

THE LATE DEAN ALFORD.

In the death of Dean Alford the Christian Church has sustained 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 come.

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 about fifteen years ago, Mr. Alford (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 Testament 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 Testament 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 Nonconformist Publishing house—Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

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

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, as the protection of them has been, 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 case as the following, which appeared in a late No. of the *Witness*:

The fisheries of British North America

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 provinces from France was to gain possession of 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 fishermen of the United States were allowed by the Treaty of 1783 to fish on the Grand Bank and all other banks of Newfoundland and 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 wherever the coasts were unsettled. It was understood and conceded on both sides that the sovereignty of the water for three miles from the shore belonged to the power which owned the land.

The Treaty of 1783 lasted till 1812 when the war put an end to it. When peace was restored the Americans tried to regain the "liberty" to fish in our waters as they had done before the war. The declaration of war was the work of the United States and their loss of the liberty to fish within British jurisdiction was the natural and proper result of their own act. The British Government then as always, treated American fishermen with great indulgence. The U. S. Government tried to retain its old "liberties," but the British navy received instructions to capture foreign fishermen trespassing on the legal three-mile limit. In June 1817 twenty American vessels were captured at Ragged Islands. In 1818 the United States Government came to be convinced that the British Government was in earnest in its determination to vindicate its territorial rights. Then the Treaty of 1818 was agreed upon—and as 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 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, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and obtaining water.

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 interpretation, but he thought it was "strict and rigid." It is more to the purpose to know that the United States themselves claim 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 "large arms of the sea." Again, and again it was laid down on both sides that the smaller bays were sacred from intrusion. Nova Scotia was especially active in aiding the seizure of vessels that transgressed the legal limit. In 1854 the Reciprocity Treaty put an end to all diplomatic difficulties respecting the fisheries. This Treaty lasted eleven years, and was terminated by the United States with a view to "punish" the provinces and England for their supposed lack of sympathy with the North in the war; and also with a view to starve the provinces into union with the Republic. When the Treaty 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 their privileges for 1866 with the hope that some new friendly trade arrangement might be established. This hope was vain. The Americans seemed determined to keep all the "liberties" that we had conceded to them, while they withdrew every concession that they had made for our benefit. The expedient of licensing American fishermen was tried, but it proved worthless. Only very few of our neighbours would condescend to buy a licence. In 1866 there were 354 licences issued, but in 1869 they decreased to 25. This showed that the licensing system was worse than worthless, and served rather as a premium upon dishonesty. Fish caught by our fishermen and sent to the American market was met with an enormous tariff, while American fishermen were allowed freely to catch our fish and enjoy all the advantages of our harbors, creeks, bays &c. So unfair was this arrangement to our people that many of our fishermen have been compelled to fish in American vessels.

In 1870 the British and Dominion Governments resolved to protect our fisheries according to our natural and treaty rights. Yet, acting in a conciliatory spirit, they did not insist on the British interpretation of the three miles limit: they only captured vessels found actually within three miles of the shore. All nations claim the right to their own inshore fisheries and after the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty the Americans had no right what ever to ours. It is somewhat remarkable that President Grant should regard as "unfriendly" the action of protecting what really and truly belongs to ourselves. It 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 Magdalen Islands, and on the settled parts of Labrador, although according to treaty they might be excluded.

The United States fishermen are naturally 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 love.

It is difficult for some people to learn and practise the law of Christian love 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.

This is certainly a strange request—that a Sovereign who is under the

Anathema of the Pope should be petitioned 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 has his full liberty and almost regal privileges and support.

Notices, &c.

RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1871.
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 Whitty'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:—

From the Third Yarmouth Church, \$ 4.00
Do. Westport & Freeport, Do. 10.00
Do. Ohio Do. 7.00
C. R., Treasurer.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

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

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

Yours truly,
J. M. CHAMP

Wolfville, Jan. 23rd, 1871.

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.

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

By order,
WILLIAM MCPHREE,
Missionary.

RECEIVED FOR WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Canning.—From Miss Sadie S. Cogswell, Jan. 17th, 1871. \$3.25

Truro.—From Miss M. Faulkner, Jan. 19th, 1871. \$37.50

Hillsburgh.—From Miss L. Marshall, Jan. 24th, 1871. \$12.00

M. R. SELDEN,
Sec. Central Board.

ERRATUM.—In the acknowledgement of monies for Foreign Missions last week after Rev. C. Tupper \$1, there should have appeared, Mrs. C. Tupper \$1.

The next lecture before the Acadia Athenaeum will be delivered by Prof. D. F. Higgins, M. A., on Friday evening Jan'y 27th, in the vestry of the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville. Subject.—The seventh decade of the century. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

By order,
GEO. O. GATES, Cor. Sec'y.

FANCY SALE AT FORT 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 proceeds 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 circle.

S. B. KEMPTON.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Dr. Mardock. Rev. W. Somerville. B. B. Moses, Esq., 3 subs., \$4. Chas. McNeill, Esq., 1 sub., \$5. G. O. Gates. N. R. Westcott, \$6. S. Whit-

man, Esq., \$6. Thos. Covey. Rev. A. W. Barsc. 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. J. 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. Cotten, 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, Esq., 1 sub., \$4. C. R. McDonald, \$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. Cotten, Esq. Rev. Jno Shaw, \$2. W. E. Porter, 1 sub., \$2.40. Rev. J. B. McQuillan, \$2. J. S. Witter, Esq., 1 sub., \$4. Rev. Chas. Randall, 1 sub., and 1 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. 4ins.

A. V. P. B.

ARCHIBALD'S 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.

"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. Dec. 7.

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,

AND

GEN'S' FURNISHING GOODS,

Purchased from manufacturers on most favorable 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 PERCENT.

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 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 Orthopedic Surgery, embracing Deformed and Paralyzed 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. 6m.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS

will be received at the office of the subscriber, Billtown, Cornwallis after the 20th day of January, until the 16th 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.

(signed)

WM. C. BILL,
Secretary to Building Com.

January 6th, 1871.

Jan. 18. 5ins.