

For the Christian Messenger

DONATION VISIT AT GASPEREAUX.

Rev. E. F. Foshay writes Jan. 30, 1869—Dear Brother,—On Thursday the 28th inst., we enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the Parsonage in this place. A large number of the members of the church and congregation made us a social visit, and gave us a tangible proof of their interest in our welfare by leaving us two hundred and eleven dollars better off in this world's goods, one hundred and seven dollars being in cash. Such whole-hearted acts of kindness are not easily forgotten by a pastor and his family. May the Author of all good give the people an hundred fold in this life and in the world to come eternal rest.

At the close of the evening interesting speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Stevens, Rev. Mr. George and Bro. Myers.

We are pleased to learn from the Bridgetown paper that the friends of Rev. P. F. Murray propose making him a donation visit on Friday, the 12th inst.

For the Christian Messenger.

CANNING AND PEREAU, CORNWALLIS.

Dear Bro. Selden,—

Aware that you are pleased to receive items of intelligence from the churches as to their prosperity, I would state that we are enjoying a very cheering work of grace just now in Pereau. After the Week of Prayer held by us in Canning in connection with other denominations, we commenced holding meetings in Pereau the second week in the year. The meetings have continued till now, with pleasing results. Some 8 or 10 persons have confessed the Saviour for the first time, and backsliders have returned, and christians generally have been quickened. We are praying that the work may continue and spread. May we ask an interest in the prayers of all?

We received a very cheering visit from our friends on the evening of Dec. 30th, and a good donation. The pastors of the Nictaux and the Billtown churches, were present, and added much interest to the occasion. May the Lord reward them all.

Yours in Christ, D. FREEMAN.

Canning, Feb. 1, 1869.

Krummacher, the Court preacher of Prussia, author of "Elijah, the Tishbite," "The Suffering Saviour," "Elisha," "King David," and many other popular and useful works, died Dec. 10, 1868, of apoplexy, very peacefully, a few weeks before the proposed 50th anniversary of his pastorate, for which extensive preparations were made. He was 71 years old. His wife preceded him several months, and after her death he felt homesick in this world. He leaves a large family—two sons, four daughters and several grand-children.

Dominion and Foreign News.

WHELAN THE MURDERER OF HON. D. MCGEE, it is expected, will be executed to-morrow, Thursday. His legal adviser Hon. J. Cameron, has applied to the Privy Council for a respite. It was reported that he had appealed to the Judicial Privy Council of England. This, however, has been contradicted. It is expected that he will make an open confession so that if any now doubt his criminality their doubts may forever be set at rest. He has changed his Confessor and is now attended by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, the Bishop's Secretary.

It is said that he has lately become penitent! A number of Fenians are leaving for the United States, fearing implication in the assassination of Mr. McGee by Whelan's confession. Heavy snow-storms have prevailed in Montreal and neighbourhood and all the mails are delayed. The trains have been running out of time for several days.

MONTREAL.—While a Concert and Ball at St. Patrick's Hall was in progress on Wednesday night last two thousand persons being present, a cry was raised shortly before midnight that the roof was giving way, causing intense excitement; all immediately rushed to the street, and while the last part of the crowd was getting out, the roof fell with a tremendous crash. Several persons were injured, but it is hoped none were killed. The damage done is estimated at \$25,000.

The roof of another large building in Notre Dame St. fell on Saturday morning. It was newly built and fortunately an unoccupied building; the property of Messrs Crossly, carpet manufacturers, England. It became a complete wreck. It is likely these accidents arose from the accumulation of snow on the roofs.

There is a strong feeling in favor of removing the seat of Government to Montreal. It is expected that the Governor-General will have his residence here.

The Quebec Legislature has adjourned till the 16th.

An important memorial is in course of signature by Protestant Clergymen in Montreal, in which the necessity for causing radical changes in the laws relating to Marriage is urged upon the Executive. The object is to protect ministers from the consequences of illegally uniting parties who have succeeded in obtaining licenses.

