

pear the second time to them that look for him, without sin unto salvation." I believe that two of the Barnstable church are now at Halifax, beloved brother and sister H. Will you, dear bro. Crawley, see them and bring them acquainted with bro. Jacobs. It will be a joy to their hearts to hear of me through him. I have had good tidings of the faith and love of my dear flock since I left them; and what greater joy have we than this, to hear that our children walk in the truth. If we do this ourselves, our churches will surely walk in the same spirit sooner or later, and it is a present recompense of the faithful watchman to see Christ and the savor of his grace in the flock, or else a present correction of the unfaithful, to see the flock walking in the flesh, rent asunder by strife and error. I speak of the Lord's ordinary way of dealing. He knows what exceptions to make to his own rules. Peace be with you. Farewell. Your affectionate brother in the Lord,
R. C. CHAPMAN.

The two brethren who were with Mr. Chapman also wrote a short epistle to us at the same time. It was as follows:—

"Beloved Brethren,—
We have been cheered by meeting with our dear brother Jacobs, with whom we had fellowship in the Spirit, constrained by the love of Jesus. We have come hither to bear testimony that through His name whosoever believeth is justified from all things. How unspeakable is the love and grace of our Father and God! He hath not spared His Beloved Son, but freely gave him up for us. He hath made us one with Him, so that we are no longer twain but *one new man* as He is; so are we raised up together with Him, and made to sit together in heavenly places in Christ. May this thought cheer your hearts in your ministry.—that the word of the Lord shall not return unto you void. You shall see the fruits of your labor in due time. In the meantime sow the seed, and withhold not your hand. We send our Christian love to you and your dear flocks, though unknown in the flesh."

JUSTINIAN HANCOCK.
J. W. PICK.

I have another letter or two from Mr. Chapman, and some further information respecting his labors in Spain and England, which I reserve for another communication. I have forgotten whether either of those letters were replied to or not. But when in 1845 I visited Charlottetown, I found two families there connected with the Baptist church, who had been members of Mr. Chapman's church in Barnstable. I was glad to learn that the impression which Capt. Jacobs received of the deep-toned piety of this brother, was exactly in accordance with the account those others gave of him. "First I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all, that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world."—There are still some christians whose faith is worth being known.

I may just state that Mr. Chapman was successful in establishing a mission in Spain. After a time, however, the missionaries were driven away, and just escaped arrest and imprisonment. But they halted at the borders, and erected their batteries along the line, and continued to 'shell' the country from thence, sending over "bombs" in the shape of *Bibles, Tracts, and Prayers*, and the late openings in the walls of that dark land are testimonials to the effects of these spiritual weapons.

For the Christian Messenger.

LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

In consequence of the *Carlotta* being later than usual last week, the following letter did not reach us in time for our last.

Mr. Editor,—
Sir,—The machine here to use a significant phrase, more common than classical, has now commenced to run. In both Houses of Parliament, legislation may fairly be said to be under way. Several Bills have had a first and second reading. In the Senate a number of Criminal Law Bills have been introduced and obtained a first reading. The Senators from the Maritime Provinces, seem rather to condemn the general tone and spirit of the proposed criminal legislation. It is very severe. It is a reproduction of British Criminal law, adapted it is said, to a different state of Society than ours. It is verbose and voluminous to a fault. A Nova Scotia Senator moved for a return of the correspondence between the Minister of Justice, who prepared the Bills, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, which had taken place.

But the Government answer was, that only one of the Judges addressed—the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia—had replied to their Circular, and he had marked his reply and observations "Confidential," and they did not therefore feel at liberty to submit the paper. The policy that induced this course, on the part of Judge Young provoked some comment in the Senate by members, and after a short debate the motion was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gault's motion to bring down papers on the subject of border difficulties, during the period of the American Rebellion and connected with the Fenian disturbances on our frontiers, supposed to have been prompted by the speech of Senator Sumner, the Resolutions of Senator Chandler in the U. S. Senate, created quite a sensation, and was looked forward to, with much interest.

