

CAPE CANSO, Jan. 13th, 1871.

Dear Editor,—

This is the sixteenth time in as many years, that we have been called upon by the kindness of friends to acknowledge gratefully their munificent gifts. Wherever we have labored for the Master, many tokens of kindness have been received. But the people of Canso are second to no others amongst whom we have been for their real genuine kindness. Last July my health failed, and for three months I was unable to preach. They would not listen to me resigning the pastorate of the church, but nobly came forward with \$40 extra to pay the doctor, and travelling expenses of a visit to P. E. Island for the benefit of my health. Again on the 12th inst., our dwelling was filled with those who were happy in contributing to our happiness and comfort by their gifts and presence. After all had partaken of a sumptuous Tea prepared by the ladies, a valuable gold watch and guard was presented to me by Dr. Whitman on behalf of the Donors, accompanied by a very flattering and eloquent address. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Young, Ogdon and Spencer. Donations were also made in cash and other articles. A real good social time was enjoyed by all present. At 10 o'clock we sang the Union hymn, and Dr. Kirby offered prayer. Then began the reluctant separation, all feeling confirmed in opinion that the good old institution of Donations to Ministers must be kept up. By the way, the fact may be new to some of your readers, that the first Donation visit ever made to a Baptist Minister in this Province was made in Canso. May God reward the Donors.

A. W. BARSS.

GRAND JOGGINGS, DIGBY.—I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a donation made me on the 3rd of Jan., by the Church and Society of Hillgrove, amounting to \$50, twenty dollars of which was cash. The Lord bless the donors.

L. B. GATES.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

MISSION TO MILFORD, ANNAPO-LIS COUNTY.

Mr. Editor,—

Having spent a few weeks of missionary labour in this place, I am enabled to form some idea of the ways and wants of the people. On the 13th of Jan., I entered this field of labour, comprising the two sections called Milford and Greywood, with a Church numbering about fifty members. I spent most of my time in visiting from house to house; found the people all glad to receive my visits. Judging from appearances there are but few able to contribute much in aid of Ministerial labour, with a few exceptions those that are able are willing to do all they can to encourage the Board to send them help. Religion is at a very low ebb indeed; scarcely any meetings for religious worship, many became weak and a prey to the enemy; still there is a praying few that constitute the true seed. Their prayers may yet prevail with God. There seems now to be great interest taken in the meetings, and some who felt they had wandered have expressed a desire to return. I believe that some are enquiring the way to Zion, and others have said they desire to be saved. O that God would put it into the hearts of the members of our more wealthy and able Churches to contribute freely of what God has given them to aid the Missionary work and encourage Christ's servants in their labours of love, and seeking to gather in the scattered and strayed sheep of the flocks. Hoping that my labours may be blessed by the Master, and that what I have seen may be but the few drops before a more plentiful shower, and that God's power may be felt, union restored, and souls saved is the prayer of his unworthy servant.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Licentiate.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.—Rev. M. A. Bigelow informs us that he baptised three young men into the Goshen Church a few weeks since.

THE CAUSE IN FREEPORT.—A letter from the Rev. John H. Hughes, pastor of the church at Freeport, informs us that he has been engaged in special services with his people. The intense cold has been an obstacle in the way of attendance, but the prospects for good are brightening, and our Brother longs to see his whole church filled with the Spirit from on high. He says the people are more ready to pay for the support of the gospel than they are to pray for its success. It is not so everywhere. We sometimes meet with people, who will pray by the hour "Thy kingdom come," but who at the same time refuse to give a dollar to save it from perdition. Bro. Hughes very justly feels that paying honestly, and praying earnestly, should go together.

He says "Tell my brethren in New Brunswick, not to be alarmed on my account. I have no fellowship for modern Adventism."—*Visitor.*

THE CAUSE IN FREDERICION.—A letter from Rev. T. H. Porter says, "The prospect here still looks encouraging. We have just appointed four new deacons in addition to the three old ones, and everything about it has been harmonious and satisfactory. We had a very interesting ordination service on Tuesday evening, in which Dr. Spurden and Bro. Goodspeed participated. We were happy to see some of the St. John brethren present." He adds, "We have not yet succeeded in finding a missionary for our county. Give us the man and the means will be forthcoming. Can you render any assistance in the matter?"

