

by that circumstance, as more eligible than these "imported Chinese." Doubtless the more sensible, as well as the more scriptural, order is; 1st, faith—"whosoever believeth." 2nd, obedience—baptism. 3rd privilege—fellowship and communion.

For the Christian Messenger.

NEW DIRECTORY WANTED.

Mr. Editor,— I have been looking over the Dominion and Lovell's Directory, but cannot find a great many names that you publish in your paper in connection with notices of deaths and marriages, and sometimes appended to interesting communications. Would it not be better to name the County or Township in which the new named places are located? How many of your readers could tell without enquiry, where the following places are situated, all taken from the Messenger of 15th Feb'y last:—Canaan, Beech Hill, Green Harbor, Mount Ashburn, West Head, Hill Grove, Port Williams, Smiths Cove, Farmington, Western Shore? Of several of these there are a number of the same name in the Provinces, and therefore needing to be designated. Frequently we see marriages or deaths reported at Kempt, Lake George, Waterville, Greenville, &c., of which there are half a dozen or more localities in the province to which each is entitled to subscribe.

In naming new villages or localities, would it not be well to select names that are not already in use. Lately the writer directed a letter to a person in Waterville, Cornwallis, but found subsequently that he lived in Waterville, Aylesford, a few miles distant in the same County of Kings.

HINT.

Kings County, March 10, '71.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 15th, 1871.

Special attention is required to the following communication of the President of Acadia College.

The Churches generally should feel their obligations in this matter. By timely effort being made much difficulty may be averted which must arise from neglect. We must not allow anything to operate to the detriment of this institution or to induce us to forget its interests. It is as much a part and parcel of our denominational work as Home or Foreign Mission, and apathy with regard to its interests must eventually operate injuriously on all branches of our church work. We hope our brethren in all parts of this Province and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, will make an early response to Dr. Sawyer's counsels; and that this year may find a larger number of contributing churches than any of its predecessors.

ACADIA COLLEGE.

FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Editor,— As the Secretary of the Board of Governors has recently sent out the annual Circulars to the churches, it seems proper to call attention to some facts connected with the finances of the College. The Denomination have judged it better to depend in part for the expenses of the College on annual contributions, than to establish a sufficient endowment for its support.— This means that the contributions must be made annually; and be made sufficient to meet the expenses, or the Convention is in debt. The Minutes of the last Session show that the income from all sources was not sufficient to meet the demands against the Board. I cannot believe that the Denomination are willing to see a deficiency accumulate against the Convention.

The expenses of the College are necessarily greater than they were some years ago; but in the mean time the contributions from the churches had fallen off. In 1861 Eight Hundred and Sixty dollars were contributed by the churches of this Province; last year Five Hundred and Sixty. But we reported 3000 more church-members than in 1861; and on this basis we should have raised over a Thousand dollars last year. This would have left the Treasurer's accounts in satisfactory condition. I do not forget that a few individuals contribute very generously on a special subscription to the salary of one Professor. But the fact that these persons are thereby hindered from giving as they

otherwise might to the general contribution, cannot explain all the difference between the present and the past.— Besides, the Eight Hundred and Sixty dollars of 1861 was raised by Forty-four churches, the Five Hundred and Sixty of last year by Sixty-five churches. It is encouraging to see the number of contributing churches increasing; but had they contributed in the same proportion as in 1861, they would have raised nearly Thirteen Hundred dollars.

Again, we have in the Province one one hundred and fifty churches. If one third of these ought, for lack of ability, to be excused from contributing—but hitherto it has been found that the so-called feeble and pastorless churches have responded quite as well as the abler—but, if we deduct one-third, the remaining hundred, giving at the rate of former years, would raise each year some Two Thousand dollars for educational purposes. This sum is needed each year to meet demands against the Board, make requisite repairs and improvements on the premises, and increase the apparatus.

