Historical Sketches: The T'wo Hills of Falmouth.

## by rev, r, M, BuÚmbiks, D, D.

The Bbbe is full of hills, the hill of Bachan, the hill of Mixar, and numberless others; but the chler annoug them is the bill of Zion, "which yields a thousand sacred weets," Hills fertilive the valleys. They exhibit lightr. Treere are in Faimouth, N. S., two hills not far aparil macred and memorable. They are divided by Windmint Creek. The name of this creek has in it history and trr:-
gedy: Cromsing this creek on the way from Windsor to gedy: Crosing this creek on the way from Windsor to
Upper Palmouth, there is a cultivated field through which the rond pases. On the left is a depression which sug. gents an old cellar.' Scattered about over the field are apple trees, ragged and untrained. This is a farther indication that a home was once located in this field. But belore the house was raised over that cellar, there was a nilage in this field, a village of Acadian Prench. Whit
 or early in the eighteenth the Acadians following up one to this apot at the head of the tide. There they built hetr collection of rude of the the. There hey built their collection of rade Luouses, wo that they might enjoy Village life, a pasaion brought with them from old Prance. Oive the imagination fredon and their simple ine is reproduced. What spribgs, summers, autumns and winters passed over the bendo of these happy villagers, on Sunday mornings, clad in their best clothen, they made their way to the chapel, not far away, But the nutumn
of $17 s 5$ came. The peaceable people of this village beof $17 s 5$ came. The peaceable people of this village be-
came a part of the 7000 sent sway;'weeping and walling, in transports and paseed down the Bay of Tundy to unknown regions. The soldiers torch turned their homes geaps of blackened stones and beds of grey ashee
Six yearn after this, there came from the colony of Connecticut a family of Puritans and erected a house on the ashes of these Acadian Prench homes. In that famtly was a boy ten years old-no common boy was he.
Those dreamy, blue eyes, that falr skin, that shock of curly light hair, attracted the attention of the least observing. The sentiment wihh which his soul was surcharged, glowed in his transparent face. That little leliow's name was Heury Alline. The depression now seen in the field was caused by the cellar of the Alline house. The hill took its name from the family. It will be reinembered because of the claracter, Hife and labors of the mann seen in little blue-eyed boy, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ This hoise overlooked Windmith Creek. The birds that sang, the aquirrels that chattered to the little French boys, saing and chattered to the boy Henry. They listened to his English apeech and song. To them the French lads hind whistied and shouted for the last time. For them there was no more French. Henry listened to the old Windmill creak and rattle as the banished boys had donc shlip with. the pulsating life of all around bim. In him were the elements of the peet, the musician, the advenby the religion of the Puritags. He Have dominated by the religion of the Pvritans. Heaven and hell were
fanto as uudoubted as summer and winter. The tante as undoubted as summer and winter. The
sovereignty of God admitted of no doubt. However dark might be the ways of his government, his justice could uot be questioned. No limp and mopsy nef hion, such as me, hall colly lost was ever intulet by the clliea bey He cerried the accumatansof the lithe Aline boy He carried the accumulations of the guit of twenty-seven years on his heart and conscience, guilt unpardoned,
unforgiven. He knew it. He admitted it. In this way unforgiven, He knew it, He admitted it. In this way
his boybood and early life passed awny. In the night when he heard cattle tramping about the house, he would fancy that the indian he much the tomemaik and scalp the family, it was not so much the batchet or scalping knife he dreaded, but sould be plunged
So wor ship asserted isself and was acknowledge. No oue in the community could tell a story, sing a mong or dance like henry Alline. He must be at the head of all social ganeriga. (in and deep die the gasest of the terrible religious atruggle In this way yeare io wha lerrible reilgious struggle. In this way years, in which gaiety snd glom were strangely mixed, passed over hii hewever, he cuan out of dart hene positive translae orion Coinident ith bit was came a mesange from heaven, preach the genpel to dead inners. "Lord send me, I will go" we his or wh But the Puritan sentimint that the mintereple thoroughly educated had possesision of his mind. This held hlm beck for bout a yeer. A the his mind. This hee became corvinced thet the alventry wes leadins tien to make ineffectual attempts to gain an edrication mon oo make inefiectual alempts lo gain an education so as flee from the wrath to come. He decided to teave this fiee from the wrath to come. He decided to heave, this
secluded apot aid evangelize the country. The Palmouth church gave him a license to preach. Winh this in his pocket he looked abroad upon what is now these MariTime Provirices, ant $=\mathrm{m}$ the religlour condition of the people. There were then in the whole conutry about people, There were then in the whole country about
expatriated French who had numbered about 17,000 ,
$w$ in in 1776 hast $M$. Aline made $s$ survey of the country With a vitew to engage in the. work of evangelization Yermouth, Annapoils, Cornwallis, Horton, Mimouth,
 with New England Puritiong Among bemp were few Quakers, Prebtyterians, Lutherans and Calviniats, Luan. Enburg was aetled chiefy by Luthe
England was dominant at Halifax.
At firt the Congregationalist churches had been well supplied with miniritern from the New Eugland colonies. At Liverpool there was Rev, Irrael Cheever, graduate of Karvard of 1749 ; at Chester Rev, John Secombe, grada-
ste fromin the name College in 1738 ; at Cumberlaud Rev. Cileb Oamet, who graduated io 1763 ; at Cornwallis Rev.