We should be delighted to point to the man for York county if we could; but the truth is ministers for New Brunswick are not in the market just now. Several are wanted to supply destitute fields; but they are not to be had. Ministers and people should pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up more laborers.—*Jb.*

BAPTIST PROGRESS.—The old Baptist Church in New Jersey has reached the age of 182 years. In 1830 the Baptists had 55 churches in New Jersey, with a membership of 3,967. Since that time 126 new churches have been constituted and the membership has increased to over 23,802. There was then but one Baptist in 80 of the population; there is now 1 in 37. In Pennsylvania there are 10 Baptist Associations, embracing 493 churches, with a membership of 57,087. There are 61 churches, mainly Welsh and German with a membership of 3,094, which are not associated.

There were 13,000 additions to the Baptist churches of Virginia during the past year.

WILLING AND OBEY.—Among the number baptized by Rev. J. P. Tustin, in Pa., was a young lady who came ten miles to be baptized. What an example is this to many who can go forward in the ordinance and enjoy the conveniences of home, and yet refuse to obey the plain command of the Savior they profess to love. He also baptized one who had been a Methodist twenty-six years, and another, a Methodist class leader for twenty-nine years.

SPAIN.—A ROMISH ARCHBISHOP ON PROTESTANT CONSISTENCY.—The great principle announced by Chillingworth, that "the Bible and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants," received a severe thrust a few weeks since by a Roman Catholic Cardinal in Spain. But he found in Br. Knapp, our missionary in Madrid, an opponent such as he did not expect.

Br. Knapp says, "The Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago lately did us a good turn, for which he deserves a vote of thanks. He issued a brochure (pamphlet), warning the people against the virus of the foreign religion. 'When any Protestant,' said he to the faithful, 'offers you a book of devotion and exalts the Bible to the stars, at the same time opposing the true Faith and Christian practices, on the ground that they are without Scripture warrant, tell him to point out in his Bible where Infant Baptism is enjoined, either by precept or example, A THING WHICH THEY PRACTISE AS WELL AS WE!'"

"I availed myself of this effusion," says Br. Knapp, "to adorn the cover of a tract of thirty pages on Christian Baptism, which I printed in a large edition, and sent over the land on the heel of the Archbishop's letter, having first presented His Eminence with a copy."

Catholics in Spain are now learning from our missionaries that there are Protestants who act consistently with the principle referred to,—who reject infant baptism, because it is not enjoined in Scripture.—*Missionary Magazine.*

Dominion & Foreign News.

PENITENTIARY.—It is said that a new Penitentiary is to be erected for the maritime provinces.

The Dominion Parliament will meet at Ottawa to-day.

IMPRISONED SEAMAN.—The Canada Gazette contains a copy of a circular from Earl Kimberley instructing Magistrates to direct the officer in charge of seamen imprisoned for desertion, to cause them to be conveyed to their vessels under proper custody.

THE CENSUS OF MANITOBA.—The census lately taken in the province of Manitoba shows that the population is scarcely so large as we have been in the habit of supposing it to be. The total population is 11,965. Of these 4,070 are English half-breeds, 5,690 French half-breeds, 581 Indian householders; the remainder, 1,614, being white inhabitants, half of whom are natives of the North West Territory, and the remainder Englishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians and foreigners. Of Protestants there are 5,906; of Roman Catholics, 6,059. 11,903 are British subjects, only 62 being American subjects; 3,928 are married; 6,761 are single; 265 are widows, and 102 are widowers. There are 6,212 males, and 5,703 females in the province.

Among the 581 Indian householders (Christians) are 27 persons over seventy years of age.—*Ottawa.*

ONTARIO.—The financial statement, submitted in the Legislature on the 1st inst., showed that last year the receipts of the province had been \$2,495,830, and the expenditure \$1,175,787 it had been anticipated that more than half a million would be placed to credit, whereas more than a million has been so placed.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.—In this court yesterday, His Honor the Chief Justice gave judgment in the cases of the American schooners *A. H. Woonson* and *H. J. Franklyn* which vessels were seized some time since for a violation of the Fishery law, His Honor condemned both vessels, with costs, and the Hon. S. L. Shannon, who appeared on behalf of the owners, gave notice of appeal from the decision of the court. His Honor remarked that so far as one of the cases was concerned he was glad notice of appeal had been given.—*Colonist 11th.*

Upon the first of next May, according to *La Minerve*, the organ of Sir George Cartier, the Red River expedition is to be reduced to eighty-six men—a company under command of a Major; and the new Province is to form the tenth military district.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The mail steamer "City of Halifax" arrived on Sunday from St. John's.

