

The house is quite commodious, it being 38 x 50 with an entrance 8 x 20 and will seat 300 persons. Its finish approaches the modern plan. The pews are circular, and there is an end gallery. A platform with a small desk upon it and a low rail around it is a substitute for the old-fashioned pulpit. Everything wears the aspect of neatness and plainness. But the best of all adornments is a superior *I. Bible* and *Psalmist* (worth \$15.00) the gift of Henry Williams, Esq., Engineer, of Cow Bay.

Our place of worship has been built at a cost of \$3200.00, all of which has been paid with the exception of some \$400.00. Doubtless many of your readers will be glad to learn we have succeeded so well with our enterprise, as they contributed very liberally towards it.

The prospects of the little band of disciples are in many respects very encouraging.

In conclusion let me add, it is our hope that the name of the Lord shall be recorded upon many a heart and that our new church will become the birthplace of many immortal souls.

Yours truly,  
E. C. SPINNEY.  
Homeville, C. B., Jan. 1st, 1871.

For the Christian Messenger.  
**DONATION VISITS.**

It is pleasing for me to record the goodness of our Heavenly Father to me and mine, since coming to this place. He has not only located us in a very interesting field of labor, and granted us, already, some tokens of His presence, but has, through the kindly benevolence of the people, amply supplied all our needs.

This has been done, by a succession of gifts almost daily received. On the evening of the 9th inst., however, we were peculiarly favored by receiving an invitation to meet with friends in the house of worship in Billtown—and by being presented with a purse and other articles to the amount of \$106.86—since then, increased to \$120.634.

Also, in the night of the 16th we received, on a similar occasion, in the Chipman Brook section of the church, in money and articles the sum of \$26.15. The most of each of these donations was cash.

“Bless the Lord, Oh my soul—and forget not all His benefits.”

J. F. KEMPTON.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Allow me through your extensively circulated paper, to express my gratitude to a number of the members of my Churches and Congregations (consisting chiefly of the younger portion) for the unexpected social and lucrative visit made me on Christmas eve, December 24th 1870.

A purse containing (with some small sums received since) \$31.474, was presented on behalf of friends by bro. R. D. Rice, accompanied with a very soul-cheering heart-encouraging address. Also useful articles to the amount of \$9.65 were received. Total \$41.124.

Other appropriate remarks were offered by Deacon Charles Martell and bro. A. D. Cameron (Presbyterian.)

This expression of kindness is but one amongst the many which I have received during my sojourn with this dear people.

After spending a short time together very pleasantly, and I trust, in a measure profitably, we partook of a sumptuous repast prepared by the good sisters.

That God may bestow abundantly of His temporal and spiritual blessings upon the donors and all under my care, shall ever be the sincere prayer of their unworthy pastor.

E. C. SPINNEY.  
Homeville, C. B., Jan. 6th, 1871.

**Religious Intelligence.**

BROOKFIELD, COLCHESTER COUNTY.—A most powerful and extensive revival is in progress here, and at Forest Glen. About six weeks ago Bro. Cornelius Kennedy, Licentiate, stopped here to spend a Sabbath. At that time the church was in a dark and depressed state. Feeling moved to remain longer, Bro. K. continued preaching, and holding social meetings, and soon the quickening power descended upon the church and congregation. Cold and negligent and discouraged church members commenced a new life of prayer and active zeal, and the unconverted in large numbers began to see their danger and their need of the Saviour, and to regard salvation as the all important subject.

From that time the work of God has moved on with irresistible power, and many have been enabled to rejoice in a sense of pardoned sin, and love to Jesus.

Yesterday, Jan. 21, Rev. W. B. Boggs baptized twenty seven happy converts, seventeen at Forest Glen, and ten at Brookfield. There were eight of one family, a mother, and seven of her sons and daughters. There was also a household among those baptized. It might be said of this community, as of Samaria “And there was great joy in that city.”

The interest is deep and powerful and the blessed work is still progressing. To the God of salvation be all the glory.

