

The Religious Intelligencer.

and a new era in steam navigation
commerce of the world.

SCIENCE.
The British Association for the Promotion of Science has been doing busi-ness in Aberdeen. Prince Albert, the President Elect, opened the proceedings with an admirable address—in matters of art and science, the Prince is always admirable—and various papers of great importance have been read. As Balmoral is not far distant, the leading *aristocrats* have enjoyed their Sovereign's hospitality, and have no doubt been glad enough to put off for one day the drapery of scholastic life. It is well known that the gravest statesmen and philosophers have not refused to indulge in relaxation to which other people with not half their brains or real dignity could never think of understanding!

POLITICS.
Politics are not very amusing or troublesome at present. They are napping in fact, and the signs of disturbance are but few. The only parties who are furnishing up the armour of agitation are said to be the Financial Reformers, who hope ultimately to substitute direct taxation for indirect. Their immediate views do not extend, I believe, beyond the repeal of a great number of small and not lucrative Customs Duties, and the repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar. To make up the deficiency they suggest a Property Tax—a proposal which is sure to enlist all the holders of property in opposition. These proprietors will be cautious how they apply this principle to alcoholic liquors: their consumption is large alas! too large with the heavy excise imposts they sustain; and I doubt whether any public body will purpose that these imposts should be relaxed, unless at the same time as, and by virtue of, the passing of an Imperial Maine Law. That time may not be far off, but the United Kingdom Alliance is bent on striving after a Permissive Act, to be adopted in each District where a majority of votes are recorded in its favour. The liquor dealers will stoutly oppose this scheme, whose patient impartiality will prevail, it is hoped, to ensure its legislative existence; yet not without some delay, for there are many who hate the very name of Prohibition, and others who say no district would adopt such it is, but are fearful all the while that their vaticinations would be too abundantly disproved.

THE STRIKE.
I regret to have to state the continuance of the strike in the Builder's trade. The masters have re-opened their workshops, but those who enter are required to take the 'Declaration'—a document by which they are bound, while in the employ of the master, not to join any Trade Union which dictates the terms on which the labour contest shall be carried out. The men on the strike are about 7,000, and they give no signs of yielding; but winter, a hard teacher, is at hand, and the public feeling is not in favour of the strike. It does not seem quite right that the nine hours a day alteration should be forced on the masters—who, taking advantage of the public sentiment, have combined to resist the nine hour's demand, and also to crush the spirit out of which it has arisen. The whole subject is made up of difficulties, which would need for their amicable solution far more largeness of heart and mind than the majority of the disputants are possessed of.

LORD DERBY.
Lord Derby's name is not likely to be forgotten so long as he lives. The last news of the noble Earl was to the effect that he had been seized with the gout while out sporting. He had to be borne home, but presumably remarked that these shooting pains would put a stop to his shooting for the season. He has an Irish estate at Doon, a man living on which was basely murdered; the murderer is believed to have been screened by the tenantry, and Lord Derby is resolved, it is said, to eject them all unless the murderer is surrendered. If he carries out his resolution there will be a long and not gentle controversy in the Irish papers on the subject.

THE COURT, ETC.
The Court is at Balmoral, and will probably continue there till the middle of October. An anecdote is being retailed, which is as true, I dare say, as most of such stories.—The Royal Family, while in the Highlands, always worship (weather permitting) at the parish church of Crathie, a barn-like Kirk, but recently repaired. A collection was being made with boxes, on which long handles are attached, and every part of the Kirk had been visited except the Royal pew, at which the collector arrived at last, when to his stretched over to put the box far enough along, the smock of the door gave way, the box was overturned and its contents, and the collector found himself where he had never been before. The gravity of the congregation, and not least, of Royalty itself, was put (runs the story) to the test by this unexpected episode to the order of the service. The Queen was at first much censured for visiting a Presbyterian conventicle by the high-church party here. She took no notice, and the grumblers now grumble in secret. It is misery to them to hear of the 'Supreme head of the Church' attending as a private person, and joining in the service of the Scottish Kirk; but, for this enlightened conduct the nation admires and applaud her. This is not, I may observe, out of peculiar affection for the Established Church of Scotland, which is in great disorder now, owing to the attempted enforcement of the Annuity Fund in Edinburgh. The proceeds of this tax go to the Scottish clergy of the city, who, I fancy, after all late disturbances will be ready to adjust any compromise of their supposed claims. The English Clergy are seeing the necessity of bringing laymen to their help, and the Metropolitan District is to be divided into twenty sections, the incumbents in each of which are to meet yearly, and to elect a body of laymen to act for the defence of ecclesiastical rights! So goes the account; but let the clergy beware! Laymen once consulted will want to do more than

