

# Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

**The terrible disaster in the Channel.**—The *Thames* Report for 1872. The opening of the winter season has been marked by a series of disasters, and the most recent and the most terrible was that which occurred on the night of the 22nd of January, a terrible disaster occurred to an emigrant ship, which has sent a thrill of pain throughout the whole nation.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—On the night of the 22nd of January a terrible disaster occurred to an emigrant ship, which has sent a thrill of pain throughout the whole nation. The *Northfleet*, a goodly vessel of about 900 tons burthen, laden with passengers, and having on board a living freight of more than 400 souls, was lying at anchor off Dungeness, and at half-past ten at night was run into by a large steamer, and so terribly damaged, that in less than half an hour she sank, and 327 of her passengers were lost. The night was somewhat rough and stormy, the greater part of her passengers were in their berths, and all had been made quiet for the night. A few of the crew were on the deck and the usual lights were burning, when with fearful suddenness the vessel was almost cut in two by the steamer which appears to have been going at full speed. There occurred a scene of terror and wild dismay, such as has been scarcely ever known. The passengers were in their eager rush to the decks, and their frantic struggles for places in the few boats which could be got into the water, became unmanageable, and all the efforts of the heroic captain and crew were of very little avail. The shriek of agony, and the voice of prayer, with pitiful cries for help rang upon the air, but alas! there was no human help at hand.

The steamer which had caused this terrible accident, had disengaged itself, and its officers and crew, with a few passengers, made no efforts to render help, but sped away into the darkness, and took no notice of either the cry for help or the signals and rockets which were sent up. The steamer is not yet traced, but large numbers of the crew, and strict watch is being kept so that the guilty parties may yet be brought to account for their conduct. The signals brought three vessels to the spot, and they succeeded in rescuing about thirty, but all the others, together with the captain and greater part of the crew perished in the sinking ship. Ten seamen out of 33 were saved; four women only out of 90 were rescued; and of 322 men, 81 are saved. The public sympathy in behalf of the rescued and stricken, and those who have lost their earthly all, has been prompt and generous. The Queen has expressed her deep sorrow on account of the sad calamity, and sends a donation of two hundred pounds. The fund now amounts to about £2,300, and efforts are being made to provide homes for all the widows and orphans. It is pleasant to witness such an outburst of feeling on behalf of the survivors, but there are scores of homes desolate by the sad event, and no punishment that may fall upon the careless and hard-hearted, who turned from the cry of the perishing, and all that may be done to relieve the destitute, can abate the dread event of hundreds going down to death in a moment, about the same circumstances of peculiar alarm and aggravating misery. The people who perished on board the *Northfleet*, were going out to Hobart Town to build a railway in that province, and were boyoat with hopes of better times and brighter days in the colony, and their families in the land to which they were bound, for which they were never to see.

The Chapel Report for 1872 furnishes abundant proof that as a people we are making great efforts to provide better and increased accommodation for the congregations committed to our care. There have been nearly 400 cases of erections, enlargements, &c., entered upon in the connexional year, just closed, and 125 of these are entirely new churches. The estimated cost of all these undertakings is £206,000, and the actual outlay will doubtless be much larger. This is a large increase, something like £50,000 above the amount estimated to be expended in any one previous year. The income of the Chapel Fund is not large, and it has not kept pace with the rapid extension of chapel building throughout the country, but it has afforded most valuable aid, in the form of grants and loans without interest, while it stimulates and strengthens local efforts in an amazing degree. The total amount of debts cleared off during the year has been £70,600, while in the past twenty years debts amounting to a grand total of one million sterling have been paid, and it is equally satisfactory to learn that the amount of debt in many instances are entirely free from debt, and the others have a smaller percentage of debt than was the custom in the good old days of the fathers.

