

stand in the Convention, power to bind and loose Baptist Churches, to bind them in incestuous, wicked connexion with the State, or to plunge them, as churches, into enterprises of establishing and conducting Common Schools, Academies and Colleges. Brethren, Delegates to the Convention, we, as individuals, in our capacity as Christian citizens are quite willing to help forward schools of learning, and to aid in securing for them thorough scholarship."

These delegates would ascertain in this way the definition of the word, "Delegate," as used by Baptist Churches.

"NO CHURCH IN THE BUSINESS."

There is not in existence a combination of Baptist Churches held in an organization, known as the Baptist Church. That is, under our polity, an impossibility. There is therefore no church and state.

We submit herewith a view of the planks, in alternate order, upon which we and Brother Durkee stand. Sound views are defended from a sound platform; unsound views from rotten platforms.

1. We say that, a Legislature, in granting a Charter to a College, reserves to itself, whether so expressed in words or not, the right to call said College to an account for gross abuse of chartered rights. In support of this doctrine we appeal to common justice involved in such transactions, and also to the practice of the State in free countries. This has actually been done in two States of the neighbouring Union.

2. Our Brother Durkee, seems to take another ground—that however many sham B. A.'s, M. A.'s, and M. D.'s, &c., may be turned out upon the public, the Legislature has no right of its own motion, to interfere in the solemn farce; but they have interfered and the United States Republic still stands. No wrench was felt in its constitution.

3. We affirm that in granting money to help sustain Colleges, a Legislature has fulfilled its trust, by simply securing the possession of the knowledge, that good work is done by the subsidized Institutions. It is no more required of the Legislatures to control the Colleges in the regulating of their curricula and the appointing of their professors, than it is required of a Legislature to hire the men and superintend the steam boats that carry the mails, or to hire men and superintend the building of the railroads subsidized by the Legislatures. It is enough to know that the roads are built, and that the mails are carried, according to contracts. Justice requires no more; no more is required in practice.

4. Mr. Durkee takes the ground that in accepting money help from the Legislature, the College must, in justice, give up the control of the Institution to the Legislature. On what grounds? we would ask.

5. In our opinion, the Baptist Churches of the Maritime Provinces, have never been connected with the State in this matter of Higher Education.

6. Our Brother Durkee holds the belief, that in the Spring of 1823, the Fathers, led by Dr. Crawley and those acting with him, tied up the Baptist Churches of these Provinces in an incestuous union with the State, and that there they have been held for more than a half century.

7. We hold firmly to the belief that the New Testament does not authorize the Churches of Christ (whose external work is to preach the gospel to every creature) to engage, in their organized capacity, in founding and conducting Colleges, Academies and Common Schools. In their individual capacity, the members of churches may and ought to engage in all of these and kindred enterprises.

8. Brother Durkee holds to the belief that it is quite legitimate for New Testament Churches as Churches to "run" Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, &c.

9. In our opinion, Baptist Churches would surrender the first principles of their polity by delegating their functions of government to another body. If Baptist Churches clothe delegates with power to act for them in a Convention or Association, then they have given up their ground of Church government; and have taken the ground, now occupied by Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics.

Baptist polity does not admit of creating other ecclesiastical bodies to act for the churches. The individual churches must act for themselves severally. With them individually action must begin and action must end. This is Congregationalism, so called, in government; and it is opposed to Presbyterianism and to Episcopacy.

10. Brother Durkee has fallen into an error, mislead, no doubt, by the word "Delegate." (Baptist Churches formerly used the word "Messenger," not a misleading term.) He thinks that the Baptist Churches, by sending "delegates" to the Convention, have created an ecclesiastical body that acts for them and binds them, they being bound by the doings of their delegates.

We can tell Brother Durkee how he

may get his mind disabused in the most effectual manner.

The Institutions are now in debt \$32,000. Brother Durkee proposes to put an end to the Legislative grant of \$2,400. This represents, at six per cent, \$40,000 more. Add this to the \$32,000 debt, and we have \$72,000. Let Bro. Durkee's views prevail. Let the Convention adopt them. If the "Delegates" bind the churches, and the Convention decides to raise the \$72,000 at once, let Brother Durkee go home and levy the proportion of the \$72,000 on the Lockport Church members by the authority of the Convention. We will guarantee that he will find, out in this way, the definition of the word "Delegate" as used by a Baptist Church.

11. We believe that Acadia College and the Horton Academies are owned and directed by a body of men, known in their organized capacity, as the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, for, as a qualification for membership, each member of said body must be a member of some Baptist Church.