It is supposed that some fifty thousand people have been vaccinated in Montreal within the past month.

The depression in the flour market throughout the Dominion continues.

Ottawa is the scene of an extraordinary collection of railway contractors, and persons in the railway interest.

Of late the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners have held sittings daily. It is understood they have had under consideration a scheme for promoting emigration in connection with the management of the road, to be submitted to the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Hon. Mr. Kenny Receiver General has arrived and is in conference daily with Sir John A. McDonald respecting matters relating to the Province of Nova Scotia.

Professor Dawson lectured in Ottawa on the 29th ult., on "The lower forms of life in the sea."

THE SCHOOLS QUESTION.—The Quebec correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes, dated Jan 29th:—

Among the questions which will engage the attention of the Legislature this season, are a revision of the School Law, and of the whole Municipal Code, change in the Jury Law, and the establishment of a large and liberal system of Colonization and Immigration. The School question excites the most interest, particularly among the Protestant part of the population.—To understand this question correctly, it is necessary to go back a little in the history of Canada, and briefly trace the various steps that have been taken with regard to this subject. Prior to Confederation, this matter was more than any other the cause of angry discussions, jealousy and sectional strife. The Protestant minority in Lower Canada demanded the right to establish Separate Schools for the education of their children. The Catholic minority of Upper Canada demanded the same right for themselves. The Protestant majority in Upper Canada led by Mr. George Brown, were always opposed to the principle of Separate Schools; and it is worthy of notice that the present Upper Canada School system owes its origin to Lower Canada votes.—Hence the cry of French domination, which at one time resounded throughout Upper Canada, and on which Mr. Brown was accustomed to make his most eloquent efforts.

By the passage of the last Upper Canada School Act, the Catholic minority of that Province was allowed privileges which are not enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. Time and again the representative men of both parties and both religions, in the latter Province, came to an agreement upon the matter, and a Bill was actually prepared, establishing the dissentient system in its entirety; but on account of the agitation which this question always excited in Upper Canada it was not introduced. This was the position in which this question stood at the time of the Quebec Conference on Confederation.

COMING BACK.—Among the first petitions presented to the Legislature of Quebec, was one from a considerable number of French Canadians in the United States, praying for aid to return to the Province. It stated that they had learned with great satisfaction that a liberal system in regard to the granting of lands had been inaugurated, and that loving their native country above all others, they would very gladly come back for the purpose of taking advantage of the new policy. The petition was received with great demonstrations of pleasure.

RECIPROCIITY.—It would appear by the returns from the Custom houses on the border between Canada and the United States that a treaty for Reciprocal trade would be largely to the advantage of the latter:

The custom-house table at Buffalo show that the exports to Canada for the past year were over \$300,000; but its imports from Canada for the same year aggregated nearly \$3,000,000.

The "London Law Times" has an article on "the degradation of the Bar in the Colonies," the text being an advertisement of coal for sale by a Toronto legal firm.

New Brunswick.

A DARING BOY.—On the occasion of the fire that destroyed the Driscoll property in Fredericton lately, the fire alarm bell had become jammed in some way, and would not ring. The door of the Baptist meeting house being locked, the bell on that building could not be reached, until a boy named Shaw, 12 or 14 years of age ascended to the belfry by the lightning rod and rang the bell; but in doing so he froze both his hands and ears.—St. John Globe.

HON. MR. HOWE.—The St. John Telegraph informs us that—"Mr. Howe declined to wait for or speak at the Banquet to the Governor General at Montreal, alleging that his first address, under the changed circumstances in which he finds himself, shall be delivered to his Hants constituency."

The St. John Journal is anticipating that the distance between Halifax and St. John will be brought within nine hours during the present summer. With fast sailing steamers to cross the Bay of Fundy in four hours, and the railway from Halifax to Annapolis, a distance of 130 miles, in five hours. We hope it may be so.