THE REVIVAL IN WOODSTOCK is progressing very satisfactorily. A letter from Rev. E. C. Cady, of the 12th inst., informs us, that his congregations are increasing and the revival interest is deepening. He was expecting to baptize a number of converts last Sabbath. The longer he stays the more difficult it is for him to leave. A letter from Bro. F. E. Good, of Jacksonville, refers to the success of Bro. Cady's labors in Woodstock, and thinks if they could be continued, and extended to Jacksonville, that much good would be done.—

In a more recent letter Mr. Cady, says:—I baptized three, and extended the hand of fellowship to four, on Sabbath, the 15th inst., increasing the membership to one hundred and seventeen. The meetings on Saturday and Sunday nights were full of interest and power. Over twenty each night sought for prayers. Between twenty-five and thirty have come out for prayers, who have not yet united with the church, half of whom are men; and over half of them have spoken of having found peace in believing in Jesus. I cannot leave Woodstock yet.—*Visitor.*

We are glad to learn by a note from Rev. T. A. Blackadar, of Harvey, that he is encouraged in his work, especially at Germantown, where he devotes a portion of his time. His meetings have been full of interest, and God is in the midst of his people.

**Dominion & Foreign News.**

The St. James Hotel, at Ottawa, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 for the building and \$10,000 for the furniture. The guests at the hotel lost their personal effects.

The widow of the late Hon. D'Arcy McGee died suddenly of heart disease, on Wednesday night in Montreal.

The *Chronicle* says a Vancouver's Island special despatch from Victoria, announces that the terms of Union with Canada have passed the Legislative Council.

The Sir John A. Macdonald testimonial fund has reached about Eighty Thousand Dollars.

It is stated that at Ottawa on Monday the thermometer stood at 35 below zero.

CONTEMPLATED RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Notice has been given in the *Canada Gazette* that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for acts incorporating companies that intend to extend the Canadian Railway system to Manitoba, and across the continent. One charter is for a railway proposed to run from Pembina by way of Fort Garry to Lake Winnipeg, or some place on the Saskatchewan near its mouth. The same company will ask power to improve the navigation of the Saskatchewan. The other project is the Dominion Pacific Railway, from some point on Lake Superior across the “fertile belt” to British Columbia.

MANITOBA.—The *Manitoba*, published at Fort Garry, states that His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Archibald has prepared a set of rules regulating the first election to be held for members the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. The elections were held simultaneously, and resulted mainly in favor of the government.

The climate of Manitoba appears to be either growing milder, or in former years it was greatly elandered by those who were interested in preventing the settlement of the Territory. On the 2nd of December there had been no snow, and splendid weather, almost Indian summer, prevailed.

Very large fires were raging to the north and west of Winnipeg, and large quantities of hay were destroyed. The total absence of snow on the plains, and the extreme dryness of the grass, have allowed the flames to run with fearful velocity.

The Quebec City Council has voted one million dollars to the North Shore Railroad.

The Canadian fisheries are estimated at \$50,000,000 a year, employing in their prosecution 90,000 men.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

St. John was visited by a real fog on Saturday, the 14th; one of our exchanges says “the people had almost to feel their way through the streets.”

The St. Croix River is to be kept open all winter. An arrangement has been made with the Steam Tug Company to keep it open for \$1200.

STEAM SHOE FACTORY.—The Boot and Shoe manufacturing business in St. John is going ahead rapidly. The firms engaged in it have been compelled to given up retailing in order to meet the demands made upon them.—*News.*

**P. E. ISLAND.**

A respectable old gentleman named Robert A. Fellows, of Charlottetown, committed suicide at his residence there a few days ago, by taking poison.

RAILWAY MOVEMENT.—A public meeting was held at Summerside, on Wednesday evening, and a resolution in favor of the construction of a railway from Alberton to Georgetown was carried by a large majority.

**UNITED STATES.**

Vice President Collax has written a letter urging the re-nomination of President Grant.

According to the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education there are now in the United States 2,872,111 adults, who can neither read nor write. This includes 1,655,800 colored people who have been slaves.

At a large meeting in New York \$25,000 were subscribed to “tender the Irish patriots a cordial welcome.”

