

THE COMING TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

All the omens indicate that in the great English-speaking communities of the world, the Temperance Reform is on the eve of experiencing a grand revival and a vast extension. In England, where the capital invested in the liquor traffic is estimated at something like six hundred millions of dollars, and where, consequently, that traffic bears dimensions frightful to contemplate, the signs of approaching change are highly significant and cheering. Temperance Reformers in that country have had a terrible combat to wage; and contents of awful severity yet await them. But they have fought a good fight, and the battle goes well. Inch by inch, moment by moment, slowly but surely, the blessed cause of humanity is marching upward and onward. The day is not far distant when that cause will move forward at a greatly accelerated pace. The full tide, firmly set Briton is hard to move from any position in which whether for good or for ill he has been accustomed to make himself at home. But once started, he is not easily arrested by difficulty of any sort.

Vast numbers of good men in England are waking up to a clear perception of the magnitude of the great national evil of intemperance. The Christian sentiment of the kingdom is rapidly on this subject becoming accordant with the teachings of science and the demands of humanity. Right views are making progress in every direction. A powerful party in the Island is demanding vigorous legislative interposition to limit the ravages caused by the liquor traffic under the licensing system at present existing there. That party, is not demanding, by any means, all that is requisite for the suppression of intemperance, nor all that will, after longer experience, demand; nor will all that it does ask for be granted. Nevertheless, the strongest government that has existed in England for a long time is prepared to act as its instrument to bring about a much needed reform in the public-house system of the country. The mediated reform will be opposed by powerful interests; but it will in the issue succeed, and it will also in due time be followed by other successes that will in turn aid the advancement of the good cause.

The manifesto against the prevailing excessive use of intoxicating beverages in medical practice, recently issued by a large number of the most eminent British Doctors, was a gratifying proof of the spread of sound views in high Medical circles. And the discussions provoked by the appearance of that manifesto, will no doubt contribute materially to the still wider prevalence of right views and sound practice. We have reason to believe that just temperance sentiments are making rapid progress in Methodist circles throughout England. Altogether, appearances in England indicate that public opinion there is fast nearing a point from which it will work the most salutary changes in the drinking habits of the British people.

In the United States it is evident, by many signs, that the Temperance Reform is about to take a new departure. In the chief British Colonies there is ground for hoping that more strenuous efforts will, ere long, be made to stem the torrent of intemperance than for a long time past.

In the coming temperance revival, probably new Temperance agencies of a highly effective character will be created to advance the interests of the cause; and existing ones will be revived. Above all, the Christian Church, it is to be hoped, will become ten-fold more efficient in the Temperance department of its operations, than it has yet proved to be.

The new and more extended Temperance effort will no doubt make itself felt in almost every direction. The liquor traffic will be more vigorously dealt with. The training of the young in temperance knowledge and habits will be more carefully and skillfully conducted, and far more effective measures will likely be resorted to than have as yet been attempted on a large scale, to reclaim habitual drunkards. Drunkenness will be treated as a disease as well as a crime, and the resources of science will be allied with the forces of philanthropy to rescue from misery the slaves of strong drink.

Will this grand revival commence quickly and spread rapidly on every side? Would that we had authority to answer both questions affirmatively. For how many anxious or breaking hearts have they not an interest too deep and thrilling for description. How many pleading those questions asked, would be plunged in anguish at the thought that this good time coming might start too late and move too slowly to lessen their misery fast becoming almost intolerably heavy and bitter. One might cry in his heart to God, Is there no chance of rescue for my father, of whom I once was proud? Another, Must my mother go down hopeless to a drunkard's grave? Another, Must my husband, bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, joy of my maiden days, happiness of my wedded life for many years, now besotted and besotted, perish with strong drink? Another, Is there no salvation for my brother, once so genial, and generous, and brave, and manly, but now gripped by a demon cruel as hell? Another, grey-headed and stooping, O my son! my son! would that by dying I could save thee, my once bright and beautiful boy, art thou utterly lost? And yet another, widowed, weeping, speechless in the agony in which she fears the set time to recover the living wreck of her only son may never come.

The good time will surely come; but who will live to see and profit by it we cannot tell. But this we know, that Christ Jesus is able and willing to save the uttermost now. None fast-bound in the

chains of intemperance need tarry for a temperance revival or a revival of any kind to obtain freedom and joy. Let any one, say every one, longing for such a deliverance, in the name of God Almighty, God All-Merciful, dash down the cup; there is damnation in it. Let him dash down the cup, and in the name of the all-suffering Jesus, walk away from it, and let it alone forever. It can be done. It has been done ten times ten thousand of times. Myriads are doing it now, in the strength of the Lord. We praise Thee, O God!

UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENCE.

Since my last letter to the Wesleyan, death has been busy destroying the lives of some we delighted to love and honor. Bishop Baker, on the 20th of Decr., closed life peacefully, and went to his reward. He was an able, devoted and earnest Christian minister, and was highly esteemed and greatly beloved by the Church as one of her Bishops. He had not been able to perform active service for several years in consequence of feeble health, but was able to attend Sabbath day services at Church on the 10th of Decr. His work was well done.

One of our distinguished laymen, Isaac Rich, of Boston, closed life suddenly, January 13. He commenced life poor, but by industry and good business talent, with the Divine blessing, he succeeded in acquiring a large fortune. He became a Christian in his youth, and connected himself with the Methodist E. Church, to which he was specially attached. To the aid of his literary institutions he contributed liberally, and it is supposed that for this object and others connected with the Church, he contributed no less than three quarters of a million of dollars. In his will, having no family to provide for, he bequeathed a few bequests to relatives and friends, he gave his entire property to the Boston University, of which the Boston Theological Seminary is a department. For this institution he felt a special interest. It was chartered a few years since, but no part of it has yet gone into operation except the theological department, and will now be placed on a foundation that will give it rank with the best literary institutions of the land. It is estimated that within ten years it will have received not less than four millions of dollars from Mr. Rich's estate, the largest sum ever received at one time by any educational institution in our country.

REV. MR. HEPPWORTH. Considerable stir is made over the departure of the Rev. Mr. Heppworth from the Unitarian Church. A few years since, he was the most popular Unitarian minister in Boston; but a Unitarian Church in New York, made him special offers to become its pastor, and secured his services. For a time things went on smoothly, but some years since he began to feel that some of his theological views were unsound, and a few weeks since informed his congregation that he had come to believe that Jesus Christ was divine, and that hereafter his preaching would correspond with that belief. At once he was given to understand that his services were no longer wanted in that church, and his pulpit was otherwise supplied. The Unitarian ministry and press opened upon him a broadside of denunciation and abuse scarcely equalled, and this, too, while professing great liberality in Christian sentiment. Mr. Heppworth is a pleasant, popular speaker, of some ability, and under the influence of his new religious belief, will accomplish great good. He has connected himself with the Orthodox Congregationalists.

THE TIME OF THE NEXT SESSION OF OUR GENERAL CONFERENCE is near at hand, and considerable anxiety is expressed as to what will be done there, and especially in reference to some of the changes that will take place in the officers of the Church. Our board of Bishops is now reduced to five, which includes Bishop Morris, who, on account of age, is unable to perform any official or ministerial work. We shall need, at least, ten effective Bishops, and to accomplish this, six new ones must be appointed. We have plenty of candidates for the office, but who the successful ones will be, is quite difficult to tell.

METHODISM throughout the Church, was never more prosperous than at present. Her educational and financial interests are most encouraging. And what especially calls for our thanksgiving is the fact that throughout our entire work, the revival influence largely prevails. The work of holiness is receiving special attention, and meetings are held for its promotion. The National Campmeetings are doing a great work in awakening the Church more fully to this subject. The prospect now is that the present year will be noted in the history of our Church for the extent and power of its revival influence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. We have been favored of late with some most valuable works in the various departments of literature, and will call the attention of your readers to a few of them. The first we will name is the 'Life and Times of Rev. John Wesley, A. M., founder of the Methodist,' by Rev. L. Tyerman. This is a reprint from the English edition, in three vols., crown, and is issued by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in the best style of the art. Six lives of Wesley had been issued. First by Hampson, which was written before Wesley died; second by Messrs. Owen & Moore, issued in 1792; third by Whitehead, dated 1793-4; fourth by Southey, issued in 1820; fifth by Moore, published in 1824, and sixth by Watson, issued in 1831. Most of these works were hasty productions, and exceedingly imperfect—one or two of them written under party feeling—and all out of print, except Southey's and Watson's, "the latter of which is defective in details, and is incorrect and misleading; and the latter, was never meant to occupy the place of a larger work." Mr. Tyerman has given us a Life of Wesley worthy of the name, able, impartial, honest, and it will be received as one of the most important and valuable biographies of the age, and will be read with interest by the thousands who are greatly indebted to Methodism.