serve as persons to protect the Bishops and Episcopacy, as by law established.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales has been meeting at Aberdare in Wales. Hundreds of persons attending, and conferring, preaching, praying, speaking, and conferring. The proceedings are described as being very satisfactory. The Congregational Union is not supported by anything like a majority of the English Independents, who are without those means of conventional intercourse which the Baptists possess in the form of their Associations. Jealousy of Ecclesiastical despotism may be carried to excess, and when it is so, gives the enemies of the Congregational Union occasion to object with more plausibility than propriety to its principles and policy. Those who fear God cannot too often meet together, to confer on those matters which concern the spread of Divine truth, and the prosperity of the church.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 14, 1859

Removal.

The Office of the Religious Intelligencer is removed to No. 28 German Street, one door near King Street than formerly.

The words "RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER" may be seen in the window.

Letters, Memoranda, &c., for the Editors, may be put in the LETTER BOX in the door, when no person is within.

Special Notice.

We have heretofore notified Subscribers of the time when their subscriptions expired by enclosing their last paper in a Blue Wrapper. We have found this not to be the best method, the notice being too short, and other causes render it objectionable. Hereafter the number to which each subscriber is paid will be written in figures on the wrapper enclosing his paper, EVERY WEEK, so that persons will at all times know when their papers will run out.

APPOINTMENT.

I purpose preaching (if the Lord will) on Sabbath the 23rd inst., at Upper Sussex at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., and in the Meeting House near Mr. Roche's at 3 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 14. E. McLeod.

The Uses of Affliction.

Manifold are the wisdom and goodness of God. And in no feature of God's government do these shine out more brightly than in the discipline of his people. "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten." Believers, in the joy of pardoned guilt, and the happy experience of reconciliation to God, often forget that there is a discipline in "the household of faith,"—a purifying process, through which they must pass. This is necessary, their consciences have been cleansed, but their nature is defiled, and it is against this that chastisement is directed. Often too, are there indulgences of the flesh, passions and appetites, affections and aversions, which can only be reached and corrected by the "baptism of fire." The dross is purged from the gold by passing through the furnace. So also with God's people. Particular sins sometimes require special correction; but against the great body of inbred corruption, and lustings of the flesh, the "rod of correction" is uplifted. We do not, however, believe that any correction or affliction, can be of any use in making us better, unless sanctified by the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit must preside over all, and afflictions are only the "roads" employed to carry on and perfect the saints for usefulness here, and glory hereafter.

Believers are "chosen in the furnace of affliction," and "when they are tried they come forth as gold." The heat of the furnace burns out the dross and leaves the pure metal behind. "I will melt them and try them." "I will purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy sin." The Lord's people are a refined people. "Every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." It is the desire of the husbandman that each "branch should be beautiful and glorious." How much do we owe to his heavenly care. What earthenness, what foolishness, what waywardness, what fleshly lusts, what selfish narrowness, are all, one by one, skillfully pruned away by the vine-dresser's knife.

The "living stones" of the great spiritual temple must be polished and prepared for the building. It is not sufficient that they be merely quarried out of the mass. After they have been hewn into shape, the polishing goes on. The temple indeed is above, and we are below. As the stones of Solomon's temple were all to be prepared at a distance, and then brought to Jerusalem, there to be builded together, so the living stones of the heavenly temple are all made ready to be fitted in without the noise of axe or hammer, to the glorious building not made with hands. Every one must be polished, and made like the heavenly model—even Jesus Christ himself—or they cannot be placed in the building above.

Affliction, sanctified by the Holy Spirit, moulds and purifies. "Oh how much I owe," said an aged saint once, "to the file, to the hammer, and to the furnace of my Lord Jesus." To be "partakers of his holiness" is a high vocation,—"partakers of the Divine Nature." It is more than angels can glory in. It is peculiar to "the redeemed from among men," the members of the body of Christ.

