

full of small boys, from 8 to 12 years old, and most of them appeared to be deeply affected. To-day we had Conference, such a conference I never attended before. Brother W. H. Porter was with us, and God was present in our midst. As soon as the meeting was opened the people began to speak. No sooner had one taken his seat than another was ready to speak, and then another, and so the meeting went on to its close. Twenty-six were received for baptism all of them but two were young persons, and they not aged. Our pastor's heart and hands are full, and so the work goes on. To God be all the praise.

Yours in Christ, W. R. Dory.

Jan. 23rd.—Our meetings continue more interesting, if possible. Twenty-five were baptized last Sabbath. W. R. D.

YARMOUTH, JAN. 24TH, 1862.—Dear Bro. Selden.—The union meetings in Yarmouth, during the "Week of Prayer," were largely attended and very interesting. The different denominations have been holding special meetings since. The revival influence at Milton and Arcadia is still felt, and the work is now extending to Little River, a branch of Bro. Wallace's Church. Two were baptized by Bro. W. there last Sabbath. In a note just received from him there, he says: "God is blessing us marvelously here." "Last night meeting was a remarkable one. Many spoke for the first time, and many are anxious. Pray for us and ask your people to do so, that a great work of grace may be enjoyed."

At Hebron, Bro. Rowe baptized four a week ago Sabbath, and 26 last Sabbath. There, "the work of God mightily prevails." Many are expected to follow the Saviour in baptism next Sabbath.

At Beaver River, Bro. Saunders, is also encouraged in his work. The First Yarmouth Church is expecting some quickening, and several there, I believe, are awaiting baptism.

At the "Temple" Church, two were baptized last Sabbath, and several more are expected shortly. "O Lord revive thy work," and let all the people say Amen." W. H. P.

The death of Bro. Samuel F. Raymond, yesterday morning, leaves in the church and community as well as in his family a melancholy blank.

NEWPORT.—We are pleased to learn that there has been much religious activity here of late. The two churches have united again and become one body. Mr. Cohoon (licentiate) has been spending a portion of his time there, and his labors have been attended with a large measure of the divine blessing. On Lord's Day 21st Inst., seventeen persons who had been received for baptism were present for the purpose of putting on Christ, but the Rev. Mr. Bancroft was unable to be present on account of sickness, and the Rev. D. M. Welton was sent for to administer the ordinance.

Mr. Welton had, a Sunday or two previously, baptized several persons at Ellershouse.

For the Christian Messenger.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. Editor:—A pleasant little party met at the parsonage at Chester, on Thursday evening the 21st of Dec. 1871, and after spending the evening in cheerful conversation interspersed with music and short speeches, separated—leaving substantial tokens of kindness and regard for their Pastor and his wife. Although the occasion was rendered somewhat sadder than usual by the recent ravages of death; and the company was fuller than usual on account of the extreme coldness of the weather, yet I think it may be said truly that it was a pleasant and profitable evening; profitable to us who were the recipients of favours, and more so to the givers, as it is "More blessed to give than to receive," and equally profitable to us all inasmuch as such gatherings tend to unite more closely the hearts of Pastor and people.

On the Thursday following a some what larger party met at the Basin at the house of Mr. David Rafuse where a very pleasant evening was enjoyed with similar results.

These holiday offerings however, are only the winding up of a continual flow of similar offerings during the whole year, which have been coming in, not quarterly or half-yearly, but weekly and almost daily. This is one feature of the superiority of the new method of raising the minister's salary over the old and time-honored system. I have tried them both and am

prepared to say that as far as my experience goes I am ready to give my unqualified approval of the "more excellent way." For the last three years, instead of hiring with the people I have hired with the Lord, and have asked Him to dispose the hearts of the people, for whose benefit I have been labouring, to pay me whatever He saw fit, and I can say with truth, that I have been better paid than ever before: when I have engaged with the people for a stipulated sum, and collectors have been appointed to go from house to house endeavouring to raise the amount. God reward the givers.

Yours very truly, I. J. SKINNER.

Chester, Jan. 26, 1872.

DONATION VISIT TO REV. GEO. ARMSTRONG.