The same publishers have issued, 'Physiology of the Soul and Instinct as distinguished from Materialism,' by Martin Paine, A. M., M. D., LL. D. The author's name is quite familiar to such as are acquainted with the medical and physiological literature of the last fifty years. The work displays great ability, and treats subjects of great interest at the present time, and overthrows many of the false systems of certain modern scientists. They have also given to the public 'The Earth; a descriptive history of the Phenomena and Life of the Globe,' by E. B. Woodward,

and edited by Henry Woodward, and contains 284 maps and illustrations. Here we have a full and complete account of the globe which we inhabit, of its past history, its present condition, and its probable future, and it is written in a style that can but interest all who will take the pains to read it.

Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co. have issued in charming style 'The Life of Jesus, the Christ,' by Henry Ward Beecher. The author of this great and valuable work is well known to the public. Of all the valuable Lives of Jesus, and they are many, none of them will be read with the interest that this will be, written in the peculiarly charming style of Henry Ward Beecher, and it is a sure antidote to the factitious Bibles of Renan.

Messrs. Ziegler and McCurdy have issued 'Science and the Bible; or, the Mosaic Creation and Modern Discoveries,' by Rev. Herbert W. Morris, A. M. This is a book of 566 p. p., and is one of the most fascinating works we have read for a long time. The author shows that there is a universal and complete harmony subsisting between the material Works and the Word of God. He evinces great research, is exceedingly happy in his illustrations, and is very forcible, clear and taking in his style. It is a book for the time.

Messrs. Robert Carter & Bros. have given to the public 'Ministering Children and Sequel; 'Nature's Wonders,' by Dr. M'Cosh; 'Bonar's Bible Thoughts and Themes on Revelation; & St. Paul in Rome; or, the teachings, fellowship and joyful testimony of the Great Apostle in the City of the Caesars,' by J. R. M'Duff, D. D. These are exceedingly valuable works, and admirably adapted to family reading. We know of no other of the kind in our Sunday School Libraries than some of their recent publications.

Fearing we are extending this letter at too great length, we close.

For the Provincial Wesleyan. CLASS MEETINGS.—No. 2. Our definition of class fellowship, in our last number, as it is in itself, is derived from the history of the primitive Christians; their fellowship arose from connexion with each other in a church relation, whether that intercourse was general or particular, public or private. As members of the same religious society, they took the deepest interest in each other, as well as in 'so man lived to himself; they went and rejoiced together. Mutual vigilance (not ordinary gossip) was observed over each other's conduct, as well as pastoral care exercised by the stated overseers of the flock. In our system of class meetings, which differs only in name, from what is being practised by many Episcopalians, and other churches in the old country, as well as in the States of America, we see such an admirable provision for maintaining 'the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace,' that we cannot conceive of any relation in the society of men on earth possessing such strength and tenderness, and so many real attractions; it is in fact, a representation of that blessed harmony which subsists in the unseen world, where the glorious angels, 'as well as men, are united in love. What blessed results have attended the labours of class-leaders of the 'Carvoso' type, and shall it be said, 'that the former times were better than our own?' Are there not to be found among us? men and women, contented, 'to devote themselves to the work of edifying, and confirming their fellow Christians in the faith of the Gospel? May the Lord in mercy, raise up in our midst many such persons!

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

This College question has, quite unexpectedly, assumed a greater prominence than, at first, supposed it would. We had the impression that Mr. Grant was possessed of sufficient candor and honesty to acknowledge his error as soon as it was brought to his notice. That impression, on our part, has not been realized. We did not, fling ourselves, unthinkingly, into the newspaper fray with Mr. Grant, for the purpose of seeing our words in print. The duty we owe to ourselves in the interest of truth and justice, impelled us to expose Mr. Grant's wholesale misrepresentations and flimsy sophistries, as we have already replied to his statements, disparaging the other colleges, and lauding Dalhousie. We will, however, 'take stock' in a few particulars, before proceeding to the discussion of the special topic of this article. Mr. Grant, evidently, is a man of immense inconsistencies; and their union in his person, as evidenced by his writings, gives us a resultant almost as unique, as that which has sprung from those four historic forces so skillfully manipulated as to give the only Provincial unsectarian college we have. He complains of anonymous writing; but wrote anonymously himself. He sneers sarcastically indignant because the Editor of the Wesleyan did not publish his unfounded and insulting statements; but has no word of reproof for the editors who have replied to his statements, disparaging the other colleges, and lauding Dalhousie. We will, however, 'take stock' in a few particulars, before proceeding to the discussion of the special topic of this article. Mr. Grant, evidently, is a man of immense inconsistencies; and their union in his person, as evidenced by his writings, gives us a resultant almost as unique, as that which has sprung from those four historic forces so skillfully manipulated as to give the only Provincial unsectarian college we have. He complains of anonymous writing; but wrote anonymously himself. He sneers sarcastically indignant because the Editor of the Wesleyan did not publish his unfounded and insulting statements; but has no word of reproof for the editors who have replied to his statements, disparaging the other colleges, and lauding Dalhousie. We will, however, 'take stock' in a few particulars, before proceeding to the discussion of the special topic of this article.