We have learned that to appreciate good, we must also share evil.

"Affliction makes me learn thy law, And lean upon my God."

We would not be without his chastisement—it is the school of the saints, in it we learn to trust. It acts like the wind upon the tree, making it take deeper root.

Reader, murmur not at the "Rod" though "He slay thee, trust in him." "WHEN I AM TRIED, I SHALL COME FORTH AS GOLD."

REV. D. ORAM of Yarmouth, N. S., has been for some weeks on a visit to this Province. He has visited Johnson, Canaan, and other places, and enjoyed seasons of interest. Next Sabbath he will spend at his old homestead, Long Reach, and the following Sabbath in Saint John. He purposes leaving for home on next Monday week.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—A very interesting meeting of the St. John County Teachers' Institute, was held on Wednesday evening in the School Room of Messrs. Freezes & Melnis of this city. Several females were present. Matters connected with the educational interest of the County and Province were discussed.

Sabbath School Anniversary

The F. Baptist Sabbath School of Carleton held its anniversary on Wednesday afternoon. Last year this School following the custom of the times, held a picnic out in the fields, instead of its usual custom of giving the children a feast in the house, but the Superintendent, teachers, and many of the friends of the school being convinced by the experience of that day, that Pic Nics are not the best means for promoting the spirit and interests of Sabbath Schools, resolved for the future to hold fast to that which they had proved to be good, and accordingly held their festival in the Meeting-house as formerly. We agree with this school in their conclusion in reference to pic nics. Children of course are children, and nothing but time can make them anything else, and as such need recreation and encouragement, but that the good secured by taking them out into the fields, where they mix with all classes, and run nearly wild, hazarding both health and morals, warrants such exposures, we very much question. Indeed we are fully satisfied that the good aimed at can be far more successfully accomplished by collecting the children into some hall, vestry or proper place, where suitable addresses can be delivered to them, and such religious exercises held, as are in keeping with the spirit and teaching of the Bible and the Sabbath School institution; and we are certain, that as far as our own experience and observation have gone, the feast given to the children in the house is decidedly more social and pleasant than when taken in the open field.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., the house was well filled with the children and teachers of the school, leaving room for but a few of the parents and other friendly spectators. Every countenance seemed beaming with happiness, while each child apparently felt thankful that it had ever entered the Sabbath School. After singing and prayer, the Superintendent, Bro. D. W. Clark, made a very feeling and appropriate opening speech.

Several children recited and sang pieces well adapted to Sabbath School exercises. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Clay, Rattray, McLeod, and Marley, by whom many things were said calculated to deeply impress the minds of parents with the value of Sabbath School instructions to their children. The responsible and glorious work of teaching was also commented upon, in a manner which caused the teachers to feel the importance of faithfulness in the discharge of the duty entrusted to them. The children seemed deeply interested in the addresses, and we trust will never forget the good advice given to them. After these exercises were finished, the teachers, who had been furnished by the parents and friends of the school with the usual good things for a feast, passed around the plates, &c., well filled with a great variety of different kinds of rich cake, raisins, candy, apples, &c., until all of the children and adults, appeared fully satisfied. Much credit is due to the worthy Superintendent, and his co-labourers the teachers, for the manner in which the festival was conducted. Care and pains were taken to see that every child was looked after and well behaved. Every thing passed off agreeably, and as far as we could judge each felt that the afternoon had been pleasantly and profitably spent. Brother Clark made a few closing remarks, expressing his gratitude personally, and in behalf of the school, to the speakers and kind friends who had aided in making the afternoon a season of such deep interest.

This School is in a flourishing and efficient state, numbering now about 175 scholars. Quite a large number of children have been converted in the course of the last year. We are happy to say that several of them last winter, and hope yet to see many others embracing the Saviour.

Christian Union.

