

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

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## Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

## MEN WANTED.

The earnest appeal of our Indian Missionary deserves serious attention. Cannot something be done by our churches in this matter? It is downright cruelty, to say the least, to leave Bro. Phillips to struggle alone under the burden he has now to bear. Will not some of our young men turn their attention to this field of labour? Are there none who will go and help him at his press, or in his schools, if not at his preaching stations and itinerancy? A competent hand is wanted to run the printing establishment, and to attend to the purchase and sale of general distribution—of books and tracts, so that this interest may not flag during his absence from the Station. The press has been comparatively idle for some time, and the book-room of late mostly in the charge of boys connected with the Mission, because Bro. P. has not time to devote to these agencies. A live man over the press and the book-room would make these very effective instruments in the Mission work. Even with the present care, the sale of books at the Station and in the district is yearly increasing; with a more regular and active attention, there might soon be a trade which would go far towards sustaining both itself and the Mission press.

Brother Phillips should be relieved, at least, of the care of this interest, and at once, and these agencies put upon a more aggressive footing. Missions in India have to be run on a double line. The book and tract agency prepares the way for personal effort, by awakening an interest in the native mind; then come in the school and the evangelist, and prepare the people for reading, when books and tracts again are required in greatly increased quantities. One work assists and strengthens the other. To neglect this agency is to cripple the Mission very seriously. Independently of the results of scattering books through the district, and of reading them to the natives, evangelistic labour gives far larger returns with this auxiliary than without it. Neither one should suffer neglect if the Mission is to prosper. Let this be put upon strong ground and worked with energy, and the fruit will be seen in a far more rapid and wide-spread turning of the hearts of the people.

We need not dwell in general terms on the wants of the Mission; they are great and urgent; it is sadly true. Here is definite work we want a man to do, and such work as any young man with average ability and earnest heart can do. No one need be restricted to this, however; there is abundance of work to be found in the schools and churches, and in disseminating the Word of Life amongst the outlying villages and districts, enough for any number of men who will devote their lives to it; but this is a pressing want now. We want a man for this now. This is a business which one can form a conception of, and around which much that goes in to fill up life may cluster. There are numbers of young men connected with our churches over the country, especially adapted for this work. Who will come forward to do it?

Scores leave this Province every year to fight the battle of life in the United States and the great West; making their home under a government they dislike, and cutting themselves not only off from home and kindred, but losing all sympathy with home and British institutions, for the privilege of a ready start in life. Why not go to India, when opportunity offers for as ready a start, for as much pay, where one is still under our dear and honoured old flag, surrounded by principles of government hallowed to us by the blood of our fathers—principles which the political tempests of the ages have but rooted more firmly in the human heart, stable as the hills, and reaching to the minutest corners of life in which safety and freedom are prized or desired; where one is still at home, though among strangers, and where the chords of sympathy remain sensitive to the touch of prosperity or adversity of friends or kindred?

Since the opening of the Suez Canal, the trip to India is far more pleasant and safe than it is to the region beyond the great lines of travel to the West, and is often much more quickly, always more easily, accomplished. The voyage thither is reduced now to a mere holiday trip. And not by steam only, but also by telegraph, is India brought nearer. What happens there we may now know in a few hours after the event, and a few days may find us on the spot in any part in the peninsula. In going there we do not remove far in either time or interest from home; and distance is but a trifling consideration these days.

What say our young men, who with a good or fair education, are about starting out in life? Here is the chance for an active, earnest Christian to do his Master and himself good service. What say our young men who have passed or are passing the University? This is the very work for which some of them are especially adapted. Who will speak from Nova Scotia? Come, gentlemen, let us hear from you. We want a man, or men, who will go with a mind to work. Two years will give them the language, accustom them, and make them competent to engage fully in the work of the press or of the schools, or in any way they may choose in connexion with the Mission, if they go determined to win. Who will go?