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means let us have a committee of inquiry from the House of Assembly, or from any other source, provided men are placed upon that committee capable of judging intelligently of the matters coming under their consideration. The sooner the better. We want no pretentious institutions in this country assuming to be what they are not. We want colleges whose aim will continually be to raise the standard of collegiate education, and not those whose practical working is to lower it.

We would like to hear from Mr. Grant on these matters. We trust he will, in the interest of higher culture, stoop down from his region of lofty dignity, and deign to answer the stubborn facts of an anonymous writer. If Mr. Grant is disposed, we may, as time and inclination permit, trouble the public with a few more *adious* comparisons.

Feb. 1872. Circuit Intelligence. SYDNEY, C. B.—Our week of prayer was favored with more than ordinary fine weather, numerous congregations, Christian unity and reviving influence. Our 'Jacob' here is small especially now separated from N. Sydney, still we are encouraged to hope, that taking hold of the strength of the age of the Covenant, and like 'prevailing Israel, having power with God and with man'—it will rise in number, strength and influence. We are making efforts towards erecting a small church at Parkville, and fitting up the old one at the Mines. The prospect for good is brightening at the Bar and Mines. The cause at Gabarus is prospering. The opening of a railroad to Louisburgh will benefit that Circuit, and it is expected to be commenced this year. I send you a few lines from Bro. Tweedy, respecting River John Township. In his next communication he expects to tell us the 'good news,' that the new church at the Village, which like Solomon's Temple, has been so long in building, is finished and opened for Divine worship.

Feb. 3, 1872. J. V. JOST. RIVER JOHN.—According to District arrangement our Foreign Missionary meetings were held in November. Sickness prevented Mr. Watson from attending, but Mr. Elnatch at his post, and did good service. Rev. Mr. McCann (Kirk) and Rev. Mr. McCay (Presbyterian) kindly favored us with their assistance at the village. Religiously and financially the meetings were all of an encouraging character.

During the past quarter we baptized three adults and received twenty persons on trial. We maintain in the first place, that the *House of Prayer is lower than any of the other Colleges.* When comparisons have to be made, we are not afraid of the result. For present comparisons, we will take Mount Allison and Dalhousie. For the correctness of our remarks, we refer our readers to the respective Calendars of those Colleges for the year 1870-71. Information as to requirements for matriculation can be found at page 12 of Dalhousie and page 16 of Mount Allison Calendar. In classics, Dalhousie requires Latin and Greek Grammar, and 'one easy Latin and one easy Greek author.' An explanatory clause informs us, that not more than one book of either author is required. Mount Allison, in the same department, requires 'one Latin Grammar, including Præterit; two books of Caesars' Commentaries; Cicero's Orations against Catalina; two books of Virgil's Æneid; two books of Xenophon's Anabasis; and two books of Homer's Iliad. 'To put it mildly,' a matriculant at Mount Allison must be further advanced in classics than an undergraduate at Dalhousie, and his Sophomore year. If any doubt exists in your mind, gentle reader, consult page 18 of Dalhousie calendar.

In mathematics Dalhousie demands Arithmetic, one book of Euclid's Elements, and Algebra to the end of Division. Mount Allison requires, Arithmetic, Algebra to quadratic Equations, and the books of the other requisites are the same. In not one particular is Dalhousie superior, but in the main subjects for matriculation—classics and mathematics—very much inferior.

We charge, secondly, that Dalhousie is lowering the standard of Collegiate Education in the Provinces, by permitting Students to receive the B. A. degree after a period of study at least one-third less than is required by the other Colleges. From the Dalhousie Calendar, page 12, we learn that the course of study extends over (1) four winter sessions, or (2) three winter and two summer sessions. On page 11 it is stated the winter session opened 26th October, 1870, and closed 26th April, 1871; the summer session opened 1st May, 1871, and closed 28th June, 1871. In other words, a winter session is equal to 26 weeks, and a summer session equal to 8 weeks and 3 days. At Mount Allison the course extends over four Academic years of 42 weeks each; but if any student, by reason of superior intellectual endowments and purpose of application, can satisfactorily pursue for a shorter term, and pass the required examinations, the B. A. degree will be conferred at the close of three years of study at Dalhousie, therefore, is 104 weeks; at Mount Allison, 168 weeks—one year and a quarter more continuous study than at Dalhousie. The shortest period at Dalhousie is 126 weeks. It must be borne in mind also that this short period at Dalhousie is not permitted by reason of any extra cleverness on the part of the students, but is entirely optional. His option, of course, would lead him to take the shorter period, and to get through as soon as possible. A comparison between Dalhousie and Kings and Acadia would prove equally damaging to the former.

