

For the Christian Messenger.

LECTURE AT HAMMOND'S PLAINS.

Dear Editor,—

The lodge of the I. O. G. T. lately organized in this place, made arrangements for a course of lectures during the past season with satisfactory results. The fourth of the series was delivered on the evening of the 17th, by Albert Caldwell, Esq., A. B., of Horton Academy, subject—"The Coming Man." The attendance was large and the attention most marked throughout. To give an adequate idea of the merits of the lecture in a brief article would be impossible. The lecture first briefly sketched the present condition of society socially, morally and religiously, adducing therefrom the fact that although the present is far in advance of anything preceding, much effort is yet required in order that the coming man may exhibit that perfection of power and beauty of character, which we are led to expect, will characterize him. He gave prominence to the fact that the present generation is responsible for the condition of the future, and that it would be vain for us to build up an ideal of future excellence, unless we realize that upon our own shoulders rests the responsibility of making that ideal a reality. He referred to the neglect of early training so frequently manifested, and said—"We rack our brains in the pursuit of wealth and position, we labor and plot to rear edifices that must ever be as mute and soulless as the dust we tread beneath our feet—we spend years of patient toil and exhaustive brain-work to perfect machines which are still lifeless, while there grow up around us, sometimes almost unheeded, the perfection of God's handiwork, human souls." We indulge in contemplations of the Utopian age in prospect, when this world shall become a paradise and men terrestrial angels; and while he had no desire to dispel the illusion he thought judging from the past that many weary centuries will yet roll away and much good labor be required before it is realized. He noticed the privileges we inherit from those who have preceded us which we are bound to hand undefiled to our successors, while the evils to which we are also heirs should be abolished. Among the most prominent of these is Intemperance. That our ancestors endured this evil and that we suffer from its terrible effects is no reason why we should entail it upon our descendants. The wholesale liquor dealers, "like wholesale murderers stand at the bulkhead and open upon our devoted land the floodgates, while the retail dealers draw from this river of death the little rivulets that run over the land blighting every hope and burning up every green thing." Temperance societies are doing much to stay this flood and have a right to confidence. Infidelity in its varied forms was also noticed as "a blot upon our modern civilization." The great means of destroying these evils is popular education. The lecture stated the true theory of education to consist in physical, religious, moral, intellectual and aesthetic training going on simultaneously. He referred to the important position our academies and colleges occupy in moulding the coming generations, and the pressing need in Nova Scotia of an institution for the education of our young ladies, saying—"It is a reproach to this province with its five colleges, and three special academies, that it does not possess an institution where a young lady may receive anything like liberal culture." He spoke in conclusion of the Christian ministry as the divinely appointed agency for moulding society, and the power of the gospel to renovate mankind—"Christian effort is the hope of the world."

The lecturer was practical and comprehensive, and exhibited that spirit we are pleased to see in one holding so important a position in our educational institutions. Carrying out the principles enunciated in the lecture in his every day work, cannot fail to give right direction to the minds of the young men who avail themselves of the privileges Horton Academy affords.

Yours, &c.,

H. M.

Provincial Parliament.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 24, 1872.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 16th.

The House in Committee passed the following bills:—

To amend the Act relating to Mines and Minerals; to amend chapter 124 of the

Revised Statutes of pleadings in the Supreme Court; to incorporate the Nova Scotia Transportation Company; to alter the time for holding the Quarter Sessions in the County of Victoria; to incorporate the Sydney Gaslight Company; to further amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes of Juries; to incorporate the Central Railway Company of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of extending the railway from Annapolis to Yarmouth.

In the afternoon the Provincial Secretary moved the following resolutions on the subject of Immigration, which were read and adopted:—

Whereas, It appears from the papers laid on the table of the House, that a conference was held at Ottawa on the subject of Immigration, in September last, between the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion and the representatives of the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, at which among others it was agreed that grants in aid of Immigration should be made by the Dominion Government, which agreement was subsequently ratified by the Privy Council of Canada, subject to the approval of Parliament.

And whereas the said Parliament has but recently assembled, and has not had an opportunity of realizing the expectation held out by the Protocol of the Conference and the Minute of the Council of the 23rd September last.

Resolved, That the Executive Government of this Province be authorized, and they are hereby authorized to adopt such measures as they may find necessary and expedient to promote and carry forward a system of immigration adapted to the wants and interests of the people of this Province.

