

cial benefit of allaying sectarian bitterness, in his zeal to keep young Catholics acquainted with those of their own creed only. It is, of course, a confession of weakness. It assumes that, while the Protestant does not fear for his youth, the Catholic does for his. That he fears the effect of more boyish and youthful association only, and that the light merely of Protestant social good qualities—for Protestant teaching is not thought of—is a danger to the priest's protégé!

But Mr. Gladstone and the Government must take care. If Catholics are determined to poison the relations of social life by insisting on denominational education, both primary and higher, the British public will irresistibly demand that the poisoning shall not be done at the national cost. The change in Trinity College, Dublin, is a symptom of a vast change of opinion where it could least have been expected. If the Tory University of Dublin can now demand united education, Mr. Gladstone may be sure that all the Protestantism of the three kingdoms will quickly understand the question, and will follow suit. That nothing must be done by legislation tending to consign education into the hands of the clergy—of a celibate clergy under orders from Rome especially—is the growing feeling not of England only, but of Liberals throughout the whole world. Strong as is Mr. Gladstone's position, he would be rendered helpless if in any way he sold the youth of the empire to the exclusive teaching of the Cullens and Mannings.

POLITICIANS have been much concerned to know who would be appointed to administer the government of this province, in case of the Lieutenant Governor, Sir C. Hastings Doyle's absence. Their speculations have formed the material for numerous editorial articles. These were all set at rest on Saturday last, by the announcement that the Hon. Edward Kenny had been appointed Administrator during the temporary absence of Sir Hastings Doyle.

Mr. Kenny has risen from a comparatively humble position to that of one of the most wealthy and influential merchants of Halifax, and has for a number of years filled highly honorable offices in the City and Province, and latterly in the Dominion Parliament and government. It is doubtful if any appointment could have been made that would meet with less objection than this from opposing parties. The secular press of all political opinions speak favorably of this act of the Dominion government.

It is well known that Mr. Kenny is a devoted Roman Catholic. We do not think that this circumstance, in itself, should form either a recommendation or an objection.

It is now very many years since any one but an Episcopalian has filled the gubernatorial chair.

Public offices should be filled by the most suitable men, irrespective of religious distinctions. This has not however always been the case; claims have been sometimes presented, and demands made on account of connection with a particular religious body. This, of course, is all wrong. The people should be on the alert to prevent the recurrence of such abuse of power.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.

In our last we gave some statistical information concerning the Baptist body, derived from the Year Book published in the United States. On further examination of the table giving the number of members and the names of the various religious bodies, we are not quite prepared to endorse the statement that the Baptist denomination is the largest in the United States. Although the Regular Baptists may be more numerous than any other single organization, yet there are several bodies of Methodists, which, in such comparison, should be added together to make the comparison fair. When this is done the latter body is doubtless the most numerous.

We have now the BAPTIST HAND-BOOK for 1870, published in London, under the direction of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland. This annual forms a closely printed volume of 235 pages besides 60 pages of advertisements, and supplies us with a large amount of information relating to the Baptist Churches of the United Kingdom, and some matters relating to the other religious bodies.

There are in England	1861 Baptist Churches
" in Wales	513 "
" in Scotland	99 "
" in Ireland	50 "

Making a total of 2523 "

Of these, 1561 churches are united with the several county Associations—1489 churches reported last year to their Associations, a membership of 183,965. It will be seen that a considerable number of the churches are not in connection with the Associations. The average clear increase

by baptism and otherwise throughout the kingdom was $\frac{3}{4}$ per church. (The increase in the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island last year was 2 1/5 per church.)

The Committee of the Union state that the outward and more material signs of prosperity have never been more numerous or striking than they were during the past year. Forty-six new Houses of Worship were erected, and twenty-nine others were enlarged or improved, supplying additional seat-room for 18,000 persons.

The names and places of residence of the Baptist ministers (about 2400), fill forty pages of the Hand-book.

Although the details are not so full or complete as in the United States churches, yet there are sufficient to stimulate the zeal and encourage brethren in the belief, that truth is mighty and must ultimately prevail over every obstacle.

We have not received from the Education office our usual copy of the *Journal of Education*, but a friend has favored us with the loan of a copy. This journal is published by provincial funds, and we think that it should be supplied to the press, without exception, throughout the province. A large portion of its pages is occupied by a Report of the session of the Provincial Teachers' Association, held in Halifax during the last week of 1869, prepared by Mr. Herbert Bayne, A. B. A perusal of this report will repay those who attended the session of the Teachers' Association, and friends of Education generally. Those who take the trouble to read it will come to the conclusion that the Association is a body that deserves to be spoken of and treated more respectfully than it has been in some quarters.