The School of Military Instruction was opened

in Merrit's building, St. John, last week. Col. Hawley of the 60th Rifles is Commandant. The cadets are drilled five hours per day. Each cadet is furnished, on entering the school, with a scarlet tunic, blue serge pants, an overcoat, and a forage cap, besides a copy of the "Queen's Regulations" and of the army drill book. Those articles are to be the property of each cadet when he receives his second class degree. If he fails to receive it, they are returned to the storeroom.

Prince Edward Island.

Mr. David Thomson, of Tryon, while attending a threshing machine on the 22nd ult., got his hand entangled in the teeth of the thresher, and his whole arm was drawn in and shockingly crushed to the shoulder. It could not be amputated, and the unfortunate man died the next day.

DOWRY, the man who murdered a sailor, in Charlottetown, last fall, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of March.

The Pictou Standard is informed that a large Barque and two schooners, belonging to P. E. Island, are caught in the ice in the Straits of Northumberland.

At a public meeting in Summerside, on the 26th ult., a resolution was passed to the effect that it is desirable to reduce the rate of postage on letters throughout the Island, from two pence, to one penny.

The United States.

It is said that certain overtures have been made to the United States Government by the authorities of Hayti and San Domingo, which, if successfully carried out, will result in the annexation of those Islands to the United States.

The reports from the Cuban insurrection are very contradictory. Some of the letters from Havana state that the revolutionists are hopeful, and that the feeling against Spanish rule grows stronger daily, and that demonstrations have been made at several places where the rebels had previously received no encouragement whatever. The officials say that hundreds of the rebels are surrendering; they predict that the troubles will soon be at an end.

Messrs. Riekey, Sharp & Co., Dry Goods dealers of Philadelphia, failed on Wednesday last. Liabilities half a million.

The Common Council of the City of New York have voted twenty thousand dollars towards the celebration of Washington's Birth day. Some of the papers loudly denounce the extravagance, and call upon the citizens to mark the members who gave their consent to the appropriation.

The President has intimated that he will soon pardon Dr. Mudd, one of the assassination conspirators now at the Dry Tortugas.

A train four miles long was lately drawn across the temporary bridge over the Mississippi by a single engine. It contained three hundred and seventy-two cars.

It is expected that more than a million acres of new prairie will be broken in Iowa this year.

PEPPERMINT CULTURE.—Lyons, Michigan, has a hundred acres of peppermint under cultivation and has made this year a thousand pounds of pure oil, and is still at it. Nova Scotia ought to be a good climate for the cultivation of the peppermint plant.

The population of the United States is one sixth Negroes, one sixth Irish, another German, and still another French, Spanish, and the original Dutch. More than one-half the entire population is other than Anglo-saxon.

The empire of Brigham Young is to be despoiled of its fair proportions. A bill has been introduced in Congress and will probably pass into law, dividing Utah among the surrounding territories. One portion is to be attached to Colorado, another to Nevada, a third to Montana, and a fourth to Wyoming, leaving little more than Salt Lake city itself to the much married Brigham.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gold opened at 135½.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

A very heavy gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed throughout Great Britain on the 1st inst. the small streams in many places overflowed their banks, causing much damage to property. Many marine disasters already reported; but no loss of life occurred, so far as is known.

It is understood that the ministry in the forthcoming budget will reduce the army and navy estimates one million sterling each.

The Petition of Irish Bishops for the right of Convocation has been rejected.

Five of the prisoners implicated in the assassination of Governor Burgos have confessed their guilt.

The appeal recently made in the case of Costello, an American citizen convicted of complicity in the Fenian revolt, has been denied.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete. In the House Mr. Henry Cowper will move, and Mr. Mundell, second an address to the Queen.

Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired, and it is expected that he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

There was a large meeting here last night in

favor of granting an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

Feb. 7.—The Government has resolved on the abolition of all University Tests.