Mr. Townsend, by special leave, introduced a bill to authorize the assessment of the township of Yarmouth for the interest on \$150,000, to be given as a bonus to a company to extend the railway from Annapolis to Yarmouth. It was read a first and second time.

The House then went into Committee on Bills and passed one to authorize an annual assessment of \$400 on the town of Sydney, C. B. for gas light.

Mr. Blanchard submitted the report of the Committee on Humane Institutions. It recommended the appointment of a committee to report, gratuitously, the cost, &c., of an Infirmary Asylum. Also that the Government of P. E. Island and New Brunswick be solicited to contribute towards the maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The report was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, April 17th.

The Bill relating to the Equity Court on its third reading was recommitted, when Mr. Blanchard moved an amendment to define the meaning of certain sections of the Law, after which the bill passed.

Mr. Allison submitted the report of the Committee on Agriculture, which was read and adopted, recommends the continuance of the Central Board for another year, and advising an advance of \$8000 for the importation of improved farm stock.

The Legislative Council reported the Bill relating to Public Instruction with amendment. Prov. Sec. disapproved of the amendment, and the Attorney General was directed to explain the objection to the Council.

The House went into Committee on the General State of the Province. Speeches were made on various personal, electioneering and other subjects by Messrs. McDougall, Rettie, James McDonald, Provincial Secretary, Woodworth, Landers, Morrison, Blanchard and Holmes, and continued till midnight.

THURSDAY, April 18th.

In the morning sitting Mr. Blanchard submitted a supplementary report on Humane Institutions, recommending that the sum of \$1000 be appropriated for the Blind Asylum, which report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McDougall a resolution passed appropriating \$350 in aid of a survey of a line of railway from Elmsdale or Enfield, to Cobequid Bay in the county of Hants.

Prov. Secretary offered a defence of the course pursued by the government in reply to charges laid against them by members of the Opposition, also of the appropriation of the \$6710.94.

Hon. Jas. McDonald, Mr. Woodworth, and Mr. McKae, spoke in reply until the time had arrived for the prorogation of the House.

Some altercation arising from the galleries were cleared, and the House proceeded with closed doors until summoned to the Council Chamber. Both sides charge the other with having some ulterior object in view in their manner of proceeding, and the clearing of the galleries.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, Sir Hasting's Doyle came to the Council Chamber, and read the following

CLOSING SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The business of the Session having been completed, it affords me great pleasure to relieve you from further attendance on your Legislative duties, and I beg to assure you that during the recess my best efforts shall be directed to the accomplishment of those important objects which you have entrusted to Executive control.

I have had much pleasure in forwarding to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, through His Excellency the Governor Gene-

ral, the addresses of congratulation, which were passed by you, on the recovery of His Royal Highness, and you may rest assured that Her Majesty will graciously accept the expression of your sentiments as a proof of the interest which the people of this Province feel in all that relates to the happiness and welfare of Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the provision you have made for the public service, for the current year, and you may be satisfied that, on my part, no exertion shall be wanting to ensure the judicious and faithful application of the funds at my disposal.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The unusually large number of Acts of Incorporation perfected during the present session is indicative of the prosperity of the country, and they will, I doubt not, attract, in an increased degree, capital from abroad to develop extensively the great mineral wealth in which this province abounds.

Among a number of other useful measures which you have matured during the Session, I must especially notice the Act for extending our railways to Louisburg in the East, and Yarmouth in the West, which, carried into effect, must tend to the rapid development of the material resources of the country.

You are, I am sure, fully alive to the fact that in now returning to your homes you do not put off the responsibility which attaches to the Representatives of the People. The furtherance of the welfare of Nova Scotia, and the promotion of contentment among all classes, will, I hope, engage your earnest attention in your private as well as your public capacity.

Dominion & Foreign News.

The Trade Returns laid on the table of the House of Commons show a considerable increase over those of the previous year. The Reporter's despatch states that the Customs Duty collected in the several Provinces is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Amount. Ontario: \$3,302,394; Quebec: 5,949,045; Nova Scotia: 1,327,111; New Brunswick: 1,231,331.

The volume of trade with Great Britain shows an increase of 27 per cent over that of the previous year. With the United States the increase is 17 per cent.

From the Inland Revenue the Dominion derived from all sources the sum of \$5,128,004, being an increase over the previous year of \$717,188.

The items constituting this branch of the public receipts are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Excise: \$1,371,389; Public works: 579,132; Cutting Timber: 62,228; Bill Stamps: 184,225.