This College, then, with the lowest standard of matriculation, and requiring one-third less study, in point of time, is in no position to be lauded to the skies for its superior efficiency, when in fact it is the youngest and most inferior of all.

What must the status of its graduates be under such circumstances? Clearly their scholarship must be inferior, unless the Halifax Paragon gives a vigor to mind, not experienced in any other part of our country. Those graduates begin their course with less knowledge and continue their studies for a far shorter period. How can they be as highly trained as the Alumni of other Colleges? These are plain facts. They would strike any unprejudiced mind, and it is not necessary to us, we now want Mr. Grant to tell the public, with the facts in view, how his favorite college is so much superior? We even are so bold, as to ask, how can it be equal to the other colleges? He may say, the course of study for the B. A. degree is as comprehensive as that of any other college. We are not prepared to waive that, we refuse to enter into that discussion until Mr. Grant meets our present position, or declines to do so by silence or open avowal. By all

means let us have a committee of inquiry from the House of Assembly, or from any other source, provided men are placed upon that committee capable of judging intelligently of the matters coming under their consideration. The sooner the better. We want no pretentious institutions in this country assuming to be what they are not. We want colleges whose aim will continually be to raise the standard of collegiate education, and not those whose practical working is to lower it.

We would like to hear from Mr. Grant on these matters. We trust he will, in the interest of higher culture, stoop down from his region of lofty dignity, and deign to answer the stubborn facts of an anonymous writer. If Mr. Grant is disposed, we may, as time and inclination permit, trouble the public with a few more *adious* comparisons.

Feb. 1872. Circuit Intelligence. SYDNEY, C. B.—Our week of prayer was favored with more than ordinary fine weather, numerous congregations, Christian unity and reviving influence. Our 'Jacob' here is small especially now separated from N. Sydney, still we are encouraged to hope, that taking hold of the strength of the age of the Covenant, and like 'prevailing Israel, having power with God and with man'—it will rise in number, strength and influence. We are making efforts towards erecting a small church at Parkville, and fitting up the old one at the Mines. The prospect for good is brightening at the Bar and Mines. The cause at Gabarus is prospering. The opening of a railroad to Louisburgh will benefit that Circuit, and it is expected to be commenced this year. I send you a few lines from Bro. Tweedy, respecting River John Township. In his next communication he expects to tell us the 'good news,' that the new church at the Village, which like Solomon's Temple, has been so long in building, is finished and opened for Divine worship.

Feb. 3, 1872. J. V. JOST. RIVER JOHN.—According to District arrangement our Foreign Missionary meetings were held in November. Sickness prevented Mr. Watson from attending, but Mr. Elnatch at his post, and did good service. Rev. Mr. McCann (Kirk) and Rev. Mr. McCay (Presbyterian) kindly favored us with their assistance at the village. Religiously and financially the meetings were all of an encouraging character.

During the past quarter we baptized three adults and received twenty persons on trial. We maintain in the first place, that the *House of Prayer is lower than any of the other Colleges.* When comparisons have to be made, we are not afraid of the result. For present comparisons, we will take Mount Allison and Dalhousie. For the correctness of our remarks, we refer our readers to the respective Calendars of those Colleges for the year 1870-71. Information as to requirements for matriculation can be found at page 12 of Dalhousie and page 16 of Mount Allison Calendar. In classics, Dalhousie requires Latin and Greek Grammar, and 'one easy Latin and one easy Greek author.' An explanatory clause informs us, that not more than one book of either author is required. Mount Allison, in the same department, requires 'one Latin Grammar, including Præterit; two books of Caesars' Commentaries; Cicero's Orations against Catalina; two books of Virgil's Æneid; two books of Xenophon's Anabasis; and two books of Homer's Iliad. 'To put it mildly,' a matriculant at Mount Allison must be further advanced in classics than an undergraduate at Dalhousie, and his Sophomore year. If any doubt exists in your mind, gentle reader, consult page 18 of Dalhousie calendar.

In mathematics Dalhousie demands Arithmetic, one book of Euclid's Elements, and Algebra to the end of Division. Mount Allison requires, Arithmetic, Algebra to quadratic Equations, and the books of the other requisites are the same. In not one particular is Dalhousie superior, but in the main subjects for matriculation—classics and mathematics—very much inferior.

