

like them to ask that hair-braid how the cold sweat oozed from its roots, and how it stood erect on the head of the victim as the flames crept up to it. I would like them to ask that poor rib how the heart of the unhappy Jew palpitated against it. I would like them to ask that piece of iron, which perhaps was a gag, how many dolorous ejaculations, how many cries of anguish it stifled, and how it became oxydized by receiving and retaining the blood-impregnated breath of the victim, so that even the hard iron had more bowels of compassion, and was more humane and tender-hearted than the infamous executioner of that infamous theocracy.

Against such denunciations, enforced by the dreadful revelation of former cruelty brought home so plainly, in vain the protestations and special pleadings of the priest Mantero and his followers! The evidence was against them, and we may well suppose that the eloquent preaching of that mass of human remains was not without effect in securing the triumph of free thought. That curse, surely, has "come home to roost."
—N. Y. Examiner.

For the Christian Messenger.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor,—

Sir,—The business of the Session progresses. The House of Commons sits from 3 P. M. daily till midnight, and sometimes till the early hours of morning, with a recess, from 6 to 7½ P. M., for dinner. The Senate has not, so far, had more than one evening Session, although a good many Bills have originated in that House. The terms for the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation are settled, and the Premier has laid Resolutions on the subject before Parliament. P. E. Island was referred to by the Minister in announcing the Government policy as embraced in resolutions also submitted, by which Government takes power to itself to entertain any proposal to join the Confederacy during the recess. I need hardly announce what must ere this be known, that Parliament has ratified the terms upon which the North West Territory is to become part of the Dominion,—both Houses having united in a joint address to Her Majesty, requesting Her to issue Her proclamation to that effect, which will give the subject its finishing stroke.

The Government have been checked in their Banking policy. The country, with a unanimity perfectly overwhelming so far as outward demonstration goes, seems determined to resist. Ontario leads, and all the principal government supporters have combined, and for the present block up the path. It is a most damaging matter for the Administration, and emphatically so for their Finance Minister, Mr. Rose, whose position just now, is by no means to be envied. It is far from improbable, that another debate may yet take place however, on the Banking Resolutions. The onslaught was so disastrous, that ministers are anxious it is said, to retrieve if possible, and get let down easier than they otherwise would, if the matter rested in its present position.

The Nova Scotian Resolutions carrying out the conclusions arrived at in the correspondence between Messrs. Howe and McLeilan, and Mr. Rose, have been laid on the tables of both Houses. They are likely to produce a sharp, and perhaps a protracted debate. They involve a constitutional question as to the power of the Legislature, to alter or modify the terms of the British North American Act. This objection has been taken by Mr. Blake and will probably be argued at length.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has introduced several acts into the Senate to supplement, alter, and change the Merchant Shipping Acts and the Acts in amendment. They have been criticised very sharply in the Upper Branch, and it may be very questionable how far these alterations will be found to be improvements. Parliament, it is predicted will rise about the 20th or 25th of the month. There is still a great deal of work to be done. But towards the close of the Session, when members are few and anxious to leave, the work is apt to be hurriedly disposed of.

The weather for several days, has been very hot. The Thermometer standing above 80° Fah. in the shade nearly all day long, and about 76 during the night. Never was there a finer prospect of an abundant harvest in Ontario, than now exists. The fall or winter wheat, is luxurious, and promises a great yield. In the westernmost Counties, it is already shooting into head, rank, and tall, with a great burden of straw upon the ground.

The season has been favorable of late for Indian Corn, which requires heat. Barley, peas, and beans, are staple crops in Ontario, and constitute a large proportion of the exports of the country. The price of wheat continues to decline in the face of the growing crop, and a good deal of depression is likely to result, unless the Foreign Markets call for a larger export.
OTTAWA.

June 5th, 1869.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JUNE 16, 1869.

THE WORK OF ASSOCIATIONS.

While Baptists do not claim for their Associations any direct divine appointment, they do regard them as highly important means of co-operating in efforts for carrying forward our Lord's injunction—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." What it would be impossible for an individual believer to attempt, or a single christian church to do, an aggregate of such churches may effectually accomplish, whether it be in Home and Foreign Missions, in providing Education for those who are called to the christian ministry, or in assisting ministering brethren under affliction or enfeebled by age.

Associations therefore become highly important institutions in relation to the Kingdom of God, and, when acting in accordance with their constitution and doing their legitimate work, have been the means of incalculable good to the churches and the world.