The Imperial Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on Thursday, and it is quite a rare event for our gracious Queen to appear in person before the assembled Parliament, and it is not regal etiquette for the Heir to the throne, to discharge that duty. It is therefore commissioned to four distinguished noblemen, one of whom is the Lord Chancellor, reads the royal speech in Her Majesty's name. On the present occasion, the Lord Chancellor had to be duly installed in his high office, before he was in a position to address the Legislature in the name of their Sovereign. The occupant of the Woolsack, Lord Selborne, so well known as "Sir Roundell Palmer," is a most distinguished lawyer, and a man of sterling integrity and virtue. The Queen's speech contained both the usual amount of congratulation in regard to our relations with foreign powers, and even in the recent instances, in which we as a nation have come off second best, comfort is extracted therefrom, peace is guaranteed, and a great principle of arbitration successfully established. The speech contains many promises of legislation upon matters of all absorbing interest, but only a few of them are grappled with in one session, and in the midst of the ever increasing demand for legislation upon municipal and local matters, University Education in Ireland will be the first great question of the session, and as the Roman Catholic priesthood is putting forth most extraordinary claims on their own behalf, great anxiety is felt as to the proposals which Mr. Gladstone may bring before Parliament, and whether Ireland is to have a truly national scheme, or one that will bring more power into the hands of the Papacy. Amendments are promised in the Education Act of 1870, but to what extent, or in what direction, is not indicated. The great Nonconforming Churches will not be content with the present most unsatisfactory arrangements, and a fierce struggle is impending on this subject.

The sad strife between masters and men continues in Wales and many other places, and much suffering is the inevitable consequence. Coals are scarce, and the prices are fabulously high. £2 10s. per ton in London, and even £2 here in Derbyshire, in the midst of colliers, the prices are 70 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Workmen are earning very

large wages, but they do not appear to be any better off, as expenses increase proportionably, or more rapidly than the earnings of the men.

UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONFERENCE.

Most of the Conferences have been held in the Southern part of our work, and their reports were most encouraging. Methodism always flourishes in the Southern States. Since the removal of slavery, the Methodist Episcopal Church has again entered that territory, and is succeeding beyond expectation. In some of the States its labors are mostly confined to the colored population, but this class is most numerous, and will soon be the ruling class throughout the South. Educate them and they will soon rise to wealth, respectability, and influence. Should the different branches of Methodism operating there unite, as they should do, it would give Methodism a power and influence there never before experienced.

The Texas Conference has been held, and the work in extending in all directions that great and good cause, the Gospel, there is immense, and it is nearly all missionary ground. The State contains about a million of inhabitants, and such is the extent of its territory, that there are only about four persons to a square mile. The former editors of "Zion's Herald," Boston, nearly forty millions, might be put into it, and then it would not be so densely populated as the State of Massachusetts. Nearly its entire soil is available for agricultural purposes, and the proper cultivation of its products yielding to proper cultivation, is surprising. Its resources are inexhaustible, and its climate most delightful. What a field for Christian labor! The Methodist Episcopal Church has now two million members in the States, most of which consists of the ministers to the German population.

A paper is published at Atlanta, Georgia, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, edited by Dr. Cobleigh, well-known as one of the former editors of "Zion's Herald," Boston. It is called "The Methodist Advocate," and is doing excellent service for our work in the Southern country. Bishop Haven—one of our newly-elected Bishops—is to reside at Atlanta, and it is expected that he will devote much of his time to the interests of the Southern work.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Methodist Episcopal Church is unusually active in its great work. It is carrying out the order of the Missionary Committee to establish five new missions in the foreign field, and to reinforce the missions already established. To accomplish this undertaking, great labor and treasure are required. The foreign mission field was never so hopeful and encouraging as at present. One of the new missions is in Mexico, a most inviting field is opened there for Christian labor. It has long been under Roman Catholic influence, but the people are throwing off the Romish yoke and are calling for Protestant Christianity. Dr. Wm. Butler, who was sent to establish our mission in India, is appointed the superintendent of the Mexican mission, and is now probably on his new field. Bishop Haven is there looking after and providing for the interests of the mission. From present indications this mission will be a grand success.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE is making very excellent progress throughout the country. Total abstinence and prohibition are now the watch-word of its friends. A total abstinence, except for medicinal purposes, is found to be necessary to success. A prohibitory law for preventing the sale of intoxicants, is also found necessary. In Massachusetts, such a law existed for several years and it accomplished great good. By a special political management it was taken from the statute books. Such was the spread of intemperance, that the people became alarmed, and demanded the Prohibitory Law. The Legislature granted it, providing however for the sale of malt liquors. It was soon found that the sale of these liquors opened new doors for the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors. The present Legislature have restored the old prohibitory law, which prohibited the sale of all intoxicants, except for purposes of medicine. Several of the other States are moving in the same direction, seeking for a prohibitory law.