The address of the late Superintendent T. H. Rand, Esq., is reported but briefly, his closing remarks referring to his predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Forrester are in pleasing contrast to the poor attempts of interested parties to create a feeling of hostility amongst his (Dr. F.'s) friends towards Mr. Rand. We copy Mr. Rand's remarks to which we refer:

The Superintendent closed his address by a warm and feeling tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Forrester. Intimately associated with him for years in the public service, he felt it, in these days, to be a good thing to be able to say of one who labored so earnestly, so heartily, and so lovingly in the cause of Education, that he never knew a man more true to his convictions. Believing that a science of education is practicable, and that method is the very soul of school work, he wrought laboriously for the practical embodiment of his views in the schools of the Province. His labors are a legacy to us all. His fidelity to his convictions of duty is a lesson for us all—his fidelity in his daily work, not less so. Under an impelling sense of Duty he wrought his way; and we know,

He that ever following her commands,
On with toil of heart and knees and hands,
Thro' the long mazes to the far light—has won
His path upward and prevailed,
Shall find the tripping crags of Duty sealed
Are cleft upon the shining table-lands,
To which our God Himself is moon and sun;
Such was he; his work is done.

The letter of our Ottawa correspondent should have appeared in our last issue. It came to hand just before the day of publication, but we were unable then to give it insertion, except by putting aside other matter, all ready prepared. Some of the things referred to have been more fully developed since that letter was written. Our telegraphic despatches are of course of a more recent date, showing that the Parliament was prorogued on Thursday last, by His Excellency Sir John Young. In his closing speech, he expressed pleasure at the measures that had been matured. He believed that the legislation respecting the new province of MANITOBA could not fail to remove every trace of misapprehension, and plant in its place a feeling of confidence in the good-will of the Dominion. His Excellency noticed the threatened designs of parties styled Fenians and explained the steps taken to call out the militia to protect the people from such lawless marauders. He noticed that arrangements had been made for taking the census in 1871, simultaneously, if possible, in all the Provinces of British North America.

The statements contained in Rev. A. R. R. Crawley's letter, in another column, will awaken great concern in many hearts. The suspension of native preachers will cause much regret amongst the brethren. Whether such a step be inevitable will be a question for grave and earnest consideration. Although the Baptist Convention of the three Provinces has the matter of Foreign Missions in charge, yet the Associations will in their several localities

probably give some expression of opinion in relation to the subject, and some intimation of what they think should be said, or done under the circumstances. It is well therefore that the fact has been brought before the brethren in time for it to be well considered, previous to the delegates of the churches assembling in their annual convocations.

We hope the communications of the brethren on this subject will be promptly made, and that they will be brief and practical.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist, is remarkable for the reckless eagerness with which he adopts anything that may serve to prop up the theory of an enormous antiquity of the human race. Among his arguments is one based on the rise of the coast of Norway. It is well known that the coasts of Scandinavia have a series of elevated beaches which show that the sea once stood several hundred feet higher than now, and that the land has therefore risen that amount since the drift period. In some way Sir Charles and others got the idea that this rise was a low, steady and uniform progress of about two and a half feet in a century, and from this he calculates that the rise of the coast, which has all been during the present geological era, has occupied at least 240,000 years, and consequently that man has lived on the earth about that period. Prof. Kjerulf, of Christiania, who is making the government geological survey of the coast, and has carefully examined the raised beaches and terraces, declares the whole theory to be utterly baseless. In the first place, he says the uppermost limit of the sea action is only one-tenth as high as Lyell states, and consequently that this single correction would cut down his figures from 240,000 to 24,000 years. Secondly, he proves that the coast has not risen by a constant slow motion, but by a series of sudden elevations separated by periods of perfect rest, and consequently that all calculations based on a supposed uniform rate are worthless, and the total time spent in the elevation may have been very short. This is shown by the abrupt edges of the terraces, rising like stairs, and separated by level areas. Finally he says the idea that the coast is now rising is entirely erroneous, this being a stationary period; and such a supposition being one of those unaccountable notions which, being once stated, are handed down by the mere authority of a great name.

The above from one of our exchanges, furnishes a good rebuke to the spirit of infidelity which unregenerate minds palm off upon the world for science. It is quite the fashion now-a-days, especially among youthful investigators, to patronize the morality and even the christianity of the Bible and to regard these as among the things necessary to well-ordered society. But if you press them closely upon the subject, and ask them plainly if they believe the Bible to be the Word of God,—the same God who made the heavens and the earth and all that in them is, they think it contributes to "scientific wonderment" if they reject the chronology of the Bible, a good deal of its history, all of its miracles, and any old-fashioned notions about its being written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. We do not say that this spirit of infidelity characterizes all the men who are investigating the facts of God's Providence as embalmed in nature. But the hasty generalizations which are made shew the spirit which pervades the hearts of many of them. Christian men, men who believe in a living, active, present God—the God of the Bible—will, we believe, rectify the misinterpretations of these men in time. Dr. Hovey said at the Baptist Educational Convention:—

No Christian body can safely neglect any department of knowledge. The rapid advance in physical science calls for Christian investigators. It is possible for a mind inclined to say "No God," to range through the universe and conclude "There is no God—but Protoplasm."

