

recognize our contemporary as in any respect a representative organ.

The objection offered against "some religious papers" on account of "long and fulsome obituaries" is a grave matter, but one which scarcely belongs to the *Abstainer*. His opinion in this respect will not be very highly estimated. The sneer at the righteous dead, and the designation "associated devotees," applied to members of "the sects," ill becomes one writing in the interest of "love, purity, and fidelity."

It will not probably confirm many of the brethren who contribute to sustain the *Abstainer*, as a Temperance paper, in a desire to continue to do so when they find that such attempts to disparage their departed ones is the return made. We have no desire for our good and pious ones to be taken off, but we do not fear that their departure necessarily diminishes the number of righteous ones upon earth, or that they will all pass away. Instead of the fathers we have the children rising up to pursue the same path, and to emulate their parents who have gone on a little in advance. The employment of the term "modern sects" smells somewhat of another sect that indulges in certain assumptions of antiquity, but which fails to go back quite far enough to establish its New Testament origin.

The reference that the editor makes to the "question of precedence" which, he says, "some few years since set the sects on fire" would lead to the supposition that he was not belonging to either of "the sects;" perhaps he belongs to the one whose ecclesiastics already enjoy precedence over all the others. The writer, however, shews the source of his troubles before he concludes. In his closing paragraph he says:

"It seems strange that where there is so much intelligence and wealth, with abundance of profession of Christian Patriotism, a periodical cannot be supported that will not lend itself to sect or party. We want in Halifax a weekly paper, with extensive circulation; well supplied with arguments; and liberally and heartily supported by those who cry out against abuses and wrongs; which men of all creeds may read without offence; not advocating the interests of any sect or party, but outspoken in all matters relating to the public good."

So it appears that even the *Abstainer* itself is not what is wanted. We submit to the editor whether it would not be wiser for him and his contributors to try and make it such than to be endeavouring, to cast a stigma on all the others?

In discussing the recent judgment given in England, respecting Ritualism and erroneous doctrine, the *Church Chronicle* remarks:—

"The Judgment in the Purchas case has decided that all Vestments are illegal, in ordinary ministrations, except the surplice, so away with chaubles, albes, black gowns, bands and the like. The surplice and the surplice only is the Vestment of the Establishment. It seems a great pity that this simplicity should be marred by the statement that "the cope is to be worn in ministering the Holy Communion on high Feast days in Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches."

Then the very position of the officiating Priest is defined. Nearly all the Bishops in England, by far the greater part of the Clergy, Sir Robert Phillimore and Church Lawyers are pronounced to be wrong. The Privy Council has decided. Is not the Privy Council infallible?

Of course nobody approves of this Judgment except the Lord Chancellor and my Lord of York; indeed it is very much doubted whether the former had anything to do with it. The "*Church Association*," "*The Times*" and "*The Record*," are slightly jubilant, but there is an undertone of dissatisfaction about "the Black Gown," and "the Cope" distinctly audible. The opinions of the press generally we give in our columns. The result it seems to us will be that one side will not give up their black Gowns, and erect Credence Tables, any more than each member of the other will give up his Vestments, and carry a pocket compass about with him so as to determine "due north and south" in every Church in which he finds himself. So it is natural to find that the organs of all moderate Churchmen strongly condemn this judgment.

The crushing out of Ritualism by any such judgments as these is most unlikely. The *Church Times* says "We cannot but regard the whole business as a plot to drive the Catholic party out of the Church of England. We may at once state, therefore, that the Catholic party sees the game of its foes too clearly to play into their hands. We shall not go."

THE POWER OF THE PAPACY.—Father Hecker is reported to have said in a late lecture that "Catholicism rules the city of New York, with 50,000 majority, and the question is not now, Will the Catholics ever rule America? but *How soon?*"

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN 1813.

The Rev. Mr. Hallbeck, Moravian minister, who, in 1813, travelled through the north of Germany, while occupied by the French and allied armies, and published a narrative of his journey, writes as follows:—

"It is impossible to describe the ardor and enthusiasm which prevailed in Prussia as soon as the people were permitted to take up arms against their oppressors. Scarcely were the intentions of the monarch known, before the whole country was in motion, and thousands flew to arms. Counts and barons, professors and students, masters and servants, enrolled themselves as common soldiers, and those who could not bear arms gave money. The ladies sold their jewels, their gold, their very hair, to aid the common cause; they left the toilet to provide for hospitals, to dig entrenchments, &c."

