THE LATE DEAN ALFORD.

In the death of Dean Alford the Christian Church has sustaind a heavy loss. We say, "the Christian Church," for such a man belongs to no party. He lived and laboured for the benefit of the whole Church of God, and his works will praise him in the ages to

The Dean's best-known publication, on which his fame will chiefly rest, is his edition of the Greek Testament, comprising a revised Text, and a large collection of Critical Notes. The first volume appeared in 1849; four others. followed at intervals, the last being issued in 1861. They have all passed through several editions. In revising the Text, the Dean consulted and compared the best manuscripts, and his decisions on the reading to be adopted will be rarely questioned. His notes are especially valuable, because they are enriched by quotations from Chrysostom and other Greek Fathers; occasionally, also, by extracts from Jerome and Augustine.

Besides this, the Dean published a "New Testament for English Readers," being the Authorised version, with a copious Commentary, extending to four volumes.

For the purpose of aiding Students still further in their enquiries, the Dean prepared three small volumes; entitled, "How to study the New Testament." They are replete with judicious advice and instruction.

Before he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury, which was (he was then "B. D.") was Minister of Quebec Chapel, in the West End of London. Seven volumes of sermons were published by him while he held that situation, indicating, it would appear, that he was a popular preacher.

Many other works bear his name. There was "The Queen's English-a" Manual of idiom and usage"-with which, probably, most of our readers are well acquainted :- "The Year of Prayer, being Family Prayers for the Christian Year": - "The Year of Praise, being Hymns with Tunes for the Sundays and Holidays of the year":-Homilies on the Acts, comprising the first ten chapters :- a volume of "Poetical Works" :- and numerous papers, of great interest and value, in "Good Words," the "Contemporary Review," the "Leisure Hour," and other periodicals. He was for some time Editor of the "Contemporary Review," but relinquished that post at the beginning of the last year, in order to give his whole time to a new Commentary on the Bible, in which he was the principal person engaged.

The "Revised Version" of the English New Testiment was given by the Dean to the public in the spring of 1869, and is circulating very extensively. He was a member of the "New Testiment Company" of Revisors of the Authorised Version. His own "Revision" will now represent his views.

The last publication announced by him has only just appeared. It is entitled, "The Coming of the Bridegroom, Advent Sermons." Singularly enough, it is issued by a Noncon-Hodder and Stoughton.

We had calculated on ten years more labour with his pen-for he was only sixty-one years old. Ten years' as this, would have had important obtaining water. issue. But God has taken him, With Him is "the residue of the Spirit." The wants of the Church will be supplied. at apolit avantation at lands C.

### THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Much has been said of late respecting the right of the British Provinces to the fisheries around their coasts .-Although a large number of readers are occupied in some way with this branch of our provincial industry, yet, and rigid." It is more to the purpose to know that the United States themselves by some parties, made to assume somewhat of a party political aspect, we have not thought it worth while to occupy our space in discussing the merits of the question. The noisy claims of a few of our republican neighbours we have regarded as set up merely to serve party purposes, and not likely to be serious matters of business between the two countries.

It is well however for every one to have a clear and intelligent view of the matter. We have not seen so succinct and comprehensive a statement of the

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SERVICE STATES

LIBERT !

The fisheries of British North America Treaty put an end to all diplomatic diffi-

are the best in the world with the possible exception of those of Norway and Scotland. Their importance was early appreciated. One of the motives that induced the British to put forth such earnest and continuous efforts for wresting these provof the fisheries. When the United States gained their independence they tried to retain their old rights of fishing in British waters. They pressed and pleaded their claims, and British statesmen, anxious for friendly feeling, yielded much. The fisherand also the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was recognized as a right belonging to them. But they were also accorded the liberty of fishing all along our coasts wherowned the land,

the war put an end to it. When peace licensing s stem was worse than worthless, was restored the Americans tried to regain and served rather as a premium upon the "liberty" to fish in our waters as they dishonesty. Fish caught by our fishermen had done before the war. The declaration and sent to the American market was met of war was the work of the United States | with an enormous tariff, while American and their loss of the liberty to fish within fishermen were allowed freely to catch our British jurisdiction was the natural and fish and enjoy all the advantages of our proper result of their own act. The British harbors, creeks, bays &c. So unfair was Government then as always, treated American fishermen with great indulgence. The U. S. Government tried to retain its old fish in American vessels. "liberties," but the British navy received instructions to capture foreign fishermen ernments resolved to protect our fisheries trespassing on the legal three mile limit. were captured at Ragged Islands. In 1818 | did not insist on the British interpretation the United States Government came to be of the three miles limit: they only capturconvinced that the British Government ed vessels found actually within three was in earnest in its determination to miles of the shore. All nations claim the vindicate its territorial rights. Then the right to their own inshore fisheries and Treaty of 1818 was agreed upon-and as after the extration of the Reciprocity about fifteen years ago, Mr. Alford | this is the Treaty which is still in force it should be carefully looked at. Article 1 provides that United States fishermen shall have in common with British subjects the "liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador to and through the straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast. ' The liberty is also conceded to American fishermen to dry and cure fish in any unsettled portion of the coasts above mentioned; but the moment that any such places became inhabited, the fishermen were bound to consult the owners of the soil .- Then, after recording these valuable concessions made in the most friendly manner by Great Britain, the Treaty proceeds:

