

hours in carefully and thoroughly collecting the reports of Baptisms, and make the following table of result:—

The reports from 35 churches in Pennsylvania show.....	461 baptisms.
17 churches in New York show.....	484 "
4 " Illinois ".....	144 "
16 " New Jersey ".....	367 "
1 " Maine ".....	32 "
12 " Ohio ".....	299 "
3 " Wisconsin ".....	84 "
8 " Indiana ".....	136 "
14 " Massachusetts ".....	315 "
1 " Tennessee ".....	69 "
6 " Michigan ".....	89 "
6 " Virginia ".....	284 "
3 " Connecticut ".....	79 "
3 " Iowa ".....	53 "
11 " Missouri ".....	227 "
1 " Rhode Island ".....	16 "
7 " Nova Scotia ".....	183 "
3 " New Brunswick ".....	17 "
3 " Ontario ".....	63 "

The editor then remarks:

"We thus find that 3281 converts have been baptized and connected themselves with 152 Baptist Churches, all reported in one week. This a most cheering evidence that He who has received gifts for men as the reward of his work and sacrifice is bestowing them throughout the land. We have the same message to deliver that Peter had on the day of Pentecost: It has not lost its point and fulness through the lapse of years, or the multitudes who have been saved thereby, down the successive generations. The same Spirit that quickened then, quickens still: We are not straitened in the Lord: Let us be strong and of good courage."

THE "EXPRESS" AND THE QUEBEC DISSIDENT SCHOOLS.

The Halifax Express appears concerned that we have not referred more at length to the School Bill lately passed in the Quebec Legislature. The issue of that paper on Wednesday last contained the following paragraph:—

"It is a noticeable fact that Journals opposing Separate Schools in this province, fail or scarcely condescend, to notice the action of the Quebec Legislature in giving the Protestant minority of that Province absolute and full control of their own Schools. The Messenger and Witness, particularly, are as mute as possible."

Our contemporary must not suppose we were indifferent to the measure before the Quebec Parliament; nor yet that we were to be carried away by the estimate he seems to put upon the action of Roman Catholic members in that body. When it is claimed that French Roman Catholics have done "more than justice to Protestants," as stated in the Express on the 2nd inst., it is time to enquire into the meaning of such claim. If the Catholics have heretofore had in their own hands the control of School appropriations in that province, and have had the doctrines of that church imposed on the children attending the Schools, is it "more than justice" for them to give up a portion and permit non-sectarian Schools—common to all—to be established? We think not. "The Protestant minority of that Province" having "absolute and full control of their own Schools" we regard but as an instalment of justice.

The Editor of the Express ought to know that the Protestants of Lower Canada (Quebec) have long been seeking relief from what they have regarded as religious oppression. They could not conscientiously or safely send their children to the Schools, seeing that the books used in them were largely, and some of them wholly, filled with Roman Catholic teaching. These were the schools sustained by the public funds and to which Protestants had as much right as Catholics. And now after striving for more than a quarter of a century, because a concession is made, which allows a portion of the Schools to be non-sectarian—open to all religious persuasions, we are, forsooth, called on to pass an eulogy on the Roman Catholics of Quebec! Our contemporary should have remembered too, that all previous attempts to be relieved from this injustice have been resisted,—by whom, we would ask? by Protestants? No, but by Roman Catholics. Where then is the magnanimity of yielding, only when they can no longer safely resist? The Protestant dissenting minorities have not asked for Protestant Separate Schools as such. They wanted non-sectarian Schools. Hear Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill University in Montreal. He says, "We (the dissenting minority in Lower Canada) have in the main sustained intact that great principle of Union in non-sectarian schools with which our predecessors began in 1787, and without which we should have succumbed altogether before the dominant race and creed."

The advocates of Separate Schools in this Province have attempted to shew that they are only asking for what exists in Ontario and Quebec, and presume to draw a parallel between Nova Scotia, Protestant Upper Canada (Ontario), and Roman Catholics Lower Canada, (Quebec). The Prov-

ince of Ontario formerly had Common Schools; and subsequently, by the aid of the Catholics of Quebec, obtained Separate Catholic Schools, whilst the Schools of the latter Province having been essentially Catholic, have now granted what they term Protestant Schools—but which however are simply Common Schools, such as all our Public Schools are in Nova Scotia. The view taken by the non-Catholic portion of the people of the province of Quebec, as to whether "more than justice" has been done, may be learned from the following from Dr. Dawson:—

