

and send it to my brother through one of the public journals. I consented to this more readily and sent it to the Presbyterian Witness, (in which it appeared last week), writing out our respective names in full, because we still seem to be supposed to be one and the same individual. This was taken for granted when he was first appointed to office, and the other day it was gravely stated in one of the Halifax papers that "S. T. Rand had been superseded by Rev. A. S. Hunt." Both of us have three initials, and two of them being T. R. probably has led to the mistake. I would therefore like to say "to all whom it may concern," by "these presents" that he and I are two distinct individuals (E. E.!) his great grandfather and my grandfather was one and the same person; he being Harding the son of Marchant the son of Thomas; and I being Silas the son of Silas, the son of Thomas. I think it more than probable that the late Superintendent of Education was and is more "distasteful to the whole Catholic body" than he otherwise would be, from the fact that his name is Rand, and also T. Rand, and that he is supposed to be the S. T. Rand who is making considerable headway in giving the Scriptures to the Indians in their own tongue, and thus essentially weakening their confidence in the Roman Catholic faith. For it seems they do not object to a Baptist, nor even to a Baptist Minister: and as to the names themselves the surnames why they are both exactly of the same humble length, monosyllabic, and each containing four letters—H-u-n-t—R-a-n-d, and the number of initials is the same—three. Nay, let all the people know that the Rev. S. T. Rand has not been superseded yet, in his office, and that he is not, has not been, and has no wish to be the Superintendent of Education; and that T. H. Rand, Esq., with all his knowledge and abilities, knows no more about the Mic-Mac Language or the proper practical management of the Mic-Mac Mission, than I or any one else who has not gone through the mill, can possibly know of the proper and practical working of our Common School System, whatever else we may be able to do, or whatever else we may know, or whatever our names may be.

Yours truly,
S. T. RAND.

Halifax Feb. 25th.

To THEODORE HARDING RAND, Esq., Late Superintendent of Education.

DEAR BROTHER,—Fret not thyself because of evil doers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity. For they shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither as the green herb. Trust in the Lord and do good—so shalt thou dwell in the land, and VERILY THOU SHALT BE FED. Delight thyself also in the Lord, and He shall give thee the desires of thy heart. COMMIT THY WAY UNTO THE LORD, trust also in Him, AND HE SHALL BRING IT TO PASS. AND HE SHALL BRING FORTH THY RIGHTEOUSNESS as the light, and THY JUDGEMENT as the NOON-DAY. Rest in the Lord, and wait PATIENTLY for Him. Fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way—because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass. Cease from anger and forsake wrath. Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil. The wicked plotteth against the just, and gnasheth upon him with their teeth. The Lord shall laugh at them, for He seeth that their day is coming. The wicked have drawn out the sword, and have bent the bow, to cast down the poor and needy, and to slay such as be of upright conversation.—THEIR SWORD SHALL enter into their own heart, and their bows shall be broken. The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord, and he delighted in his way.—THOUGH HE FALL, he shall not be UTTERLY CAST DOWN; for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand. WAIT ON THE LORD, and KEEP HIS WAY, and he shall EXALT thee to inherit the land. When the WICKED are CUT OFF, THOU SHALT SEE IT. But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord; He is their strength in the time of trouble. AND THE LORD SHALL HELP THEM AND DELIVER THEM; HE SHALL DELIVER THEM FROM THE WICKED AND SAVE THEM, BECAUSE THEY TRUST IN HIM.

My soul wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him: He only is my ROCK and my SALVATION. I shall not be greatly moved. Trust in Him at all times—pour out your heart before Him. God is a refuge for us! SELAH!! Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a LIE. To be laid in the balance they are altogether lighter than vanity. God hath spoken once—yea TWICE have I heard this, that POWER BELONGETH UNTO GOD.

I said unto the fools, Deal not foolishly, and to the wicked, LIFT NOT UP THE HORN! SPEAK NOT WITH A STIFF NECK! For PROMOTION cometh neither from the East, nor from the WEST, nor from the SOUTH, But GOD IS THE JUDGE. He putteth down ONE, and setteth up ANOTHER. The Lord is on my side. I will not fear. What can man do unto me? The Lord taketh my part with them that help me. Therefore shall I see my desire upon them that hate me. It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man.—It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes.

I have done judgment and justice. Leave me not to mine oppressors. Be surety for thy

servant for good. Let not the proud oppress me. Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall offend them.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which CANNOT BE REMOVED, but abideth forever.

There, my dear brother, I cannot say anything more forcible, nor more to the point than the preceding "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Yours, very truly,
SILAS TERTIUS RAND.

Hantsport, Feb. 15th.

For the Christian Messenger.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1870.

