I am to say to him. While I am dressing in the morning, or hoeing in the garden, or filling the furnace, as the case may be, I run over in my mind the appropriate subjects of thanksgiving and supplication for that day. I often say to myself, as I kneel down, "Now do not let me utter a word I do not feel." I dread to get into a rut of phrases, where a prayer may run smoothly with so little heart in it.-J. B. T. Marsh Christian Union.

For the Christian Messenger.

NOTES FOR "A CLERGYMAN."

Dear Brother,—

" An English Clergyman" proposes to send to the Church Chronicle some observations on Dr. Cramp's " Bap. tist History." I must reserve a general reply till be has finished his "Observations:" but meanwhile some miscellaneons notes may be advisable.

1. I am charged with giving garbled extracts" from Pedobaptist writers, and therefore with "unfair dealing."

I repel the charge with indignation. The case is this :- Certain Podobaptist authors admit that there is no authority in the new Testament for infant baptism; and that it was an after growth—a development consistent with christianity, indeed a deduction from its teaching-but not commanded, either by Christ or his apostles Nevertheless, they continued in the practice of it. Now, when we quote their sayings, giving their own words, we cannot be rightly charged with "garbled extracts. The passages are quoted as the words of Pedobaptist., and we have a right to do so. Those writers were no doubt desirous of asserting the divine authority of Infant Baptism. They sought for it but failed to find it, and they honestly acknowledge the failure. Probably they often consoled themselves by the language of the Office for baptism-" nothing doubting but that to his holy baptism.'

who have been baptized as adult: "by brof Births and Deaths throughout the pouring or Sprinkling." I beg to re- Province that still escape registration mind him that his Liturgy does not is considerable. The system itself, authorise "sprinkling" either in the however, is not at fault, for the princicase of infants or of adults. The ple upon which it is carried out is good. candidate or pour water upon' him. for in the fact that the amount of re-"Sprinkling" is not mentioned. Query | muneration allowed to the Dep. Regis--are Sprinkled persons, whether iu- trars is not such as will under ordinary fants or adults, baptised, according to circumstances, induce them to take a the Prayer Book? And if not-what | very deep interest in the faithful per-

3. Having referred to the "Ignatian Epistles," which, he says "distinguish, again and again, between Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons," the ably be fewer omitted. " Clergyman" adds-" the 42nd Chap. of that precious gem: Clement's Epistle, witnesses the like truth; that is Clement of Rome" distinguishes between Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons." He evidently had not heard of the three- | vinces of the Dominionfold distinction in the ministry. Here are his own words, faithfully translated: -" They [the Apostles] appointed the gress in propulation made by the sevefirst fruits [of their labours] having ral counties of Nova Scotia: first proved them by the Spirit, to be bishops and deacons of those who should afterwards believe. Nor was this any new thing, since indeed many ages before it was written concerning bishops and deacons. For thus saith the Scripture in a certain place, " I will appoint their bishops in righteousness, and their deacons in faith. [Isa. lx. 17.

I suppose it is just as wrong to add to an extract as to garble it.

4. The "Clergyman" says, "Baytists know nothing of bishops." He is quite wrong. Every pastor of a Baptist church is a "bishop," in the New Testament sense of that word. But bishops, in the modern usage of the word -diocesan bishops-were unknown in the purest ages. Then, every town or village where there was a Christian were no bishops of provinces.

5. The "Clergyman" assures us that 'heresy and schism' are great sins. The Apostle Paul was not frightened by hard words: - " After the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers," (Acts xxiv. 14.). And as to "schism," it is a division in a church; see 1 Cor. i. 10: xii. 18. The real schismatics are

tle short of irreverence to rush into the separate," as God's people are compresence of God in prayer without manded to 'come out' of the mystical some consideration beforehand of what | Babylon. - But obedience to that command is not " schism."

> Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP.

March 5, 1873.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 12, 1873.

NOVA SCOTIA STATISTICS.

We have just received from John Costley, Esq., Secretary of Board of Statistics of this Province, a copy of the sixth Annual Report of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in Nova Scotia, during the year 1871. It forms a pamplet of 102 pages and contains a vast amount of highly interesting and very instructive facts. Many curious deductions are made and characteristics of climate &c., developed by the classification of disease and other causes of deaths. Statistics when full and reliable, are of great importance to a community. The various tables compiled for the purpose. of instituting comparisons between the birth and death rates of one year and another, and between what has been registered at different places and in various countries, supply material for very attentive consideration. Mr Costley has expended much labor in analyzing the returns of registration from all parts of the country, and in instituting comparisons between this and other countries. The public will see by this Report how necessary it is that the registration of Births and Deaths should be promptly and properly at-

We have made some extracts of such portions as we believe will be of general interest and to which we invite the attention of our readers :-

3074 Marriages, 10,452 Births, and 4518 Deaths were registered during the year 1871, being the largest number returned since the system of registration was established in the province he favourably alloweth this charitable in 1864. Which, Mr. Costley remarks, work of ours in bringing this infant exhibits a certain amount of progress towards an efficient registration, but 2. The "Clergyman" refers to those | there cannot be a doubt that the numformance of their important, and, in many cases, arduous duties.