Boston is suffering from a deficient supply of water. The Water Board has notified the public that the supply granted to “manufacturers and others” will be shut off in order to keep up a supply for “domestic purposes.” This will take away the supply from 250 manufacturing establishments, using water in large quantities. The only buildings included in the term “domestic purposes,” are dwelling houses, tenement houses, hotels, boarding and eating houses, bakeries and stables. The causes are long continued drought, and waste by allowing the water constantly to run freely from the faucets to prevent its freezing. It appears that the water of the lake is now four feet lower than it was at the same time last year. A further fall of two feet would cut off the entire supply, unless engines of great power are brought into operation to lift the water from the deeper portions of the lake to reservoirs which will have to be constructed for the purpose.

NEW YORK, 23rd.—Gold 1104.

**LATEST WAR NEWS.**

PARIS is still being bombarded; with no immediate prospect of any change for the better. The fortifications of the city are still held and defended. Whilst the Prussians are pouring in their destructive shells, the French are sending their most destructive projectiles over into the besieging army. Death is holding high carnival in and around the city. The sorties of the French have not succeeded in breaking the Prussian lines; but when they are made, after killing a few hundreds, and having more hundreds of their own men killed, they are glad to retire to their city quarters, and remain on the defensive. There appears as yet to be no inclination on the part of the Parisians to yield, and the work of Death goes on. The demolition of public and private buildings by missiles and fire are rendering the condition of the city more and more hopeless and deplorable. What is to be the end remains still matter of speculation and conjecture.

We were told on Tuesday last that the Parisians are determined to resist, *en masse* should Trochu allow the enemy to enter the city. The idea of yielding is repulsed with indignation. The horrors of the bombardment have so enraged the population that they are furious, and will go out to fight and meet the enemy despite all military caution and all interference of Government.

An official despatch from Gen Von Werder, announced that on Sunday the French

made an attack in large force on the army under his command, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The battle lasted nine hours.

The French Government accuses the Prussians of barbarity and violation of the rules of warfare. In return Bismarck cites the violation of the German Convention, and says France has no desire for peace; also that France herself must ask for peace before there will be any cessation of hostilities.

The works of art that were in the Luxemburg Palace are safely stored away. It is the building only is really destroyed.

The fire of the French forts on the Eastern side of Paris tells with destructive power on the Prussians.

Count Bismarck complains, through the American Minister Washburne, that the French troops fire on the flags of truce. General Trochu replies that it was accidental.

There was a great military pageant at Versailles on Wednesday in honor of King William assuming the title of Emperor of Germany.

A despatch from Versailles says Genl. Bourbaki on Tuesday renewed his attack upon Von Werder's entrenched position south of Belfort and he was again repulsed with great loss.

The German loss in the battles with Gen. Chanzy on Sunday are stated at 177 officers and 3,304 men killed and wounded.

The French loss, besides their killed and wounded, amount to 22,000 prisoners.

Despatches from Versailles state that during the recent sorties the French officers were frequently heard entreating the soldiers of the commands to advance upon the enemy. In some instances, in obedience to the entreaties addressed them, the French soldiers advanced to within a hundred yards of the German batteries, but quailed before the fierce musketry fire poured into their ranks—wavered and ran back, seemingly, in the most demoralized condition. It is confidently asserted that they have lost all hope and energy.

Count Von Moltke announces that the reason why the schools and hospitals were damaged, was, that the dense fog obscured the view and prevented the artillerists taking aim so as to avoid those buildings.

It was reported on Wednesday that the French were removing the heavy guns from Forts D Isay and Vanvres.

Prince Hobenlohe, director of artillery, declares his intention to destroy all the principal edifices. Projectiles have reached the Seine at Port St. Michael.

A cessation of firing in Paris for 24 hours on the 17th and 18th was attributed to peace overtures of some nature; but the bombardment recommenced, and the peace proposition, if any, was a failure.

A balloon has landed in Belgium with advices from Paris to the 18th.

The bombardment was causing considerable damage; but the fires occasioned by it were easily extinguished. Some of the mills for grinding corn have been damaged and supplies obtained with difficulty.

A despatch of the 20th says all the members of the Diplomatic Corps remaining in the city of Paris, with the exception of American Minister Washburne, applied to the Prussian Military authorities for permission to withdraw from the city; but their requests were refused.