The galleries were crowded and expectation on tiptoe when Mr. Galt took the floor on Monday last, but he had not proceeded far, when it was evident that from some cause or other he felt embarrassed, and ill at ease in discharging his self-imposed duty. It was a matter of curiosity with many, to comprehend if possible why the motion was about to be made, or what object the mover had in view. Some supposed it was in order to open up a discussion in reference to Foreign relations between Great Britain and the United States, in which the effects produced upon the finances of the Dominion, in the increased outlay on Militia and other expenditures, and the consequences entailed upon us as a people might be brought out fairly, and laid before the world. Some thought it was to conciliate the leading Press of the Republic, by proving that whatever cause of complaint Americans might have, or be supposed to have against England, that the people of this Dominion should not be held responsible for acts and a policy over which they had no control. Others maintained that it was in view of a status of Independence at an early day, and to familiarize the public mind with that fact respectively, that the subject was about to undergo discussion. Whatever motive prompted the Ex-minister of Finance, to make the motion, at the close of his speech there was an evident sensation of disappointment on all sides. Mr. Galt was followed by Mr. Cartright of Kingston who seconded the motion, without affording any further light on the subject, and he by Mr. Gray of St. John N. B., who made a sorry exhibition of himself.

Mr. Gray is a gentleman of exuberant loyalty, who quotes Latin occasionally, and much affects the pompous and rotund. He is a pleasant and a correct speaker, but generally considered to be but a poor thinker. On this occasion, he undertook to bluff off Chandler of Michigan by the ridiculous and satirical—introducing Her Majesty's name as Mrs. Guelph, and Prince Albert as Mr. Wales, &c., &c. The House was shocked at his indiscretion and the galleries as well. The motion passed, the minister of Justice, Sir John, promising to have the papers prepared and furnished as desired.

In the Senate the Minister of Agriculture Hon. Mr. Chapais introduced a new Patent Law Bill which received its second reading on Wednesday the 28th Inst. It is based on the existing law of Nova Scotia in its principal features, and requires a residence of one year within the dominion previous to an application for a Patent by the Inventor. The Patent if granted to extend for five years, capable of renewal for two subsequent periods of five years each by renewal fees, of twenty dollars, the original cost. The Bill was subsequently attacked in Committee by a Section of the Senate that advocates the right of granting Patents to all persons of all nations indiscriminately, but in its principle was sustained.

On a motion for a second reading of a Bill introduced into the Commons by Mr. Mills prohibiting dual representation, as it is called, that is making it incompetent for the same individual to hold a seat in the local, as well as in the dominion legislature, a very spirited debate occurred on the 28th April, which was continued from the afternoon late into the evening session of the same day. The policy adopted by the local legislature of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick of rendering it incompetent on the part of the same individual to sit on two Parliaments, the local and Dominion as well, is evidently fast finding favour both in Quebec and Ontario, as the division recorded testifies. The whole might of the ministry was invoked and cast against the second reading of the Bill, and in favour of an amendment moved for the six months hoist, and yet the majority was but twenty-

five in a house of 139 members. For the amendment 82, against, and in favour of the second reading 57. This may be taken as pretty significant of the probable result of dual Representation at no distant day.

Yesterday the 29th was remarkable in the Commons for some outspoken observations of Mr. Huntington of Quebec Province, on the subject of the future of the Dominion. Mr. Dorion had asked for Returns of Exports and Imports for a period of 10 or 15 years with a view of comparing the recent with the more remote past, the general tendency of his observations being unfavorable to the present financial condition of the Dominion and gloomy for the future. Huntington took occasion to enlarge upon the dissatisfaction which he alleged existed and the depopulation of the Dominion by continuous deportation of the inhabitants. The scope of his remarks was evidently Annexation-ward. Anglin of New Brunswick followed up the subject by an outspoken declaration that New Brunswick, as a whole was in favour of Annexation or without effect. Rose, Finance Minister, McKenzie, Sir George Cartier and others spoke warmly on the other side and repudiated all affinity or desire for other than for mercantile and trade relations with the United States. This debate has produced some considerable sensation and I may have occasion hereafter to refer to the subject in connection with the action of the Legislature during the present Session.

Ottawa, April 30th, 1869.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 12, 1869.

CHRISTIAN LABOR.

If a christian supposes that because he has declared himself on the Lord's side, and has been recognized by a christian church as one of their number, that he will therefore be exempt from difficulty and trial, he will soon find that he has made a grand mistake. That which entitles him to the ordinances of Christ and the privileges of the gospel, places him under obligations of service and self-denial. He is saved by faith in one who suffered, and must not himself think of a life of ease and idleness. His very labor and performance of daily duties, become ennobled by being done as unto Christ. His daily earnings and expenditure should be, like his eating and drinking, all done to the glory of God. Having been saved through suffering his great aim should be to save others. Familiar acquaintance with the Word of God, and ability to make it known to others becomes an all-absorbing occupation for every hour that can be commanded. Knowledge becomes our own in the effort to impart it to others; thus fulfilling the promise—he that watereth others shall himself be watereth. A church composed of christians with these aims continually before them soon becomes as a city set on a hill. Its light is not hidden under a bushel, but placed on a lamp-stand, shedding its rays on all around.