We always enjoy a participation in Donation visits even though our share be only that of recording them. We learn from the Bridgetown paper that "on Tuesday evening the friends of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong made him a Donation Visit. There was quite a gathering of kind hearted people—among them the resident Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen, Rev. Mr. Gordon and Rev. Mr. Hertz. A board was spread, at which tea, coffee, and the usual dainties on such occasions were liberally dispensed and heartily disposed of. The evening was spent in devotions, speeches and music (instrumental and vocal).—A purse was presented to the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, containing about \$100.00 in cash. He received in various articles about \$20.00. The evening passed off pleasantly, and every body seemed pleased with its tone, character and results. Such gatherings tend to soften the asperities, sweeten the amenities, and rightly direct the tendencies of social life.

Dominion & Foreign News.

MANITOBA.—The gold discoveries on the Peace river have created some excitement, and will doubtless be the occasion of large emigration westward during the ensuing summer.

The roof of the Drill Shed in Montreal fell in on Tuesday evening. The Band of the Rifles narrowly escaped being crushed.

ONTARIO.—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie on the 23rd, laid on the table the Public Accounts for the year 1871, showing an actual revenue for the year, of \$2,333,179; Expenditure, \$1,816,867; Surplus, \$516,312; and available cash assets of the Province on the 1st January, 1872, amounting to \$3,810,943.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved, "That this House feels bound to express its regret that no effectual steps have been taken to bring to justice the murderers of Thomas Scott."

He argued that the House had a perfect right to take action in reference to the murder of one of the citizens of Ontario; and said that if the House passed the resolution, it would enable the Government to bring forward such measures for the action of the House as would be calculated to accomplish the action contemplated by the latter part of the resolution.

A unanimous support was given to the resolution, which was carried yeas 62. There was only one nay—Matthew C. Cameron.

The Legislature has also passed a congratulatory address to the Queen on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The Government bill for abolishing dual representation is to take effect upon the expiration of the present term of the Dominion Parliament. It is expected that Messrs. Blake, MacKenzie, Wood, and Sandfield Macdonald will then leave the Local House.

P. E. ISLAND.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the Island made last summer by Dr. Dawson, the principal of McGill College, Montreal, shows not only what the surface of the Island consists, but what may be the result of mining operations there. His report describes the geological formations in ascending order, as: First, beds of brown, gray, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. Second, a series of bright red sandstone usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestone and conglomerate. The third formation consists of drift deposits, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the Island. And the fourth formation is composed of modern deposits, the most remarkable of which are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the "mussel mud," or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays. The places explored in which coal measures are nearest the surface are Governors' Island and Gales Point, and the coast extending from West Cape to North Cape. Dr. Dawson thinks that boring might be undertaken at these places with some expectation that the upper coals would be reached at a depth of between 500 and 2,000 feet. But should these prove too

thin to be worked, there would be little hope of reaching the lower coals at a less depth than 2,000 or 5,000 feet, a depth too great for profitable working. The conclusions arrived at on this head are that carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, probably underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island. That in certain places the upper member of the carboniferous series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the upper and possibly the middle coal measures, and the beds of coals which they may contain. That the productive value of the coal must be uncertain previous to such actual trial. And, lastly, that the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal-trade. On the whole it is concluded that the probabilities are most decidedly against the discovery of a large bed of coal at such a depth as to be immediately available, and in view of that fact Dr. Dawson suggests that the Island should turn to profitable account the very large and valuable deposits of peat which occur in several parts of the colony. At Black Bank it is calculated there are 1,777,284 tons, worth \$4 a ton; at Squirrel Creek half a million tons; and at Lennox Island 20,200. The peat is of excellent quality, and the facilities for its extraction and shipment all that could be desired. The rapid disappearance of the forests which formerly covered the Island renders the possession of more than two million tons of excellent peat fuel a fact of some consequence.

In the matter of building stone the Island possesses a large supply, and deposits of excellent brick clay abound, but, as Dr. Dawson observes, the great wealth of the country consists in its fertile soil.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29th.—A bill was introduced into Congress to-day providing that after June 1st, 1872, all varieties of pine lumber, sawed or hewed, shall be admitted free of duty.

Gold 94 exchange 94.

General Butler has made an elaborate argument before the Committee of Foreign Affairs in favor of a bounty to fishermen. He asks the committee to add his fishery bounty bill as an independent section to the act for the execution of the Washington Treaty.

"M. M. Pomeroy, yelet "Brick," has been sued for \$25,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage by Sadie Wilkinson of New Haven he having promised to marry her in 1866.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has unanimously reported against Women's suffrage as claimed under the 14th and 15th constitutional amendments.

It is announced that General Hancock will decline the democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The Japanese Embassy were banquetted in San Francisco on Monday evening. Speeches were made by two of the Embassy.