Among notices of motion on the table are one by Mr. Howe, for a vote of forty five thousand dollars a year for five years, for a Geological survey of Canada; one by Mr. Blake for an act further to secure the independence of the Senate; another by Mr. Blake for a bill to provide for the trial of controverted elections by the Judges.

A despatch in Saturday's Colonist stated that papers relating to the Washington Treaty, laid before the Dominion Parliament on Thursday, show that the Canadian Government remonstrated against the omission of Fenian claims from the Treaty, and the surrender of territorial rights involved in the Fisheries. The Imperial Government urged the acceptance of Treaty interests of the Empire and of peace. Canada renewed reasons against it. In January last England renewed arguments for Canadian assent. Canadian Government replied it was willing to advocate Treaty before Parliament if Great Britain guaranteed a loan of four millions sterling to extend Canal system, build Pacific Railway, an equal loan on Canadian account allotted simultaneously. The Imperial Government answered it would for those objects to guarantee loan of two and a half millions, when on the 15th inst. Canadian Government assented.

The Intercolonial Railway commissioners on Saturday opened tenders for the erection of Station buildings. Upwards of seventy tenders had been received.

A return of the number and tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion during the fiscal year shows that Ontario had fifty-five vessels, amounting in all to 7777 tons, Quebec, eighty vessels, amounting in all to 20,664 Nova Scotia, one hundred and forty-six vessels, amounting to 44,307 tons, and New Brunswick one hundred and eight vessels, amounting to 33,353 tons.

We learn from a despatch to the Chronicle of yesterday that, in the House of Commons in reply to questions put to the government, Dr. Tupper said the Government would issue regulations for the protection of fish in inland lakes and rivers, and would grant licenses to Canadians only, and that the Government intended to provide a naval force this season as heretofore for the protection of the fisheries, and that the Imperial Government would aid them as heretofore.

Mr. Langevine said Government intended, next summer, to examine the St. Peter's Canal, in order to see what works were required on it.

Sir Francis Incks said the Government intended to establish a Savings' Bank in Cape Breton, to go into operation in July next.

Sir John A. Macdonald said he would introduce a measure for putting treaty

into operation the morning after Sir Francis Hinks gave his budget speech, which would be on the 30th. Lord Lisgar sails by Allan steamer on the 8th of June.

UNITED STATES.

Washington correspondents agree in asserting that the President and Cabinet are a unit in support of the position taken by the State Department in the Alabama case as presented to the Geneva arbitration, and that there is no possibility of the Government receding from its demands.

The platform and resolutions adopted by the colored men at their convention in New Orleans, endorse the administration of President Grant.

The new charter for the city of New York, which passed the Legislature at Albany, turns out the Mayor and both Boards of Common Council, and makes a pretty clean sweep of all other city officers.

New election is appointed for 4th Tuesday in May.

Earthquakes continue in Juyo, California.

The town of West Point, Miss., was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday. Samokin, Penn., lost \$120,000 by the same cause.

A tornado on Thursday night destroyed 62 houses in Chester, S. C., and miles of fences and thousands of fruit trees.

On Saturday last a murder trial in Masherger, Indian territory, resulted in an acquittal, whereupon a relative of the murdered man shot the defendant dead, also the Judge. An indiscriminate fight commenced, in which eleven persons were killed and many more wounded. Among the killed were three United States Marshals named Owens, Hawkins and Nilson.

New York, April 22.—A growing sentiment finds expression that the United States claim for indirect damages against England was unwisely introduced to the Geneva conference, and that a magnanimous policy would be to withdraw them. Gold 114.

Mexico.—An earthquake on the 27th ult., at Oaxaca destroyed many churches and dwellings.

Vera Cruz is in possession of the Revolutionists, who have gained several minor successes.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Geneva Conference still occupies much of public attention. The British government case was printed on Wednesday last. It concludes with a description of the position of neutrals and of the views presented on that point by the American Government, which it says would render the situation of neutrals one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers and harassed by a crowd of new obligations, which nothing but sleepless vigilance could satisfy; while the laxity of even one subordinate officer would be visited with heavy national penalties. Private commerce would be subjected to a minute inquisition and an incessant supervision. Individuals would be tracked by spies and informers. The trade of neutrals would be lettered and the hospitalities of a country be surrounded with impossible precautions. The arbitration is at a complete stand still until a reply is received from Washington to the English protest. The nature of the protest inspires little hope in success of future negotiations.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russel gave notice that he should defer till the 29th his motion for a suspension of proceedings at Geneva till United States withdrew their claims for indirect damages.

