

faction, saying that the people were there by "the courtesy of the Senate." It struck me that the Senate were there by the greater courtesy of the people. However, I suppose the caution was necessary, especially for the dark "cloud of witnesses," who, from the galleries were watching with intense interest a scene of momentous importance to their race. The Vice-President administered the oath in a very dignified and impressive manner, as though deeply feeling the solemn retributive character of the event. And it must be admitted that the colored Senator stood up right manfully to receive it, without assumption or presumption. To us who remembered the darkest, most hopeless days of the anti-Slavery struggle, this brief ceremony had in it something strangely touching and solemnizing—was almost like a religious rite; and when, the oath taken, the Vice-President took the new Senator by the hand, thus admitted him to the highest political fellowship, it seemed like a sacrament of liberty and justice.

I do not think personally all the Republican Senator are jubilant over this admission. Indeed, I suspect it is a bitter pill for most of them to swallow; but it was a pivotal event, a searching test, and manfully they have met it. Mr. Cameron was frank enough to admit a lingering of the old prejudice, but in spite of it, he rejoiced in this signal triumph of free principles and elemental human rights. To the nine Democratic Senators who stood in vain forlorn, but gallant opposition to that long-dreaded innovation, it was not only an occasion of humiliation, but of real gloom and apprehension. But they will finally settle down to the acceptance of a fixed fact, in the person of that quiet legislator of African descent on the other side of the Chamber for, contrary to popular expectation, the successor of Mr. Jefferson Davis does not occupy the identical seat of that Senator. The Democratic neighbourhood might have proved too hot, or too cold for comfort. Where he is, he looks as much at his ease as are probably the black bishops in the Council at Rome—as were the black Deputies from the Antilles, in the old French Assembly—as was Euclid in the Schools of Mathematics at Alexandria.

Personally, there is nothing remarkable about Mr. Revels. He is a tall, large-boned, high-headed, strong-featured mulatto or quadroon. Some senators, I observe, call him an octoroon; but that is putting a very fine parliamentary point upon it. His manners are quiet, unconstrained, and he is said to be well educated. He looks like a man of respectable ability, and of an amiable, easy disposition. He bears no marks of suffering and conflict in the cause of his race. But if he is only good, staunch, prudent, and honest—tolerably modest and strong, willing to be advised, yet not capable of being controlled; if he will neither be one to put on, nor to be put upon, it will be well—better, perhaps, as a test of the great principle of the human equality, than if he were a man of oriental tact of Frederick Douglass, or of the fine presence and elegant culture of Robert Purvis.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 30, 1870.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

The position of the Christian Ministry we regard as lying at the foundation of church advancement. The following very appropriate remarks on this subject, are from the *Watchman & Reflector* of the 10th Inst. :

The relations and responsibilities of a minister of Christ are unlike those of every other class. The difference is not simply one of degree; it is equally one of kind. His office was created by God to meet the deepest and the loftiest wants of man. Meant to subserve mainly the interests of the life to come, it was put at the furthest possible remove from the engrossments, entanglements and ambitions of the present life. To this office he has been called, specially and personally, by the Holy Ghost, and set apart to it by a most solemn consecration. His one work is to watch for souls. The results of his work are all eternal.

The Christian lawyer, physician, educator, merchant, manufacturer, mechanic and farmer may, with all the pressure of their daily toils and cares, rest under grave moral responsibilities; but the minister's are determined by very different conditions and tried by a very different measure. He is a Divinely appointed shepherd of the flock. He is a teacher sent from God to the people. He is Christ's ambassador. He is a watchman on the walls of Zion, knowing that the blood of those who perish unwarmed will be required at his hands.

Upon this as a base, the following important suggestions are presented :

"Now, we fear that some of our brethren in the ministry do not realize how far it belongs to them to initiate measures promotive of a special work of grace; to procure for their own souls that baptism from above which shall be the natural precursor of similar blessings among their people. They await, rather, the movements of others. They go behind their flock, instead of leading them. They are refreshed to see a work begin and they seek to guide it faithfully; but it does not begin in their own heart, and chamber, and study, and pastoral labor. How plain it is, however, that God designed that the pastor's heart should be open heaven-ward more than those of his flock; that his spiritual susceptibilities should be quicker, and stronger, and more reliable; that on him, rather than on others, should rest down those burdens of soul which are so often the earnest and pledge of a speedy outpouring of the Spirit, and the causal antecedent of the rich blessings that follow !

This is a matter which must commend itself to our brethren. Let them reflect on their great responsibilities, and enquire if they have not very much undervalued the privileges belonging to their office; and thus to some extent lost the benefits to themselves and their churches, which otherwise would have been showered down upon them.