Great jealousy has been exercised over these institutions, lest they should interfere with the freedom of the churches of which they are composed, and so give them a worldly instead of a religious character.

When such assemblies are regarded as a company of brethren drawn together by one common impulse—a desire to serve the Lord Jesus Christ—and representing the love borne by the churches to each other, they become all powerful in provoking to love and good works. Especially is this the case when it is remembered that Christ himself has promised to be with those who meet under such circumstances and with such objects in view. How often has the fulfilment of this promise been experienced, and the only cause of regret felt that they were obliged to leave so soon. We shall not anticipate the annual session of these bodies about to be held, or even suggest any subjects calling for special attention, but shall invite our brethren to join in praying that the "wisdom which cometh down from above, which is profitable to direct," may be given, and that the Divine Spirit may so influence the hearts of all, that the holiness, benevolence, and usefulness of the churches may be promoted, sinful dying men may be saved, and the name of God glorified in the world.

THE ANNIVERSARIES AT WOLFVILLE.

Want of space compelled us to defer our notice of the Alumni Dinner. Our thanks are due to the writer of the following for our pages:—

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

In the *Christian Messenger* of the 9th inst., which contained an extended and interesting account of the Anniversary exercises of the Institutions at Wolfville, there is no mention of the Dinner given by the Associated Alumni. This occasion succeeded the closing exercises of the College on Friday, the 4th inst. The Alumni and their friends sat down to their annual dinner at three o'clock. Evidently the intellectual entertainment of the morning had prepared the friends of the College for these social festivities which followed. The Rev. E. C. Cady, of St. John, after a few remarks from the President, was called to his feet, and made a very happy after-dinner speech. Several points of denominational affairs were touched in a very happy style, and the whole was enlivened by humorous remarks and allusions. Rev. Wm. S. McKenzie, of St. John, followed in his usual happy manner. The practical and substantial part of his speech was given to the interests of the College. The appointment of the new President, and the increase of salaries called for additions to the endowment. The Rev. Gentleman intimated that he felt an ambition to be in the field as the agent of the College. The feeling of all who heard him was, may his

desires soon be gratified. J. W. Barss, Esq., came next, and reviewed the financial history of the College, and his connexion with it. He informed those present of a time when there was but one Professor in the College, two or three Students, and the College was in debt. At that time, one of the Students came to him, and asked his opinion about the possibility of the College continuing open for another year. He had faith and courage to tell the young man that the College would continue. Mr. B. contrasted this state of things with the present circumstances of the College, and with the favourable contrast he spoke hopefully of the future. The present financial circumstances of the institution are now generally understood, except as they have been modified by the action of the Governors at their last meeting. The expenses of the College, under the present arrangement for a staff of Professors, are increased nine hundred dollars per annum. This will require the addition of about fifteen thousand dollars to the endowment.

Some despondency had been felt by the friends of the College, after they heard that the expenses for the future would require so large an increase to the Endowment Fund; but when they heard such encouraging remarks from an able and faithful friend of the College, they took courage, seeing, as they did, the fore-shadowing of what is to be accomplished.

D. R. Eaton, Wm. Cummings, Alison Smith, L. S. Payzant, A. Longley, Esqrs., and others of like liberality and ability were present to hear this delicate and timely proposal of their senior in the commercial fraternity. The beginning was good, and well timed. It is in good hands, and all will wait with much interest and anxiety to see the successful issue of this undertaking, of which, as yet, they have only witnessed the inception.

After listening to a speech of much humor from Mr. Cummings, the friends parted, hoping to meet next year under circumstances equally favorable.

ALUMNUS.

It will be seen by our report of Parliamentary proceedings that our Local Legislators have brought their labors to a close. They have given diligent attention to a variety of matters, and passed a number of bills, having for their object the development of the resources of the province, and they will doubtless return to their homes feeling that the objects for which they were elected have been to some extent secured. All human legislation is imperfect, and it must be left for experience to determine what corrections and further changes are required. It would be very remarkable if that of the late session were an exception in this respect.

The "Wittenagermote" of the Ancient Britons from which our Parliaments have descended, was regarded as the "assembled wisdom" of the nation. We have perhaps made some advances upon them, but, with all our advantages, we do not claim impeccability for our own, or any human government. The infirmities of human nature appear, more or less, in all.