LIBRARY. Several new books have been issued of great interest to the reading public. The Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued a very timely and interesting volume, entitled, "The Revision of the English Version of the New Testament," by J. B. Pusey, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, and Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; Richard C. Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; C. J. Elliott, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. With an introduction by Philip Schaff, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. This work is made up principally of the three valuable and interesting treatises on the revision of the English version of the New Testament, which were published in England within a few years, namely, that of Archbishop Trench, prepared in 1859, and those of Bishop Elliott and Professor Lightfoot, which were issued in 1870 and 1871. The introduction by Dr. Schaff is of great value, furnishing, as it does, the most important information. It gives the action of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1870, which originated the present effort to revise the English version of the Scriptures; the names of the persons composing the English Committees, and the rules of revision adopted by them; the invitation extended by those Committees to American scholars to co-operate in the undertaking; the first organization and rules of the American company; and the character of the work which it is proposed shall be done. The volume will be read with interest. The same publishers have also issued "Santo Domingo—past and present, with a glance at Haiti," by Samuel Hazard; contains maps, and largely illustrated. This volume contains the information earnestly desired by the people, and will be received with great satisfaction. The author has done his work well, and whether Santo Domingo ever become a part of the United States or not, the people here have an opportunity of knowing what it is.

An important Biblical work has just been published by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, entitled, "Orical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Genesis," with a translation, by James G. Murphy, LL.D., T.C.D. It is prefaced and introduced by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., and Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D. The author is well known as a Biblical student and writer, and his Commentary on Genesis has been very highly prized by Bible readers. Ministers, Theological Students, Sunday School Teachers and Members of Bible Classes will find it a most valuable aid in their prop understanding of the first book in the Bible. The surprising publishers have given it to the public in a most excellent style. They have in press and will

issue at an early date, "Guise's History of France," from the earliest times to the close of the First Revolution, in six octavo volumes, and the "Early History of Mankind, and Primitive Culture," in two volumes, by Edward B. Taylor; "Jewish Antiquities and Modern," "The Unity of Natural Phenomena, or the New Physics," from the French of Emile Saigey; and the "Spectrum Analytic Explained."

"The Foot prints of Satan," or the Devil in History," by Rev. Hollis Reed, has just been issued by Mr. E. B. Treat, 805 Broadway, N. Y. The work contains over 600 pages, and is largely illustrated. The author I well know as one of our most able, popular writers. His works, "God in History," "The Palace of the Great King," "Commerce and Christianity," "The Coming Crisis of the World," and "India and its People," have had a large circulation. The present work is of great value, and is exceedingly timely. The author shows with great clearness and force, "What engines for evil and mischief, in the hands of Satan, have false religions; wrong learning; the arts; Science; what use has been made of governmental power of fraternal and associating societies, and the various means of recreation; how he had but too often perverted and embittered the domestic relations—prevented the press—scourged the race with intemperance, war, and by an endless variety of diseases, pestilence, and famine, the true consequences of the apostasy entailed on a suffering race." His statistical information adds greatly to its value. It is just the work for general circulation at the present time, and would be a valuable accession to every family library.

