

the children of the careless poor and criminal families. These young unfortunates are turned into the street in the morning by mothers who care little for their welfare, and who spend their own time in idleness and dissipation. Such parents are glad to be rid of their noisy children during the day, and often, when the boy or girl can not be found at Police Headquarters at night, scarcely any anxiety is shown. A number of such cases are on record, as well as cases where the parents, whose children are missing, have taken no steps whatever to recover them.

Climbing the stairway of the large marble building in Mulberry street, the reporter was soon upon the spacious top floor, where Mrs. Webb, the matron, and her charges were found. A pleasant, cheerful woman is the matron, and everything around her is pleasant and cheerful. She would "be most happy to show you around," she said. Into an open door on the north side of the hall, and the children's retreat was reached. A crash of chairs and boxes, and an outburst of voices announced to the reporter that he was there. "This is the place," said Mrs. Webb, "where we keep the temporaries, the children who are brought in and stay an hour or so, and are then taken home by their friends." Scattered over the floor were a dozen or more little boys and girls of various ages, engaged in playing with toys, and every moment looking and asking for "mama," who, it was promised them, would "be in in a short time." Said Mrs. Webb: "I wish you could see the little creatures when they are first brought here. In most cases they are shockingly dirty, and all of them are nearly famished from hunger. Their clothes are nothing but rags and filth, almost ready to drop from their bodies. When I take them in hand, the first thing is to remove their dirty clothes, throw them away, and then put the children into a bath-tub. Meanwhile they are given some nourishing food. When washed, I put them in nice clean clothes and give them a nap. And it is wonderful to see how long and sweetly they sleep. We can hardly wake them. One lot of little fellows were put to bed soon after noon one day, and did not awake until ten o'clock the next day."

"We have ridiculous as well as sad scenes here," said the matron. "Very often men and women come here, and after examining the lost children are puzzled to know their offspring. The last time they saw their little ones they were covered with the mud of the street and with the other dirt, and were clothed in rags. Very naturally when the parents find the children all clean and neatly dressed, they do not for the moment recognize them."

By this time the "sleepy hours" for the little ones had come, but not their parents. "I want to go home" some of them cried; but kind Mrs. Webb tucked them away in the trundle-beds in one corner of the room, and in a few minutes all was quiet. The homeless little fellows were fast asleep in a marble palace.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the Christian Messenger.
Light Spreading.

Bishops, priests, deacons. These are the "orders," or the names of the three "orders" in the Church of England. We refuse to recognize the validity of any religious "orders" in the Christian Church unless they are authenticated in the Bible Student's Book. There we find references to "Bishops," but not to *diocesan* bishops, for dioceses did not then exist; and in the case we are now noticing, there were two or more bishops in one city and one church. "Deacons" are also mentioned, but it nowhere appears that they were then a branch of the Christian ministry, with limited power, as they are in the Church of England, and in fact there is no account of the nature and extent of their power. Priests, in the modern use of the word, were unknown when the New Testament was written. All Christians were then priests, and offered up "spiritual sacrifices." (1 Peter ii. 5.)

It is encouraging to note the spread of light on religious subjects in this age. In the *Contemporary Review* for December last there is an Article by the Rev. Canon Browne, D. D., under the heading, "Are the Clergy Priests or Ministers?" Canon Browne is one of the most learned men in the Church of England. His version of the Book of Psalms is a precious treasure of admirable exegesis.

How does the Canon answer the question which stands at the head of this article? A few brief extracts will show.

Having quoted Ephes. iv. 11-13, he says, "It is scarcely possible to conceive of any more glaring contradiction than that which is to be found between the sacerdotal theory on the one hand and the language of St. Paul on the other. With the one, the pretension to be the sole channel of Divine forgiveness, and even, according to the medieval scholastic and Romish doctrine, the power to offer sacrifice for the quick and dead, occupies the first place in the office of the ministry. With the other, there is not the most distant allusion to either of those prerogatives."

"Addressing the clergy, Peter writes, 'The Presbyters among you, I, who am your co-presbyter exhort.' In the earlier portion of the Epistle, where he is enlarging on the privileges of all Christians he tells them that they, 'as living stones, are built up, a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer spiritual sacrifices.' If he is Peter (a stone), so are they; if he is a member of a holy priesthood, so are they. But, as an ordained apostle and minister, he calls himself a presbyter, and nothing more."