The cable reports that in a recent storm on the Mediterranean the decks of the steamship "Nada," were swept of 35 passengers. They were all drowned. They were bound for Alexandria, Egypt.

The Russian fleet left their anchorage and have sailed for Pensacola, where it will be met by Alexis, thence proceeding to Havana and other ports of the West Indies.

The best authorities estimate the coming wheat crop of California at 12,000,000 sacks, worth at least \$14,000,000 on the ground.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton for poisoning Gen. Ketchum resulted in the verdict—"Not guilty."

The murderer Stokes was to have been arraigned on the 24th, for the murder of Fisk, but owing to the illness of Judge Ingraham the case was postponed to Monday last when it commenced and was further postponed till Thursday.

Steamship Britannia, which arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Glasgow, was 32 days on her voyage. She lost two Life Boats and several sails, and her captain and crew were all injured by heavy seas throughout the voyage.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The steamer "American," on her trip from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro, was burned; there were a large number of passengers on board, of whom 87 were burned to death or drowned.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Lord Granville, in reply to an anti-Slavery deputation, regarding Spain's non-observance of the Slave trade, said that Spain had infringed the Treaty but that the matter was too delicate for present interference, as Spain had an insurrection on her hands. He would consult his colleagues before taking any steps.

Advices from the Cape state that rich discoveries continue to be made in the Diamond Fields. Two found, thousand carats each.

The Prince of Wales walked a quarter of a mile on Thursday last. He contemplates a sea voyage as soon

as pleasant weather sets in. The yacht "Victoria and Albert" is being refitted, and during April the Prince will take a cruise in the Mediterranean and go to Madeira.

Queen Victoria will not open the next Session of Parliament in person.

Five persons were drowned in Blackwell Colliery on the 26th Inst.

Earl Granville has refused to see the republican deputation who wishes the British Government to urge the substitution of Civil for Military Court in the trial of Paris Communists.

The Duke of Newcastle declares that the Conservatives of England distrust Gladstone, because he is believed to favor the abolition of the House of Lords, and dallies with the dangerous principles of Charles Dilke and other disturbers of the constitutional order of things.

The trustees of the Peabody Fund have let out five hundred houses, with planted grounds attached, at Brixton to small families, in accordance with the directions of the late Mr. Peabody.

In the storm of Wednesday last, and preceding night the rain fell in extraordinary profusion. Streams in the south of England overflowed, and whole villages were destroyed. Great damage was done to property in the valley of the Severn, and the flood was widespread and the damage extensive. The Thames also rose above its banks and the town of Windsor suffered severely. The effects of the freshet are felt even in London. The upper portion of the city on the river was flooded, and the loss of property and interruption to business is quite serious. The Parliament Building was damaged, water penetrating the roof in several places, injuring the decorations and furniture. Weather reports show the storm extended throughout the British Isles, and reached some portions of the continent. The telegraph wires were prostrated in various directions, and communication intercepted.

On the Channel and on the Irish Coast the storm was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although partly owing to derangement of the wires none have yet been reported.

The German Emperor has knighted and conferred an order upon Sir Edward Landseer.

The observation of solar eclipse at Melbourne failed, owing to cloudy weather.

The Queen of Greece has been safely delivered of a son.

The Lord Mayor of London called a meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone.

Lady Franklyn has offered a reward of two Thousand Pounds for the recovery of the records of the "Eurebas" and the "Terror" supposed to be deposited on King William's Land.

The African mail steamer "McGregor" while on her passage to England was lost on the coast of Guinea. Passengers and specie saved.

An arrival at Liverpool brings a report that the ship "Almora," of St. John, N. B., was burned at sea, and it is feared that all on board perished. The "Almora" was built at Quebec in 1863, and was 1107 tons burden.

FRANCE.—Affairs in Versailles are said to be more threatening. The factions opposed to Thiers and the Republic are growing bolder daily, and a report is circulated that Bismarck is preparing for a new invasion.

It is understood that Thiers will abstain hereafter from debating in the Assembly except on important occasions.

The trials of the Communists for the murder of the hostages in Paris has been concluded. Gonton was sentenced to death. Three to Cayenne Penal colony. Francis for life at Latour. Fortier, 20 years. Re-moin, 10 years. Eight to transportation from the country. The remainder were acquitted.

Grey, the President of the Assembly, will probably be chosen Vice President of the Republic.

The Paris stores were to be closed on Sunday last, the anniversary of its capitulation.