Some of the German guns have been dismantled by the new French batteries in front of Paris.

The King of Prussia has written a letter to Prince Henry of Luxemburg. He counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia never intended to attack the independence of Luxemburg.

The Belgian Government have discovered a conspiracy to arm the French prisoners now in Belgium and march them into France.

Despatches from Berlin state that the Government have despatched six swift cruisers to the West Indies to prey upon the French Mercantile Marine in those waters. Count Bismarck has announced the withdrawal of a previous declaration that French vessels without contraband of war would not be molested.

The French under Chanzy are retreating from Laval, the German army being in full pursuit, and has already passed Vaiges, 10 miles east of Laval. Two thousand additional prisoners have been taken. Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the 16th.

The Duke of Mecklenburg is marching on Rennes by way of Mayence, with the object of getting in rear of or flanking Chanzy's army.

It is rumored that Bismarck is dangerously ill.

All the Polonians have been ordered out of Alsace and Lorraine.

On the Soane there was fighting during Monday and Tuesday, in which the French were repulsed, and the battle was continued on Wednesday.

A telegram to the *Reporter* on Friday said: There was a military pageant at Versailles on Thursday, in honor of the German Empire. King William was proclaimed to the troops as Emperor of Germany. The Emperor issued the following proclamation:—“In consequence of the appeal of the German Princes and the Free towns for us to restore the German Empire after the lapse of sixty years, we announce that we consider it our duty to the Fatherland to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors bring to the title of Emperor of Germany our firm hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future for our Fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendor may be restored. We partake of the dignity, conscious of our duty to preserve with true German fidelity the rights of Europe and its members: to maintain peace and to support and strengthen the independence of Germany. We hope that the German people will reap, in a lasting peace within our borders, the fruits of their bloody battles and be safe forever against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may aim to protect the Empire, not by warlike conquests, but by works of peace, freedom and civilization.”

SWEDEN, *Stockholm*, Jan. 19.—The King, in a speech from the Throne to-day, announced to the Diet that a bill would be presented, providing for the re-organization of the Swedish army on an extensive scale.—*Chronicle.*

The Special to the *Reporter* on Monday said: It was reported that Gen. Trochu was wounded in the sortie.

On Friday Trochu sent to the Emperor William's headquarters at Versailles, a proposition for an armistice, but as the terms were not deemed desirable by the Germans, the proposition was not accepted. The German authorities, however, agreed to grant short truces for the purpose of affording the French opportunities for the removal of their dead.

It is again rumored that there has been insubordination manifesting itself among the National Guard. The men, it is asserted, have expressed themselves in a most dispirited way, and declare that the struggle is useless.

ENGLAND.—The Imperial Parliament will meet on the 9th of February. Her Majesty is to open it in person.

Several storms had been experienced in the early part of the past week and great damage had been suffered by shipping on the coast.

The Conference on the Eastern question, announced to meet in London consisting of Delegates from the different courts in Europe, held an informal meeting, on the 19th and adjourned over to the 24th inst.

It was reported that Jules Favre would come to represent France as soon as he could get away from Paris.

Earl Granville has accepted the indemnity offered by Prussia for the English vessels sunk in the Seine.

Agents of the French Government are in Ireland purchasing all the available serviceable horses.

A gun was tested successfully on Thursday last, at Woolwich, with a charge of 120 pounds of powder.

Miss Motely, daughter of the late American Minister, was married on Friday in Frampton Church. Mr. Motely will shortly proceed to Holland.

It is reported that Dr. Livingston has been heard of at Mozambique, waiting for a vessel to take him to England.

**News of the Week.**

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—(The Second of the Series), under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, will be held on Tuesday evening next, the 31st, when the Rev. Robert Sedgewick, of Upper Musquodoboit, will deliver an address. Doors open at half past 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. All are invited. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

OUR ICE-CROP.—The ice on the Dartmouth lakes is said to measure 15 inches in thickness.

WALLACE.—One day last week a man, while at work on the Intercolonial Railway was severely injured by a quantity of earth which was being undermined falling on him. Two others were hurt, one of them seriously, by the unexpected explosion of a blast, and a third had an axe entirely driven through his foot.