GRANVILLE STREET CHURCH, HALIFAX.—Notices have appeared in several of the city papers from time to time for several months past, of there being an intention on the part of Granville Street Church to obtain a more eligible situation for building a House of Worship instead of the one at present occupied. It may have appeared strange to some that we have made no reference to these statements; but we were unwilling to do so before there had been some actual progress made in the matter.

For several years past there has been great want of accommodation for the social meetings, and Sabbath School operations, and it has been found necessary to use the pews of the church, although quite inconvenient, for this purpose. It having been ascertained that any alteration of the present Church building to give the required accommodation would cost nearly or quite as much as the difference between the value of the present building and a new one, a purchase has been made of part of the late poor-house ground on the corner of Spring Garden Road and Queen

Street for this purpose. There is no more eligible site than this in the city. A large portion of the residences of the people is now in that part of the city, and it is hoped that the congregation will feel warranted in commencing building operations at no distant day.

Notices, &c.

NOTICE.—The NEW BAPTIST CHURCH edifice at TRURO, will be opened on Lord's Day, the 29th inst. Services may be expected at 11 o'clock, a. m., at 3 p. m., and at 7 p. m.

RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSION.

1870.	
April 1.	Estate of the late Burton Bowlby, per Mr. Nelson Stronach, Executor, \$60.00
" 8.	Rev. I. J. Skinner, Chester . . . 4.00
" 21.	Pine Grove Church, (with Nietaux Church,) for native preachers . . . 5.00
" 23.	Mr. Amos Fales, Senr., Wil- mot . . . 1.00
" 29.	Mr. N. H. Dobson, (with T. M. King,) for n. p. . . 25.00
	C. Tupper, Secretary.
	Tremont, Aylesford, May 13, 1870.

Letters Received.

J. J. Ray. Rev. T. H. Porter. Rev. J. A. Moore. Rev. M. P. Freeman. Rev. E. Hickson, \$2. W. F. Cutten, Esq., 1 sub. T. B. Layton. Rev. D. Freeman. W. H. Chipman, \$4. M. H. Stevens. A. Whitman, Esq., \$20. Rev. Dr. Tupper. Rev. J. C. Morse, \$5. W. J. Gates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!

THE Ladies of Grand Pre Seminary intend holding a Bazaar in Wolfville, on the 9th of June next, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a Seminary. A refreshment table will be provided. Contributions either in fancy articles or refreshments will be thankfully received by the committee. Misses M. R. Eaton, E. J. Hills, E. Smyth, M. J. Phinney, M. E. Hills. Admission 12 1/2 cents. Wolfville, May 18th, 1870. May 18.

99 Granville St. 99

Wholesale and Retail, SPRING STOCK.

We have per Royal Mail Steamships and Ships "Rosenath" and "Forest King," nearly completed our Spring Stock, which has been purchased with a view to the wants of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find many Cheap lots well worth their attention.

Retail Buyers.

Will find as usual a thoroughly assorted Stock embracing all the newest styles of the Season.

HORROCKSES SHIRTINGS.

Price List Reduced.

SMITH BROS.

April 27.

BAZAAR AT PORT HAWKSBURY, C. B.

THE Ladies of the Baptist Church and Congregation at Port Hawkesbury, Strait of Canso, propose holding a Bazaar about the middle of July next, to aid in the building of a parsonage.

Contributions of money or of useful articles left with Mrs. H. N. Paint, Halifax, or forwarded to either of the following Committees, will be thank fully received and acknowledged.

Miss S. Wilson, President, Mrs. A. Thompson, Vice-President, Mrs. P. Paint Secretary, Mrs. John Reeves, Miss M. Cunningham, Miss Julia Paint. April 27.

ANILINE DYES IN PACKETS.

THESE dyes were introduced into New Brunswick, a few months ago by J. Chaloner, St. John N. B., and being found to work well have been favorably received by the public. They are as follows:

Magenta or Roseine, Magdala Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Purple, Blue, Violet, light and deep Yellow, Green, Brown, and Ponceau Scarlet. Green requires pure wool in order to succeed, but cotton flannel won't take it. Most of them dissolve freely in hot water, others have to be first dissolved in a little spirits, and then added to the boiling water. Directions go with each packet. They are very easily used, all required is to dissolve the dye in hot water, and put in the goods. Iron vessels should not be used, a milk dish well heated previous to the operation is the best. Some of these dyes make good Inks viz: Purple, Violet, Blue; Ponceau makes fine Jelly or Syrup coloring, or Red Ink.

J. CHALONER, Druggist, Inventor of this style of 'Aniline' Dyes, Corner of King & Germain Streets, St. John, N. B. March 30. 3m.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a General Importing and Commission Business,

under the Name and Firm of **VAUX, WEST & CO.**

Will open early in May next, at Granite Warehouse, (known as "Acadia Corner,") opposite H. M. Ord-nance.

C. C. VAUX, W. E. WEST.

Halifax, April 29, 1870.