" And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three miles of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits: provided however that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as shall be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other matter whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

This language seems sufficiently explicit to prevent any misunderstanding; and it is the treaty now in force between Great Britain and the United States.

American fishermen have been in the habit of trespassing on our waters, but they were liable to capture, and often were formist Publishing house - Messrs captured for fishing within three miles of the shore, and also for engaging in illegal trade. It is plainly stipulated in the treaty that the only purpose for which American fishing vessels shall be permitted to come into our bays and harbors are for shelter, labour of such a man, at such a time repairing damages, purchasing wood, and

In 1841 the American Government raised difficulties about the meaning of the Treaty in regard to the three miles limit. Are the miles to be measured from the headlands and mouths of bays and harbors, or are they to follow the curves of the shore, and therefore have American fishermen a right to enter into bays and harbors and pursue their calling there so long as they keep three miles from land? The British interpretation is that the three miles are to be measured from the entrance of bays, creeks, harbors &c. Daniel Webster admitted the soundness of this interclaim jurisdiction over the whole of their own bays although the mouths of these bays are in some instances fifty miles wide! The law of all nations, and emphatically the law of the United States, justifies our interpretation of the treaty.

The British Government enforced its own view of the Treaty steadily up to the negotiating of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854; and the American Government acquiesced in this interpretation except as regarded the Bay of Fundy and other 'f large arms of the sea." Again and again it was laid down on both sides that the smaller bays were sacred from intrusion. case as the following, which appeared in a late No. of the Witness:

Nova Scotin was specially active in aiding the seizure of vessels that transgressed the legal limit, — In 1854 the Reciprocity

culties respecting the fisheries. This Treaty | Anathema of the Pope should be pelasted eleven years, and was terminated by the United States with a view to "punish" the provinces and Eng'and for their supposed lack of sympathy with the North in the war; and also with a view to starve inces from France was to gain possession | the provinces into union with the Republic. When the Trea y of 1854 terminated, the privileges of American fishermen in our waters were legally at an end. However the British Government with its usual strong desire to conciliate, left the American fishermen in undisturbed possession of men of the United States were allowed by their privileges for 1866 with the hope the Treat of 1783 to fish on the Grand that some new friendly trade arrangement Bank and all other banks of Newfoundland might be established. This hope was vain. The Americans seemed determined to keep all the "libertics" that we had conceded to them, while they withdrew every concession that they had made for our benefit. The ever the coasts were unsettled. It was expedient of licensing American fishermen understood and conceded on both sides that | was tried, but it proved worthless. Only the sovereignty of the water for three miles | very few of our neighbours would condescend from the shore belonged to the power which to buy a licence. In 1866 there were 354 licenses issued, but in 1869 they The Treaty of 1783 lasted till 1812 when | decreased to 25. This showed that the this arrangement to our people that many of our fishermen have been compelled to

In 1870 the British and Dominion Govaccording to our natural and treaty rights. -In June 1817 twenty American vessels Yet, acting in a conciliatory spirit, they Treaty the Americans had no right what ever to ours. It is somewhat remarkable really and truly belongs to ourselves .- It Do. Ohio is noteworthy that the United States Government acquiesced last spring in the protective measures adopted by the Dominion' and that notices to that effect were issued to American fishermen. The first complaint was uttered in the President's Message to Congress.

The legislature of the Dominion parliament of which President Grant complains is almost an exact transcript of the Imperial Act of 1819, and the Nova Scotia act of 1840,—only that it is more lenient, authorizing the Government to remit penalties.

It is clear that American fishermen have no right to trade in the provinces-not even to buy bait. When the Treaty of 1818 was being negotiated the American commissioners tried to secure the privilege of buying bait in British ports, but their efforts were in vain. Fishing vessels are inveterate smugglers, and if allowed to trade in our ports our revenue laws would be evaded with impunity. - As proofs that British treatment of U. S. fishermen has been friendly and forbearing we quote the fact that these fishermen are allowed to land their fish and cure them on the Mag dalen Islands, and on the settled parts of Labrador, although according to treaty they might be excluded.