Whatever may have been the case years ago, the ability of the churches to raise this amount can no longer be questioned. And why any portion of our people should not be interested in the object, it is difficult to see. Take from our ministry the men who have been educated in the College, and the condition of our churches would be vastly changed. Take from the different professions and posts of influence in the Province all the men who have been educated at Acadia, and the change would affect every department of public labor. Experience has shown that the college is of vital importance to the Baptists of this and the other Lower Provinces. But it cannot be improved as the times demand, it cannot be maintained without larger income. If all share in the work cheerfully and according to ability, the amount will be easily raised, and success in one enterprise will send a healthful and strengthening influence through the whole body. But if the effort to raise this income is left for a few, the inevitable result will be a heavy debt on the Convention, which will seriously interfere with other departments of its work. These facts have been made public that all interested in education may see where we are drifting, and rouse themselves to change the condition of affairs.

A. W. SAWYER.

March 9, 1871.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF A YEAR.

It is astonishing what an amount of money is employed in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. The duties paid upon them amounts to an enormous sum. The following calculations place this matter in a most vivid light. We copy the article from the National Baptist:—

Those who would measure the enormity of the liquor traffic by the money which it absorbs, will be impressed by some figures presented by Mr. Edward S. Young Chief of the U. S. Statistical Bureau, at a meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society, in Washington, last Sunday evening. Mr. Young stated the annual product of whiskey in this country to be, according to the returns made to the government, 62,500,000 gallons, representing a money value of \$375,000,000; fermented liquors, 6,300,000 barrels, worth \$126,000,000; imported liquors, \$100,000,000. There are in the United States 150,000 licensed liquor stores, whose average annual sales are \$4,000 each, making a total of \$600,000,000; and this exhibit he thought, was probably \$100,000 below the facts. Mr. Young used the following comparisons, to enforce his statistics:—

An expert could not count more than \$20,000 in one-dollar notes in a day. Working twenty-five days in a month, it would take one man one hundred years to count the money. If spread upon the ground in notes of the same denomination, it would cover an area of 20,446 acres. If paid in gold, a ton of which is worth \$574,000, and loaded on wagons each carrying one ton and occupying a space of seven yards, it would require 1,045 wagons, which would form a procession six miles long. In silver, worth \$31,200, it would require 19,230 wagons, which would form a line 76 miles in length. To complete the picture, let the wives and children of drunkards and the widows and orphans of those who have died drunkards during the past year, follow these wagons in melancholy procession, their cries of anguish ascending to heaven, and the line would extend thousands of miles.

And all this, not only taken from the productive capital and labor of the country, but used in such a way as to weaken its productive power and increase crime and misery of every form. And yet society tolerates this horrid traffic, and government legalizes and protects it, for the filthy pittance which it drops into the treasury.

These facts and figures will have an

additional interest to many of our readers, from the circumstance that they are well acquainted with Mr. Young. Others too will be pleased to learn that he is the donor of the Gold Medal Prize, to the students of Acadia College, for proficiency in the Higher Mathematics.

A careful examination of these statistics and calculations respecting intemperance must shew the importance of labors in the Temperance cause, and will doubtless prove a stimulus to fresh effort on behalf of the victims of this destructive habit of using intoxicating beverages.

To the Editor of the Express:

Sir,—My attention has been called to the following statement in your paper of the 6th inst:—"Mr. Rand paid out—it is said without the slightest authority—six thousand dollars, in advance, for school books, just before he quitted office."

Your statement is calculated to create the impression that the payment referred to was an unlawful one. You will therefore permit me to state that such was not the case. In order that the Superintendent might, as contemplated by law, ensure a sufficient and regular supply of prescribed school requisites, being always accessible to Trustees, the engagements with the Agents, Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, required them to keep constantly in stock specified materials to the value of at least double the amount of Government grant in aid of the same, without any remuneration for unsold stock at the close of the school year or the termination of the Agency. In consideration of this requirement, the Government grant was to be paid at the beginning of the school year.

In November 1869—the beginning of the school year to which you refer—the Agents having procured a full supply of the prescribed articles, applied as usual for the grant to which they were then entitled. The Government could not conveniently make the payment at the time, and it was delayed some ten weeks. It was made on the 12th of January, 1870, three weeks previous to my dismissal from office, with the knowledge and approval of Government and the authority of law. You will see, therefore, that the imputation that I unlawfully or clandestinely paid to the Agents the money referred to is entirely groundless.