12. Brother Durkee thinks that Acadia College and the Horton Academies are the property of the Baptist Churches of the sea-side Provinces, as churches; and that these churches, as churches, direct and control these Institutions.

REMARKS.

In this discussion it is of the first importance to master the principles and facts involved. Phrases and prejudices must, in this matter, as in all other matters, bow to truth and solid fact. We are more than sanguine in the assurance, that a full and impartial discussion of this subject, will make the Baptists a unit in their belief, that they have been on solid ground for these past fifty years, and that the ground is still firm beneath their feet.

Any person or persons, in our belief, who would not give under any other conditions than that of surrendering the Legislative grant, and who will put down the \$40,000—the amount represented by the yearly grant now received—on the condition that the grant shall be given up, will receive the informal thanks of the entire body, and the hearty formal thanks of the Convention; but so long as the Legislature makes grants to Colleges, we do not think it would be wise, to reject the grant to Acadia College, especially as it would just now virtually increase the College debt to \$72,000. Far more than an equivalent in Higher Educational work is being given by the Institutions to the province than all they have ever received.

The fact that the College is owned by Baptists is a guarantee that it will be kept under religious influence and control. This "relation" is "definite" enough, and vital enough. In view of the glorious past in Educational work, and the universal interest and love felt for Acadia by all Baptists, whether members of churches or not, the following display of fine rhetoric by Brother Durkee, may be taken to be as unsound in sentiment as it is beautiful in form.

"Historical tendency," "floating down the stream of tendency toward the bitter Dead Sea of Godless Higher Education." [The old Ship has sailed fifty-two years, and there is no sign of the Dead Sea yet. We see none.] The severing of "the tap roots through which the College draws its life from the churches," "would destroy foundations alienating churches," "satellite of Halifax University" "buries his axe to the haft stroke after stroke in the tree planted by their (the fathers') hands," and "upheaval and overthrow of past work."

Working in conformity to a sound policy has done good work for fifty two years; this is a fair trial. We can trust it still.

For the Christian Messenger.

Controversy in P. E. Island.

Dear Bro. Selden,

In looking over the account sent you, and published in the Messenger of March 10th, of the Baptismal controversy which has so recently agitated this section of the country, I regret to notice that the writer appears to have neglected to do justice to the sterling merits of our young friend, Mr. Swafeld, who undertook as his maiden effort to defend the cause of truth against the Pedobaptist Goliath of Prince Edward Island.

Dr. Murray had occupied five nights with his special pleadings, sophistry, and misrepresentations; carrying his audience into a labyrinth, from which they would have found it very difficult to extricate themselves. But our young friend came to the front; and in one evening he carried the whole position of the foe; achieving the most decided triumph leaving his opponent master only of a tarnished reputation, as a man of truth and honesty.

It is impossible for those not present to form an adequate conception of things as they stood on that evening; but as I sat there I could only compare Mr. Swafeld's effort to a sweeping tornado scattering into fragments the baseless

refuge into which the Dr. had been endeavouring to drag his audience.

Mr. Swafeld understands the power of language, and the value of words; and it was really amusing to see the Dr. writhing under the cutting sarcasm, burning irony, and unanswerable argument of our youthful hero, who maintained through the whole a dignified bearing such as becomes the gentleman and the Christian.

True, on the following day the Dr. attempted a reply. The attendance was, however, very small, and I understand from good authority that if bad language is argument, then the people were largely edified.

But the cause of truth still moves on and I am satisfied that these efforts to darken counsel only has the effect of exciting a spirit of enquiry, and causing the people to search for themselves, which always results in the advancement of right and the overthrow of error.

Quite a number have joined us since, and more are coming. All glory to Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

In the great Brotherhood,

THOMAS CLAY.

Dundas, April 6th, 1880.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE HANTS COUNTY BAPTIST MINISTERS CONFERENCE AND AUXILIARY HOME MISSION BOARD met at Windsor on Tuesday the 20th. There were nineteen brethren, delegates from several churches present at the Board meeting, including seven ministers.

The afternoon meeting was a public one, at which Rev. J. W. Manning of Halifax, delivered an able and excellent lecture, subject, "Church Membership." He defined a Church to be an association of believers in Christ, who have been baptized on a profession of their faith in Him and by their voluntary consent, yet in subjection to the will of Christ, whose authority each member acknowledges, when united for the observance and maintenance of the Christian religion, their mutual spiritual benefit and the extension of the Gospel as a converting and saving power. This definition he considered to be warranted by the Scriptures. The duties generally as growing out of the union of the believer with the local Church may be classed under three heads. 1. To assist in maintaining public worship. 2. To sustain the devotional meetings, Bible study and benevolent work of the Church. 3. A Christian Church is the religious home of the believer. Every member of the Church should give it pre-eminence over every other organization.