Mr. Editor,—The Lord is doing a good work through the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn and Bro. Gallaher, its Pastor. About fifty persons have been added to the Church within the last three weeks, a few by letter, but nearly all by baptism. The ordinance of baptism has been administered for three successive Sabbaths. Sabbath before last, seventeen persons were baptized. Either no excitement prevails, or it is very deep. Every meeting is conducted with regularity and order. There doesn't seem to be much stir among the backsliders, and in fact, I do not think it is a backsliding church. Before the series of meetings commenced every member seemed on all occasions ready to do his or her part. Instead of the long pauses in their prayer-meetings, I have frequently seen three or four rise together when the last one had sat down.

One of the newly awakened related a remarkable experience. Toward the last of Dec. his little son, aged about three years, was attacked with membranous croup, and he became very low. They all thought he would die. Now this man's parents were both irreligious. He had spent his time in attending balls, and theatres, rather than going to church. He delighted not in religion, and had never offered a prayer in his life. Strange to say, he concluded to ask God to spare the life of his child. He fell down on his knees, words came to him without any effort, and he prayed to God as one long accustomed to pray. When he rose from his knees he felt so certain that his prayer was heard that he went out and bought Christmas toys, and felt an assurance that his own sins were pardoned, and that in him was the beginning of a "new life."

None of the other experiences have been comparatively remarkable. Most of the additions have merely undergone a transition from members of the Sabbath School to members of the Church. How truly has the Sabbath School been called the "Nursery of the church!"

Bro. Gallaher gives out the Sabbath School as regularly as his other appointments, invites all to come, tells them he has a class himself, they will be welcome to join that, or any other they may prefer, or to become teachers, if they have a mind for that. The consequence is, his class numbers nearly a hundred including males and females from the age of sixteen to sixty and upwards.

Last Sabbath he requested his class to remain after the School was dismissed and shake hands with one another, and to endeavor to become personally acquainted with each other and with him. They always do what he asks them to for every man and woman in his church, or in his class, loves Mr. Gallaher. So we had a hearty shake hands all round, and introduced ourselves. We did find it pleasant. Mr. Gallaher says he believes "virtue goes out of a man"—if there is any in him—when he shakes hands with another.

I try to meddle as little as possible with news that you get in the newspapers published in New York. Perhaps you will allow me to add that small pox is somewhat prevalent here, and that a disease entirely new to this country is overflowing the Hospitals of N. Y. It is the "Hungerpest" of Germany, the "Famine fever" of Ireland. The chairman of the Board of health reports one hundred deaths from the latter disease.

D. W.

For the Christian Messenger.

REV. A. D. THOMPSON.

Mr. Editor,—

It may not be known to your readers generally, that the Rev. A. D. Thompson of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, has been confined to his house and almost to his bed for the last two years by illness, and his human appearance is rapidly approaching the grave. Brother Thompson, travelled through Nova Scotia in almost every direc-

tion as agent for Acadia College, and was successful in adding largely to its endowment, he attributes his illness in a measure to cold taken in prosecuting his agency at inclement seasons of the year. He is now and has been for a long time, past labor; and depends for support on the kindness of sympathising friends. He has many friends, I think, in Nova Scotia, who only need to hear of his affliction, to come forward and aid by contributing some small sum towards his temporal support, and thereby manifest their remembrance of his former services. Any sum, however small sent to the editor of the *Christian Messenger*, or to the subscriber, will be taken care of, and promptly forwarded.

J. W. BARSS.

Wolfville, March, 1, 1870.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 2, 1870.

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

Our readers will remember that within the last twelve or fifteen years, the Baptists in the State of New York have raised large sums of money to endow their educational institutions. But it has been found that the number of students and candidates for the ministry, did not keep pace with the growth of the denomination, and the facilities for obtaining a higher education. New and brilliant schemes of business were alluring the young men away from the plodding work of the College and Seminary. Schools, designed to make adepts in some special department, advertised to do in half or a quarter of the time the work of the old methods of training. Thus while the means for furnishing a broad education were enlarging, from the action of extraordinary causes the disposition to make a proper use of these means did not correspondingly increase. A few friends of sound education associated themselves together for the purpose of doing something to change this tendency. They obtained the services of Professor Cutting of Rochester, for a term of years, and commissioned him to labor in any way he might judge best to secure the object. Dr. Cutting, by means of public meetings, the press, and public correspondence, has accomplished much. We observe that among other means he has arranged for a Convention to be held next April, in Brooklyn, to be composed of representatives from all the Baptist Academies, Colleges and Theological institutions in the Union, "and having for its object the consideration of questions of common interest relating to the character and work of their institutions of learning, the increase and the increased intelligence of their ministry, and the advancement of education in the great body of their people." The invitation to this Convention, probably, will not reach to the Baptists in the Dominion; but the meeting promises to lead to important results for our denomination generally. Arrangements have been made, so that the public can profit by their discussions and decisions.