The world has probably suffered more from an excess of legislation than from too little. With entire honesty of intention and honorable purpose on the part of lawmakers, and of law-administrators generally, there would be perhaps, less need of restrictions being placed on the people, and on their industrial and commercial operations. But whilst there is so much of human nature in both rulers and those who are ruled, checks and guards will be required to secure justice to all, and "the greatest good to the greatest number." We might offer our opinion of the value of some of the enactments and resolves of the session now past, but are not sure that we should by that means do justice to all concerned. This we may say, that we, and when we say we, we mean the people generally, have reason to be thankful on the whole at the results of the deliberations of our representatives. We could wish that some things said had been unsaid. They may be forgotten however, but the Acts will remain, and the record of them may be more satisfactory. Threatened evil has in some cases been averted, and of this we would not be unmindful or unthankful.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.—The Library Committee have issued a Circular, soliciting donations of books from friends of the Association.—We intended to have called the attention of our readers again to this subject last week, but a press of other matters interfered. The 15th of June (yesterday) was fixed as a day on which such donations might be sent in. We have no doubt the

Committee will find quite an increase in the number of volumes by this effort. We doubt not many might spare a few volumes of good readable books from their own shelves and feel none the poorer, whilst they greatly enrich the young men who resort to the Association Rooms day by day.

"Observer" writes to the *Provincial Wesleyan* of last week:—

"The Editor of the *Messenger* says—'Mr. Observer' will please accept our thanks for the information that the ancient Jewish baptisms were by immersion." I give him no such information. I only tell him, Mr. Wesley was of that opinion. Any further information he needs on the baptism question, I shall be happy to give him also."

Good! We shall be glad then to have some information on the following:—

1. The chapter and verse where infant sprinkling is enjoined?
2. Is the infant made a member of the Christian Church by the baptismal ceremony?
3. What infants should receive the initiatory ordinance, those of Christian parents alone, or those of believers and unbelievers indiscriminately?

The ministerial editor of the *Baptist Visitor*, by way of apology for making his pages so denominational says here:—

"Our principles and practices are but little known. Why, we were sent for a few weeks ago, before we had risen from our bed, to come quickly and baptize a dying baby! If at times we tantalize our erring brethren, we do it in good humor—love—just as the prophet did when he told the people to call louder, may be your God is asleep. I Kings, 18: 27."

THE NATIONAL PEACE FESTIVAL at Boston, was to commence yesterday. We have before us the Programme which provides for five days musical performances from Tuesday, the 15th, to Saturday, the 19th. Each day's part is composed of selections from some of the great Composers. The last piece of every day is some grand Chorus in which the whole of the performers take part, with the accompaniments of bells ringing, and the firing of infantry and cannon. Of course the city of Boston will be crowded with a vast concourse of people.

SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN is a serious question in some parts of the United States at the present time. The demoralization occasioned by certain kinds of employment has led to the enquiry, What other employments might be provided for women, and what can be done to give proper industrial training to young women? We have a request from New York to give publicity to a movement now being made there in this direction. The same necessity does not exist in this country, we are happy to know; although, we believe with proper direction, new avenues might be opened by which women could be more advantageously employed than many now are. The following extracts from the Circular may afford our readers some idea of what is proposed to be done:

On Monday, the 31st of May, a large number of influential ladies gathered at Dr. Taylor's, cor. Sixth Ave. and Thirty-eighth Street, in response to the call of the secretary of "THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION." The meeting was organized, and after a long and interesting discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed. The Society has been an organized and efficient power in woman's education, for over twenty years:—

Resolved, That one cause of the depressed condition of woman is the fact that the distinctive profession of her sex, as the nurse of infancy and of the sick, as educator of childhood, and as the chief minister of the family state, has not been duly honored, nor such provision been made for its scientific and practical training as is accorded to the other sex for their professions; and, that it is owing to this neglect that women are driven to seek honor and independence in the institutions and the professions of men.

Resolved, That the science of Domestic Economy, in its various branches, involves more important interests than any other human science; and, that the evils suffered by women would be extensively remedied by establishing institutions for training woman for her profession, which shall be as generously endowed as are the institutions of men, many of which have been largely endowed by women.

Resolved, That the science of Domestic Economy should be made a study in all institutions for girls; and, that certain practical employments of the family state should be made a part of common school education, especially the art of sewing, which is so needful for the poor; and, that we will use our influence to secure these important measures.

Resolved, That every young woman should be trained to some business by which she can earn an independent livelihood in case of poverty.

Resolved, That in addition to the various indoor employments, suitable for woman, there are other out-door employments especially favorable