The lecture was well received. Subscriptions were immediately taken up to an amount sufficient to publish the lecture in pamphlet form. It ought to be widely circulated in the interest of the churches and our Educational and Missionary work. Mr. Manning also preached in the evening to a good congregation upon "the necessity of the conversion of men." Both the lecture and sermon were earnest and arousing.

DEERFIELD, YARMOUTH Co. and WEYMOUTH, DIGBY Co.—Mr. Editor,—I have made another visit to my old field of labour, and enjoyed the privilege of baptizing nine candidates into the fellowship of the Third Baptist Church of Yarmouth.

God has greatly revived His work in one section of that church during the winter. I found some mourning the loss of dear departed friends, and others rejoicing in the salvation of their children and friends.

May the Lord carry on the good work of grace, until all the dear people of that much favored place yield their hearts and lives to Christ.

We have held some interesting meetings in this place, and, although we have had no baptisms, many have been much revived and we do hope for additions. For a rich display of God's power among us we are trying to labour and pray, and ask the prayers of the people of God.

I am, dear Brother,

Yours in the gospel,

JAMES A. STUBBERT.

Weymouth, April 16, 1880.

LOCKPORT.—Our correspondent writes under date, April 24th: We are enjoying a quiet and continuous work of grace. Rev. W. H. Richan baptized six here on the 4th inst., and our pastor

gave the hand of fellowship to these and seven others received by letter that evening. Rev. J. F. McKenne will baptize seven or eight here to-morrow. Our pastor's health though wonderfully preserved, does not allow him to baptize.

ANNAPOLIS.—Rev. T. A. Higgins writes April 26, 1880:—"Sunday the 18th, we had a baptism, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, only three of the seven which had been received, ventured forward. The other four preferred to wait for better weather. Last Friday evening two others were received. So there are now six who will probably be baptized next Sunday. Others are expected to join them.

Bro. Wallace has been with us, and rendered valuable service. He is now at Granville, and has had two or three baptisms.

REV. F. BEATTIE writes from Granville, "Brother Wallace having resigned his pastorate, designing to devote himself to evangelistic work, has spent the last ten days on this, his old field of labor. His visit has resulted in good. As already stated 9 were baptized at Victoria Beach; 4 in addition followed their Master on Friday, and 2 were yesterday buried with their Lord, at the Ferry. On each of these occasions, by request of the pastor, Brother Wallace administered the ordinance.

We trust that the churches will extend to Brother Wallace cordial sympathy and support, and that the blessing of God will rest upon his labors even more abundantly than in the past."

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—A most destructive fire broke out at Hull near Ottawa on the afternoon of Wednesday last. It spread with such rapidity that several hundred houses were destroyed. About 700 families or 4200 people were rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. One man and one woman were burned to death and several children are reported missing.

Thousands of people collected on parliament Hill to watch the conflagration which continued to rage furiously until a late hour in the evening.

The House of Commons have voted \$7000 to aid the sufferers. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise conjointly give \$500. Others have given large subscriptions to the same object.

Hon. George Brown has been in a very low state from his wound but on Monday afternoon his medical attendants had hopes of his recovery.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued next week.

The Pacific Railway Debate closed on Wednesday morning at 1.50, when Mr. Blake's amendment to defer the construction was defeated by 133 to 49.

The House of Commons in Committee of Supply on Thursday voted \$100,000 for the extension of I. C. R. to deep water at St. John, N. B.

Joseph Lamont, one of the chiefs of the Abenacke Indians presented the Princess Louise an address congratulating her on her safe return to Canada. The address was written by the chief himself and embodied strong proofs of loyalty.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on Friday last.

A resolution providing \$75,000 for Parliament buildings was brought in by the Attorney General, passed by a vote of 25 to 9.

The liquor dealers of St. John have united with others throughout the Dominion and are raising a fund for the purpose of carrying the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the constitutionality of the Temperance Act to the Privy Council.

A steamer started from Fredericton on Thursday last and got down to within a short distance of Long Beach, where the ice was massed.