We charge, secondly, that Dalhousie is lowering the standard of Collegiate Education in the Provinces, by permitting Students to receive the B. A. degree after a period of study at least one-third less than is required by the other Colleges. From the Dalhousie Calendar, page 12, we learn that the course of study extends over (1) four winter sessions, or (2) three winter and two summer sessions. On page 11 it is stated the winter session opened 26th October, 1870, and closed 26th April, 1871; the summer session opened 1st May, 1871, and closed 28th June, 1871. In other words, a winter session is equal to 26 weeks, and a summer session equal to 8 weeks and 3 days. At Mount Allison the course extends over four Academic years of 42 weeks each; but if any student, by reason of superior intellectual endowments and purpose of application, can satisfactorily pursue for a shorter term, and pass the required examinations, the B. A. degree will be conferred at the close of three years of study at Dalhousie, therefore, is 104 weeks; at Mount Allison, 168 weeks—one year and a quarter more continuous study than at Dalhousie. The shortest period at Dalhousie is 126 weeks. It must be borne in mind also that this short period at Dalhousie is not permitted by reason of any extra cleverness on the part of the students, but is entirely optional. His option, of course, would lead him to take the shorter period, and to get through as soon as possible. A comparison between Dalhousie and Kings and Acadia would prove equally damaging to the former.

This College, then, with the lowest standard of matriculation, and requiring one-third less study, in point of time, is in no position to be lauded to the skies for its superior efficiency, when in fact it is the youngest and most inferior of all.

success. The Church has been revived; some that had wandered away from the fold have returned, and some have made a start for the kingdom and have united with us.

FLORENCEVILLE, N. B.—Bro. Percival writes, 30th January, 1872: 'I have just finished holding my Home Missionary Meetings on this Circuit. In a financial point of view they were moderately successful. I held them without assistance. The two Brethren who were appointed by the District Meeting as a deputation, were hindered from putting in an appearance.'

MISCELLANEOUS. ENGLAND. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. My Lords and Gentlemen: I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your assembling for the discharge of your momentous duties to renew the expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty for the deliverance of my son from the most imminent danger, and lively recollection of the profound universal sympathy shown by my loyal people during that period of anxiety and trial.

I propose that on Tuesday, 27th inst., conformably to the good and becoming usages of former days, that the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged on behalf of the nation by thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present. Direction has been given to provide the necessary accommodations for the members of Parliament.

The assurances of friendship that I receive from foreign powers continue in all respects satisfactory, and I need hardly assure you that my endeavors will, at all times, be directed towards the maintenance of these friendly relations.

The slave trade, and practices scarcely to be distinguished from slave trading, are still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, and continue to attract the attention of my government. In the South Sea Islands the name of the British Empire is even now dishonored by the connection of some of my subjects with these nefarious practices, and in one of them the murder of an exemplary Prelate has cast fresh light upon some of the basest consequences of the bill will be presented to you for facilitating the trial of offences of this class in Australia, and endeavors will be made to increase in other forms the means for the counteraction of this evil.

Various communications have passed between my government and that of France on the subject of the commercial treaty concluded in 1860, from the two governments the views respectively entertained in relation to the value of protective laws. This correspondence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important convention. Both sides, however, have uniformly declared their earnest desire that nothing shall occur to impair the cordiality which so long prevailed among the nations. The papers relating to these subjects will be laid before you.

The Arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims, held their first meeting at Geneva. Cases were laid before the Arbitrators on behalf of each party to the Treaty.

In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the Arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States.

The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan water boundary, and the cases of the two governments have been presented to his Imperial Majesty. The Commission to sit at Washington has been appointed and is in session. The provisions of the Treaty which require the consent of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada await its assembling.

Turning to domestic affairs I am glad to apprise you that, with a few exceptions, Ireland has been free from serious crime. Trade in that part of the kingdom has been active, and the advances in agricultural industry remarkable. I am also able to congratulate you, so far as present experience allows judgment to be passed, upon the perceptible diminution in the number of both grave crimes and habitual criminals in Great Britain.

The Family.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Go forth to the battle of life; my boy, Go while it is called to-day; For the years go out, and the years come in, Regardless of those who may lose or win— Of those who may work or play.

A VISIT TO BETHLEHEM.

A ride of an hour and a half brings you to a little eminence overlooking Bethlehem. "The birthplace of the world." Around this eminence gather associations of all ages, beautiful and tender, and sad. The Bible, the best guide book in Palestine, is opened and the record of the place read: "And there was but a little way to come to Ephrath... And Rachel died and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem. And Jacob set a pillar upon her grave; that is the pillar of Rachel's grave unto this day." Gen. xxxv. 16-20.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typoid fever is the great autumn scourge of our country. It attacks the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the residents of the country, village and city. The family of the most humble and lowly seems no more liable to it than the family of the most exalted in wealth and rank. It has no more respect for the royal family of England than for the poorest peasantry's household. Prince Albert fell a victim to it, and to-day the infant Christ is prostrate under its remorseless grasp.