Our readers will remember that we published a few weeks since, a call from Ministers in Philadelphia for a concert of prayer for Christ in unity, and appointing the first Monday in October for the occasion. The meeting in Philadelphia was one of intense interest. More than one hundred and fifty clergymen were present, and the large church in which it was held was filled to overflowing. Eminent ministers of different Denominations, and from different parts of the Union took part in the meeting. One incident connected with it of thrilling interest, and which shows the unity of sentiment in the evangelical bodies of Christians, notwithstanding their diversity in forms and modes of worship and discipline, is recorded as follows:—

"The most interesting incident of the meeting occurred at this point, an incident as far as we know unparalleled in the history of Protestantism. Dr. Nevins, of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), rose and stated, that the Apostles' Creed was one of the symbols of his branch of the church, and it might be of all the churches, represented, and proposed that Mr. Crozier should repeat it as the creed of the meeting, all standing and joining in it. Instantly every individual of the vast assembly sprang to his feet. The Choirman began, 'I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth.' Every voice joined him. Nearly two thousand people—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Old and New School, Seceders, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians, Congregationalists, Independents—all repeated with the simplicity of children this grand old formula which has come down to us on the stream of ages—"I believe in God, the Father Almighty." Even a calm spectator, not easily excited, and standing aloof from any enthusiasm of the moment, could not but be moved. As the 'Apostles' Creed,' so called, is the only unimpaired summary of Christian doctrine in which all these churches believe, it seemed like an Act of Union of the Church Universal. It brought startlingly, and judging from the appearance of the congregation, effectually, to every individual the idea, so much lost sight of, that in all that is essential these Christians, cut up into what are called sects, are in fact one."

Fruit of Delusion.

Some of our readers may remember the Mormon delusion which prevailed to some extent a few years since in the upper part of York County, and that several families were induced to dispose of their property and leave the Province for the head quarters of Mormonism. Among these was a Mr. P., of Southampton, who occupied a prominent position among the emigrants. After years of wandering, misfortune and disappointment Mr. P., with his family, we now learn, is on his way back to this Pro-

vince, (if he has not already arrived.) A gentleman by whom he was well known when here, met him a few days since in Boston, to whom he made known his destitute condition, and who supplied him with means to reach his former home. Disease had wasted his body, and his means were totally exhausted, and in this condition he comes to seek a home again among his former friends. What a sad comment on delusion! Instances of this kind should serve as a warning to others to depart not from the right way of the Lord.—Beware of them who would seduce you from the truth—who with a great show of words and new doctrines would subvert from the "old paths" of truth and righteousness. Several cases beside the one alluded to in this article can be pointed to in our own Province whose history illustrates the consequence of giving heed to every doctrine, and craft of man.

THE REV. ELIAS HUTCHINGS, Corresponding Secretary to the Free Will Baptist Foreign Mission Society, after a protracted illness died at his own residence in Dover, N. H. The last number of the *Morning Star* contains a biographical sketch of his life. He was converted when 18 years of age, licensed to preach at 21 and ordained two years afterwards. For several years he laboured successfully as an itinerant, subsequently engaged in the pastoral relation, which he continued until dissolved in consequence of the illness which resulted in his death. He was a humble, faithful, and devoted man.—His life and death was an illustration of the power of religion—his end eminent and triumphant. Mr. H. had been married twice, his last wife, who still survives, was the widow of ELDER DAVID MARKS. The attachment of Mr. Hutchings to the cause of Christ, may be judged by his liberality to it. This Christian grace in him shone out conspicuously. Although a poor man, from 1834 to 1859 he gave \$2,570 for charitable and benevolent purposes, besides purchasing pews in five meeting houses, to the amount of \$553, making the sum total of \$3,123. He now rests from his labours, and his works follow him.

Third District Meeting.

MESSRS EDITORS.—It will be interesting to you no doubt, as well as to many of your readers to hear from the recent District Meeting held with the Free Baptist Church in Kingsclear.

Although quite a large number of ministers were appointed by our General Convention to attend, there were but three present; viz: Elders Gunter, French and Rattray. Our social meetings on Saturday morning at nine o'clock was one of deep interest, the presence of the Lord causing his people to exclaim, "How amiable are thy tabernacles O Lord of hosts." Elder French commenced the meeting by the reading of scripture and prayer, after which Elder Rattray addressed the brethren, friends, and delegates who were present, the latter however constituting the majority.

In the afternoon the report from the various churches in the District were heard, and while some had glad tidings of good, others spoke rather discouragingly, yet giving utterance to the Christian paradox, "sorrowing, yet always rejoicing."