Messrs. Colver & Co., have published "The New Cyclopaedia of Illustrative Anecdotes, Religious and Moral, Original and Selected," and it is introduced by Rev. Donald MacLeod, D.D., Editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston. It is a most valuable work, and is arranged so that reference to them is easy. It is indeed the minister's hand book of illustrations, and would be very instructive and entertaining for family reading.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE. People in England are waking up to the fact, that this Dominion of Canada is already one of the first mariners in the world, and is making rapid strides toward the sea in every direction. When we speak of them as beginning to make the discovery, we do not mean to intimate that to them alone, this is a matter of surprise. I suspect that many of our people in the Dominion themselves have but little idea of the magnitude of the mercantile marine of their own country. Years ago, British North America, considered separate and apart from the rest of the Empire, was the second largest maritime power in the world, in that respect, inferior only to Great Britain and the United States. In the meantime, the Provinces have been rapidly adding to their mercantile marine; whilst that of the United States is actually decreasing. Judging from the statistics published in the "North American," very soon take its position as the second maritime power in the world, if indeed it has not already attained that position.

By statistics lately published in one of the English papers, it appears that, during the past year, the whole United States, including Alaska and outwards, at the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to 846,559 tons. At the same time, the tonnage inwardly alone from British North America, amounted to 290,783 tons. Assuming, which it is quite safe to do—that the tonnage outwardly was equal to that inwardly, we then have a total of 1,137,342, or more than three times that of the United States.

It is to these British North American ports, no slight gain to self-congratulation that they are still the still they are—have as a mercantile power, already taken the lead of such nations as France, Spain, Italy, Germany and Russia. Three years since, their tonnage was one half that of the United States. It is well known that, within that period, large accessions have been made to our shipping, that of the United States has about remained stationary. We have not had the statistics to prove the position; but there seems little room to doubt that British North America now leads the United States in the tonnage of her mercantile marine. Present indications leave no room to doubt that the former will very soon far outstrip the latter.

If these facts are, as we have said, a grand tribute to our people, it is well to remember, which is now nearly synonymous with British North America, and promises soon to be quite so—they must still more a source of pride to the Province of Nova Scotia. The statistics of Canada show that this province is now second in rank at the other Provinces of the Dominion together. This distinction is one which Nova Scotia seems likely to maintain. Seldom has there been so much activity visible in this most important branch of our commerce. It is well known that just at the present time, in business the success which is mainly due to the enterprise and activity of our own people, is materially aided by the under-estimated commercial policy of the world's best seaman, Mr. Colfax's friends, entirely exculpate him from the charge of corruption and falsehood involved in Mr. Ames' testimony, while, in the eyes of his honest friends, it is a conviction that the charge was that Mr. Colfax had received a dividend on the stock (which he admits that he bought, but asserts that he returned), \$1,200 from Mr. Ames. This charge rested only on the fact that about that time Mr. Colfax did make a deposit of \$1,200 in his bank in United States currency. Mr. Ames has heretofore borne a good reputation; but his course in this investigation has not been of the nature to secure much public confidence in any of his statements. Mr. Colfax explained this deposit by testifying that he received at that time, in a letter from Mr. Geo. F. Nesbit, \$1,000 as a contribution to the Presidential campaign, in which he was a candidate for the Vice-presidency, and \$200 in payment of a debt by his stepfather, Mr. Matthews. His testimony is confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Matthews and that of a last-visitor, who knew of the receipt of the money. Mr. Nesbit is dead, and the money having been sent in a bill of record it appears in his papers; it is according to some of the daily papers; it is confirmed by members of Mr. Nesbit's family. The public at large will give greater credit to Mr. Colfax's testimony than reported, than to that of Mr. Ames, and at present writing the testimony of Mr. Colfax is supported, while that of Mr. Ames is not. The matter has created a greater degree of public interest than at first thought it seemed to deserve; but the feeling of the public has been one of painful solicitude. If Mr. Colfax cannot be trusted, such was the public thought, there is no longer any trust to be reposed in any public man.—*Christian Weekly.*