If 30 days only were allowed for registration of births there would prob-

By the Cen us of 1871, the population of the Province of Nova Scotia was found to be 387,800, showing an religious denomination. increase of 56,925 or 17.21 per cent. since 1861, being the highest ratio of age was given in the case of 3035, 894 Clement of Rome does no such thing. increase exhibited by any of the Pro-

> The following table will show the comparative increase and rate of pro-

COUNTY.	Pop.	Increase	cent Increase 1871.
NOVA SCOTIA.	387800	56943	17.21
Ha ifax City	2958	4556	18.20
do. Outside City			14.11
Hants			22.00
Kings	21509		14.83
Annapolis			8.16
Digby	17037		15.49
Yarmouth			20.09
Shelburne			16 39
Queens			12.69
Lunenburg			21.40
Cumberland			20.40
Colchester			16.39
Pictou			11.56
Antigonish			11.03
Guysborough			30.22
Inverness			27.26
Victoria			17.66
Cape Breton			26.78
Richmond	14268	1661	13.17

The following is a list of the Counties arranged according to the rate per Church, had its bishop. But there cent. of increase in population during

the last ten years :	
Guysborough30 22 Cape Breton26 28 Hants22 00 Lunenburg21 40 Cumberland20 72	Colchester16 39 Halifax County16.20 Digby15.49 Kings14 83
Yarmouth 20 . 9 Halitax City 1 . 20 Victoria 17 . 69 Inverness 17 . 26 Shelburne 16 . 9	Queens

Within the last hundred years, or those who 'cause divisions' by impos- from 1772 to 1871, Nova Scotia has ing laws or ordinances contrary to increased from 19,120 to 387,800 year was 10,452 in a population of 387,- been prepared with as much regard this paper is announced as editor and scripture, and which cannot be obeyed souls, a very remarkable growth for a 800 so that one birth was registered for economy as is compatible with the proprietor. It has now become a comic without disobeying Christ. Under single century. According to the au- to each 37 of the public service, &c., paper, with a good deal of spice in such circumstances the Christian must | thorities now accessible the population | certainly below the mark. In Eng. &c.

I have concluded, too, that it is lit- 'come out from among them and be of Nova Scotia at the subjoined periods land the ratio of births to population was as follows :-

177219.020	.8
175225,000	
179030 000	
180667,515	
181782,058	
1828123,848	
1838199,731	
1851276,117	
1861330.857	**
1871	

So that within the memory of persons still living the population of the Province has increased more than six

Of the 3074 Marriages registered in 1871, 676 belong to the Roman Catholie Church; 661 to the Baprist Church; 638 to the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces; 465 to the Church of England; 356 to the Wesleyan Church; 151 to the Church of Scotland: 46 to the Lutheran Church; 39 to the Congregational Church; 9 to the Reformed Presbyterian Church; 4 to the Universalist Church, and 29 to other denominations.

The above numbers indicate at least approximately the relative strength of the different religious bodies.

Marriages in Nova Scotia, shewing the Counties in which the leading Religious

denomination	sar	e si	ro	nges	:1:-	*	
NUMBER	REL	ON	GIN	GT	O EAC	n Di	ENOM.
NOVA SCOTIA.	1676	R.	G.	661	В.	638	P
Annapoli Antigorish	70	В.		36	E.	23	W.
Antigorish	74	R.	C	7	Р.	5	E.
Care Breton	1112	R.	C.	4.5	P.	18	E.
Colchester	118	P.		35	B, 0	14	W.
Cumberland	49	P.		48	B	46	W.
Dig by	60	R.	C.	51	В.	12	Ε.
Guysborough		R.	C.	26	E.	15	В.
Halifax City	125	R.	C.	119	E.	54	W.
Halifax County.	83	E.		39	P.	32	R. C.
Hants	52	B.		51	Р.	46	W.
Inverness	58	R.	C.	45	P	111	W.
Kings	81	В.		21	W.	14	E.
Luneaburg		E.			В.		L.
Pictou	103	P.		77	". S.	13	E.
Queens	40	W		32	B.	25	C.
Richmond		R	C.	16	P.	2	E.
shelburne	44	В.		31	W.	14	E.
Victoria		P.		12	R. C.	. 6	O. D.
Yarmouth		B			R. C.		E.