The United States fishermen are naturully anxious to gain unrestricted access to our waters. The way is open to them. If they open their markets to our fishermen we will open our fisheries to their fishermen. Until a friendly arrangement of this kind can be arrived at there can be nothing better done than to abide by the well-considered Treaty of 1818.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?- The Ch. Visitor of last week has the following paragraph:

THE PEACE OF THESE UNITED MEETINGS for prayer, so common in both the old and new world, should never be disturbed by the introduction of disputed questions .-All sensible people must know that this cannot be done without engendering strife, and thereby endangering the very existence of such meetings. There is always common ground enough for all true christians of every name to stand upon when they thus meet together for prayer. Assaults upon the conscientious convictions of any class of christians represented in these meetings is simply a breach of faith, and should be discountenanced by all persons. who encourage the exercise of brotherly

and practise the law of Christian love decade of the century. Doors open at 7 and forbearance. Like the woman, when told by her minister, that in married life the husband and wife must learn to bear and forbear, replied that her misfortune was, that it was all bear and no forbear; so some of our brethren expect us to do both, but themselves to do neither.

We were informed by the Evening Express on Friday last that :-

On Sunday next the Catholics of the various churches in this city will be called upon to petition the Queen, asking Her Majesty to employ the influence and power of her Government to restore the Pope the full and peaceful possession of the Patrimony of the Church, of which he has been so unjustly despoiled. We believe that similar petitions will be forwarded by the Catholics of the whole British Dominions,"

-that a Sovereign who is under the Gates. N. R. Westcott, \$6. S. Whit-

titioned to place him on his temporal throne, without regard to the wishes of the people over whom he would have to reign. Why not at the same time petition the Queen to restore to the eldest son of the Church-Napoleon, what he has been unable himself to hold. This would be even more reasonable, for he is a prisoner, whilst Pius IX hashis full liberty and almost regal privileges and support.

# Aotices, &c.

Jan. 13th, Truro Church, for n. p., \$25.00 New Germany Church for Karen. p. 15.00 Miss Rachel Downing, New Annan. 3.00 C. TUPPER, Secretary. Aylesford, Jan. 20th, 1871.

Rev. P. G. McGregor by request acknowledges in the Ch. Messenger, the receipt of \$3.28, a collection taken in Rev. William Whitby's congregation, Baddeck, C. B., on Week of Prayer, for mission of Rev. C Chiniquy.

WESTERN BOARD OF INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND.

The Board of the Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Western Nova Scotia Baptist Association, will meet D. V., on Thursday the 2nd day of February, at the house of E. M. Marshall, Esq., Digby, at 1 & o'clock, P.M. CHAS. RANDALL, Secretary.

The Subscriber hereby acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Infirm

Minister's Fund, viz. :that President Grant should regard as From the Third Yarmouth Church, \$ 4.00 "unfriendly" the action of protecting what | Do. Westport & Freeport, Do. 10.00 Do.

C. R., Treasurer.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

Dear Brother .- The Day of Prayer for Colleges will be Thursday, Feb. 23rd. hope it will be well observed by our Churches.

Ministering brethern who were educated at Acadia have been accustomed for many years to favour me with Reportrs of their ministeral labours. I shall be thankful for such Reports this year-including the number of baptisms during the year 1870—the number of preaching stations occupiedand any other details which they may judge to be interesting.

Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP

THE CAPE BRETON QUARTERLY MEETING Will meet at Lower Baddeck, on Saturday the 25th of February next. There will be a meeting on Friday evening the 24th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Wolfville, Jan. 23rd, 1871.

All ministering brethren and others, are earnestly requested to attend. May all come feeling the need of the Holy Spirit By order, among us.

WILLIAM MCPHEE, Missionary.

RECEIVED FOR WOMEN'S MISSION AID

Canning,-From Miss Sadie S. Cogswell, Jan. 17th, 1871. Truro,-From Miss M. Faulkner, Jan. 19th, 1871. Hillsburgh,-From Miss L. Marshall,

Jan. 24th, 1871. M. R. SELDEN, Sec. Central Board.

ERRATUM.—In the acknowledgement of Rev. C. Tupper \$1, there should have appeared, Mrs. C. Tupper \$1.