"What are the clergy? Are they the professors of certain mysterious powers, special gifts, awful prerogatives which separate them from the laity? Are they priests, to exercise at will the tremendous power of absolution, to call down Christ from heaven at their bidding, to offer sacrifice for sin? Or are they ministers sent by Christ to preach the gospel, and solemnly set apart to this work by those who have public authority given unto them in the congregation to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard? Are they intermediaries between man and God, without whose intervention pardon and grace cannot be obtained; or is it their office to preach not themselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord, to invite, to persuade, to entreat men, in Christ's name, to be reconciled unto God. Taking the New Testament as our guide, there can be no doubt about the answer. The answer which is given by the Church of Rome, and by too many in our own Church, is drawn from the treatise of medieval scholasticism, seeking to find support for a gigantic system of fraud, imposture, and corruption. The sacerdotal system is the fruit and the growth of ages of ignorance, superstition, immorality, and crime. That arrogant lordship over God's heritage, is directly opposed to the apostolic conception of the ministry. If the Church of England is true to herself; if she will shine forth in her Reformation splendour; if she shall retain her place as God's best gift to England, she can only do so by holding fast to that conception of the Christian ministry, its authority, and its nature, which is to be found in the inspired writings of those who first received and handed down the Apostolic Commission."

This is true Biblical Theology. Light is spreading!

J. M. C.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., May 8, 1878.

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Plans for a new Acadia College Building and Ladies Seminary have at length been determined upon. The design of Mr. J. C. Dumaresq for the College, with some modifications, and that of Mr. Dewar for Ladies Seminary, have been accepted. And now as soon as the working plans and specifications are made out tenders will be invited for both buildings.

It may appear to some that the putting up of two buildings at the same time is somewhat doubtful expediency. But by a little reflection on the state of the case it will be at once seen that the two buildings are rendered necessary by the destruction of the former College building. That building comprised all the requirements for students' sleeping rooms and studies, but it is proposed that the new College, for greater safety and appropriate arrangements, shall not have in it any dormitories but consist of Assembly Hall, Library, Museum; Class rooms, Scientific Laboratory, &c., &c. Then it is intended to appropriate the building at present used for Ladies' Seminary for the use of College Students as a dwelling, which, it will be readily seen, renders it necessary that provision be made for the Ladies' Seminary forthwith. The two new buildings will therefore have only the same accommodation as the one old one, but, of course, of a greatly improved character. The parties in charge of

building operations will best know how to use all due prudence in carrying forward the work entrusted to them.

IMPROMPTU.—On Lord's Day last Rev. W. B. Boggs had appointed and was announced to preach in Granville Street Church. Having hurt his foot, however, he was unable to reach Halifax, and sent a message to that effect on Saturday. An effort was made to communicate with the pastor Rev. E. M. Saunders, but, as it afterwards appeared, unsuccessful.

Sunday morning came, but no minister, as it was supposed, and one of the officers of the Church so announced to the congregation.

Providentially however he was soon informed by one of the brethren that the Rev. John Miller was present, which fact he had not before observed. Mr. Miller was forthwith invited to take charge of the service, which he consented to do without hesitation, and proceeded to the pulpit at a moment's notice, and preached an excellent sermon well arranged, full of life and vigor. Mr. Miller also preached in the evening with much acceptance. This for a gentleman, who we presume, is in his eighth decade, is noteworthy, and the state of being always ready to present the glorious gospel is one which might be commended to ministers generally.

STATISTICS.

The following tables will repay for a little close attention:

Live Stock.—The following figures are from returns recently made to the House of Commons, and embrace the year ending Feb. 1, 1878:

	Imported.	No.	Value.	Exported.	No.	Value.
Horses.....	1,043	859,120	8,678	850,854		
Horned Cattle.....	11,440	590,421	27,375	1,050,119		
Sheep.....	10,908	20,264	236,011	672,465		
Pigs.....	45,607	424,488	37,364	380,229		
Animals for improvement of Stock.....	729	174,344				
Total.....		\$1,178,937		\$2,918,907		

Shipping owned in the several provinces of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1877.