Holding as we do that conversion is essential to church membership, we have no scruples in demanding christian labor from all the members, without exception, in the sphere adapted to their circumstances and capabilities.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Provincial Secretary for a printed copy of the Education Bill, introduced by him to the Assembly. The object of the bill appears to be to adjust some matters that require alteration, to enable the law to be applied fairly to all parties concerned. Its principal feature appears to be that it levies a tax of one dollar a year for school purposes on every male person of twenty-one years of age and upwards. Clause 14 provides for an amalgamation of the Boards of Commissioners for a County into one, in certain cases. We are informed that the object of this arrangement is to facilitate the payment of the Trustees and Teachers. As the demands of the Boards for participation in the County fund are made upon the sessions of the county, it is necessary that the statistical information should be given in with as little delay as possible, and payments dependent on this be made promptly. This cannot be done where the Inspector has to meet the Boards one after another, at intervals of a week or more, in different parts of the county.

A bill was introduced by the Hon. Attorney General for a school poll-tax to be applied to parts of Pictou County. It seems

strange that he should have done this when the Hon. Prov. Sec. was prepared to bring in a bill with the same provisions applicable to the whole Province.

Another measure before the House is the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Troop, introduced on the 1st of May, proposing to withdraw all aid, except to schools of the most elementary description. In our last we suggested the undesirable tendency of such a resolution. We cannot imagine that Mr. Troop has looked at the practical operation of such a movement.

As far as we understand the operation of the law on this point, the introduction of the higher branches into a school rests entirely with the local parties, and thoroughness is demanded in the whole school before the additional grant is receivable—not as it was formerly, when a few pupils were put into classics and mathematics, without due preparation, merely for the purpose of securing the Grammar School grant. There should be no temptation held out to the Teacher to unfairness towards the elementary branches, but there should be the opportunity for the more advanced pupils to get whatever amount of school instruction they can, so that those who pay the tax may feel that their children are not deprived of educational advantages so soon as they are sufficiently advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic to be promoted into more advanced studies.

The definition of a Superior School given in the published Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, leads to the supposition that it affords a stimulus to all the Schools of the County, and is an inducement to the Sections to provide superior buildings and other arrangements. School houses have been erected in many places with the special design of obtaining the Superior School allowance. It is as follows:

"By a Superior School is meant a Common School of great excellence. This excellence must be manifest, not only in the accuracy with which the memory does its work, but also in the readiness with which the pupils apprehend and apply the principles involved in any branch of study. There must also be that evident quickening of the varied mental activities of the scholars, from the youngest to the oldest, which results from a correct mode of presenting knowledge, rather than from knowledge itself. To secure these ends, the organization of the school must be complete; and order, obedience, and application to study, must rule throughout.

To encourage and foster such schools, the law provides \$400 for each County, one-half of which sum is to be divided semi-annually among not more than four schools or departments, located in different sections."

No more judicious application of public money could be made, than is contemplated by the above. The stimulus afforded to all the schools is direct and wholesome. During the present year, it appears by the *Journal of Education* that in Graded Schools, only the most Elementary Departments are allowed to compete for this grant. This brings the stimulus down to the very threshold of the Common Schools of each County. The higher branches are not demanded in order to secure this Grant.

Not can we afford to lose the County Academies. They are the nurseries of the higher institutions of the country, and serve to give unity of design and effort to all our Educational arrangements. To take away this comparatively small grant would be a breach of faith. Large and beautiful buildings have been erected and furnished on the faith of this grant. We sincerely hope that wise counsels will prevail, and that the Legislature will not check in any way, but rather promote the commanding interests of public Education.

The discussion of this question will doubtless be beneficial, but we cannot suppose that after being fully examined, the resolution will be pressed on the Legislature, or, if it is, that the members will sanction so retrograde a motion. If they should do, so it would soon be found to be a source of much dissatisfaction, and indeed of injustice, to the poor man as well as to the rich. It would be a great hardship for the son of a poor man who had obtained all the educational advantages afforded by the Common School to find himself obliged to pay large fees for his further advancement, if indeed he could secure that at all.

Halifax City has good reason of complaint on this score. Whilst very good elementary Common Schools are provided it has no High School to which a boy or girl might aspire to enter on proper examination and proof of having acquired what is taught in the former. Where so much is paid by many persons who are debarred from receiving any direct advantages from the public schools it is not surprising that it should be regarded as oppressive by many that there is no provision for carrying on the education of their sons and daughters