One fact established by the examination of Dr. Cutting, is of immediate value to us, viz.: "that ministerial education, to be successful according to our needs, must be part of a denominational interest and work which contemplates education as the cause of our whole people." His opinion is that the experience of different institutions, shows that a large number of intelligent young men will most easily be brought into the ministry, not by making theological education a specialty, but by advancing education among all classes of the people. Some are interested in our Institutions at Horton, chiefly because they may be useful in training candidates for the ministry. In the light of the fact just stated, we must say to all such friends, that there is danger of failing in this particular purpose, by reason of too narrow views. So far as the special end of ministerial education is concerned, it will be better to broaden our plans so as to take in all departments of this important work.

THE LATE CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

If what we have stated respecting the late change in the Education office, required any confirmation, we have it in what has appeared in the public press, during the past week. The *Morning Chronicle* and *Recorder* have been favored with quite a number of anonymous communications, doing their best to divert public attention from the wrong done to a public officer, for

his too faithful adherence to the laws of the land. We are glad to find that several of our contemporaries—indeed, all that have any claim to be regarded as independent journals, and impartial in their judgment—are presenting to their readers with much vigor, the real question at issue, and showing that whether Mr. Rand was dismissed on account of the F. W. George case, or the interference of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, it is really simply this: Shall our Schools be non-political and non-sectarian? or shall they be a vast system of machinery to be used by individual members of Government, for their own ends independently of legislative exactments, or the officers appointed by law to administer them?

Strange revelations have been made by some of the writers on this subject. One who appears to be quite familiar with all the steps taken preparatory to the late dismissal and appointment, and speaks with a sort of authority, says in reference to the Rev. Mr. Hunt "the situation was tendered him unsolicited on his part, and at first declined, but, afterwards, when again offered, accepted." The writer adds by way of confirmation, "I have given the version of the negotiation as Mr. Hunt gave it to me." We have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of this statement.

Notwithstanding the position we have taken in this matter, we shall, of course, give Mr. Hunt all proper consideration, and, therefore without any request on his part, we give insertion to a brief letter from him as it appeared in the *Chronicle* on Friday last:—

The Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

The following letter was sent to the *British Colonist* and its insertion declined. Will you give it a place in the next issue of your paper.
A. S. H.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Halifax, Feb. 24, 1870.

To the Editor of the *British Colonist*—

DEAR SIR,

You have associated my name with a design on the part of the government to break up the Public School system of this Province.

Will you do me the justice of allowing me to state, through the columns of your paper, that I have no knowledge of any such intention. The Government have, in most decided terms, declared their determination of sustaining the present system of Education. I have accepted office to conduct our school operations in accordance with the present law, and shall in no way be a party to any infraction of the law for the encouragement of popular education, as it is now accepted by the people of Nova Scotia.

The people's representatives alone have power to make any radical change, and I believe no change is contemplated, until the people themselves demand it.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. HUNT.

That our readers may understand and appreciate the true merits of the case on this point, we feel it incumbent on us to say that the Editor of the *British Colonist* on the following morning, gave by way of explanation of the above, that on declining to insert Mr. Hunt's letter, he "told him, (Mr. Hunt) at the same time that if he wished "to make a straightforward denial of the statement that we had made in the *Colonist* in reference to himself viz. that he "was in favor of Separate Schools—that "our columns were open to him."

We regret that Mr. Hunt was not in a position to accept this offer.

The subject having become mixed up with political matters does not alter our duty. The cause of Free Common Schools is a sacred one, and claims the earnest consideration of all good citizens and friends of education.

When we wrote what we did in our late issues, we did not for a moment imagine that Mr. Hunt would not acknowledge that he had advocated the granting of Separate Schools to Roman Catholics. This formed one strong ground of our questioning the propriety of the appointment under the existing law. His letter, it will be perceived, does not deny that he is still in favor of that policy.

(Since the above was in type we have received a copy of the above letter from Rev. A. S. Hunt with a request for insertion in "the C. M.")

Some of the writers on the late change in the Superintendent of Education, have sought to defend the dismissal of Mr. Rand, by stating, that Dr. Forrester was dismissed when he (Mr. Rand) was appointed to the office of Superintendent.

This is scarcely a correct statement, for previous to Mr. Rand's appointment, Dr. Forrester had been both Provincial Superintendent and Principal of the Normal School. The two offices were, by the Act then being enacted, to be separated. Dr.