In the evening Brother Rattray preached to a very large congregation on the extent of the Gospel invitation, great solemnity was manifested, and many hearts moved with the depth of the compassion of Divine interposition. On Sabbath morning the Baptist chapel was occupied by Elder French, who preached with much acceptance; on account of the severity of the storm however many were prevented from attending the services.

In the Free Baptist Chapel, a prayer meeting was held at 9 o'clock in the morning and though dark and portentous clouds were in the natural heavens, spiritual sunshine lighted up the hearts of the children of God and a blessed season was enjoyed. At 11 o'clock a. m. the pulpit was occupied by Elder Gunter who followed the discourse of the preceding evening, by preaching on the willingness of God to receive all who obeyed the invitation of the gospel. After the services, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by Elders Gunter and Rattray, speaking particularly of those comforting words of Jesus how he said, "As often as ye do this, do it in remembrance of me."

"Well he remembers Calvary Nor lets his saints forget."

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock we resumed our business labours, a report of which is not practicable here, suffice it to say however that the principal portion of the churches reported favourably concerning the Circuit system. Monday evening was devoted to religious exercises, Elder Gunter preaching to a congregation similar to that of the preceding night followed by remarks from Elders French and Rattray; truly God was with his people; quite a number rose for the prayers of the faithful and it is to be hoped that the seed sown during these meetings will be watered with dew of grace from heaven.

May God revive his work. Amen

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Steamer Anna Augusta Oct. 12th, 1859.

Ireland as it was, and is.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar delivered a lecture a few evenings since before a large audience in New York, on "Ireland as it was and is." He gave highly encouraging statistics of the progress of that country and showed the use of the terrible great famine of ten years since. May it not be hoped that the present revival there will be another and greater step toward the redemption of the whole population? Dr. Edgar said:—"The famine had its uses. It sent forth a multitude of strong bones to this country, who in seven years sent back \$37,500,000 to bring over their relatives. Ireland relieved by the famine, rose to remarkable prosperity. In 1845 and 1849 one-third of all the population of Ireland were in the work-houses. Now there were but 56,000. In 1839, 145 men were hanged in Ireland; in 1854, there were but four men hanged. Millions of acres had been reclaimed. In 1837, the cattle of Ireland were valued at \$60,000,000 more than they were three years before. In 1857, Irish capital had increased \$10,000,000 over what it was in 1854. In 1857, there were 1,020 miles of railway. In 1839, there were 91 millions of letters; two years ago there were 41 millions of letters. In 1839, Ireland had 25 newspapers; in 1849, 140.

"Rev. Mr. Edgar spoke of the beneficial working of the Encumbered Estates Act. Under this act one-twelfth of the surface of Ireland was sold in three years. The men who formerly burned the barns of others now had barns of their own. One man was paying \$500,000 a year in wages to persons employed on his estate."

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

Trips to Portland—Incidents—Agricultural Exhibition—Governor Head—La Mountain, &c.

CORNBURG, 7th October, 1859.

True to the hour appointed, your correspondent left the cars at the Portland depot of the Grand Trunk Railway, but met neither friend nor debtor. He had carried out his original arrangements, although the *Great Eastern's* arrival was not expected. It was better, on the whole, to have plenty of room in the cars, no lack of accommodation in hotels, and the other comforts of ordinary travelling without the sight of the monster ship, than to be one among a panting, angry, selfish multitude, pushed to and fro, crowded in omnibuses and railway carriages, lying perchance on the soft side of a plank, at night and *Recede* unmercifully for the privilege, besides running double risks from pick-pockets and other members of the cheating fraternity. My companion too was not sorry to be spared the double privilege of looking at the sea monster. We had a pleasant journey of 555 miles, and arrived in Portland on time. Three hours later the *Admiral* ought to have separated us, but two hours additional were granted, thanks to a heavy load, and perhaps a gentle head wind. I say nothing about being tempted to visit New Brunswick, because duties called me homeward, and the temptation did not exist. Among the many little incidents which might be recorded, if it was desirable to devote the letter to the journey, I may give one, as illustrating the frequent, and in some cases appalling occurrence suggested by the words, "Just too late." Five passengers on the up train from Portland had through tickets for the West, and one half hour is given for the performance of a pretty long journey between the G. T. wharf in Montreal and Point St. Charles, provided the train is not one minute behind time. That evening we were twenty minutes late, but the Conductor assured us that he had telegraphed to the other train and it would wait. And it did wait, but not quite long enough, and we had the satisfaction of hearing the parting whistle as we were driving upon the other side of the station. There was no help for it, but to return to town; and it is the barest justice to say that the officials treated us with real consideration, and did all in their power to mitigate our disappointment.