The Newfoundland Legislature opened on the 28th ult. The Governor's speech in referring to finances said:—"The past year has been unusually prosperous, and the revenue unprecedented in amount, having reached the sum of £207,790; the Government has therefore been enabled, notwithstanding the remittance of £12,000 taxes on flour and bread, to pay all the current expenses, including about £8,000 for repairing damages by flood and fire, and £16,600, the remainder of the floating debt, leaving a balance of £23,689 10s. 9d. to the credit of the colony." No reference was made to Confederation.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13.—The amount contributed to the French relief fund, is forty-eight thousand dollars.

On Monday night of last week an oil train on the Hudson River Railroad broke down and took fire, and was run into by an express train. Several cars were burned. Twenty lives lost.

Gold 11½.

CUBA.—Kingston, Ja., Feb. 11.—Another attempt at revolution has been made at Port au Prince. A second attack was made upon the arsenal, but the rebels were defeated, and a large number arrested.—*Chron.*

The Cuban insurgents are gradually giving up the contest which they have so long waged in a bloody and desperate manner. The insurgent chief of the central department has arrived at Havana, and another General with several officers and followers have voluntarily laid down their arms in the vicinity of Puroto Principe. General Cornelio Porro has availed himself of the clemency of the Captain General, and, with thirty armed men and a number of his officers, surrendered on the 10th. Porro's action caused considerable excitement in Cuba, as he possessed a great influence over the country people, which, it is believed, will now be exerted in favour of peace. It is considered that his surrender is tantamount to the end of the insurrection. His example, it is said, will soon be followed by General Bembita.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

In France the elections are progressing whilst the supply of food is coming in from all parts. It would appear from the telegrams that the wants of the people are far from being satisfied.

Fifty railroad wagons laden with provisions entered Paris on the 3rd, bearing the inscription "London's gift to Paris."

Of 100,000 horses originally in Paris, 66,000 have been killed for food. Three thousand horses required by the Government have been given back to the Omnibus company. Cabs have entirely disappeared.

A special despatch from Paris to London on Wednesday last said the citizens of Paris are all in favor of peace at any price without any regard to the character of the terms demanded.

The National and Mobile Guards in Paris have been disbanded.

The Elections differ greatly in different parts of the country.

Thiers, Quantier Bruce and Corder have been chosen to the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine.

Generals Lefloe and Trochu are elected to the Assembly in the department of Tensisterne.

The following candidates are said to be elected: Blanc, Rochefort, Brisson, Delescluse, Florens, Rollin, Dorion, Juinet and Valiant.

Returns from eleven departments indicate the election of Bonaparte, Orleanist and clerical candidates, but of very few Republicans.

Impenaired, Havre and Lille have been carried by the Republicans.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended to March 1st, in order that the Assembly may have time to perfect the work of restoration.

A despatch on Friday, said re-victualling is proceeding well, but the organization is wretched. The crowds at the butchers' and baker's shops are as large as usual. The poorer districts are suffering badly, and there is terrible mortality among the children.

The Bank of France advances 20,000,000 francs to pay the city war contribution.

The delivery of the cannon and arms of the army of Paris, commenced on the 7th inst., and continued throughout the 8th.

A plague has appeared among the immense droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris.

Immediately on receipt of Gambetta's proclamation of the 31st ult., Bismark sent a message to Favre and received a satisfactory reply, announcing that measures would be taken to arrest Gambetta if necessary.

The Reporter's special despatch says it is stated in official quarters in London that Germany has consented to modify her claims against France for compensation growing out of the war. Germany has, it is said, agreed to accept £40,000,000 sterling, and the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine; and will relinquish any claim to a portion of the French fleet, previously included in the demands. This notification, it is thought, will be acceptable to the peace party in France.

Two of the delegates recently elected to represent Bordeaux in the French National Assembly have announced their adherence to the decree of the Provisional Government of Paris, and in opposition to Gambetta. It is rumored that in consequence of this action of the Bordeaux delegates Gambetta has tendered his resignation as Minister of the Interior in the French Provisional Government.

Latest despatches state that the result of the French elections indicate a probability that the Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, may become President or King.

The German army is to march through Paris on Sunday the 19th.