 Rev, Mr, Murdock, Prebbyteriab was at Horlon; Rev,
\#r. Lyon at Onalow : Rev, Daniel Dimock, Baptist, was Ne Loort, and Rev, Nathan Mason, Hactilit, at sack wastle. There may have been a Congregationaliat minimer on the
BS. John live. These men were not all on the ground. si. John River. These men writ
when Heary Alline started out.
In hileng nogment the CCurch of England ministers were
blind leaderi of the blind. Preabyterianian hed fallen into apiritual deadiess. The Congregational churchs were po better. Rven the Baptisto and Newlights sorely With this end in ylew he strapped on his radde-bigs


 Nowport, Rev. E. Moultoo, great grandfather to the at Horton and Yarmouth. In the pepplati in there was a mixcture of races and a greater nixxture of religious beliefts.
it was a day when prefudices were strong and religious It was a day when prefudices were atrong and religious
toleration very weale. Alline ignored all ohstacles; He toleration very weak, Alline ignored all obstacles. He
went from place to place singing like a meraph and
 tion and not a little tumuit canine an a rssult, Hiavelittle Cet the iffe, the life of God in your souls. The Eng isish church has elaborate rites and ceremonies, but no religion. Puritan ministers make much of orgaizization and the
authority of the minister, but they have not the life, all need the new light. Flee from the wrath to come, was his menage to dead churchen, dead ministers and dead
siunurs generally. The dry bones were stirred. Many sinners wity converted. This pircervid evangelist had not the constitutional streagth to endure the strain ou his physical strength.
The liectic flush soon appeared on his cheek. The coukhi The hectic flush soon appeared on his cheek. The coukh generated by repeated colds and exposure became nore
prenching : but ihe eourage, zean aud self sactice of the
pot. From the day that he preached his preacher waned not. From the day that he preached his delivered his last message from his dying bed, at the
house of the Rev, M. Micclures, Not Norhampon, he ceased dot to call sinners to repentance, In thoses short
eight years, beside preachin continuously when at home ev Filmouth, Newport, Horton and Cornwallis, he
in travelled seven timei over Annapolis county, preaching day and night. Then filiowed a journey through Cumvisit to Anuapolis County was extended and took in Yarmouth, Barrington, Cape Sable, Ragged Islands,
Port La Tour Liverpol, Milion and Port Medway, Then away he rushec up the st. John River ; and on his Prince Edward liland, Trura, Onslow and L.ondonderry. Following this was another journey through Aunapolify
Y Yarmouth, I.lverpool, Pettie Riviere, Lanenburg and Yarmouth
Halifax.
His ministry, which began in 1776 , came to an end in
374, In this and ceaselese preaching, he originated a aystem of shorpnd published a large hy
to found fin the hymal

Amazing sight the Saviour stands
en thousand he hesery door,
To satiefy the poorsi, in hi, hands
Hie also wrote and published some controverin! works. Homething further may be suid in another articeryed. effect of this ministry on the history of the Baptists in thene provinces. Here let it be satd that the eigit years
tinto which Henry Alline poured the rich treasury of bit into which Henry Alline poured the rich treasury of his
iffe, made a new epoch in the religious life of tha province. The effect can sbe clearly traced. It has not been
spent spent yet. Neither will it be before the judguent, The
ounisceisce of the exalted Christ, the head of the church, sees the full fruitage of that marryr's ministry on the
faith-ilie of the people of the Martime Provinces. It has pulsted in every revival that has been since that
davv, it will go on throbbing till the end div. It will goon throbbing till the endil in Falinonth. 'The hill of Zion yields
Before we reach the heaven, fields
Or walk the golden sitreets.. And so does the Alline Hill in Falinouth.