The next lecture before the Acadia Athenæum will be delivered by Prof. D. F. Higgins, M. A., on Friday evening Jan'y 27th, in the vestry of the Baptist Meeting It is difficult for some people to learn | House, Wolfville. Subject,-The seventh By order.

GEO. U. GATES, Cor. Sec'y.

PANCY SALE AT PORT WILLIAMS.

The ladies of Port Williams Sewing Circle intend holding a sale of fancy and useful articles, the first day of February. The doors will be opened at 3, P. M. A hot supper will be served from 6 o'clock.

The preceeds of the sale are to go towards finishing our new meeting-house at that place, and we hope the ladies will receive liberal patronage. On behalf of the

S. B. KEMPTON.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Dr. Murdock. Rev. W. Sommerville. B. B. Moses, Esq., 3 subs., \$4. This is certainly a strange request Chas. McNeill, Esq., 1 sub., \$5. G. O.

man, Esq., \$6. Thos. Covey. Rev. A W. Barss. C. Jost, Esq. Rev. S. B. Kempton. Rev. E. C. Spinney, 1 sub. J. Uhlman. M. Kinsman, 1 sub. G. V. Rand, 1 sub. A. J. Ledbetter, \$4. Rev. A. Cogswell. Rev. D. W. C. Dimock. S. Witter. W. J. Gates, \$30.40. W. H. Warren. Rev. I. J. Skinner, \$9. Rev. W. E. Hall, 2 subs., \$4. G. W. Freeman, 1 sub., \$4. S. Miller. T. W. Chesley. A. Davison, \$4. W. F. Cutten,

Esq. E. S. Creed. W. Churchill, Esq. \$8-Have nothing later than Genesis. J. D. Masters, Esq., 2 subs., \$7.75.—Paid A. G. \$1,25. A. Marshall, Fsq., 1 sub., \$4. C. R. Me-Donald, \$2. Jas. Noonan, A. P. Shand, \$7.50 W. J. Gates. Rev. Dr. Tupper. W. S. Raymond, Esq., 1 sub., \$4. Rev. T. M. Munro, \$2. Jno. Whitman, Esq., \$3. W. F. Cutten, Esq. Rev. Jno Shaw, \$2. W. E. Porter, 1 sab., \$2.40. Rev. J. B. McQuillan, \$2. J. S. Witter, Esq., 1 sub., \$4. Rev. Chas. Randall, 1 sub., and I before, sent but not acknowledged, \$10. O. H. Cogswell, Esq., \$5.

#### LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETON.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, Jan. 5th, 1871. Pupils wishing to attend the School will please be present at the opening or as soon after as possible.

M. R. EATON. Dec. 14.

A. V. P. B.

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

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 Drug gists in the Provinces.

" City of Baltimore."

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

Have received per above steamer: BERLIN WOOLS, all colors,

Scotch Fingering Yarns, Elastic Boot Webs, Holyoake's Needles,

BLANKETS.

-ALSO-

TRAVIS' SUBLIME COLLOID. Warehouse-95 & 97 Granville Street.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. John Dence,

No. 57 GOTTINGEN ST, Four doors north of Cornwallis Street, and has opened a superior Stock of

Dry Goods, Millinery,

Purchased from manufacturers on most fa vorable terms, and offered at prices that will ensure satisfaction to those who honor him with their patronage.

Purchasers intending to buy FOR CASH would do well to examine these Goods before buying at other places, as the fact of their being on sale from

## 5 TO 10 PER CENT

less than they can be had elsewhere, is of itself a great inducement, the Subscriber feeling quite confident that none will go away disappointed after a fair trial.

The Subscriber's experience of fifteen years which has been chiefly occupied in filling orders for the country, has given him such a thorough knowledge of the taste and requirements of the different sections of the Province that he feels confident the result of all favors monies for Foreign Missions last week after entrusted to him for goods in the above line will be most satisfactory. Personal attention, promptness of execution and quick despatch will mark all his business transactions.

JAMES MCPHERSON. Oct. 19. 3 mths.

#### DR. DODGE, Devotes his attention to the treatment of

Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, also Orthopædic Surgery, embracing Deformed and Paralysed Limbs, Diseases of the Joints and Spinal Column, &c.

Office-No. 50 Barrington Street. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m. Nov. 16.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED. TENDERS

will be received at the office of the subscriber, Billtown, Cornwallia after the 20th day of January, until the 15th of February next, from parties wishing enter into a

Contract for the erection of a New Baptist Meeting

House, at that place.

Plans, Specifications, details, &c., can be seen within the time specified. The Building. Committee do not bind themselves to accept. the lowest or any tender.

WM. C. BILL. January 6th, 1871.