## OUR SCHOOL LAW IN PARLIAMENT.

Last Thursday our citizens were considerably agitated over the despatches from Ottawa announcing the passage, by a large majority, of Mr. Costigan's motion on the New Brunswick School Law. The opponents of free non-sectarian schools, who, happily, now comprise scarcely any others than the Roman Catholics, have worked with a zeal and determination worthy of a better cause. Their appeals to the Judges, Privy Council and Minister of Justice have, heretofore, been in vain, and some considerable speculation was indulged in as to their next move. It was well known in this community that Bishop Sweeney was in Ottawa conferring with his co-religionists. It had been rumored that our demand for Better Terms were to be made the lever for forcing their demand for Separate Schools. Quebec and Ontario were reported as determined to ignore our rights to legislate in school matters as we saw fit, and would

force us to acquiesce in the demands of the Roman Catholic clergy, or—deny us the Better Terms we demanded. How the question would be brought up was entirely a matter of speculation, and little anxiety was manifested until the following motion, by Mr. Costigan, was introduced:—

He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, "That doubts have arisen as to the sufficiency of the Act of the British North America Act of 1867, to protect the rights, privileges and advantages which the Catholic minority of New Brunswick enjoyed as to their schools under the school system in operation when the said act came into force, the House of Commons of Canada, on the 30th of May, 1872, did resolve, 'That this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in the New Brunswick Legislature is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist; and this House deems it expedient that the law officers of the Crown of England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, be obtained as to the lawfulness of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the school law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in common schools, with a view of ascertaining whether the cases come within the terms of the fourth sub-section of the ninety-third clause of the British North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act; and that the law officers of the Crown of England having now, in conformity with the said resolution, given their opinion, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, through the Lord President of the Council, having delivered their opinion on the matter, the matter be brought before them, it is the opinion of this House that the parties aggrieved should have an opportunity of bringing the matter judicially before the Privy Council, and that in the meantime it is the duty of the Government to disallow the several Acts passed during the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature to legalize assessments made under the Common School Act of New Brunswick, and in amendment of the Common School Act."

Mr. Costigan supported his resolution in a speech of rare mildness for one of his religious views, and his arguments were made with a degree of plausibility calculated to have effect. Every member of the Government who spoke denounced the attempt to interfere in the matter in the way proposed as unconstitutional, and calculated to sap the very foundation of our Federal Union. The speech of the Premier was able and unanswerable. Mr. Anglin's speech was characteristic of the man—filled with falsehoods, threats and insults. In speaking for his co-religionists, he said:—

"From long and bitter experience, they had learned to have no confidence in the sense of justice, for the people of New Brunswick. He did not mean to throw out any threat, but he need not say that any minority, no matter what it was, would not quietly submit to have its rights trampled upon long without resenting the injury." He "did not mean to throw out any threat." No! Mr. Anglin never threatens. He never threatened the friends of the Free School Law; he never abused them; he never uttered falsehoods, no, never! The immaculate editor—the loyal member for Gloucester—the zealous and devoted follower of his ecclesiastical superiors—never threatens; never abuses; never—tells falsehoods. We feel very much like contradicting the Hon. member. We know, as well as does every man in New Brunswick, that he has vilified, threatened and abused the majority who demanded the enactment of the Free School Act, and who now insist that it must be carried out in its integrity. We are not at all alarmed about the action of the Governor General or his Administration. They dare not interfere in the matter; they dare not disallow the Law as enacted by the Legislature of New Brunswick. Their course may be a weak one. They may ease it off until another session, in order to protect themselves. For our part, we would much rather see the matter settled, and that speedily. If we have got to pass through a religious-political campaign, and we feel that we must sooner or later, let it come—the sooner the better. New Brunswick is opposed to Sectarian Schools, and will not submit to have them forced on her. Let the Government sink or swim, our School Law, as it now stands, must be carried out and enforced in its integrity. We advocated the Confederation of the Provinces; we love the Dominion, and have undoubted faith in its future, but we would rather see the Federal Union shattered and destroyed than see the honor, integrity and freedom of our own Province trampled in the dust by the emissaries of a bigoted and foreign religious potentate.

## LAY PREACHING.

It is a difficulty almost in every denomination to provide regular preaching for the churches. Perhaps our own denomination is suffering more from lack of preachers than any other in these Provinces. Frequently we have suggested that a system of lay preaching be established; and we believe something of this is absolutely necessary. If all our ordained ministers and licentiates were constantly at work they could not supply all the churches. A minister in Indiana writing of the want of preachers in the Baptist denomination urges the importance of lay preaching. What he says applies to our case. He says:

"Could we not find, hidden away in some of our churches in the State, and doing comparatively nothing for the Master, brethren who would discover the peculiar work for which he has fitted them, by going to some of the destitute fields on the Sabbath, and preaching the Gospel?"