UNITED STATES.—Senator Edmunds, at Washington on Friday speaking of the use for an army, said, "If the despatches were correct, Canada had refused to do what the United States might rightly feel justified in insisting upon as a matter of justice. The condition of Europe gave weight to the principle that it is the part of wise statesmanship to be prepared for whatever may come, though he hoped no trouble would ever come."

A serious accident occurred at Madison Square Garden, New York on Wednesday. The Western end of the building fell in. The fair in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital was in progress at the time. A large number of people were carried out of the building. At least ten were killed and wounded. Two horses in the street were killed and several hackmen injured.

A large number of valuable pictures loaned to the fair, were destroyed, and the money loss by the accident is great. At San Francisco on Friday evening Charles DeYoung was shot and killed by S. M. Kallach, son of Mayor Kallach. A despatch says, "There is not noticeable any marked expression of grief or indignation, except on the part of personal friends of the deceased."

nation, except on the part of personal friends of the deceased.

Ah Lee, a Chinaman, was hanged at Portland, San Francisco on Tuesday last for a murder committed two years ago.

Three men in jail at Moberly, Mo., charged with murder, were taken out of jail on Thursday last by a mob of masked men. One of the accused, named Caisson, confessed; whereupon he was put back in jail, and the other two Yancy and Mitchell, were hung.

Terrible fires raged in the swamp region of North Carolina last week. Lives and property were destroyed and houses and woods devastated.

A tornado passed entirely through Green and Webster counties, Mo., on the 18th. Marshfield, presents a terrible appearance, there not being more than a dozen houses uninjured. Many buildings took fire and the scenes and effects were of the most dreadful character. At one house two children were found dead and the mother badly mangled, but still alive.

A Special on Wednesday said 71 victims of Sunday's storm had been buried and 25 or more were dying. The number seriously wounded is about 150.

Trees three feet through are torn entirely out of the ground. Telegraph poles are twisted off and everything wrecked. The town of Marshfield is entirely demolished.

From Iowa, Illinois and Indiana there come reports of a storm of similar character, causing immense destruction of property. Telegraph wires are blown in every direction, so that only meagre reports can be obtained.

The tornado was more deadly and devastating in its effects than any storm which has occurred in the West for years and the reports are that it dealt death and destruction, not only over half of Missouri, but raged with great fury through the northern half of Arkansas and a considerable part of Eastern Kansas.

The town of Licking, in Texas county, was destroyed by a cyclone last Sunday night. The town had 69 buildings, etc., and only two buildings were left intact. Only a little child was killed. The storm was accompanied by balls of fire of a whitish blue color.

ENGLAND.—The Queen accepted the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield on Thursday, and sent to Lord Hartington desiring his attendance at Windsor Castle.

The London Post says: "It is understood that Lord Hartington frankly told the Queen he recommended that Mr. Gladstone or Lord Granville be consulted. He was then empowered to see them."

The News prints the following on Saturday: "Gladstone kissed the hands of the Queen on his appointment yesterday as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He received a perfect ovation at Windsor, and spoke from the window of a railway carriage, thanking the people for their kindly greetings."

The following appointments have been definitely made: Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; H. C. E. Childers, Secretary of War; Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain received offers of the Under Secretaryships. Mr. Chamberlain declines, and Sir Charles has not yet accepted. A Liberal conference, of three hours duration, was held on Sunday.

It is understood that John Bright will not enter the ministry on account of his health.

Gladstone had some difficulty on his return to London in making his way through the enthusiastic crowd.

The Prince of Wales visited Mr. Gladstone on Saturday.

The Daily Telegraph says the anticipation gains ground that Earl Dufferin will succeed Lord Lytton as Viceroy.

It is not unlikely that the Duke of Connaught will be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Right Hon. William E. Forster will likely be Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Daily News understands that on Saturday urgent instructions were telegraphed to General Wolseley to return from South Africa to England with all possible speed. He is expected to reach England on the 18th of May.

The Queen has conferred a peerage, with title of Baron Rowton, on Montague Corry, Beaconsfield's Private Secretary. The Duchess of Marlborough has written a farewell letter, praising the English people for their efforts in aid of the distressed inhabitants of Ireland.

The Times says the Queen has written to the Duchess of Marlborough intimating her intention of conferring upon her the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.

A scheme is drawn up, with the approval of the Canadian Government for the establishment of an army reserve of 10,000 men drawn from the Dominion militia, who will be liable to service in the event of Great Britain being involved in war.

The negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, relating to the Fortune Bay, Nfld., attacks on American fishermen, ended a few days ago in the refusal of the British Government to recognize the justice of the American claims.