GRUMBING AT NEWSPAPERS. Grumbling is one of the delights of humanity, and it doubtless serves a certain purpose. But, to us, the most unsatisfactory grumblers are those who constantly complain of the newspaper press. Every editor knows what this remark implies; it takes in all the captious, fault-finding, querulous, "stop-gap" papers, denouncing the printing of this or the omission of that. Each person of this class has his ideal paper, one which will not be realized this side the Millennium, and honestly supposes he could be a model editor; whereas he would do better to surrender the pen, and devote his time to some other pursuit. It takes in those uncomfortable people who want, or demand, that all their little paragraphs should go in unaltered, but who are the first to grumble if other people are granted similar favors. Now all these things we suppose they know how to conduct their own affairs, and would take it hard if editors should hunt them up in their counting-rooms or studies to dictate to them; and it is to be supposed that editors, like other business men, understand their affairs, and that they try to do the best in their power, as it is certainly for their interest so to do. Therefore, in behalf of the press generally, we say, don't grumble, it is a most unprofitable business.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

There is one amusing feature common to our city religious and country exchanges at the season of the year. It is the "Donation Movement," wherein it is told how the houses of minister of the gospel have been taken possession of by motley crowds, who, sing, shout, and where it is allowed, dance therein; leaving behind them, when they finally take their departure, a small sum in cash and more or less large amounts of "grub" and fuel. For this manifestation, the reverend gentleman is supposed to be bowed down with emotion at the time; and after he has collected and accurately determined the value of the various nondescript articles contributed, must not fail to make humble and grateful acknowledgments in the organ of the denomination to which he is attached. We have even less opinion of the value of these donation meetings than we otherwise entertain, and have by simply reading the account, when we recognize in the names of some of these taking a prominent part, the most tight-fisted of Christians, whose charity would not go further than giving in kind as much as they received. But a stranger to our ways, and happiness; are I knew much of the world's sin, and none of its cares at all. I was intimately and lovingly acquainted with him, and a number of his co-laborers in the Ministry, many of whom, like himself, have laid down their arms and armour to assume the crown and robes as Kings and Priests before God, glorious and eternal. It was in Belfast, Ireland. He was then in his full vigor of mind and body. I have sat listening to him, scores and scores of times in Frederick St. Chapel, while from his lips fell the words of Truth, well considered and plainly told. He was by no means a fluent speaker. His voice affected that of oratorical roll so much affected and prized by public men; but his accents were unobtrusive, his sarcasm keen, and withering as lightning, his manner earnest,

forceful and convincing, especially in controversy, for which he seemed peculiarly adapted. I will remember the passage of arms between him and O'Connell, the great Liberator, and Salthaver as Ireland's Isle.

The fire at last became too hot, even for the retreat before the ammunition of his plucky opponent was half-exhausted. Mr. MacAfee was truly alive to the ludicrous, and seized with avidity any opening to turn the laugh against his foe. This was his mode, as it were, of skirmishing, while the heavy artillery of his main argument, smashed every thing before him. His laugh was contagious, not boisterous but low, and merry as the tinkling of a brook. In a word, he was a warm friend, an honest man, an able preacher, and a child of God. And there were also Riley, Jackaberry, and Tobias, the younger, and Lupton, and A. Kins, and Wallace, and Campbell, and Ridgeway, and the "good old Tobias" drooping in second childhood, towards the bosom of his Father.

I have also heard the renowned Jabez Bunting, whose still ringing words seemed to come through the joint and marrow of his spell-bound audience. My memory even reaches back to Kidd, that crippled giant, helpless only in his legs, and to Adam Clarke, the deeply learned and devoted man of God. I could tell many many lovely anecdotes of nearly all the above-mentioned preachers, for my father's house was a "house of prayer," and a home for the weary pilgrim on his rugged and upward way to the City of his King. C.