A proclamation has been issued by the Bordeaux Government which calls out the military class of 1871 immediately.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the electors of France, in which he says: "Now, when the struggle is suspended and all reasonable chances of victory have disappeared, is the time to call to account the usurpers for the bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources. It is impossible to abandon the destiny of France to an unauthorized Government, which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage."

Bismarck is again quite ill. His state causes great uneasiness.

ENGLAND.—Her Majesty opened Parliament in person on Wednesday last. In her Speech she referred to the Franco-German war, and the efforts at mediation. She says she has been unable to recognise the Government of National Defence; also, to the Emperor of Germany's assumption of title. Of the Conference she has the best hopes, although she regrets the absence of any Representatives of France. She announces the appointment of a Joint High Commission on the Alabama Claims and fisheries. The Marathon Murders, Tien Tain Massacre, Organization of the Army, and Ireland, are also referred to.

It is understood that the English Commissioners on the Alabama and other claims are Earls DeGray and Ripon, Sir E. Thornton, Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir John Rose and Mr. Bernard, Professor of International Law at Oxford, with Lord Tenterden as Secretary. United States Commissioners are Judges Nelson and Hoar, Secretary Fish, Gen. Schneck and Senator Williams.

The House of Lords on Friday night received a message from the Queen, asking a dowry for the Princess Louise, suitable to the dignity of the Crown.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cochrane reviewed the foreign relations of the country and demanded a ministerial statement relative to the condition of affairs as regards Russia, Prussia and France.

There has been a violent gale all along the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships are ashore at South-Shields and several lives are known to have been lost. Numerous wrecks are apprehended.

The Press Despatch of Monday states that the steamship "Cuba," from Liverpool, on Saturday, for New York, took out among the passengers Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord Tenterden, Mr. Montague Bernard and Viscount Goderie, of the joint high commission for settlement of fishery, "Alabama" and other claims.

The estimates for expenses of the British army amount to £15,871,700 an increase of £2,886,700 over last year. The regular army is to be increased up to 133,200 men—an increase of 19,980. Provision is made for surveying the defensive positions around London and between the city and the sea coast. New fortifications are proposed to be built at Dover and Harwich and on the Island of Malta.

A telegram from Bombay says the steamer "General Outram," from Cochin, bound to Bombay, foundered in a cyclone in the Indian Ocean. 53 lives were lost.

ITALY.—Serious disturbances are reported to have occurred in Nice. The people besieged the prefecture shouting "Vive Italia." The troops were obliged to charge upon them with bayonets before they would disperse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cox, the ex-mayor of Brighton, is executing an order for a million quinine pills for the sick and wounded in the war.

William Orrell was fined by the Bolton magistrates in the sum of 5s. and costs for shaving certain persons on Sunday, "the same not being a work of necessity or charity."

Her Majesty's New Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor were distributed in the riding school at Windsor Castle. Three thousand two hundred pounds of beef were presented to 790 recipients, and 1,205 cwt. of coal sent to their homes.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February, 7th.

Hon. Atty. General introduced a bill to amend Chapter 5, Rev. Stat. (third series,) of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Kidston introduced a bill to regulate certain articles of trade.

Also a bill to authorize repairs of roads and bridges by public sale.

Hon. Prov. Secretary inquired if the country members could not adopt the mode of effecting repairs of roads and bridges proposed in the bill, without the enactment of a new law.

Mr. Campbell thought it was advisable to have the bill passed; if the matter were left altogether to the members there would be a good deal of grumbling. The bill was then read a first time.

Mr. Balcorn presented two petitions for bridges.

Hon. Prov. Secretary presented a petition from a clerk in the Mines department, for an increase of salary, also three petitions from clerks in the Crown Land Department. He thought that some of the salaries of the clerks in the Crown Land Office were too small, but the Government did not feel at liberty to increase them without the consent of the House.

Dr. Murray asked when the report of the Crown Land Commissioners would be laid on the table. And laid on the table, by way of notice, the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Commissioner of Crown Lands, after the dissolution of the present Assembly, be the head of a department holding a seat in the House of Assembly.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said that it would be well not to take up the resolution until the report was brought down, which would be at the earliest possible moment. He remarked that the report had been put into the printer's hands before the meeting of the House, and would be ready in a few days.

Hon. Prov. Secretary by command laid on the table of the House the correspondence promised in connection with the new Provincial Building, giving the enactments,