

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor:—

As you solicit the "views of brethren" on the questions of "Baptist Tyro" I will venture to give you mine.

1st QUESTION.—If the pastor of a Baptist Church has been regularly dismissed and then labours in some remote portion of that church, administers the ordinance of baptism, gives the right hand of fellowship, &c., to what church do these converts belong?

As far as I am acquainted with the order and usages of Baptist Churches, letters of dismission are given to members for one of two purposes only, namely: Either to unite with a sister church, or to be organized into a new church "of the same faith and order." Those letters are usually (and should always be) limited to a specified time, after which they become invalid. Members holding such letters are not "regularly dismissed" till they use their letters for one or the other of the above mentioned purposes, and pastors are no exception to these general rules.

Now if the above be a true statement of Baptist usages, it seems plain, that, if the pastor referred to by "Baptist Tyro" has not connected himself with another regularly organized Baptist Church, and labours within the limits of the church from which he has received a letter of dismission and receives members into church fellowship, both he and they are members of that church, if members of any church at all.

2nd QUESTION.—Is it in accordance with the usage of Baptist Churches in Nova Scotia to invite and admit members of a Campbellite church to the Lord's Supper?

The usage of Baptist churches is to invite and admit "members of other churches of the same faith and order" to their communion. This seems to settle the question at once. If Campbellite churches are identical with Baptist churches in "faith and order" the question must be answered in the affirmative. If not the negative is inevitable.

UNUS.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., April 26th, 1876.

The action of the Christian Brothers last week threw the city schools that were under their management into great confusion, and caused the Roman Catholic authorities some trouble. A letter appeared in the Saturday papers from Archbishop Connolly in which he denies having had anything to do with the appointment of Teachers to the common schools of Halifax. His account of the sudden movement of the order is as follows:

"On Sunday, the 2nd of April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I had intimation for the first time, that the Christian Brothers, in the words of their Superior, 'would shut up the schools and dismiss the classes on the morrow morning.' In face of all godly ejaculations to the contrary I am proud to say that I devoted a great part of the Sabbath evening and the whole of Monday, not to the rescuing of an ass from a pit (Luke 14, 5) but to the extrication of hundreds and hundreds of God's children from the thralldom of ignorance, from the pit of hell, and the wreck of faith and morals, and all that is dear to them here and hereafter. On that Sunday evening I did all that was possible to secure the services of the most competent persons that could be found to fill up the void for the time being. I did this, not to supersede the authority of the School Board, but rather to defend its rights and to render nugatory the most wicked attempt that could be made to destroy our schools, and, if possible, to embroil me and the Catholic community in this city with the Protestants of the land. Whatever the cause in dispute, God and religion and love for the Catholic children of this town required that they should give due notice to the Commissioners and myself, and hold their positions until we should have time to breathe and think and make some sort of preparation for so serious a contingency. My first care on Monday was not to act on my own authority, but at once to invoke the aid of the Commissioners to prevent a scandal which would disturb the whole community, and be deeply injurious to our public schools. At an early hour I sent for several of the Commissioners and had an interview with the chairman, and requested an informal meeting of the whole Board at the earliest possible moment during the day. Meanwhile six or seven licensed teachers were brought to take the place of the Brothers, who were already on the spot for the purpose of dismissing the boys and breaking up our schools. The chairman seemed to heartily approve of my plan to defeat them, and the promptitude with which all the arrangements were carried out I accom-

panied him through all the vacated classes North and South, announcing to the children that it was not the Christian Brothers nor the Archbishop, but it was the Commissioners alone who were masters in all these schools, and it was they alone who had the power of dismissing the children.

If the Commissioners alone were masters in all these schools "why was it not left for them to act and provide for the emergency. If the Christian Brothers dismissing the schools would be sending "these hundreds and hundreds of God's children into the thralldom of ignorance, and the pit of hell, and the wreck of faith and morals" it is surely too much power to entrust to any one man, and it is high time that the Board had the real authority as well as the semblance of it.

We are informed that the Archbishop gave some further explanation of the matter to the St. Mary's congregation on Sunday last, shewing that financial matters had had much to do with the quarrel as well as insubordination. The Brothers were charged with extravagance in their expenditure. He promised, as we understand, to publish his accounts with them.