THE PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Friends of popular education have long sought to give the office of Teacher more of a professional character, so that the training of the youth of the country should not as formerly be left to parties whose chief qualification was, that they had either been unsuccessful in some former occupation, or were desirous of leisure and means to prepare for entering upon some more desirable or lucrative profession.

The establishment of the Provincial Normal School was a step in this direction, and has largely assisted in giving a course of training to hundreds of its students, making them more or less proficient in the art of communicating knowledge to the youthful mind.

A professional standing, however, could not be secured, for the persons engaged in this very important occupation, except by their combining amongst themselves for the purpose. This was attempted some four or five years ago, and resulted in the formation of the Provincial Teachers' Association. Their Annual Sessions have had the effect of consolidating the Association, and giving it a position of respectability which reflects much credit on those who have had it in charge. It should be hailed as highly favorable to the cause of education, that men of high mental and moral cultivation are engaged in this good work—endeavouring to raise the standard of our educators throughout the land. This is a matter of some consequence to the people generally, and especially to all who are seeking an enlarged course of education—students in colleges—and others who are in favor of advanced mental culture; and they should render whatever aid lies in their power, to promote the welfare of such an institution.

We were glad to learn a few days since that at the Session of the Association held in Halifax last December, there were 180 bona fide Teachers present; these having come from fourteen different counties; seven of whom had travelled 180 miles to be present on the occasion; that four of the leading men were in possession of the degree of M. A., and probably a dozen of others with that of B. A. Ten were principals of High Schools and of County Academies. Such a body of intelligent members of the Teachers' profession should at least command public respect.

A. McN. Patterson, Esq., the able and very successful principal of the Academy at Lower Horton, a member, we believe, of the Methodist connexion, was President of the Association last year, and gives the following information to correct some errors which have been lately started concerning that body. He says;

Mr. Editor,—For the information of the public, allow me to say that the Teachers' Provincial Association is independent of the proceedings of the Superintendent of Education, and of all other Government officials. Having been the President of this organization during 1869, I affirm that the late Superintendent had nothing whatever to do with the resolutions passed by the Association.

Yours, &c.,

A. McN. PATTERSON.

Lower Horton, March 13.

From the same source as we obtain the above particulars we learn that :

Two years ago the Superintendent of Education (T. H. Rand, Esq.) was by a unanimous vote of the Association requested to accept of the honor of President. He respectfully declined, stating that the interests of education would be better promoted by his holding neutral ground

between Teachers and the Government. He was therefore trusted and respected then. At every subsequent Convention he has acceded to a request to lecture before the Association. He is therefore trusted and respected now.

These are a few facts to which we think our readers are entitled, respecting this important organization; whose Memorial was, not allowed to come before the Assembly.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Editor,—

We have the first visit from Rev. Mr. Hunt, in his official capacity. Not having been at the examination of the Normal School, I cannot give an opinion as regards his "energy and ability" in that respect; but learn that he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of those present. Last evening by invitation he preached for the Rev. Mr. Dimock to a large and attentive audience, many of whom came from curiosity (no doubt) to hear the new Superintendent. During the delivery of his discourse he elicited the undivided attention of his hearers, and those who are judges have to acknowledge that as a preacher he is second to none of the Baptists of this province, and is inferior to few, if any, of the other denominations. His orthography may be defective—(as is published abroad;) be this as it may, his diction is smooth and energetic, his syntax is unquestionable, and his oratory is such that few would doze under his preaching. If, in any respect, he fail to discharge the duties of Superintendent of Education, there will be a great contrast between that and his ability to discharge the duties of the Sacred desk. In his official visits through the country should he be able to preach occasionally in addition to his public duties, it will, I have little doubt, confer a boon on the Baptists at large. TRURO, March 22nd.

We should have chosen to have had the writer of the above append his own proper name to his communication, and told him so, but he preferred that it should appear anonymously, although he did not wish us to assume any of the responsibility of its statements. We might have refused to insert it without the author's name; but, he, being so much in favor of the change, if we had done so, it would probably have been misconstrued.

It is due to ourselves to say that no reference to Mr. Hunt's "orthography" has been "published abroad" in the columns of the *Messenger*.

We doubt the propriety of the closing remark. Supposing this office, or any other under the government, were held by an Episcopal Clergyman, or a Roman Catholic priest,—and it is possible that such may be the case—and it were said of such officer that, "In his official visits through the country, should he be able to preach occasionally in addition to his public duties, it will, I have little doubt, confer a boon on the"—Roman Catholic Church, or the Episcopalians,—"at large." Would it not then appear slightly objectionable to the other denominations? We think it would; and for this reason we are unwilling that the remark should go forth without this caveat.