"On this subject, (the parallel supposed to exist between the rights and interests of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, and the Roman Catholic minority in Upper Canada,) I think there is a great and prevalent misconception. The minority in Lower Canada contend for PUBLIC AND NON-DENOMINATIONAL Schools, the minority in Upper Canada for Separate Schools. The majority in Lower Canada support a closely denominational and ecclesiastical system; the majority in Upper Canada support a Public and non-sectarian system. The minority in Lower Canada exists in the presence of a system supported by a powerful STATE CHURCH, and strengthened by differences of race and language, as well as of religion; the minority of Upper Canada are, in presence of a system which gives them the benefits of secular instruction, without interfering in any way with their religion or language. The minority in Lower Canada are wealthy, and liable to have their taxes largely applied to schools which they disapprove; the minority in Upper Canada are in little danger in this respect, and at the most their taxes can be applied only to the teaching of subjects, which in a religious point of view are neutral and indifferent. In short the majority in Upper Canada and the minority in Lower Canada agree in the principle of Public Schools for the better communication of elementary instruction, the majority in Lower Canada and the minority in Upper Canada agree in the principle of Separate Schools; and thus while politically the cases of the two minorities may be somewhat similar, educationally they are totally different. * * * The conscientious convictions of the two parties are diametrically opposed to each other. It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more comparisons of this kind, at least from Protestants, and I trust that our countrymen in Upper Canada and the Lower Provinces will not be misled by them. * * * The Roman Catholic Schools of Lower Canada are objectionable to Protestants, on other than religious grounds. The atmosphere of these schools is decidedly unfavourable to the culture of the qualities which we most esteem in an Englishman. There are other evils more tangible than this. I recently had my attention directed to the advanced English reading book of the Christian Brothers, used in many of the Schools of Lower Canada, [Query, Is it used in Nova Scotia?] and was surprised to find that in its historical and political tone, it is rather an American and Irish, than an English book, while, as might have been expected, in religion it is narrowly Roman Catholic. In its literary extracts it selects, even from Protestant authors, passages in favour of the Romish Church. It avoids the history and glorious traditions of our mother land, but includes fulsome eulogies of the American constitution and its heroes."

We may ask our readers and the people of Nova Scotia if they are willing to take Quebec as a model for their School arrangements in this province. Let the educational history of that province be examined and the lessons to be learned from it treasured up, and we may then be thankful that we have not yet lost our religious liberty.

If it will afford our contemporary any pleasure we will nevertheless say that we congratulate the non-Catholics of Quebec in this small concession of what the whole population should have. And as the Express appears to be gratified that there are to be public non-sectarian schools in Lower Canada, we would ask him to rejoice that in Nova Scotia the law provides for all the Schools being of that unsectarian character. Long may they remain so. Let the people be on the alert. As in civil matters so in educational and religious—"The price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Under the "Official Notices" in the Journal of Education just received, we find a very significant notice referring to the Examination of Teachers as follows:—

VIVA VOCE EXAMINATIONS.

Regulation respecting the examination of Teachers under the authority of the "Act further to amend the Act for the better encouragement of Education, passed 1867, for the examination of candidates for license to teach in the Public Schools,"—made March, 25th, A. D. 1869.

The Council of Public Instruction will, under special circumstances, and upon application in writing to the Superintendent of Education for that purpose, order a viva voce examination of candidates for license to teach in the public schools, and appoint examiners specially for that purpose, should it seem desirable so to do under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The Council of Public Instruction has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to constitute the Board of Examiners under the

foregoing Regulation:—Andrew M. Uniacke, D. C. L., Rev. M. Hannan, D. D., James Thompson, Esq.

The thorough and impartial examination of Teachers forms the foundation of every efficient School system.

Being somewhat familiar with the mode of examining Teachers, and knowing that hitherto examinations have been conducted by Written Exercises, which are pronounced upon by the four gentlemen appointed for that service, and who comprise the Provincial Board of Examiners, we were greatly surprised to find that any interference should be attempted with the Law in this case, without the matter being brought before the Legislature. The licenses granted to Teachers, on the results of the examinations, are applicable to the whole province, and form the warrant for their being employed by Trustees, and the criteria for the amount which they are entitled to receive from the public funds. What are the "special circumstances" which are to form an exception and entitle any Teachers to be examined by the above named gentlemen, and not by the Provincial Board as all other Teachers are? We are not informed.

Is the License granted under this examination to be equivalent to one obtained by the regular legal process? What does it mean? We cannot tell.

The Provincial Board is supposed to fairly represent the different religious denominations; it consists of Rev. J. M. Hensley, D. D., of Kings College, Rev. Thomas L. Daly, of St. Mary's College, D. F. Higgins, M. A., of Acadia College, and Rev. James Ross, D. D., of Dalhousie College.

The three gentlemen named as the Board of Examiners for viva voce examinations are residents of Halifax. The "special circumstances" therefore probably refer to Halifax Teachers. Are there any "special circumstances" rendering viva voce examinations of Teachers necessary? Is the hand-writing of the City Teachers defective? Surely not. We know well that written examinations make demands upon the persons so examined such as no viva voce examinations can possibly make. Are there Teachers in any of the Schools who cannot endure this?

We know that objections have been made by the Roman Catholic priests to the Sisters of Charity and the ecclesiastics teaching the "Christian Brothers" Schools being examined precisely the same as other Teachers; but this surely did not require such a setting aside of the law on this subject and entire change as that of viva voce examination, instead of a written one. Indeed we should think the latter by far the less objectionable mode than a thorough viva voce examination; and nothing less should be permitted. Ladies and gentlemen in Holy Orders might write replies to questions without any personal intercourse, but a prolonged "viva voce" examination would, we might suppose, be open to objection. We hope it is not a forestalling of the Separate School System before the question has been passed upon by the People's Representatives.

Notices, &c.