"This enthusiasm, to which modern history presents no equal, was combined with a religious spirit pervading the whole nation. The iron time, (as it was called,) since 1807 had subdued the pride of the people, and the terrible judgments in Russia had opened their eyes. The soldiers were solemnly consecrated for the war by their parish ministers. It was a most affecting scene to see some thousands of young warriors together, receiving instructions from their minister, and the blessing of the church, of their parents and relations, before they went to fight for liberty. Every heart was moved, every eye shed tears."

"The same good disposition and unparalleled enthusiasm pervaded also the regular troops. They were no more the boasting, self-confident Prussians of 1806; on the contrary, modesty, and dependence on help from above, formed the general character of Blucher's army. WITH GOD, FOR OUR KING AND COUNTRY, was the motto embroidered on their standards, engraven in their hearts. Cursing and swearing, the common vices of soldiers, were seldom heard; no songs were allowed to be sung till revised by the Colonel and approved by a clergyman. Many of these songs were of a religious, and all of a moral, tendency. The regiments were not indeed provided with chaplains, but they attended Divine service as often as circumstances permitted."

"Eight hundred Prussians were once quartered in Herrnhut. The commanding officer had ordered the band to parade the streets as usual in the evening; but being told that there was a meeting for Divine worship at that hour, he postponed the music, and he and all the officers and soldiers attended the chapel."

"To this modest and pious spirit was joined a bravery equally enthusiastic, of which it is not easy to form an idea without having been a witness to it. CONQUER OR DIE was a resolution legible in the countenance of every soldier, which was not effaced by the most adverse circumstances, and which influenced those who were naturally of a weak and timid disposition."

THE "Baptist Home" affair in New York is not likely to be set at rest just yet. Those who regard the act of receiving the grant of land from the State as wrong are still expressing their dissent, and propose calling a special meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association—the oldest Association in the United States—and other Associations, to consider the subject, and to enter a solemn protest against the proceeding.

The United States Baptist Anniversaries are to be held this year at Chicago. The Annual Foreign Missionary Sermon will be preached in the Michigan Avenue Church on Sunday the 21st of May, and the Annual meeting on the Tuesday following.

The invitation is again "Come one, come all." Accommodation will be provided for all representatives of Baptist churches and institutions.

Will Nova Scotia be represented there? We should be glad to hear that our brother, Rev. J. E. Balcom, would go, with our greetings, to the assembled brethren in that far-west city.

Notices, &c.

WESTERN HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.
There will (D. V.) be a meeting of the Western Home Missionary Board, at the residence of Deacon Chipman, Bridgetown, on Tuesday, the 18th of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
M. P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSION.

- 1871.
- March 8. A sister in Truro, Ch. for native preachers . \$50.00
- 9. Acadia College Missionary Society for Karen preachers . . . 25 00
- 23. Mrs. Helen Lent . . . 1.50
- N. H. Dobson (with T. M. King) for n. sp. . . 25.00
- 24. Miss Rachel Downing, New Annan . . . 5.00
- For Miss Norris.
- 6. Mrs. Ambrose Charlton 0.25
- 8. Friend 2.50
- For Miss De Wolfe. 2.50
- C. TUPPER, Sec'y.
- Tremont, Aylesford, March 24, 1871.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"An Old Man" will perceive that his communication was, in many respects, anticipated by another writer.

"Peter Wiggum, in search of Truth." The mention of a case like that to which you refer might do injury if published to the world. We do not think it should be countenanced. The cause of Truth would be better served by a private communication with the brother.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

- Wolfville,—Mrs. T. A. Higgins. \$18.60
- from Wolfville Sunday School 8.00
- Upper Aylesford,—Mrs. E. H. M. Read 4.50
- Halifax, Granville Street,—Mrs. E. D. King 44.35
- North Church,—Mrs. Steele 27.75
- M. R. SELDEN, Sec.
- March 31st, 1871.

SUNNYSIDE.

Rev. T. C. Delong informs us that a few weeks ago a number of the friends at St. MARGARET'S BAY came with their teams and hauled him "a nice parcel of wood." In the evening the ladies came well provided, and prepared an excellent tea. After spending a pleasant evening, they presented \$12.80, which with the wood amounted to \$20. Bro. D. adds, "May the Lord reward them."