I do not say they could prepare two sermons in an elaborate manner each week, nor would this be necessary in many cases, if not in the first place, plain earnest address upon some portion of the truth, even if it would not be entitled to the dignified appellation of a sermon, would prove very acceptable to some of those dear brethren and sisters, who Sabbath after Sabbath linger in vain for the Bread of Life. Or, if this could not be done, let a sermon from Spurgeon, or some other reliable authority, be read to the people in connection with an ordinary Sabbath service. Many circumstances of great usefulness have been recorded as resulting from similar efforts. Then, again, a method of exchange between certain number of these lay brethren, would be the means of lighting the labor very considerably, so that if they delivered their own productions they would have to prepare much less frequently.

Let us explore here the words of another: "Has not Christ given this method (by agency) of spreading the truth his express sanction? For besides the apostles, he appointed other seventy also, to be his lay-preachers, whom he sent two by two before him, into every city and place whither he himself would come. And does not the same necessity exist which gave birth to such an agency? And has not this agency ever been signally blessed? When some of John Wesley's converts began to preach to others the truth they had received, he at first did all he could to prevent it, but when he saw how greatly God crowned their humble labors he could say nothing against it."

If we look across the Atlantic and see what our English brethren are doing in this work, we shall find ourselves far outstripped by them. True, their very limited country, and the proximity of their churches, the one to the other, must not be overlooked. On the other hand, the Baptists of England have neither the numbers, nor the talent, in their relative position as a denomination, that are to be found here. Yet, hundreds of churches there are supplied every Sabbath, by men who have toiled all the week for the "bread that perisheth." Some of these brethren are eminently qualified for efficient pulpit service, still, do not feel it their

duty to devote themselves entirely to the work of the ministry. Nor are the lay efforts confined to small villages and weak churches.

## THE SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

In the course of our editorial labors, says a contemporary, we have more than once referred to the inadequacy of the stipend paid to a large number of the ministers of the Gospel, and the large amount of discomfort and positive suffering, resulting from this. How much absolute privation has been passed through by ministers and their families, will never be known till the great day of account. But that it has been, and is, very great beyond all question. Ministers cannot, in ordinary cases, ask for the payment of even what has been promised, and too often are the last to receive their due. Every tradesman is generally paid first, and if there is any necessity for cutting down expenses, the clergyman is the first to go. Now, we don't think could any minister say, "We have no faith in that kind of plan for bringing professed Christians to a sense of their duty. But we would ask every one of our readers very seriously to take themselves to task, and enquire if they really feel and believe that they are doing all for their minister and the church which their duty and the world's need require at his hand."

Within the last three or four years, the cost of living, both in towns and country places, has increased fully one-fourth. In some isolated localities, this may not be the case, but as a general thing, we are quite sure we do not overstate the fact. In how many cases has the salary of the minister, all inadequate as it was before, undergone anything like a corresponding increase?

But this is only one side of the question. It is a matter of acknowledged notoriety, that during these same years, the country has been more than usually prosperous. Farmers, merchants, mechanics, and generally every class of workmen have had largely increased resources. The farmer's crops have been good and the prices have been high. What has made it more difficult for those with fixed incomes to make ends meet, has been, all to his advantage. The produce of the farm—as far as the supply of the farmer's own table is concerned—has not increased in value, but the surplus has. Have our farmers honestly and prayerfully thought of this? We don't speak to the careless and the worldly, but to those who profess, and with all honesty, to be followers of Christ, when we ask if they have increased their gifts to a good cause, in the same proportion as God has prospered them. In a very great number of cases, they have done nothing of the kind—they are giving no more now than they gave in their days of poverty and struggle. Surely this is far neither to themselves, nor to the cause, nor to God. In towns and cities, the same inconsistency and thoughtlessness are to be too often displayed in the country. We can understand people when they say that they don't believe in churches and preachers, and so forth, and consequently give nothing for their support and extension. But we certainly do not understand how people can honestly hold up their heads, and profess in the face of heaven and their fellow-men, that they believe the ordinance of the Gospel to be of the utmost importance, and the maintenance of a Gospel ministry indispensable to the well-being of the present as well as the future, and act as they do in reference to the whole thing. Whether that Gospel be really the important matter represented or not, these persons say that they believe it is, and yet they will not spend upon it in the course of a year as much as they willingly spare for toys to their children, to say nothing of the richness of their attire, and the splendour of their general turn out. Yet these very persons are found the readiest to denounce ministers for their greed, and at the same time to wonder that so few young men give themselves to this work of the ministry. Why do they wonder? How do they themselves treat the matter in their families? How do they encourage any of their boys to become ministers? Is it by what they give, or what they do, or what they say? The reverse. The portion of a minister is referred to as a very poor affair, and little effort, as far as they are concerned, is put forth to make it better.