Acadia College.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Governors in the College Library, on Wednesday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is particularly requested. STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS, Sec'y. Wolfville, April 2nd 1869.

The Foreign Missionary Board

Will meet (D. V.) in Tremont, Aylesford, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. at one o'clock, p. m. As Rev. R. R. Crawley, from Barnab, designs to attend this meeting, and highly important business will come before the Board, a full attendance is earnestly requested. C. TUPPER, Secretary. Tremont, Aylesford, April 9th, 1869.

The mind governs the Muscles through the Nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the Mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the Nervous System is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs, and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs, and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vilitated blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Syrup the Nerves regain their vigor, the Brain becomes clear and powerful, the Muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the Heart's regular action is restored, the Blood made pure, the Lungs strong and all the functions of the body are brought up to a healthy standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the most convincing testimony.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price \$1.50 per bottle, or 6 for \$7.50. On the receipt of \$7.50 the proprietor will forward 6 to any part of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Free.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.

General Intelligence.

Province of Nova Scotia.

THE JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS were on a strike for wages last week. One of the men named Baker changed his mind and went to work. Another man named Conway went to him and assaulted him for so doing. He was fined \$20 the following day.

THE STEAMER EMPRESS while proceeding across the Bay of Fundy on Wednesday last, struck on a rock at Mispeck about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was run ashore in a sinking condition. A large number of passengers were on board amongst whom were Hon. Alex. Keith and lady and two daughters; also Senators Holmes and Bourinot, en route to Ottawa, fortunately all were saved and with their luggage taken to St. John, in tug-boats. A telegram on Friday stated that by the aid of a steam-tug and wood-boats she was got off on the following day and taken to St. John.

The tug-steamer Conqueror will perform the service of carrying the mails and passengers until the Emperor is put in order to take the place of the Empress while she is undergoing necessary repairs.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has appointed William O'Brien to be Prothonotary for the County of Hants, in the place of Henry Mundell, Esq., deceased.

The first Spring ship, the Forest King, arrived on Saturday, in 16 days from London, with a general cargo of merchandise.

The Berwick Star has removed to Kentville.

The Kentville Star says that an engine was plying along the railway track from that village to Aylesford on the 7th inst.

THE LAHAVE.—There is great activity on the LaHave River among the Lumbermen in getting their logs rafted. The weather and recent rains are most favorable for this purpose. Over 100,000 logs, it is said, are being pushed down the several branches of our beautiful river.—Bridgewater Times.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning a horse attached to a truck owned by B. O'Neil, Esq., took fright on Spring Garden Road, and ran away. A Mrs. Warner, of Spryfield, was standing on Pleasant street, and, seeing the horse coming, she took refuge in a porch. The truck struck the porch, carrying it away. Mrs. Warner was knocked down, had her arm broken, and sustained other severe injuries. She was taken to the hospital.

HALIBUT have been of late caught in great quantities and brought into the Halifax market. One day last week a man from Herring Cove brought in 35 large ones supposed to weigh about 4000 lbs. They were caught about 70 miles off.

A DRUNKEN QUARREL took place in Albermarle Street on Saturday night between two men named Burns and Forban. The latter was stabbed by Burns causing a severe wound in the head.

BRIDGETOWN.—The Free Press says:—"On Monday last Mr. Zebediah Van Blaroum, master mariner, belonging to this town was drowned. He left Bridgetown in the morning in a small open boat, bound for Annapolis, whither he was going to take charge of a schooner, which was loaded and ready to sail. When off Round Hill, a squall upset the boat, and he found a watery grave."

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The second annual meeting of this Company was held at the Company's offices 6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria street, London, on February 25th; Mr. G. Sheward presiding. The report of the directors was unanimously adopted. The engineer's report stated that 79 miles out of the 81 had been passed as finished, and it is proposed, to open 70 miles of this for the summer traffic. The iron bridge at Windsor, when finished, will be the second on this continent in size and importance, and probably one of the most difficult pieces of engineering that has been undertaken. In length and dimensions of iron girders, it is only surpassed by the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, over the St. Lawrence. The Windsor Bridge is in a very forward state of completion. The retiring directors, Lord Allan Churchill, and Mr. Bustard, were unanimously re-elected, as was Mr. Pattison, the retiring auditor.—St. John News.

CHESTER.—Saw-mill Accidents. On Thursday 1st inst., Mr. Stephen Corkum, of Marriets Cove, while in the act of attending his circular mill went to kick the belt on the pulley; and in doing so, caught his leg in the saw, which mangled the flesh on the back part of his leg, between the knee and ankle, to the bone. Fortunately, the bone was but slightly injured; yet the case is bad.

Monday 29th, ult., Mr. Anslie Millett, of Windsor Road, a young man of about 17 years of age, while in the act of attending his father's saw-mill, got seriously injured. In taking a handspike from under the leg he was sawing, the saw caught the one end of it, and using it as a kind of lever, and the carriage as a fulcrum threw the other end up with great force against his chin. So great was the blow received, that he was unable to walk home. Two of his teeth were so shattered that they had to be drawn. He is now under the Doctor's hands but is expected to recover. H. H.