COFFEE.

Concerning coffee, twenty years ago, says a physician, I purchased in Paris a small filtering coffee pot. For a long time I used the coffee ground as coarsely as it is usually sold in the shops. Although procuring the best berries possible, I did not uniformly succeed in obtaining: at the breakfast table a first rate beverage. I consulted many wiseacres, some of whom said that the water used should be boiled, others that the coffee should be first soaked in cold water, &c. By mere accident one day I happened to have the coffee re-ground to the fineness of snuff. Herein lay the mystery. I have never since failed to obtain a strong, full-flavored beverage—and that, too, without using so large a quantity of coffee.

ECONOMY IN FARMING.

Joe Harris, of Rochester, says that a good grindstone set true, and run by horse power, for grinding tools, hoes, and spades, and plowcutters, will pay for itself in a month. He makes his men grind their hoes every morning, and take a file and sharpen them when they become dull. His men think it extravagant to grind away the hoes, but he can pay a dozen hoes for less than he pays one of them for a week's work. Tools cost nothing in comparison to labor. It does not pay to give a man a dollar and a half a day to load manure with a dung tub, with one or two teeth out. A dull, rusty tub, will cost more in a week than a dozen new ones. Good working horses are cheaper than poor ones.

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them in charge. Yet one could not help hoping that the shepherds the angels came to visit were a little more tidy and presentable to heavenly visitants, and less of the wild robber of the desert in their appearance, than those we saw. These very valleys were once vocal with the melody of angels' songs. These heavens were once cloven by angel's wings. The star of a world's hope once shone over the shoulder of yonder hill. It was brighter than the star of the morning!

A HOME QUESTION.

Why do not the children of church members become Christians at an early age, and grow up into strength and usefulness? The question is answered wherever the facts correspond to the following statements of the Earnest Worker. When we consider that very many parents professing to be Christians, by precept, by example, and, in almost every way, teach and train their children to love the world, to seek its things first, prize them most highly, and live for it altogether, it is a great wonder that any of these children are converted to God.

TYPHOID FEVER.

One of the most important lessons for householders to learn is that excremental matters polluting the air they breathe or the water they drink will cause typhoid fever. It should be called "excrement fever," so that when the name is spoken every one is reminded of this cause. Far too little attention is given to this most fruitful source of sickness and death in our cities, towns, villages, and by country residences. Excremental matter should be at once disposed of, so that it cannot be breathed or drunk. This may readily be effected by disinfectants, of which the best is dried earth. Drinking water should always be taken from wells or springs situated above the level of human habitations; or so deeply, as artemesian wells, that they cannot receive surface drainage.—By Stephen Smith, M. D., Health Commissioner of New York.

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While visiting in an interior township of this State, famous for healthfulness and the beauty of its scenery, I became interested in the history of a family which was suffering from typhoid fever. Of eight members five had perished, and one was then fatally sick. On visiting the locality, the house was found situated on an elevation, and all its surroundings were admirably arranged for health. One could readily believe the statement that there had not been a case of sickness in the house for twelve years. The following history of the present sickness was given: A few weeks before the fever appeared, the pump in the well broke, and the farmer, being driven with his work, neglected to have it repaired. Meantime, the servant brought the water from a spring at the foot of a hill, which soon became low, owing to the drought. He then resorted to a small brook, and from this source the family were supplied for two or three weeks. This stream, higher up, ran through several farm-yards, and received the surface drainage. The first symptoms of poison by this water were slight nausea and mild diarrhoea; after several days typhoid fever in its worst form was ushered in. Of the entire family but two escaped an attack, and they did not use the water. An examination of this water revealed a sediment of excremental matters.

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E. W. CHIPMAN & CO. 1262 GRANVILLE STREET. UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, of Maine. INCORPORATED 1848. No Stock or Guarantee Capital drawing interest, but in lieu thereof \$1,000,000 Surplus. Directors' Office: 27 Court Street, Boston, Mass. HENRY CROCKER, President; W. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary; B. R. CORWIN, Manager for Canada, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland. ASSETS JANUARY 31st 1871. \$5,235,235.37. Life Insurance in force \$4,301,400.00. Divisible Surplus 993,835.88. DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1870. \$94,570.88. BOARD OF REFEREES. HALIFAX, N. S.—Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B. Hon. J. McCully, James H. Thorne, Esq., F. W. Fish, Esq., St. John, N. B.—Hon. A. McL. Veale, Zebulon King, Esq., James Harris, Esq., Thos. Halseway, Esq., Jeremiah Harrison, Esq., Messrs. J. F. French & Son.