MISCELLANEOUS. From the Acadian Recorder. OUR MERCANTILE MARINE. People in England are waking up to the fact, that this Dominion of Canada is already one of the first mariners in the world, and is making rapid strides toward the sea in every direction. When we speak of them as beginning to make the discovery, we do not mean to intimate that to them alone, this is a matter of surprise. I suspect that many of our people in the Dominion themselves have but little idea of the magnitude of the mercantile marine of their own country. Years ago, British North America, considered separate and apart from the rest of the Empire, was the second largest maritime power in the world, in that respect, inferior only to Great Britain and the United States. In the meantime, the Provinces have been rapidly adding to their mercantile marine; whilst that of the United States is actually decreasing. Judging from the statistics published in the "North American," very soon take its position as the second maritime power in the world, if indeed it has not already attained that position.

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THE COLONIAL QUESTION. Mr. Goldwin Smith sends to the Daily News the following on the Colonial Question:— To the Editor of the Daily News:— Sir,—I have twice read extracts from an English Conservative journal, stating that I have recanted the opinion respecting the Colonial question which I formerly main-

tained in a series of letters to you, and that I have become an avowed adherent of the Imperial system. I am at a loss to account for the existence of this misapprehension.

The system has been greatly changed since the date of my first letter to you on the subject. The principle of Colonial self-government has been more extensively applied; the Colonies have been thrown more on their own resources; the army has been concentrated in the four useless, expensive and dangerous occupation of the remote Islands has been brought to an end, and the earnings of British labor have ceased to be squandered in Maurit and Caffre wars. Still, I remain convinced that the system itself is inherently evil if indefinitely prolonged; and that the aim of our Colonial policy should be, as in the eyes of the British statesmen of the last generation it was, the gradual development of the colonies into nations. The conviction has been strengthened by my residence in a colony. Continued dependence on Downing-street appears to me to be clearly checking the growth of Canadian nationality, and preparing the way for annexation.

I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH. Toronto, Jan. 9. THE POSTAGE LAWS. The Globe of last evening returns to a subject of no ordinary interest, recently treated fully by the "Edinburgh Advocate" and "North American" and other journals. It is one on which the press should co-operate. The Globe says: "It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will endeavor to revise its rates of postage on newspapers. First, we are in favor of having the postage taken off altogether. Failing that, it ought to be reduced. A tax of one dollar and twenty cents a year on a daily paper is entirely too much. When the discriminatory duty levied against American papers is unjust. We should be glad to see the postal lines between the two countries entirely removed. Let one rate of postage pay a letter or newspaper as far as it can go on this continent. This little programme is good. We have repeatedly called for an international postal arrangement, so that papers could be sent from Canada to the United States and vice versa as a common rate of postage. In these days of Washington Treaties, it is liberal and absurd to refuse to make such an arrangement. We trust that the Government will secure to us this boon, during the ensuing session, and that if they do not, we will press the matter on their notice. It would be useless, we fear, to expect to get the postage on newspapers wholly removed, but it might well be reduced, and if it is to be continued, it ought to be collected in the office of the printer, and not mailed, and not at the office of delivery. The present system must be a source of endless trouble to postmasters and way office keepers. Closely connected with this matter, is that of the rate of postage on books. The rate of our Dominion not being very compact, but a place of "magnificent distances," making rapid transit by ordinary freight routes difficult, it would be a great convenience to have a low rate of postage. We trust that the whole subject will be dealt with during the ensuing session.—*St. John Telegraph.*

GRUMBING AT NEWSPAPERS. Grumbling is one of the delights of humanity, and it doubtless serves a certain purpose. But, to us, the most unsatisfactory grumblers are those who constantly complain of the newspaper press. Every editor knows what this remark implies; it takes in all the captious, fault-finding, querulous, "stop-gap" papers, denouncing the printing of this or the omission of that. Each person of this class has his ideal paper, one which will not be realized this side the Millennium, and honestly supposes he could be a model editor; whereas he would do better to surrender the pen, and devote his time to some other pursuit. It takes in those uncomfortable people who want, or demand, that all their little paragraphs should go in unaltered, but who are the first to grumble if other people are granted similar favors. Now all these things we suppose they know how to conduct their own affairs, and would take it hard if editors should hunt them up in their counting-rooms or studies to dictate to them; and it is to be supposed that editors, like other business men, understand their affairs, and that they try to do the best in their power, as it is certainly for their interest so to do. Therefore, in behalf of the press generally, we say, don't grumble, it is a most unprofitable business.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