Ministers of the present day no more than Paul desire a gift; but they desire 'fruit' that may abound. We are afraid they don't get it. It is often a matter of complaint, that young men don't turn out so well as they were expected to do at the first start. How can this be reasonably expected? They are met by straitened circumstances even from the first. They can spare no money for books, scarcely even for periodicals. They are harassed, worried, and downhearted. What wonder that the bright light fades out, and that they are hindered! And then for old age? What about any provision for that? The question is mere mockery. It is like the young woman who asked, why those who were dying for want of bread, did not eat pie crust. They cannot provide for the present, how could they do anything for the time to come? We hope that Christian life is stronger within. Very many than to allow it to be said that they can buy farms and build fine houses, but they can spare so little to a cause which they acknowledge to be God's, and profess also to hold as their own.

## WATERING AND BEING WATERED.

Just six months ago sixteen young school girls connected with the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York City, were, by the order of their own motion formed an Association for the purpose of doing something to promote the cause of missions. They chose as their President a lady of the congregation at whose house they regularly met, and they elected also as Vice-President another lady of the same congregation. They agreed each to pay into the treasury of the Association two cents a week, but honorary members were allowed to be enrolled without taking part in the meetings, on the payment of two dollars a year. After conference with the Women's Branch of the American Board, they engaged to become responsible for the support of a school of girls at Madura, in India, and immediately set themselves to work with their own hands to provide the means. They met regularly once fortnight at first, and after a time once a week, to prepare useful and fancy articles for a domestic fair; receiving contributions and aid from various friends, but retaining the responsibility and management of the whole affair in their own hands. They became deeply interested in their work and also in the object, as the result will show.

The Fair, to which only the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle were specially invited, was held in the social parlors of the church on Friday evening the 25th ult., and a large assembly was present to testify their interest in this youthful undertaking. Everything was conducted with the utmost propriety, and without any of the objectionable features which sometimes make such occasions a scandal instead of a blessing to the Church. It was in all respects a pleasant and social gathering, and as one of the results, the young ladies realized from the articles sold \$600 above all their expenses.

But one of the most precious fruits of this enterprise is yet to be mentioned, and it is chiefly on this account that we prepare a sketch of this youthful Missionary Association. As these young ladies began to work with their hands for the daughters of the heathen far away, as they talked and thought of the object they had in view, their hearts became more deeply touched, and a sense of the need of a personal interest in that Saviour whom they were seeking to make known to others; and of the sixteen who composed the Association, seven, within these few months in

which they have been thus engaged, have given evidence of conversion, and have been admitted to the communion of church, the most of them on the last Sabbath. So speedily has the promise been fulfilled, "He that watereth shall be also watered himself!"

We make this record to show what youthful hearts and hands may do in good cause, and commending the example to others, we express the hope that it may be followed in the same spirit, carried out with the same propriety, and attended with the same blessed results.