Fifty-one bishops have protested to the assembly against the Education bill.

Bonapartist agents are very active in the army.

The report circulated that the sentence of Henri Rochefort has been commuted to banishment is pronounced without foundation.

The French Court of Appeals has sentenced Victor Place, late Consul General to New York, to 2 years imprisonment and fine of 2000 francs, for frauds on the Government in purchase of arms in America.

The Committee of French Assembly are ready to report the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain. The majority of the Committee are still averse to taxation of raw material.

Efforts are making for fusion of both branches of the House of Orleans.

The rumours of ministerial changes are pronounced false.

The draft of treaty between Great Britain and Germany, for extradition of criminals has been laid before the Federal Council.

A London special despatch says that the Rothschild of Paris, and Vienna, and other bankers are making arrangements with the French Government for the immediate payment of three millions of francs of indemnity due in 1874. Another project is to get up a great Government lottery with four drawings yearly for fifty years.

A Republican uprising has been organized throughout the south of France. The movement was ready, had Thiers resignation resulted in the appointment of the Duke D'Aumale, or Gen. McMahon, as President.

GERMANY.—The German war office is about to establish a Military School at Metz.

It is reported that the German Government refuses to join the movement of the European Powers for the suppression of the Internationals.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—A decree has been issued making compulsory the use of the Russian language in the Primary Schools of Poland.

SPAIN.—The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes has caused great excitement. The people generally sympathize with the deputies, and demand the retirement of the present government.

The King is urged to form a new Cabinet. There is great agitation; disturbances are feared and troops are under arms.

TURKEY.—The cholera has disappeared from Constantinople. Clean bills of health are granted to all departing vessels.

ITALY.—Despatches from Nice report a terrible railroad accident in that city last week while the train from Cannes was crossing the bridge over Paolino river. The structure gave way, and the cars were precipitated into the water. Fourteen persons were killed and wounded.

The Pope's advisers are urging him to quit the City of Rome.

The Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's brother, had an interview with the Pope on Saturday, and is regarded as an indication of reconciliation. It is reported that His Holiness will be permitted to fill vacant Polish Episcopal Sees, and in return will sanction the adoption of the Russian language in the Roman Catholic Churches of those Provinces.

Registration of Births and Deaths. Every Birth should be registered within 60 days after it has taken place. PENALTY for neglect, Two Dollars. Every Death should be registered before interment, or within 10 days after death. Penalty for neglect, Five Dollars. HALIFAX OFFICE—No. 59 GRANVILLE ST.

Marriages.

At River Side Cottage, Aylesford, Jan. 21th, by the Rev. J. L. Rowd, Mr. Abraham Spinnery, to Miss Sophia Leonard, both of Aylesford.

At the same place, by the same, Jan. 25th, Mr. Elisha Morse, to Miss Sarah Graves, both of Aylesford.

At St. James' Church, Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. H. Sterns, Henry H. Grant, to Georgina E. eldest daughter of George Allison, Esq., of Newport, Hants Co.

On the 18th inst., at Gosse River, by the Rev. D. A. Steele, Mr. Thomas Hewson, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Daniel Mills.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas Amos, to Miss Rebecca Bagley.

At Liverpool, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Jones, John Stuart, Master, Mariner, to Letitia Freeman, both of Liverpool.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. D. W. Crandall, W. H. Aymer, to Miss Hannah Marshall, all of Hillgrove, Digby Co.

Deaths.

At Lower Horton, on Friday, the 19th inst., after a short illness, Olivia, widow of the late Henry Magee, Esq., aged 75 years.—(New Brunswick papers please copy.)

On the 22nd inst., Edward Silver, formerly of Lunenburg, aged 65 years.

At Willow Cottage, Dartmouth, on the 23rd inst., Ann, beloved wife of Mr. Joshua Jones, born in the 36th year of her age.

At Lunenburg, on the 10th Jan., 1872, Mr. Frederick Mason, in the 93rd year. An old and respected inhabitant, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. His end was peace.

At Beach Hill, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Rachel Hatt, widow of the late Gideon Hatt, in the 77th year of her age.

At East Chester, on the 21st inst., Jermines Steclair, infant son of Mr. Henry and Sarah Jane Stevens, aged 2 months.

At Provincial and City Hospital, Jan. 24th, Philip Lee, aged 45 years. Also; Mary Donovan, aged 29 years.

On Thursday, 25th Jan., 1872, Mary Ann Anderson, in the 85th year of her age, widow of the late Richard Anderson.