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British American Book and Tract Depository. HALIFAX. 66 GRANVILLE STREET. The following are a few of the Magazines and Papers for sale at the Depository, with the price per annum; and postage when mailed for the country.— MAGAZINES. Sunday Magazine \$1 7s; Leisure Hour, Sun day at Home Family Treasury, Good Words, 2s 6d per annum; 25 cents additional when mailed for the country. PAPERS. British at Work, 5s; British Messenger, Christian Worker and Workwoman, Cottage Artisan, Child's Companion, Children's Friend, Child's Friend, 2s each, postage 5c per annum; Gospel Trumpet, Child's Paper, Children's Paper, S. S. Messenger, etc. 12s each, postage 5c additional per annum. Single Papers, 10c additional. Please send for circular with list and prices in full. (1871) A. McBRIDE, Sec.

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FOR SALE AT THE Prince Albert MOULDING FACTORY. 1000 KILN DRIED PANEL DOORS from \$1.50 and upwards. Kopsa has hand following dimensions, viz. 7x5 6 1/2, 10x12 6 1/2, 8x12 6 1/2, 6x12 6 1/2. 1000 WINDOW SPANES AND SHARPS, 12 lights each, viz. 7x9, 8x10, 9x11, 10x14. Other sizes made to order. SHOP FRONTS. And Window Shades, inside and out, made to order. MOULDINGS. One million feet kiln dried Mouldings, various patterns. Also constantly on hand— FLOORING. 1 1/2 M grooved and tongued spruce, and plain jointed 1 in. Flooring, well seasoned. LININGS AND SHELVINGS. Grooved and tongued Pine and spruce Lining also, Shelving and other Dressed Material. PLANING, MATCHING, MOULDING, TIMBER, JOIST AND CIRCULAR SAWING, done at shortest notice. TURNING. Orders attended with promptness and despatch. Constantly on hand—Turned Stair Balusters and Newel Posts. LUMBER. Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber; Pitch Pine Timber and 3 in. Plank—Oak, Birch, Oak, etc. other hard woods. SHINGLES. Sawed and Split Pine and Cedar Shingles. CLASPBOARDS, PICKETS, LATTS, and JEWELS Posts. Also, SHIP AND BOAT KNEES. All of which the Subscriber offers for sale, low for cash, at Prince Albert Steam Mill, Victoria Harbour, foot of Victoria Street (commonly known as Bates' Lane), near the Gas Works. HENRY G. HILL, June 22.

COLLINS' CHEST CURATIVE FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS COLIC CATARRH TROUP

COLLINS' CHEST CURATIVE FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS COLIC CATARRH TROUP. All should buy Collins' Chest Curative who need to try any medicine for Consumption, as it is before and beyond all others, the most effective and the most pleasant medicine to take. If you cough you will find it soothing; coughs are cured by it (in large doses); Croup, after an emetic, yields to it; Catarrh disappears before it; and Bronchitis cannot retain its hold. This most excellent medicine for all diseases of the Chest and Throat is guaranteed to be purely vegetable; no noxious minerals enter into its composition; and myriads have blessed the day when first they were induced to try the Lung medicine with eight C's.

COFFEE.

Concerning coffee, twenty years ago, says a physician, I purchased in Paris a small filtering coffee pot. For a long time I used the coffee ground as coarsely as it is usually sold in the shops. Although procuring the best berries possible, I did not uniformly succeed in obtaining: at the breakfast table a first rate beverage. I consulted many wiseacres, some of whom said that the water used should be boiled, others that the coffee should be first soaked in cold water, &c. By mere accident one day I happened to have the coffee re-ground to the fineness of snuff. Herein lay the mystery. I have never since failed to obtain a strong, full-flavored beverage—and that, too, without using so large a quantity of coffee.

ECONOMY IN FARMING.

Joe Harris, of Rochester, says that a good grindstone set true, and run by horse power, for grinding tools, hoes, and spades, and plowcutters, will pay for itself in a month. He makes his men grind their hoes every morning, and take a file and sharpen them when they become dull. His men think it extravagant to grind away the hoes, but he can pay a dozen hoes for less than he pays one of them for a week's work. Tools cost nothing in comparison to labor. It does not pay to give a man a dollar and a half a day to load manure with a dung tub, with one or two teeth out. A dull, rusty tub, will cost more in a week than a dozen new ones. Good working horses are cheaper than poor ones.

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