Sincerely yours, T. H. RAND.

March 8th, 1871.

The above letter appeared in the Express of Wednesday last in reply to the grave charge, mentioned by Mr. Rand, and which appeared in a previous issue of that paper, against the late Superintendent of Education. We are informed that the same story had been previously handed round in certain circles, evidently with the intention of damaging the reputation of Mr. Rand. Some comment on this charge appeared in the Witness of Saturday last, as follows:—

"We most cordially second our contemporary's demand for a searching investigation. It is time we had it. If Mr. Rand has done anything illegal, let us hear all about it, and let him be punished with the utmost severity of the law. Let the Witness, too, have justice, without mercy. The 'shameful monopoly' story should be investigated. Good and cheap as the 'Nova Scotia Series' is, it should be superseded whenever a better and cheaper series can be secured. If a 'searching investigation' can secure an improved series at a cheaper rate, by all means let us have it without a week's delay. But as we have already asserted, a series better suited to Nova Scotia cannot be found in Europe or America.

We asserted some months ago that Licenses were illegally granted in Halifax; that the examinations were illegally conducted: let there be a "searching investigation" into the truth of our assertion. Figures were tampered with, and licenses were issued to which the parties receiving them were not justly entitled. Let this statement be investigated.

Let the proposed Committee investigate the charge made in our columns by a most reliable correspondent,—that unauthorized books are being smuggled into public schools at the public expense.

It would be creditable to the Legislature were a special Committee appointed to submit to a "thorough investigation" the abuses that have grown up around the Educational Department with more than tropical rapidity within the past twelve months."

On behalf of all parties concerned, but more particularly on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, we think that charges of wrong-doing in public offices should be always met promptly, and refuted, if it can be done, just as Mr. Rand has done in this case. It is rather late now to whisper, and then publish, insinuations against Mr. Rand's integrity in his office, after the committee of Public Accounts of both branches of the Legislature have, year by year, audited his accounts with the vouchers for each item of expenditure. It is but little creditable to the authors of such rumors to be endeavouring to raise a hue and cry, evidently for the purpose of diverting attention from existing evils which demand a remedy.

EDUCATIONAL.—We find the following announcement in the last issue of the Royal Gazette:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax 2nd March, 1871. His Honor the Lieut. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

To be Inspector of Schools for the County of Annapolis—Lander S. Morse, Esq., in the place of Rev. Geo. Armstrong, resigned.

We are glad to find that so good a selection has been made as a successor to the Rev. Geo. Armstrong.

There appears some change in giving publicity to this appointment. The School Law provides that appointments of Inspectors shall be made by "the Council of Public Instruction" and not by "the Lieut. Governor in Council." The law says:—

"The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to appoint, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education, an Inspector for each county of the Province" &c.

This, if we remember aright, was provided specially to prevent the government of the day placing in those offices, men who might be incompetent, or who might not work harmoniously with the Superintendent in impartially carrying out the law.

This publication of the appointment may have been done through inadvertence, and it may therefore perhaps be corrected. Adherence to the laws of the land by its administrators is perhaps of no less importance than submission to them by the people. When the latter make a mistake the best remedy is a correction; and so, we would respectfully suggest, when the former do the same thing, the same remedy is desirable; or, otherwise gave difficulties may arise by Mr. Morse finding it impossible to enforce submission to his authority, as Inspector for the County of Annapolis.

"Forbidding to marry and commanding to abstain from meats." 1st Timothy iv. 3. These are New Testament characteristics of "those who have departed from the faith," and will naturally occur to Bible readers who may see the following Rules for Lent provided for Roman Catholics.

- 1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday, are the days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.
- 2. The precept of fasting includes also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But by dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed in the diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday.
- 3. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.
- 4. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.
- 5. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.
- 6. Lard may be used in preparing fresh vegetables, &c., &c.
- 7. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhaustive or laborious character; third, persons who are attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth those who are enfeebled by old age.