The "Times" denounces the Alabama Treaty, and says that it is incomprehensible, and without order, unless there was some secret stipulation somewhere to the contrary. The consideration of the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, was plainly provided for in the Treaty. Nothing indeed was excluded. The defects of the Treaty have grown out of, and are owing to, the semi-public manner in which the negotiations were conducted. If the United States hesitate to ratify the Treaty, England will not chafe. It is desirable that the whole Treaty be revised, and recast. As it is now, practically every claim may go to the Sovereign Empire for his final decision. If this is a sentiment, the "Times" asks for a new definition of the word.

Benjamin Lee Guinness, M. P. for Dublin, has been unseated in Parliament.

FRANCE.—In the French Corps Legislatif, the opposition speakers demand the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Mexican Republic, on the ground that the French interest suffer by their interruption.

News has been received from Algiers, that the insurgents have been defeated, and the revolt suppressed. The department in which the disturbance broke out is now tranquil.

Feb. 5.—The powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for France to decide on their proposals.

Feb. 6.—The Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 9,800,000 francs.

SPAIN.—It is probable that Marshall Prim, General Serrano and Senor Rivero will constitute the proposed directory. All those opposed to a monarchy base their hopes on the permanence of the Directory when once established. Reinforcements to the number of five thousand men sailed last week for Havana.

Madrid, Feb. 4.—Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in Catalonia. They come from the valley of Andorra, and seek to produce a rising against the Provisional Government. Troops have been sent out to disperse them. The Press of this city, fearing civil war, urge the Government to take active measures, and the people to unite against the reactionary party.

Feb. 5.—The Papal Nuncio departed from Madrid last Sunday, on his way to Rome, but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return, and was to-day received by the Governor of the City, and conducted to his official residence.

The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the endowment of the clergy and in the expenditures for the army.

Feb. 6.—Advices announce that the Provisional Government will present to the Constitutional Cortes the draft of a constitution embracing the clause prohibiting slavery in all the Spanish possessions. It will be left to the Cortes to decide as to the method of freeing the slaves.

The Marquis Moustier, late French Minister of Foreign Affairs, died yesterday.

Feb. 7.—The Pope has forbidden the Prelates, recently elected in Spain, to take seats in the Cortes.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—Despatches received from the Continent report that a bloody battle had taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins. No particulars are yet to hand.

Mr. Morris, American minister at Constantinople, instructed by Secretary Seward, has offered to the sublime Porte the mediation of the Government of the United States, in the quarrel between Turkey and Greece.

A majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposition of the Paris peace Conference. When the question was brought to a final vote, four ministers gave their voices for signing the protocol, and three, including M. Bulgaris the President of the ministry, voted against it.

A despatch has been since received from Athens conveying the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Ministers have refused to agree to signing the Protocol of the Paris Conference, and that they have tendered their resignations to the King.

London, Feb. 5.—King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds much difficulty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference. Great excitement prevails in Athens. M. Bulgaris, the Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favor by the citizens.

Marriages.

On Jan. 2, 1869, at Greenfield, by Rev. E. F. Foshay, Mr. Marsden L. Benjamin, of Gasperaux, to Miss Sarah J. Davison, daughter of T. A. Davison.

Dec 18th, by Rev. J. A. Moore, Mr. James Perry, to Ruth, second daughter of the late Joseph Crocker, Esq.

By the same, Mr. Abert Addington, to Mary H., second daughter of Isaiah Thurber, Esq.

By the same, Mr. Albert Thurber, to Miss Sarah Haines.

By the same, Mr. Edward Haines, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Nicholas Haines, all of Freeport, Long Island.

On Thursday, Jan. 14th, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Mr. William Henry McAlpine, to Margaret Evelina, only daughter of the late Charles R. Ward, Esq.

At New Glasgow, on Thursday, the 28th Jan., by the Rev. Allan Pollock, William Fraser, M. D., son of James Fraser, Downie, Esq. to Mary, only daughter of Basil Bell.

On Saturday, 30th Jan., by the Rev. H. Pope, David Rudolph, to Miss Maggie, eldest daughter of J. Paton, Esq.

At Thornleigh, Wolfville, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Stephen W. deBlais, A. M., assisted by the