## SOCIETY AND SCANDAL.

One of the most saddening and humiliating exhibitions which human nature ever makes of itself is in its greedy crudity touching all reports of the misdeeds of good men. If a man stand high in the estimation of the community; if he stand as the rebuker and defender of social and political sin; if he be looked up to by any considerable number of people as an example of virtue; if the whole tenor and power of his life be in a high and holy effort, and if his personality and influence render any allegation against his character most improbable, then most readily does any such allegation find eager believers. It matters not from what source the slander may come. Multitudes are influenced by a report against a good man's character from one who would not be believed under oath in any matter involving the pecuniary interest of fifty cents. The slander may be notoriously base; may be a pandering to the worst passions and the lowest vices; may be a shameless and unscrupulous attempt to ruin a man's character for one who would not be believed under oath in any matter involving the pecuniary interest of fifty cents. The slander may be notoriously base; may be a pandering to the worst passions and the lowest vices; may be a shameless and unscrupulous attempt to ruin a man's character for one who would not be believed under oath in any matter involving the pecuniary interest of fifty cents. The slander may be notoriously base; may be a pandering to the worst passions and the lowest vices; may be a shameless and unscrupulous attempt to ruin a man's character for one who would not be believed under oath in any matter involving the pecuniary interest of fifty cents.

## THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

A number of persons have been reported at the Police Office for a violation of the new Liquor Law. In cases clearly proved fines have been exacted. It appears by the *Tribune* of Tuesday, that Justice Gilbert expressed himself on the early closing principle as follows:

"The Magistrate said that in his opinion eleven o'clock was a better hour to close than ten o'clock. From what he had seen and known, he found that at eleven o'clock young men were, as a general rule, ready to go home, while ten was thought to be too early, and they frequently got to worse places. While the Dominion Government permitted the importation of liquors, he thought that eleven was the better hour to close the shops at which it was sold."

We supposed that Mr. Gilbert held the position of Judge for the purpose of carrying out and enforcing the laws. However valuable Mr. Gilbert's experience and judgment may be in this matter, we think he is not justified in giving his own private opinions so freely from the Bench. Let him carry out the laws as enacted, and leave it to the Legislature to legislate according to the well understood wishes of a large majority of their constituents.

## Pen and Scissors.

The *Catholic Temperance League* in the United States is doing a good work in arresting the evils of intemperance. The bishops and clergy favor the movement, and their influence over the consciences of the laity, will enable them to accomplish important results. The Protestant churches are doing the same kind of activity. The evil is abroad in the land, and the voice of every good man should be raised against it.

"Whiskey did this for me" was among the last words of George Driver, as his voice was putting into words the last thoughts of his life. Just before the long and painful struggle, he took hold of the fatal cord, and said: "This rope means a bottle of rum." The longest sermons are not always the best. These words of this victim of vice are full of eloquent warning.

Shipping records.—There are not a few who endeavor to argue from the fact that there are superficial converts in times of revival, that therefore all sweeping revivals are to be avoided. The revivals of apostolic times might be assailed on precisely the same ground. While the greatest care should be taken to avoid a superficial work, the servant of God should not let it be a good omen when the people are deeply moved, and cry, "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" The most instances of individual conversions, particularly recorded in the New Testament, show that the penitents were deeply moved—were what some would call "excited."

Some Church-members were discussing the question as to what was necessary to "run a church successfully." After many suggestions, a man very wisely remarked that he believed religion to be above all else the most essential thing—a fact which too many churches seem to very much ignore.

Mr. Spurgeon's church in London now numbers 4,417 members. During the past year it has formed one new church by colonizing. Five hundred and seventy-one members have been added within the year to the present church, and 203 have been received by deacons, and 103 by the church. It is confidently believed the result of our visit will be of service to that interest which we were sent to protect.

We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for assistance so cheerfully tendered, by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to those department this subject more particularly belonged, as well as to the Minister of Finance, and also to several members of the House of Commons from New Brunswick, who took a deep interest in this question so important to shipping.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEORGE McLEOD,  
WM. A. ROBERTSON,  
ESQ., DELEGATES.

Both gentlemen submitted some interesting information as to the cordial manner in which they were received by ministers and members of the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Marshall, the thanks of the Board were tendered to the delegates for the valuable services rendered by them, and on further motion their expenses were directed to be paid.

Rev. Mr. Temple, an old and highly respected Wesleyan minister, died in Moncton on Tuesday last. His life was an active and useful one. He was eighty-three years old, and was able to do some service to the last.

Rev. Mr. Corey baptized three persons at Hart's Mills on Sabbath last.

Arrangements are being made for a Bazaar in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association Fund.

The Baptists of Ontario have raised \$3,000 for the support of a missionary for three years in Manitoba.