B.—Baptist. R. C.—Roman Catholic Pres Church of Lower Province. E .- Church of Eugland. W.-Wesleyan. C. S.-Chu ch of Scotland. L.-Luther Church. C.-Congregational. O. D. - Other Denominations.

In six out of the eighteen counties the Roman Catholic marriages stand first in point of number.

The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces ranks next to the Baptist in point of number of marriages registered.

The Baptists as a religious body are almost as generally diffused over the province as the Roman Catholics. Their great strength, however, is centred in the Western Counties, in An-Clergyman is commanded to "dip" the The partial failure is to be accounted napolis, Kings, Hants, Digby, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth. They possess great strength also in Lunenburg, Cumberland, Halifax, and a portion of Colchester. They are the most numerous body in four out of the eighteen counties and are well represented in all the others, with the exception of Antigonish, Inverness, Pictou, Richmond, and perhaps Cape Breton County. In proportion to their numbers more Baptists and Wesleyans are

> Of the 3074 women married, the were married under age, or while less than 21. It may be interesting to note the number married at the ages sub-

married in Nova Scotia than any other

At	13 years	of age	1	was	married.
	15	**	6		**
	16	**	32		44
	17	44	91		**
	18	44	212		61
	19	"	246		11
	20	"	305		4.4
			-		
			A		

In Nova Scotia only two and a half per cent. of the men married were

under age. As in 1870 so in 1871, the county of Inverness enjoys the distinction of possessing the oldest man married, he was 73 years of age on the happy oceasion. The oldest woman married, was 70, she belonged to the county of Colchester. One boy aged 17 was married in the County of Kings, and one girl aged 13 in the County of Digby. Colchester can boast of having for enlarging the Welland Canal, for the oldest couple married in 1871, at the ripe age of 72 and 70 respectively. in marriage aged 20 and 13; this was the youngest couple.

crease of population is equal to 1.72 shipping, &c., &c. per cent. Should this ratio be kept up

year 1911.

is 1 to 29, while in France it is 1 in 39, in reply was to lie over till Monday. and in Massachusetts 1 in 37.

births to every 10 deaths.

196 Illegitimate Births were rethan one fourth of the whole took place respondent as an analysis of the vote: in Halifax, 37 in the city, 21 outside.

The ratio of illegitimate as compared with legitimate births is not more than two per cent. In England six per cent., in Scotland ten per cent., and in Massachusetts less than one per cent. of the births registered are illegitimate.

DEATHS.

4518 Deaths were registered in Nova Scotia in 1871, being at the rate of one death for each 86 of the population or about 12 per 1000, In England the average mortality is 22 per 1000, in Massachusetts in 1870 | met with in the writings of many of the the death rate was equal to 18 per 1000, which is also the rate of the rural districts of England. That the ratio of mortality as shown by the re-United States or in European coun-

Of the 4518 deaths registered, 447 were under 3 months, or rather more step out of the beaten track, and then than 9 per cent. of the whole died at this early period of life; 18 per cent., or 18 in each 100 born, died before The following from the Montreal they had completed their first year. This seems a high ratio, but it is not case in point: nearly so high as in England, where 25 per cent- of the deaths take place under 12 months; in other words, in proportion to population, 25 infants die in England for every 18 in Nova

In Nova Scotia 14 old persons died in 1871 aged 100 years and upwards, which is equal to 1 in each 28,000 of those living.

In 1871, 481 persons died above 70 but less than 80, being upwards of 10

per cent. of the whole death rate, nor

is this the result of any single year. The mortality from Phthisis or Consumption, is twice as fatal in this Province and in New England as it is in Great Britain. That the ratio is correct is proved by its continuing the subject thrice, each immersion nearly the same throughout a series of seven years as regards the four countries from which the returns are received. The deaths from this terrible disease were in 1871 equal to 210 in each 1000 that took place. The proportion in Massachusetts in 1870 was 178 to each 1000 deaths. In England the ratio in 1869 was 108, in Scotland 113 to the 1000. The great mortality from Phthisis as compared with that of Great Britain is nearly equalized when the diseases of the Respiratory Organs are included.

Twice as many die from Asthma, in proportion to population, in Great Britain, as on this side the Atlantic.

The Dominion Parliament was formally opened on Thursday last by His Excellency Lord Dufferin. The election of Speaker of the House of Comwas unaminously elected.