There is one amusing feature common to our city religious and country exchanges at the season of the year. It is the "Donation Movement," wherein it is told how the houses of minister of the gospel have been taken possession of by motley crowds, who, sing, shout, and where it is allowed, dance therein; leaving behind them, when they finally take their departure, a small sum in cash and more or less large amounts of "grub" and fuel. For this manifestation, the reverend gentleman is supposed to be bowed down with emotion at the time; and after he has collected and accurately determined the value of the various nondescript articles contributed, must not fail to make humble and grateful acknowledgments in the organ of the denomination to which he is attached. We have even less opinion of the value of these donation meetings than we otherwise entertain, and have by simply reading the account, when we recognize in the names of some of these taking a prominent part, the most tight-fisted of Christians, whose charity would not go further than giving in kind as much as they received. But a stranger to our ways, and happiness; are I knew much of the world's sin, and none of its cares at all. I was intimately and lovingly acquainted with him, and a number of his co-laborers in the Ministry, many of whom, like himself, have laid down their arms and armour to assume the crown and robes as Kings and Priests before God, glorious and eternal. It was in Belfast, Ireland. He was then in his full vigor of mind and body. I have sat listening to him, scores and scores of times in Frederick St. Chapel, while from his lips fell the words of Truth, well considered and plainly told. He was by no means a fluent speaker. His voice affected that of oratorical roll so much affected and prized by public men; but his accents were unobtrusive, his sarcasm keen, and withering as lightning, his manner earnest,

THE COLONIAL QUESTION. Mr. Goldwin Smith sends to the Daily News the following on the Colonial Question:— To the Editor of the Daily News:— Sir,—I have twice read extracts from an English Conservative journal, stating that I have recanted the opinion respecting the Colonial question which I formerly main-

DR. PUNSHON IN CINCINNATI. One thousand persons, at one dollar a ticket, gathered in St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, Friday evening last, to hear Rev. W. M. Punshon lecture on "Men of the Mayflower." His discursive style, now startling, now entrancing, and bearing with a succession of new and bril-

liant figures and hues, artistic and almost incomparable, though intensely English in delivery, the lecturer will again and again be recalled in memory with feelings the most delightful. In concluding his Punshon said: "The Pilgrim Fathers died one by one, but their spirit did not die. Their principles had life in them, and, therefore, could not die. Above all else, these noble men had a faith existing in the assurance of a life here, and a life beyond. All the world's progress to-day is only the development of the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. This was the spirit which determined that the country should be shirven of slavery, whatever the snuff should cost. But does the spirit of the fathers actuate their descendants to-day? We dishonor them, if we do not by their example rise into truer lives. We ourselves must pilgrimize, launch our Mayflowers, and steer boldly to the desperate Winter sea."

One of the daily papers says of the lecturer: "It was, in all respects, the best delivered in our city this season, and deservedly attracted the largest audience.—*Western Advocate.*"

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. The Rev. D. D. Currie gave the fourth lecture of the course in the Academy of Music last evening. The address was founded on 1st Thessalonians, 5th chapter, 21st and 22nd verses, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good, abstain from all appearance of evil." The Rev. gentleman spoke for about an hour, during which time he was listened to most attentively by all present, there being very little of the passing in and out that has been so annoying at former lectures. Once within sound of the lecturer's voice, it seemed as if all wished to stay to the close. The house was packed, there being hardly standing room in any part. The lecture was an earnest appeal against the moderate drinking habits of society, especially addressed to young men and women. Instances were cited which had come under the lecturer's own observation of the injurious effects of drinking. He mentioned a class of young men who attended school with him, from which class forty out of sixty were already dead, in their brightest and best days through intoxicating liquors. The lecturer blended pleasant anecdotes with urgent appeal and advice, in such a manner as even to make the black-boned subject of temperance attractive to all. Charles A. Everett, Esq., occupied the chair and announced that the next lecture would be by the Rev. Nell McKay.—*Tribune 24th ult.*