## Y. M. C. A. Juniors.

Ours is an age of new and rapid developnents. A seed thought takes root and grows more quickly now bocietien and orrintion berve lome bele and have attained such large propoitione in rine being and erpecially among the young people. The tumber and especially among the young people. The number V. M. C. A. B. Y. P. U. and other Eindred bodles are phenomenal. Among the latter societies is the Boys' phenomenal, Among the latter societies is the Boys'
Branch of the Y, M.C. A., componed of boys of ten years
and upwards. They hold their weekly meetings in the town where they are organized, their camp by the sea side or lakeside in the summer, and their annual Conterence in some populous town; in early winter.
the New England States, and large benefit to the boy has been the outcome
The movement in these Maritime Provinces began four years ago, under the leadership of Mr, Edgar M, Robinson, of St. Stephen, in a summer camp of thirty boys, a Pasaamaguoddy Bay. During the past year, three camps, numbering over two hundred boys, were held at L'Etang. N. B., the Amherat Shore, and Chester, N. '\$. The camps are well organized under, experienced camp leaders, who watch for the nafety and welfare of the boy in their various pastimes of boating, bathing, fishing, etc. These camp gatherings last about a fortigight, are in expensive and promote the morna and physical health of ing boys. A row of tents by the seashore, (each contain ing a limited number of boys and in charge of an adull leader), a large tent where meals are prepared and served seut a fine convocation tent for evening meetings, frer healithful conditiona for a holiday outing.
The first Marifme Conference of the Boys was held last year at Amherat, the last one at Moncton, beginning Thuriday, December 30, and closing the.following Sun day eveming. About two hundred boys attended, chiefil from St. Stephen, Calais, Mrederiction, St. John, Sussex and Wollyille Three sesions were hel evening. All the day sessions were private. The firs three evening, sessions were public and were addreserd
by apecialists from ulroad, including Rev, G. W. Hink ly, of Goods froul ubroad, including Rev. G. W. Hink
Porm, Maine; Dr Fr, N. Seerley New York State ; also by Dr, Bruce, of St. Jolin, others. It was my privilege e attend and to yote care,
fully the procedings of the eleven sessions held, and give it my delitiderate judgment that these ueetiugs from first to last were of exceeding value to the hoys in at-
tendance. Among the subjectio the pore, endance. Among the subjects of the papers, discussionf,
and addreses were: "Assurance, its Ground and Con
 "Sunday Usei and Abuses," " A pure Life for Every Boy," Character and the Boy,"," What Every Boy,
owes the Church," "Personal work possible for Boys." owes the Church," "Personal work posible for Boys.
Thie brief, but pointed papers, prepared in several instances by boys, the earnest, thoughtfal discussions that followed, and the instructive addresses and appeais could not fail to leave lasting impreskions upon young minds and hearis.
The consecration service Sunday morning, the large
esinguny mueting Sunday afternoon aud the farewell nervice Sunday evening, were meetings of deep earnestness and sipiritual pow. The simple, heartielt utterances of the boys were genuine. Thiere was little of the
 as to many who went and delegates and visitiors.
Leader Robinson's consuming desire to.help the boys
upward, and his unselfish efforts and sacifices in their upward, and his unselfish efforts and sacrifices in their
behalf, attract the boys not only to timms if, but toward
 Workers of kindred spirit are $G$. L. Willians and A. W.
Robb of St John ; A. Arvind of Halifax ; W. J. MeCleary, of Yarmouth; Irving 1 .
Woodman, of Providence, R. I., and Dr. F. W. Bartour, Fredericion. These summer camps and yearily Confer:
ences are deservedly growing in public favor, because.
 and moral welfare of a boy by placing him near Che springs of ilie. The conference was a source of
noble ingpiration, priceless information, and timely
inging warning tio every boy in attendance. I. B, OAKEs.
Woffille, January io, isos.

## Haly: Its People and Its Prospects

## by prop, samuzh, c. mitcherit

The Italian nation has recently gone to tiousekeeping, and one has the same delight in noting its success as we all feel in watching the first experiment of this kind of a newly married couple. After 300 yeas' subjection to the rule of Spain, France, ond, worst of all, Austria with Metternich at her council board, the Italians rejoice in their nationalization. How lovingly the mind lingers upon each step and person in the unfolding history of that accomplishment. The splintered and prostrate condition of Italy at the close of the Napoleonic wars ; the baffed hopes for independence, centering in the little king dom of Sardinia, the only native dynasty ; the daring enthusiasm of the picturesque knight-errant, Gari baldi, the astute diplomacy of Cavour, the courage of Victor Emmanuel II.; the strange friendships with Napoleon III, and Bisumarck, as it suited the ambition of each to use Italy as a tool for his own ends; the diasater of Novara and the glory of Solferino ; the stirring political debate, embittered by religious rancor: the gradua addition of one principality after another to the national union, until the arch of unification was all complete save the keystone ; and finally Rome, abanaored in 1870 by the French, falling into its rightffil place, crowning and solidifying the whole work-all the elements of dramatic interest enter whio the work this triumphant achieve ment the most thrilling in recent centuries. No wonder that tate te to the heric mee whot patt in thito lons


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