	1875	1876	1877	1877
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Nova Scotia.....	505,144	529,252	2,961	541,579
New Brunswick.....	307,926	324,538	1,133	320,457
Quebec.....	222,966	228,502	1,951	243,399
Ontario.....	114,900	128,947	925	131,751
P. E. Island.....	50,892	50,077	342	55,547
British Columbia.....	3,685	3,808	43	3,479
Manitoba.....	178	178	6	246
Total.....	1,306,565	1,360,893	7,362	1,310,468

A comparison of the number and tonnage of vessels, owned by Canada, with that of other countries on both sides of the Atlantic shows that Canada is, in the number of vessels, second only to Great Britain and the United States. Although this Dominion is third in the number of vessels she is fifth in tonnage.

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain and Colonies.....	29,898	7,677,074
United States.....	7,816	2,564,860
Norway.....	4,207	1,391,877
Italy.....	4,512	1,360,425
Canada.....	7,362	1,310,468
Germany.....	3,572	1,083,229
France.....	3,572	870,250
Spain.....	2,866	666,613
Russia.....	1,949	486,755
Sweden.....	2,151	462,541
Holland.....	1,368	442,640
Greece.....	2,036	424,418
Austria.....	726	305,909
Denmark.....	1,299	223,064

At the recent annual session of Queens University at Kingston, Ontario of which Rev. G. M. Grant is Principal, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. J. C. Baxter, Montreal; Rev. Wm. Fraser, Bondhead; Rev. Robert Sedgewick, Musquodoboit, N. S.; Rev. Thomas Wardrop, Guelph.

The Rev. Principal responded to the announcement of the decision of the Senate as follows:

"It gives me—but recently a co-presbyter of Dr. Sedgewick—peculiar pleasure to instruct the Registrar to enroll my honoured father's name on our roll of graduates."

We offer our sincere congratulations to Dr. Sedgewick on this mark of esteem and appreciation.

Rev. Principal Grant it appears has received a similar mark of distinction from Glasgow University—the honorary degree of D. D. This will gratify many of Dr. Grant's old friends in this city.

Our laws are not like those of the Medes and Persians. An important, and, we suppose, wise change has been recently made in the law of Evidence. It is published in the *Royal Gazette*, in advance of the ordinary publication of the Provincial Laws of the late Sessions as follows:

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—PASSED 18TH APRIL, 1878.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. Upon any prosecution or proceedings under any Law of the Province for the recovery of any fine or penalty, or

for the imposition of any punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment, it shall be competent for the person against whom the proceedings are taken to testify in his own defence.

2. Such person shall not, however, be compellable to testify.

3. The foregoing Sections shall also extend and apply to the husband or wife, as the case may be, of the person against whom such proceedings are taken.

"COMMENTARIES upon topics demanding them," is the title of a new venture in the world of newspapers. No. 1 appeared on Saturday last. It consists at present of eight pages about 12 inches by 9 at \$2.00 per annum. It is largely filled with original reading matter. It is stated by the daily papers that it is under the editorial management of P. S. Hamilton, Esq.

Our regular and very readable Correspondence from WASHINGTON and PARIS will, we doubt not, be highly appreciated by our subscribers. We do not like to satisfy ourselves with making large promises, but we prefer to do what we possibly can to make the *Messenger* all that its best friends may desire, and so let it commend itself to their intelligent appreciation. Having made arrangements with gentlemen accustomed to write for the press in those two great centres, we have given a few letters from each before speaking of them. We may now mention that our readers may look for a continuance of these letters for some time. During the Exhibition at Paris we shall expect to have the points of interest in that vast collection of things rich and rare brought before us from week to week, and so to compensate in some measure those of us who are unable to visit, in person, the grand World's show in that magnificent city, and its hundreds of thousands of people from almost every nation upon earth.

Some of our readers might wish that these writers would give us more details of the religious aspects of those famous capitals and the progress of divine truth in the countries of which they are centres, but as that is not their forte, we shall not be disappointed if they confine themselves to what is passing around them, and their impressions with regard to men and things they see and hear.

With these new features added to our pages we doubt not some who have not hitherto been subscribers will be pleased to become such, if it were but mentioned to them by our present patrons.

Will our readers, therefore have the kindness to speak a kind word on this matter to any of their friends who are not as yet subscribers.

We hereby offer as an inducement to any persons who may wish for the paper, that on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR

we shall be happy to send the paper to them from the date of receiving their names

TO THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1879.

LET THERE BE NO DELAY!

The sooner they are informed of this proposal the better it will be for such NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CREATION AND PROVIDENCE with especial reference to the Evolutionist Theory; by John Eliot Howard F. R. S.