General Intelligence. OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE. The Provincial Legislature was opened this afternoon by His Honor Lieut. Governor Sir Hastings Doyle, who came down to the Legislative Council Chamber at 10 o'clock. He was received at the entrance to the Province Building by a Guard of Honor from the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the hall ways and stairs leading to the Council Chamber were lined by a Guard of Honor from the 6th Battalion, Volunteer Infantry. The First Field Battery, under the command of Capt. J. B. Graham, fired the customary salute. Sir Hastings, having taken his seat in the Council Chamber, summoned the members of the Assembly, and opened the session with the following Speech:— Mr. Speaker and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I call upon you once more to resume the labors constitutionally devolving upon you, and to give your attention to several matters which will be submitted for your consideration. 1. The joint addresses which you unanimously voted last session to Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the recovery of his Royal Highness from his late alarming illness, were duly transmitted by me in accordance with your request, and you will see by the despatch which will be laid before you that the same were very graciously received. 2. The prevalence, for some time past, of small pox, in several cities and districts of the United States, with which we are in constant communication, has subjected this and other Provinces to some risk, and, whenever there appeared the slightest necessity for so doing, I immediately established a Board of Health, and this and other precautions have been successful in isolating the few cases which have occurred, and I trust that, under Providence, there is now little danger of the disease spreading through the Province. 3. The Commissioners appointed to make a further revision of the Provincial Statutes, rendered necessary by the numerous changes made by Dominion legislation, have completed the work entrusted to them, and the result of their labors, to which I invite your attentive consideration, will be submitted for your approval. 4. I have ordered the Public Accounts for the past year, and the Estimates for the current year, to be laid before you at an early day. 5. A contract, based upon the legislation of the last session, has been entered into for the erection of the remaining portion of the Asylum for the Insane. Considerable progress has been made in the work, and you will be asked to provide the requisite funds for the completion of that indispensable and humane institution. 6. With a view of placing the financial condition of the Province on a more satisfactory footing for the future, and providing for other important services, it is desirable that an amendment should be made to "The Act for the better Encouragement of Education," and I count on that important subject receiving your consideration at your hands. 7. You will be gratified to learn that the coal trade has received a great impetus during the year just closed, in consequence of the high prices which have ruled for that staple commodity in Europe, and that the revenue derived from this source has been in excess of the Estimate.—Amendments in the laws relating to that valuable branch of industry in our Province, and more particularly to the preservation of the lives of miners, will be brought under your notice. 8. You will also be pleased to hear that the revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands, in 1872, largely exceeds that of the previous year. The value of our minerals is becoming daily more widely known and more highly appreciated. Ship building has been largely and profitably followed, and, although a slight straggle in the money market may have operated against a general extension of trade, on the whole there has been a healthy activity in all branches of commerce.

Whatever opportunities there may be within the sphere which the Constitution allots to you, in which the moral, physical, or commercial well-being of the people of Nova Scotia can be improved or established on a sounder basis,—to such I invite you to devote your attention, and I earnestly trust that your deliberations may result in measures conducive to the general good.

10. The subject of Immigration has had my earnest attention during the recess, and with a view of attracting a useful class of Immigrants to this Province I appointed an Immigrant Agent, whom I authorized to proceed to Europe for the purpose of disseminating information in the capabilities and resources of Nova Scotia. His report, and all papers connected with this important topic, will also be laid before you.

11. The general condition of the Province may, I am happy to say, be considered satisfactory. The Agriculturist has been blessed with a harvest of, at least, an average yield. The fisherman has received a fair remuneration for his arduous toils.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE. [Special Despatch to Daily Reporter and Times.] FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 25th, 1873.— This being the day appointed by proclamation His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came to the Council Chamber and being seated on the Throne commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, his Excellency was pleased to open the session with the following Speech:— Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I have much pleasure in again meeting you in General Assembly, and shall be ready at all