In addition to the above we learn from the *Truro Mirror* that after the examination of the Normal School "the Rev. A. S. Hunt, Superintendent of Education, gave a brief address. He looked upon the Normal School as the educational centre of the Common School system, and was much gratified to find it in such efficient working order. He felt inclined to congratulate the Principal and his colleagues, and hoped the institution might long continue to do its good work in the land. He anticipated a prosperous and happy educational future for the country, and was glad to see such a band of young men and women going forth in the arduous profession of teaching. The Rev. Mr. Reid and some two or three others made a few remarks complimentary to both teachers and pupils. One remark made by John King, Esq., respecting the doubt and anxiety in people's minds in reference to late changes in the education field, brought the Superintendent again to his feet. On this occasion he stated that much had lately been said and written respecting his appointment to the office of Superintendent, and views and sentiments had been attributed to him which parties who made such assertions must certainly know to be false. He did not imagine that any person was foolish enough to believe that Separate Schools could or would be introduced into Nova Scotia for many long years, if ever. For his part he was bound to carry out the law as it stands upon our statute book, knowing neither Protestant nor Catholic, Presbyterian nor Methodist, Baptist nor Episcopalian."

Mr. Hunt perhaps forgets that Mr. Flynn's measure for Separate Schools was deferred by a majority of only three.

The Annual epistle of the Governors of Acadia College has been forwarded to the Baptist Churches of the three provinces, stating the apportionment of the amount required from the several churches to carry on the College affairs during the current year. The denomination are under heavy obligations to the Board of Governors for their attention to the educational concerns of the body. We trust that they will not be allowed to have the additional burden of a treasury unequal to the demands made upon it.

The requirements of the Institution as a whole are large, but when the balance required to meet those demands is divided in fair proportion amongst the churches, and promptly met by each, it may be easily borne. Vast interests are now depending on the results of this Appeal. The present year has special demands, and we doubt not that those who properly appreciate Acadia College, will readily come forward with their donations, and so cheer the hearts of the Governors and all concerned by a liberal response.

Asa Coy, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the 15th Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, 1869. In addition to upwards of 100 pages of the expenditures for the various services of this department, it contains a finely executed map of the province, showing the great roads, &c.

Dr. DeWolf will accept our thanks for a copy of the 12th Annual Report of the Asylum for the Insane; printed by H. W. Blackadar, Queen's Printer. We are glad to read the Dr's. opinion that Insanity is not really increasing.

We have also received a copy of the Report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for N. S., for 1869, printed by Charles Annand. Full particulars are given of the quantity of coal and gold produced from each of the mines of the province.

We received, by the English mail, we suppose from Miss DeWolf, a copy of the Fourth Annual Report of the Burmah Baptist Missionary Convention, held in Rangoon, Oct. 3—Nov. 3, 1869. It forms a pamphlet of about 80 pages. We shall have occasion again to notice its contents.

"Under the Snow," (with frontispiece) "I'm waiting my darling for thee," (10th Edition) are two fine pieces of music received from the publisher, Geo. T. Evans, San Francisco. In typography and general appearance they are equal to that of New York or London.

These are evidences of the rapid advancement of the western parts of this continent.

Notices, &c.

RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1870.
Feb. 7. Pine Grove Church, (with Nietaux Church for native preacher). \$33.00
25. Sister in Truro Church, n. p., . . . 40.00

TOWARD SUPPORTING SISTER DEWOLF.

- Feb. 21. Friend of Foreign Missions, Westport \$5.00
Aylesford, March 16, 1870. C. TUPPER.

ACADIA ATHENÆUM.

The next lecture before the Acadia Athenæum will be delivered by Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D., in the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting-house, Wolfville, on Friday evening, the 1st of April, at seven o'clock.

Subject—Human Development.

C. COHOON, Cor. Sec.

ON THE SUNNY SIDE.

We learn that the Baptist Church and congregation of Lower Granville have recently made the Pastor, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, donations amounting to \$185, chiefly in cash—thus confirming their well deserved reputation as a kind and generous people.

Mr. Editor,—

The friends of the Rev. B. Scott set apart Tuesday the 8th of March to shew their estimation of him as their Pastor, by assembling at his residence and presenting him with tangible tokens of their love. The spread was superintended by Mrs. Daniel Tines. This was got up and conducted on the New York system and had an evident charm for all who witnessed it. After a most sumptuous repast, in which all joined with right good will, the chair was taken by Mr. William Haley, who introduced the object of the meeting in the few well set remarks. Spiritual speeches were then made by Messrs. Henry Snooks, Frederick Shultz and David Lynds, interspersed with snatches of appropriate song led by Mr. Austin Thompson. This was followed