The present will be a favorable time to remove the impression from the public mind that in defiance of law we have in Halifax Separate Schools in its worst form.

IS IT HONEST? Mr. John Dougal has been for some years past trying to establish the New York *Weekly Witness*, and in the effort put it down to a price much less than it could be done for. The *Presbyterian Banner* asks, How can this be done? And then gives an answer of which the following is a fair specimen:

"But what has been the result? Mr. Dougal has used up all his own private fortune, has received large sums from individuals whom he had interested in his undertaking, and has been compelled from time to time to appeal to the public for aid. He has even gone into the Fulton Street prayer-meeting and asked help. And notwithstanding all this, there is no probability of ultimate success. The public will easily see that as the religious newspapers do not ask their friends for assistance, or send round the hat for contributions, they cannot be published at the low price for which the *Witness* is offered, and which experience has proved will not sustain it even with all the help it has received from outside sources."

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.—A further installment—parts 9 to 12—of this splendid work is out, bringing it up to "car." In addition to the fine illustrative engravings part 9 has a handsome colored map of the Pacific States. Every one who can obtain this work should endeavour to secure it. A forty page specimen with an elegant map is furnished to applicants, for 20 cents, send to

HORACE KING,
Thompsonville,
Connecticut, U. S.

Mr. H. Kimball, Librarian of N. H. State Historical Society says of this work:—

MR. HORACE KING.—Dear Sir,—I am glad to testify to the superior value of Zell's Encyclopedia, recently placed in this library.

It is so exceedingly comprehensive and concise, supplying, "in a nutshell," comparatively, all the essential facts of knowledge—that the more expensive, cumbersome, and wordy Encyclopedias are evidently destined to be largely superseded thereby.

"THE RECORD OF THE YEAR" is a new monthly Magazine recently published by Carleton & Co., New York. Edited by Frank Moore. Monthly numbers 50 cents, \$6.00 a year.

Its design is to pick up all the matters that appear to the editor of interest which may be found in the newspapers and other current publications, and give them a book form, so that they may be preserved. This, May No. is the second monthly number. There are of course some good things in it, but there are also some things that, we think, had better be forgotten. The proprietor proposes to give with each monthly issue a finely executed steel engraving—a portrait of some prominent person at the time; the May number has a very superior one of Dwight L. Moody.

BRAVO! The *Wesleyan* says

"The fact is, we were not aware our neighbor was off on a philological discovery, or that he was engaged in the laudable work of adding to this meagre English language of ours. *Rantizing!* By the way! Here is something new. Just the word our modern translators have been looking for."

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Forty-six Examiners are annually appointed by the University of London. The next appointment will take place on the 24th inst. They are all salaried men, the salaries varying in amount from £25 to £200 sterling. There are two salaries at £25 each;—four at £30;—eight at £50;—eight at £75;—two at £80;—eight at £100;—two at £120;—six at £150;—two at £175;—four at £200. The entire amount of salaries is £4320.

The subjects of examination are Classics (£200)—English Language, Literature, and History (£120)—the French Language (£100)—the German Language (£30)—the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, the Evidences of the Christian Religion, and Scripture History (£50)—Logic and Moral Philosophy (£80)—Political Economy (£30)—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (£200)—Experimental Philosophy (£100)—Chemistry (£175)—Botany and Vegetable Physiology (£75)—Geology and Paleontology (£75)—Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Principles of Legislation, and International Law (£100)—Equity and Real Property Law (£50)—Common Law and Law and Principles of Evidence (£50)—Constitutional History of England (£25)—Medicine (£150)—Surgery (£150)—Anatomy (£100)—Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology (£150)—Obstetric Medicine (£75)—Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry (£75)—Forensic Medicine (£50).

Candidates were to send in their names to the Registrar, with any attestations of their qualifications, before the 28th of March.

The Examiners are elected by the Senate, and the bestowment of Degrees depends on the reports of the Examiners.