Permit another allusion to the journey. At Gorham station we remained five minutes, and shortly after we arrived, one of the passengers stepped out upon the greenward in front of the chief hotel, and in a loud voice addressed the straggling groups, confining himself to the words of Scripture, embracing visitations, warnings, and promises. One or two jeered; and others said, "he is crazy;" but I could not refrain from remarking, that to quote the word of God with so much accuracy and appropriateness was no proof of it, and from praying that whoever the speaker might be, the blessing of the Lord would attend the utterance of His own word. He performs no worthless service who reminds us of the day of Judgment, and bids us prepare to meet our God.

The prominent event of the past week was the Exhibition of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society at Kingston. It is generally conceded that in some respects it is second to the Exhibition of last year in Toronto. There being very many more visitors in '58. In Toronto 4,853 dollar tickets, and 34,000 York shilling tickets were sold; in Kingston 1,643 of the former and 9,300 of the latter. \$17,000 were received at the Globe last year; \$3,328 this. I quote from the *Globe*.

You have already heard of the death by drowning of the only son of Governor Head. The young gentleman had been but 2 or 3 weeks in the country; and it is thought that his decrease will hasten the removal of his parents. Not service in life escapes death. All equally stand exposed to the pangs of bereavement.

For several days much anxiety was felt concerning the disappearance of Messrs La Mountain and Haddock, who ascended in a balloon from Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 22, and were not heard from again till about ten days later, when they were found by one of Gilmour & Co's timber agents many miles north of Ottawa city. They were almost entirely without food for five days, and had no means of making a fire. Whether the northern journey compares with La Mountain's theory of a regular easterly trade wind, remains to be told. It is possible that they did not ascend to the height requisite to enter this current. The errand's explanation will be in due course. It also remains to be seen whether the exposure to death will deter from future aerial voyages.

A collision during the night, which your correspondent was not permitted to spend on the Railway, but not in connexion with the train he would have occupied, took place between the down train which was heavily laden with passengers, and a freight train. Fortunately no lives were lost. The cause of the collision is not clearly stated. The damage to the engines was also trifling. The Grand Trunk Railway is remarkably free from accidents.

A Cricket match between All England Eleven, and the Canadian Twenty-two, excited much attention in Montreal, last week. The former gained the victory. They were engaged with the United States Twenty-two at the last accounts in New York, and had begun well. The Cricket is a manly sport, but it cannot fail to strike a thoughtful observer that professional players are frequently worth very little in sober pursuits. Amusements have their proper place, but surely they are out of place when made the business of life.

An interesting case of conflicting authority occurred lately in Brantford. A pupil was excluded from school for insubordination to one of his teachers. The Trustees decided against the teacher; and he and the principle, his brother, resigned. Forthwith, if the facts are properly reported, the Trustees have acted unwisely. The authority of the teacher ought to be sustained. An apology was the least that could have been expected before re-admission. A. B.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.

The Grand Division.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to intimate through your columns that the next Annual Session of the Grand Division, S. of T., of New Brunswick, will be held in the Division Hall of this city on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of October instant; that at that Session the most worthy associate, (E. W. Jackson,) the Grand Worthy Patriarch of Maine, and Brother HOBEN, a distinguished member of the Order in that State, will be present; and that the election of office Bearers, and the formation of a TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE will engage the attention of the Grand Body.

A very large and punctual attendance of Delegates is requested.

Yours truly,

THE EDITOR OF THE T. TELEGRAPH.

Remains of Sir John Franklin.

English journals give details of great interest in regard to the English steam yacht "Fox" sent out by Lady Franklin to obtain evidence of the death of her husband and his party in the Arctic regions. The "Fox," Capt. McClintock, arrived off the ice of Wight on the 21st, and immediately proceeded to London with important documents relative to the missing ships.—They were abandoned by their crews off Point Victory, King William's Sound, on the 22nd of April, 1848. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847. Capt. McClintock stated that he was in possession of papers that will fully elucidate the mystery which has so long hung over these brave men.

