....
[Miss Eaton will take charge of this Department (all other arrangements are made.)
Matron.....
Board and Tuition in all the ordinary branches.....\$25 per qtr.
Music.....8 "
French.....3 "
Pupils furnish Bedding, Towels, Fuel and Light. Bills payable quarterly in advance.
The following gentlemen have consented to aid Miss Eaton by acting as an Advisory Committee, viz.—Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D.; Rev. S. W. DeBlois, A. M.; and the Rev. T. A. Higgins, A. M.
Having secured this valuable assistance, and having considerably reduced the charges for board and tuition, Miss Eaton hopes to obtain the patronage of the Public.
August 4.