HALIFAX TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

A few minutes conversation with Capt. Mylius, of the mail steamer "Newfoundland," yesterday, gave us a vivid picture of the dangers of the voyage from which he had just returned. Icebergs were passed of immense size. When meeting with Arctic drift ice, and in the neighbourhood of an iceberg it is their practice to make fast to the iceberg. Whilst in this state last week the captain said two of his men went on the ice-island, and up to the top of it, about seventy feet. When it is borne in mind that about four-fifths of such ice is under water; this vast mass would reach probably near three hundred feet down into the ocean. One iceberg, Capt. M. said, was composed of immense crystal arches, and the thought came into his mind if he could but have towed it up the river Thames to London, it was so beautiful, it might have made a fortune for him. One day as they were drifting along with the great masses of ice, alongside, one of the men saw a young seal, and getting down the side of the ship, ran after and captured it, taking it by the tail and throwing it over his shoulder he brought it aboard, and the captain still has it with the intention of taking it to his home.

A good part of the time they were surrounded with ice so that no open water could be seen. Sad to relate one poor man was knocked over-board by the forestaysail sheet. Capt. M. said, We hove him a life-buoy, into which he got. We then lowered a boat but it was swamped alongside, and we fell off in the trough of the sea and the ship would not steer. It was heartrending to see a fellow-creature drowning and not able to render assistance. We had to cut the boat adrift and let her go, as we could not again get her on board.

The Brethren of the African Baptist Church in this city have made arrangements to co-operate with the Associated Baptists in their benevolent enterprises. The plan adopted by the Revd. James Thomas and his people is to hold monthly meetings for preaching services at which the claims of the several objects of benevolence are presented. The first service was held in February, and after a sermon on Home Missions by the Pastor, a collection was made for that object. The Rev. E. M. Saunders preached for Mr. Thomas in March and also in April. At the close of the first of these two services a collection was made for Foreign Missions, and at the close of the last, the collection was for Ministerial Education.

This is a move in the right direction. The coloured brethren will find that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

These meetings will continue till each object for which we raise money has received attention.

These meetings are held on the third Wednesday evening in each month. There will be one in May and another in June. Mr. Thomas will be glad to have brethren from any of the churches present to assist him in these labours.

We congratulate our coloured brethren on their success. Their house of worship is commodious and well finished, and has a neat vestry connected with it. We learn that there was a large audience at the last meeting, when Mr. Saunders presented the claims of students for the ministry. Our coloured brethren are not rich, but doubtless their collections are such as will reflect credit upon themselves.

SPRING has not had the usual amount of wintery appearances, or, to speak more poetically, there has been less of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring." Scarcely a speck of snow has fallen now for weeks. The warmth was gradually increasing till Saturday night, when the thermometer registered 25°. Monday night, however, was pretty cold—going down to 20°—the harbor had a thin coating of ice formed upon its surface, and the birds were driven back into their winter retreats.

A SWEEPING CHARGE.—The C. B. *Times* has discovered another of the swindling concerns that make the neighboring Republic a base of operations. The editor now says to his patrons: "We would again urge all readers not to put any trust in any American company as the most of them are frauds."

HOME MISSIONS.

Dear Editor,—

Our Board are always glad to receive any useful, suggestion or friendly criticism. Our interest in Home Mission work is deep seated and of long continuance. Although many obstacles have been thrown in our way from unexpected quarters, our interest in Home Missions has suffered no abatement. We are pleased to find that others are deeply interested. "Pro Bono Publico," therefore, shall have our thanks.

There are several reasons why more has not been published in relation to our work, some of which it would be unnecessary to lay before the public. We may state that several of our missionaries and missionary agents have quite frequently reported the progress of the work on their fields of labor. Brethren McDonald, of Prince Edward Island; Higgins, of Annapolis; Archibald, of Shelburne; Freeman, of New Glasgow; and some others have informed the public over their own names what the Lord was doing for them. Hence there was less necessity for the Board to refer to the matter.