The House of Commons on the 18th in Committee of whole on the Ballot Bill.

An amendment was offered by the Government, punishing voters for openly displaying their ballots at the polls. This was defeated after a long discussion, 274 to 246. The announcement of the result was received with cheers from the Tory benches.

On the same evening the Hon. Mr. Wyndham, member for West Cumberland, asked the Government why British counter claims were presented at Geneva, without the condition that claims for indirect damages should be withdrawn by the American Government.

Mr. Gladstone simply replied that he doubted the policy of answering the question, while the Government was waiting for a note from the American Government, which will form an epoch in this affair.

The Marquis of Bute has been married to a daughter of Lord Howard.

The loss by a recent fire in Laird's shipyard at Birkenhead amounts to fifteen thousand pounds. Two persons were killed by falling of burning wood. Hundreds of persons thrown out of employment.

A steambot explosion in the Mersey killed four and scalded several persons. One hundred and fifteen emigrants sailed from Liverpool for Canada on Wednesday under the auspices of Miss Rye. The steamer Rona, with sixty persons on board, was sunk in Chinese waters by colliding with the French steamer Avato.

FRANCE.—The Constitutionnel positively contradicts the statement of the London Telegraph that serious differences have arisen between France and Germany.

Periere has declined the offer of the French Ambassadorship at London. Duc D'Harcourt will probably be appointed. Reports show the present condition of Paris to be the most satisfactory.

The commissioners on capitulation, in their report on the surrender at Sedan, severely censure Napoleon for not consulting his Generals before capitulating.

The French editor arrested by Germans at Vitry le-Francois, has been released.

The French squadron is preparing to bombard Tamatay, on the east coast of Madagascar, on account of ill treatment of French residents by the natives.

On the 15th Inst Count Von Arvil, German Ambassador in France, carried an ultimatum to President Thiers. The purpose of this ultimatum is that Germany sees in the French army bills and speeches of Thiers, menaces of vengeance and a programme for eventual repudiation by France of her indebtedness to Germany. Bismark therefore demands that the armaments of France be reduced, and her war estimates diminished, or the alternative will be the re-occupation by the German troops of the evacuated French territories, and war if necessary.

Thiers will shortly review the military forces around Paris. The review will be preceded by manoeuvres on a large scale.

GERMANY.—The German Minister of Public Worship has notified the Bishop of Ermeland (an old division of Poland) that excommunication must not be pronounced without the consent of the Government, on a penalty of withdrawal by Government of official recognition of his ecclesiastical functions.

Spain.—The Carlist disturbances appear to be ended.

The result of the elections is 113 Ministerialists, and 39 Opposition in the Cortes. M. Thiers has written to King Amadeus that no power, not excepting Italy, is more interested than France in the consolidation of dynastic institutions in Spain.

It is reported that a Spanish steamer boarded and searched an English vessel bound to Befoa and that arms and ammunition were discovered on board.

Pere Junqua was condemned at Bordeaux to six months imprisonment. He appealed to L'Admiral.

Don Carlos forbids the Carlist deputies taking their seats in the Cortes, and publishes a manifesto protesting against the validity of the election. His future protests, he declares, will be made only on the field, as a General, and an immediate uprising of Carlists is expected. Troops are prepared to meet it.

News of the Week.

For the Christian Messenger.

A NOTABLE FACT.

Mr. Editor,—

Sir,—Knowing the wide circulation of your valuable paper, and the many farmers dwellings that are blessed with its weekly visits. I send you the following which I doubt not will interest them and perhaps be of service to some under similar circumstances:—

A valuable cow owned by Alexander Stevens, of Forest Glen, County of Colchester, while in the yard with some other cattle received a severe hook in the side, just above the flank, breaking the scriffin or inside lining and letting about half the entrails out next the skin, severing it from the flesh, and causing the animal excessive pain. An experiment was tried—but with no hope of saving her life. After throwing her down we made an incision in the skin six inches long, giving sufficient room to replace the entrails, which proved to be a difficult task, as they were much inflamed and swollen, when properly in, the opening was closed up with a strong thread properly waxed to preserve it and the skin from decay. The cow is now well and healthy.

A FARMER.

Forest Glen, March 25th, 1872.

KEEP THEM MOVING.—On Friday last in the Halifax Police Court a number of lads were fined \$2 each for standing at street corners and annoying passers-by.