EAST RAGGED ISLANDS.—I wish to acknowledge my heartfelt thankfulness to a number of my friends for their kind visit to my house on Wednesday, 16th ult. After spending a pleasant evening, they left us about \$12. This, with wood and other articles previously brought, making in all about \$20. May the Lord bless the donors, and grant them "an abundant entrance into the rest above," is the prayer of their Pastor and Teacher.
J. F. MCKENNE.

East Ragged Islands, March 21, 1871.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

- C. H. Blair, \$4. Rev. Dr. Tupper, (2), \$5.
- J. B. McKenne, 1 sub., \$2.
- T. B. Layton. Rev. J. Murray. L. McDonald. H. Minard. A. Smith. Rev. J. McKenne. Rev. Jas. Parker. Rev. T. Delong. J. T. Eaton. J. W. Witter. Rev. W. Somerville. Rev. Isa. Wallace, 4 subs. Rev. E. C. Spinney, \$2.50. Jas. B. McNutt, Esq., \$2. Rev. W. S. McKenzie G. Morrison, \$2.70. J. C. Anderson, Esq., \$2. T. H. Randall, \$4.50. J. P. Dodge. M. McDonald, \$5. L. McDonald.

News of the Week.

Provincial Secretary's Office Halifax, 28th March, 1871.—Appointment.—To be a member of the Legislative Council of this Province—Charles Dickie, Esq., of Cornwallis, in the place of the Hon. Samuel Chipman, resigned.

PERILS OF DIVING.—On Thursday a man named Charles Glazebrook, who was engaged in raising the cargo of the steamer *Zoe*, sunk at Bell Rock, was nearly suffocated in the apparatus owing to some error in management. He is still in a dangerous condition.

ESCAPED CONVICT.—A young man named Dennis Connors, who was sent to the City Prison on Monday to serve a term of six months for assaulting a woman on the street, walked out of that institution on Wednesday, the gate having been opened for the purpose of making some repairs. Where were the keepers?—Col.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of the *Christian Messenger*, that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

DR. A. JOHNSON, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of JOHNSON not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.

THE ACADIA IRON WORKS.—A correspondent of the *Colonist* writes that the proprietors of the Acadia Iron Works at Londonderry, Colchester County, are extending their facilities, for the purpose of manufacturing steel upon an extensive scale. The additions will be completed in August next, and when finished will be one of the largest steel works on the Continent.

Dominion & Foreign News.

THAT EFFETE DOMINION.—The *Boston Advertiser* remarks that of the 285,278 immigrants who arrived in the United States last year, with intent to remain, "Canada sends but 249, which contradicts the current belief of a large influx into the States from that effete Dominion."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—A destructive fire occurred on Saturday last. It originated in Walker's Ship Chandlery Store, there being a deficiency of water it extended to several adjoining premises. The following is given as a list of the buildings destroyed; Walker's Ship Chandlery Store, totally destroyed—insured; Smith's Blacksmith Shop, totally destroyed—not insured; a number of wooden buildings owned by Mr. Geo. Bedell—uninsured, total loss; Surrance's Brick buildings—uninsured; large brick building lately erected by Allan Bros., on Water St.—insured for \$10,000; wooden building owned and occupied by Mr. James Harris as a foundry store—insured; five or six other buildings in addition to above, particulars not ascertained. Estimated loss fifty thousand dollars, thirty thousand covered by insurance.

UNITED STATES.

It is supposed that the High Commission will conclude its labors in about three weeks. It is said that the British Legation think that no conclusion will be reached on the Alabama claims, and that everything does not proceed harmoniously.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Paris has not yet been sufficiently humiliated. The insurgents are in possession of the city, and have the National Guards to support them. The National Government at Versailles are calling in a large army to operate against the rebels, and bring the capital to order and submission. They have sought to avoid bloodshed, and have, in consequence of so doing, been charged with temporizing with rebellion.

The latest despatches shew that anarchy and civil war are now triumphant.

A despatch of last week said the French Government had regained its authority in Marseilles and Lyons.

The movements of the German troops occupying France had ceased.

The extradition of French prisoners will shortly be resumed.

It is said that Thiers has declined an offer of assistance from Bismarck for the Prussian soldiers to maintain order in France.

Of the five hundred thousand electors in Paris only two hundred thousand voted at the elections ordered by the insurgents on Sunday.

A despatch on Friday said, Paris grows sadder in appearance daily, and 30,000 people have left the city within the last ten days.

Chaplains are ordered to cease visiting the Prisons.

All documents from the Versailles authorities are forbidden circulation in Paris.