Last Summer the Board appointed between fifty and sixty missionaries. A large number closed their mission about the first of September last. Others are working for us still. Appointments have been made from time to time since. Hence it will be seen that a large number of laborers has been employed by the Board. Rev. D. McDonald has been working with his usual energy and success on Prince Edward Island. Bro. C. J. Graves has been labouring with the coloured people of Tracadie and vicinity. We are making arrangements to establish a permanent mission among the colored people of Guysborough and Antigonish. Some liberal offers have been made for the support of this mission. Rev. John Shaw laboured three months with his accustomed earnestness and acceptance on Boulardrie Island. But we need not anticipate our Annual Report by making further references at present.

The total receipts last year including the balance in hand at the beginning of the year were \$10,007.24. The total receipts this year to date, including balance in hand at the Annual Meeting are \$6,014.98. Probably the mission fields on Prince Edward Island, with Shelburne and Annapolis will yield about \$1500 by the end of the fiscal year. We shall then need about \$3000 to reach the receipts of last year. If our churches will send us, on an average, \$25 or \$20 before the annual meeting of the Union, we shall be cheered by the receipt, and, in turn, will cheer the churches by our report.

We have only time this morning to write this hurried note. We hope to deal at greater length with the subject soon. We may add, however, that our friend, "Pro Bono Publico," must not mistake silence either for death or

sleep. The mightiest forces go silently. Think of the power of attraction—of electricity as it leaps from cloud to cloud or from cloud to the earth—of the electric pulse as it throbs in summer cloud or morning dew—of the delicate aroma of flowers loaded with poison or blessing—of the silent yet powerful influence of example. Silence may indicate the gathering up of forces which will produce a convulsion.

If "Pro Bono Publico" will be kind enough to send us \$100 and use his influence with the church to which he belongs to send us \$100 more, we shall be most happy to break silence more frequently and lay before the public all necessary information about our Home Missionary operations.

G. E. DAY.

Yarmouth, April 14, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD.

Chairs of the theory and practice of Education are to be immediately founded in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, in Scotland. \$30,000 having been offered to the former, and \$20,000 to the latter for the purpose.

MINNESOTA has adopted a constitutional amendment, providing that women may vote at any election for officers of schools, or on any measure relating to schools, and may be eligible to any office pertaining to the management of schools. The last provision is sound. In many of our sections one woman could be found in each who would be worth more in the office of trustee than three men. And if there is any thing in which women should have a share of responsibility, it is the education of children.

The Northern Baptist Education Society distributed during the last year \$5000 to aid students in the schools & colleges of New England. Fifty four young men were aided; twenty-one were from Massachusetts and ten from the British Provinces.

It seems that sometimes in New England public funds are applied to aid endowed schools somewhat as they are with us. For a few years past the town of Southington, Mass., has annually voted a sum of money, to be expended in connection with the income derived from the funds of the Lewis Academy, for making that virtually a free High School for the town. The objection was recently made that this was aiding a "sectarian" institution, because the donor of the principal part of the funds required in his will that the trustees should be chosen from among Congregationalists and Baptists. These denominations include a majority of the people of the town. The objection referred to had little weight with the voters, for they appropriated a sum larger by \$350 than in the previous year, and the vote was practically unanimous.

"Dr. William Parker, the eminent physician of New York, stated at the second annual Convention of the Association for the cure of Inebriates, of which he was President, that thirty-three and a third per cent. of all the deaths in the city were occasioned, directly or indirectly, by the use of alcoholic drinks, and that 190,000 persons had died in New York in the last thirty years from this cause. Dr. Harris, Inspector of prisons, reported that in visiting fifty-six prisons in the state, he had found that 75 per cent. of all crimes committed were traceable to the use of intoxicating drinks." We submit, in view of these statements, whether the usual argument for common schools, that is that the government must sustain them in order to make good citizens, does not carry with it more than is at first seen. The same argument that requires the State to keep the school house open, must compel it to close the rum-shop.

We are informed that schools to teach cookery have been in operation in London for a long time and that they are patronized by young ladies of wealth and by the daughters and wives of working men. It is now proposed to start a similar school in New York City. This movement ought to be encouraged. It is probable that to bring the women of our country to cultivate and practise cookery as one of the fine arts, would do quite as much just now to elevate the people, as to endow the much-talked-of university for the "higher education" of a few young men.

The general demand of the Catholics for separate schools has called forth various arguments and appeals in opposition. The following has appeared in

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