The Franklin expedition, which numbered 138 souls, sailed from England in May, 1845, and nothing definite, till now, has been accurately ascertained of its movement or fate later than July of the same year, when the fated Erebus and Terror were spoken by a passing whaler.—One of the survivors, who was taken up by Government with the view of relieving or ascertaining the fate of the missing adventurers discovered, in 1851, traces of their winter quarters in 1845-6 at Beech Island; and in 1854, Dr. Rae found among the Esquimaux on the west shore of Boothia certain relics of the expedition, and was told that a party of white men had perished of starvation in the neighbourhood four years previously. They had been seen, it was said by the natives dragging a barrow with the shroud of King William's Sound. The intelligence now received would seem in confirmation of that obtained by Dr. Rae; the localities in the two accounts appear to be the same; and the discrepancy of dates—Captain McClintock's news being to the effect that the crews abandoned their ships as early as 1848—is probably to be explained by the looseness of the Esquimaux notions of time and seasons. Up to 1850 the country hoped that Sir John and his gallant companions might yet be within reach of aid; and in March of that year Government offered a reward of £20,000 to "any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover or effectually relieve any of the crews;" or £10,000 to any party who should give such information as would lead to their relief, or definitely ascertain their fate.

So late even as 1857 an effort was made to induce the Government to "attempt a final and exhaustive search" with the view of ascertaining the fate of the expedition. It was on the failure of this effort that Lady Franklin herself undertook the responsibility, and the result has now, it appears, justified her faith and enterprise.—It will be for the country to consider whether the widow of the brave and unfortunate explorer should be permitted to pay out of her private funds for information so interesting to the public, and for which so large a sum as £10,000 had been offered in the name of the country—as offer which has never we presume, been formally withdrawn.

Read! Read!!

The subjected paragraph from the pen of Dr. Rice, and which we find in one of our religious exchanges, should be written in golden letters. Let every minister read and ponder it well, and let every church member also, seriously consider it:—

"Every good book, religious pamphlet, and paper that gains a reading in any family, in any congregation, adds efficiency to the ministry.—And every pastor who is not urgently solicitous for the general circulation of such helps among the people of his charge, is really doing to his own interest, as well as that of his Master, for a family in the church who never reads books and journals, is like a man in a corn field, in the midst of a wheat field, or a mine in the midst of a lawn, or a black spot on the face of the sun, or a deformity in the face of beauty. And a whole congregation without such issues of the religious press, is nothing but a cold, black, dark moral desert."

Woe, woe to the poor son of Levi, who may be unfortunate enough to be called to preach in such a place! He may thunder, he may lighten, he may labor for years, and see no fruit of his toil, for the people will sleep on, and on, in ignorance and inaction."

News of the Week.

SUICIDE.—We learn that Mrs. Braggen an elderly woman, residing at "the Rapids" between Washadenook and Canaan committed suicide on Sunday last by drowning. She had manifested signs of insanity for some time before.

The Steamer "Princess Royal" which arrived from Moncton and Dorchester this morning brought the following freight. 1608 Bushels Barley; 26 Bbls Oatmeal; 7 Bbls Cranberries; 3 Bbls Apples; 28 Bbls Oysters; 2 Bbls Eggs; 14 Primes Butter; 2 boxes sheep skins; 7 boxes of labor for years, and see no fruit of his toil, for the people will sleep on, and on, in ignorance and inaction."

The Rev. Mr. THORNTON, who has been preaching in the Union Street Congregational Church for some time, has received a call to the pastorate. We understand that the call has been accepted.—Globe

It is said an effort will be made to get aid from the Legislature to erect a Bridge across the Kennebecas, at Perry's Point, about a mile above the Ferry at Gondo Point. The scheme is considered; radical as the channel is very narrow at that place.—Id.

The Halifax "Witness" says:—In the Report of the Colportage Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, Mr. Baxter states that since the last report they have added to the stock \$456 volume at a cost of \$234. During the year the colporteurs under Mr. Baxter have put into circulation about five thousand volumes of excellent orthodox works. This is a noble service.