There was picket firing on Tuesday night between the Nationals and the Government forces on the road between Versailles and Paris.

The Government has, after consultation with Generals Ducrot, Chanzy and Trochu, decided upon a plan for an attack on Paris.

Gen. Vinoy has been superseded in command of the army by Gen. Barrat.

Gen. Charette has succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the Government 8,000 Bretons.

All is quiet at Marseilles.

The authorities have suspended all action for the present, because the National Guard refuses its services.

All business is stopped.

The movements of the Government relative to Paris are unknown. The opinion in Berlin is strong that the Restoration of the Empire by the aid of the Imperial army is inevitable.

The German official newspapers deny that any encouragement has been given to

insurgent Parisians by the German commanders in France.

The "Crie du Peuple," "Vengueur," and "Nouvelle Republique" attack the Assembly in violent language.

The Commune has forced loans from five Insurance Companies of Paris.

Communication with Paris is suspended, and the city on Sunday was completely isolated, and fears of another famine are entertained.

M. Thiers has paid another instalment of the indemnity.

A Paris despatch of Sunday morning says fighting was going on all Saturday night. About two thousand National Guards marched on Concorde and were met by gens d'armes and Gardes Forestiers. The captain of the latter galloped up waving his cap, intending to address the Communists, when a Zouave of that body shot him dead. A general action followed. The guns of Fort Valerien swept the road and the Communists fled. Twenty five insurgents were killed and many wounded. The Nationals retired within the city.

The Versailles Government is actively concentrating troops. It is said that the Emperor William has tendered eight thousand Germans to the Thiers government.

ENGLAND.—The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Arts was opened for public use on Wednesday by the Queen, in the presence of one thousand spectators. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxe Coburg, Gotha, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice and a large number of the Nobility were in attendance.

In the House of Commons, during a debate on coast defences, members of naval and military experience declared preference for Flotillas of Gunboats over other methods of defence.

Mr. Goschen introduced and justified the naval estimates, and observed that the Dockyards and Navy of England were strong enough to defend her commerce and soil. The statement gave great satisfaction to the House and was received with cheers.

On the exportation of arms to belligerents, Messrs. Lowther, James, Palmer and others advocated Parliamentary action. The Attorney-General, however, thought that the existing law was sufficient.

In the Commons a petition was presented bearing the signature of a quarter of million of persons, asking for the repeal of the contagious diseases act.

Sir Charles W. Dilke denounced the action of Russia in repudiating the Treaty of Paris, 1865; and also the tone of the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, announcing the abandonment of the Treaty. He blamed Earl Granville for consenting to re-open the Euxine question in the London Conference, and asserted that owing to the collusion between Russia and Prussia the result of the Conference was inequitable.

Queen Victoria visited Napoleon on Monday.

SPAIN.—A despatch on Friday says: In Spain the symptoms of disturbances are alarming, and several Carlist and Republican difficulties have taken place there.

The Spanish Government have paid British Legation in Madrid the indemnity to crew of "Tornado."

SWEDEN.—The Queen of Sweden died on Thursday.

Notice.

THE LADIES OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.
In connection with the Baptist denomination and many others, have concluded that the time has come when the friends should "arise and build" a Baptist Meeting House in that ancient town. They have accordingly organized a Sewing Circle with a view to raise funds for this desired object. The Circle is largely attended and vigorously and courageously at work. They bespeak the sympathies and benevolent aid of the Baptist Churches in the Province and of the religious public generally. Surely the old TOWN OF ANNAPOLIS, the former Capital of Nova Scotia, hitherto without a Baptist Church or place of worship, has special claims upon the generous hearted in all parts of the land.

Donations in cash or contributions to the contemplated Bazaar to take place in July next may be forwarded to Mrs. A. W. Corbet, Mrs. F. Snow, Mr. Jno. Brittain, or the Subscriber. March 22. ISA. WALLACE, Lower Granville.

A. V. P. B.

ARCHIBALDS VEGETABLE PAIN BALSAM is an article worthy of patronage and should be found in every house. It is equal if not superior to any other Pain Killer now in use. Also, Archibald's Cough Mixture for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases.

The Proprietor has removed to Truro, Colchester Co., N. S., is now extending his business, and will be prepared to furnish his numerous patrons with the above, as well as many other valuable remedies compounded by him.

Sold by all the principal Dealers and Druggists in the Provinces. Oct. 21. 1 yr.