This is an able essay published by the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, whose objects are

1. To investigate fully and impartially the most important questions of Philosophy and Science, but more especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture with a view to reconciling any apparent discrepancies between Christianity and Science.

2. To associate men of science and authors who have already engaged in such investigations, &c., &c., &c.

This Institute is located at No. 7, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London. Members pay two guineas a year, &c. It has published since its first formation in 1866 a number of valuable papers on a great variety of subjects embraced in its objects.

A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL SINGING BOOK.—"Joy Bells" by W. A. Ogden, is the latest contribution of sacred music for the Sunday School. This new collection, we find it full of new and appropriate hymns set to sparkling and pleasing melodies, by a variety of both popular and favorite authors, which cannot fail to delight the great army of Sunday School children. Mr. Ogden seems to be possessed with a true genius for this special work, and we are of the

opinion this book will be an immense success. It contains 160 pages usual style, and sells at \$3.60 per doz., and 35cts. a single copy, board covers.

Address,
W. W. WHITNEY, Publisher, Toledo, Ohio.

Notices.

HALIFAX BAPTIST CHURCH DIRECTORY.

GRANVILLE STREET CHURCH.—Lord's Day Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Pastor, Rev. E. M. Saunders. Sabbath School in the New Vestry Spring Garden Road at 2.45 P. M. Prayer-meetings in the same place on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, GOTTINGEN STREET.—Lord's Day Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Pastor, Rev. J. W. Manning. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Prayer-meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

TABERNACLE, NORTH BRUNSWICK ST.—Lord's Day Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Pastor, Rev. J. F. Avery, now on a visit to England. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Prayer-meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

DARTMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—Lord's Day Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Pastor, Rev. John Clark. Sabbath School 9.30 A. M. Bible Class at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Guysborough.—Mrs. J. McG. Cunningham.....\$13.00
Granville.—Miss A. M. Mills..... 4.42
M. R. SELDEN, Sec'y.
Halifax, May 8, 1878.

REV. JOHN ROWE wishes to inform his friends that he has removed to Hebron, and desires his correspondence addressed to that place.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF COLCHESTER AND CUMBERLAND COUNTIES will meet (D. V.) at Acadia Mines, Londonderry, Monday, May 20th. Preaching in the evening at 7, to which the public are invited. Pastors and Licentiates take notice.

J. E. GOUCHER,
Sec'y. of Com.

April 20th, 1878.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Colchester and Cumberland Counties Baptist Sabbath School Convention will meet at the Acadia Mines Londonderry, Wednesday the 22nd of May at half past two P. M., at the close of the Ministerial Conference.

A paper will be read by Rev. J. F. Kempton on the "Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church," and a paper by Rev. D. W. Crandall on "the relation of the Sabbath School to the Community."

One of the above papers will be discussed at the afternoon, and the other at the evening session. Printed forms will be sent to all the Sabbath Schools in these two counties to be filled up and sent to Convention by the delegates or by mail.

A. J. WALKER, Sec'y.

Truro, April 20th, 1878.

Acknowledgments.

SUNNYSIDE.—At Isaac Harbor on the evening of the 16th inst., the usual quiet of our family circle was interrupted, by the entrance of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, members of our church and congregation, who had come to give us tangible proof of their sympathy and esteem. After the friends had all entered and quiet was restored, a gentleman of the party A. Cox, Esq., informed us of the object of their visit. And in a few well chosen remarks, begged our acceptance of the gifts they had brought, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of our labors in their behalf. We were taken by surprise, but somehow or other we did not feel a bit like refusing the gifts offered us. In the contrary we accepted them; with many thanks to the donors and with a feeling of devout gratitude to God, who had given us so much favour with this people, amongst whom it is our privilege to live and labour.

After the presentation of the gifts, refreshments were served by the ladies, and then music, and other pleasing exercises, filled up the time until a late hour, when the company dispersed to their homes: well-pleased with their evening's enjoyment. After the departure of our friends, we found by arithmetical calculation, that we were at least \$81 richer in cash and household goods than when they came, which I assure you Mr. Editor was a most liberal donation for our people, in their present circumstances.

May the Giver of all good abundantly reward them, both in this life and the life to come. And as their presence and gifts have greatly helped to cheer and encourage us in our labours, so may the presence and gifts of our Heavenly Father cheer and encourage them, until removed from earth, they receive an abundant entrance into Heaven.

J. B. McQUELLIN,
April 25, 1878.