The opening Speech was delivered in the afternoon, and it speaks well for the enterprize of our evening papers that they had it in print and all over the city by about six o'clock on the same day. It noticed the granting of a charter for building the Pacific Railway; the progress made constructing the Bay Verte Canal, and the St. Lawrence Canal; the expecta-In Digby two young people were united tion of a steadily increasing stream of settlers by Emigration; the anticipations of an early completion of the Census, the amendments required in In Nova Scotia, according to the the Election Laws; the need for census of 1871, the average annual in- amendment in the laws relating to

His Excellency states that the the present population of 387,800 will finances of the Dominion are in a be doubled within 40 years, or in the prosperous condition, and the revenue sufficient to meet all contemplated

The consideration of the Address It was expected that Mr. Tobin of The births registered are to the Halifax would move the Address, and deaths in the ratio of 2.3 to 1, or 23 Mr. Palmer of St. John would second

Mr. McKenzie was elected Leader gistered against 225 for the year 1870. of the opposition. In a division on The ratio of illegitimate as compared | Friday night the government was suswith legitimate birth is 2 of the former | tained by a majority of 16. The folto each 100 of the latter. 58 or more lowing is given by the Chronicle cor-

		Wilder Street					
		Gov	t.			0	ppo.
Ontario		.35		 	 		44
Quebec							
Nova Scotia							
New Brunswic	:k	. 9			 		3
Manitoba							
British Colum	bia	. 5		 	 		0
		-					mens.
Total		95					70

Twenty-five members were absent. It is expected the clause of the Address on the Pacific Railway will call forth warm debate and a division of the House.

Concessions to Baptist principles are most eminent and learned Pedobaptists of all denominations. Butbecause said writers were Pedobaptists and consequently did not carry their sentiments gistration returns is much too low, may out into practice as consistency would at once be taken for granted, but from require, Pedobaptists now-a-days do many special returns in which it is not allow such concessions to have the known that every death in the district | weight that belongs to them. There has been faithfully recorded, and also seems a strange absence of logical from the returns obtained by the Cen- | conclusion on this subject, that does not sus, there can scarcely be a doubt but appear in their reasoning when applied that the ratio of mortality is much to any other subject. Conviction is lower in the rural districts of this Pro- | not followed by practical submission to vince and probably also in those of baptism as a personal duty and privi-British America generally, than in the lege, but some other consideration comes in to prevent a renunciation of preconceived opinions. Occasionally, however, we do find men compelled to they make their defence by referring to immersion as the primitive practice. Herald of February 17, 1873, is a

On Saturday a somewhat unusual occurence took place in the Anglican Cathedral of this city. A lady who desired to be baptized, but who was convinced that the proper mode of administering the rite is by immersion, applied to be immersed. Accordingly a bath was obtained suitable for the purpose, and the ceremony was performed after the ancient usuage, and the directions of the prayer book, which orders that the subjects of baptism shall be "warily dipped," leaving it apparently to the judgment of the administration to employ the single or the trine form. The Greek church still adheres to immersion as the rule of the baptismal ceremony, and dips being in the name of each of the persons in the Trinity. But among the Western churches the only one which conforms as a matter of principle to the ancient practice is the small body of Baptists. The formulas of the churches however, recognize that as the correct method, and only permit sprinkling, which is generally adopted as a concession to bodily weakness or con-

Here is another:

venience.

G. D. Krummacher, a reformed preacher, uncle of the celebrated court preacher, on Col. 2: 12, 13, says: " Not so clear as this golden word is it, when the apostle says, 'Ye are buried with Christ in Baptism.' It is however, a manner of speech which the apostle elsewhere, at least Rom. 6, employs. That Christ has been buried we all know; but that we are buried with Him is a fact which is going beyond reason, but to faith it is clear and sure. Bapmons, and other preliminaries took tism is a sign and pledge of our being place on the previous day. Mr Cock- buried with Christ, as this ordinance was burn the Speaker of the former House formerly administered by entire immersion in water, We only sprinkle with water. Baptism, in its original, symbolizes the burial beautifully. The candidate seemed to be separated from every thing, and the Christian more and more separates himself from every thing ungodly. The candidate seemed to die, and the old Adam truly must die. The candidate felt under the water a certain fear of death, and sin cannot be laid aside without anxiety and sorrow."

> We are pleased to learn that Horton Academy is at the present time in a flourishing condition. The attendance is increasing and the character of the young people gathered there is such as to afford good grounds of hope for the future. We learn, also, that there is an increase of religious interest there. One member of the school was baptized last Sabbath.

THE " MAYFLOWER."-F. A. Baker The number of births registered last | charges upon it. The estimates had | Esq., in the last Saturday's issue of some of its articles.

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Rev.

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