It is of no consequence to our Roman Catholic neighbors that there is no Scripture warrant for such commands as these; seeing that they regard the voice of the Church as equal to that of the written Word of God. This bondage is one of the fruits of such teaching. The Apostle Paul wrote to the primitive Roman Church:—

"The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. For he that in these things serveth Christ is acceptable to God and approved of men."

Let Protestants carefully cherish and guard their great cardinal doctrine,— "The Bible, the great Church Directory."

Mr. Editor,—

Will you give space for a couple of questions, hoping they may be answered through the same medium.

1st. Is it generally received as sound doctrine among our churches, that the influence of the Holy Spirit is communicated through the child of God to the sinner, and in no other way?

2nd. What is the proper way to deal with Church members who absent themselves from the Lord's table for years, and still lead a good moral life?

Esq.

We have shown the above to an elderly friend. He says:—

1. There are some points on which we should be very careful not to speak dogmatically. Scripture nowhere states that "the influence of the Holy Spirit is communicated through the child of God, and in no other way." James says, "Of his own will begot he us with the word of truth." Our Lord teaches that the mode of the Spirit's working is inscrutable. John iii. 8. And Paul speaks of the Holy Spirit as "dividing to every man severally as he will."

2. The 'Church Members' referred to are 'disorderly.' The Apostle Paul said to the Church at Thessalonica, 'withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly.' 2 Thess. iii. 6.

The statements given in another column, shewing that a Baptist Church has been recently formed in the city of Rome will be very gratifying to our readers. Would it not be a further satisfactory announcement to hear, at an early day, that, as on a former occasion in Jerusalem—"a great company of the Priests were obedient to the faith." Such things are possible, although scarcely within the range of probability. There are however powerful elements at work or we should not read such statements as this,—that 60,000 copies of Father Hyacinthe's Protest have been published and sold in Rome in the course of a few days.

One of the daily newspapers published in Rome recently, said, in an editorial:—

"Italy has a worse enemy in the Pope than France has in Prussia. The Papacy is not religion. It denies religion. It created Catholicity but it killed Christianity."

We are glad to find that Christianity has its representatives in "the Eternal City." May blessings descend on its people, including the Pope and his priesthood, so that the little one shall soon become a thousand, and the small one a great nation.

AN ENQUIRY.—A correspondent wishes to know who is the author of the following lines, and would be glad to obtain the remainder of the poem:—

"Twice payment God will not demand, First from my bleeding Surety's hand, And then again from mine."

If any of our readers can give the desired information it will be regarded as a favor by the person making the enquiry.

VILLIANY.—We have had placed in our hands copies of Circulars sent to a respectable worthy young man in Kings County, "To be read only in private," inviting him to purchase counterfeit money of parties in New York. They are signed "H. Colter & Co., 195, Broadway, New York," (room 26, top floor.) A \$500 package for \$68, a \$1000 package for \$100, &c. Great cautions of secrecy are given, and a request made, "return this letter to remind us."

The friend who sends these papers to us, does so that some steps may be taken to discover the villains engaged in such nefarious designs. We may inform our friend that proceedings have been taken against the parties in New York. We remember to have seen the report of a visit made to the place referred to, but nothing could be found implicating the parties. The persons could not be identified as the ones guilty of swindling transactions.

It appeared that it was a clever trick to get dupes to send money to the address given, but that the "Queer," as the counterfeit money was called, would not be likely to be sent on. Such speculators run a heavy risk, and have the chances of detection pretty well weighed and it would only be the most dishonest persons who would be caught by such tricks, and eventually they would be relieved of any good money they might have in the vain endeavour to purchase bad counterfeit.

Mr. Chambers' Bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed the House of Commons by a large majority. The London Freeman denominates the hostility to this measure as "a relic of medieval superstition, which the half-reformed Church of England would fain keep round the necks of those who reject the rule both of Rome and Lambeth. It is really time that the Episcopal Peers—for the majority in the Lords is only Bishops now—should be brought to their senses."

Our Presbyterian friends will also soon be behind the age if they retain their hostility to this very reasonable and necessary reform.

The Visitor recommends special prayer to be made for the High Commission at Washington.