The testimonial to be presented to the Rev. Mr. Punshon, on his departure from Canada, is to consist of four thousand gold sovereigns.

CONFESSIONS FROM EDINBURGH AND MANITOBA will appear next week.

much of it." A few events of this kind will soon tend to pull down the Establishment about the ears of those who profess to love her most, and show the public more clearly than could be done in any other way the truth of the words spoken by Mr. Spurgeon, that "an Established Church is a veritable tyranny."

Dr. Richardson tells the *Congregationalist* the story of a church in Froehof, N. A., now 143 years old, wearing still its original covering of cedar shingles and receiving its light through the original window sashes, whose panes are six by eight inches. A table, which was used by Brainerd in administering the communion to the Indians, is in the church, and there is a blood stain on one of the pews in which a wounded soldier was laid during the battle of Monmouth. The two Tenents, Gilbert and William, formerly preached here, and the desk was also occupied by George Whitefield.

Rev. Dr. John Leach of New York, who probably understands quite thoroughly the aims and methods of the Romish system among us, says that the American public is wrong in ridiculing the idea that there is any danger in it to our "institutions." It is not a system to be pooh-poohed or thought lightly of. While it may be true, he writes, that Romanism is not in the least likely to subvert America, it can do much mischief, short of subjugation, in the way of embarrassing us in the political questions of the day, holding the balance of political power, sedulously pushing its ambitious selfish schemes, attracting the young to fashionable convents, and alluring to its own faith the ignorant masses of showy ceremonies.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Monday last, the President, C. H. Fairweather, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the delegates to Ottawa, and the shipping interests, as handed in by Mr. McLeod, was read by the Secretary; and on motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Roberts, it was directed to be published in the newspapers.

REPORT OF GEORGE McLEOD AND W. A. ROBERTSON, ESQ., DELEGATES.

St. John, May 20, 1873.

To the Board of Trade of St. John:

The undersigned, in pursuance of their appointment as delegates from this Board to proceed to Ottawa for the purpose of bringing before the notice of the Government of the Dominion certain provisions of Mr. Pimms's Bill relating to shipping, beg leave to submit the following report:—

On the day after our arrival we presented the memorial of this Board to the Secretary of State, and after explaining in detail the nature and effect of the legislation proposed by Mr. Pimms's Bill, we requested that he would present the memorial to the Privy Council the same day, which was done, and referred to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

By appointment, we had an interview with that gentleman the following morning, and discussed, at considerable length, the provisions of the said bill which would be so very unjust and prejudicial to the shipping interests of the Dominion, and urged the necessity of immediate action on the part of the Dominion Government.

In consequence of our representations, the subject was again brought up before Council, and we were informed that a message by cable was at once transmitted by the Dominion Government to the Government of Great Britain, requesting that no legislation would take place affecting the shipping interests of the Dominion until the reasons requiring alteration in the Dominion Bill, as advocated by this Board should be received.

We had several opportunities of discussing this subject with members of the House of Commons interested in shipping, and by explaining at length the full effect of Mr. Pimms's Bill, we succeeded in exposing the danger which threatened the shipping interests of the Dominion, and the necessity of that bill, against which exception was taken in the memorial of this Board as presented by us to the Dominion Government.

One remedy for the evil complained of was suggested by the establishment of a Dominion Board of Registry for the classification of vessels, and we were informed that the necessary legislation would be had this session to authorize the formation of such a Board by the Government of the Dominion.

While admitting the necessity of such an institution, we submitted there should be no monopoly in the classification of vessels; and while it was desirable to have a Dominion Board of Registry for such purpose, yet we strongly urged that it was equally desirable to retain the privilege our shipowners now enjoy, by being enabled to use either Lloyd's Register of London or Bureau Veritas for the classification of their tonnage.

We particularly insisted that whatever legislation might take place, our shipowners should not be subjected to any such monopoly as would follow the establishment of one of our kind for the classification of vessels, to the exclusion of those offices now existing amongst us.

After disposing of the objectionable sections in Mr. Pimms's Bill we took up the second point, relating to the unfair discrimination in the load line in favor of iron ships, and represented how this would effect our wooden vessels.

When it was considered that the thickness in the bottom of a wooden vessel of say, 1,500 was about three feet against nine inches in an iron vessel of the same tonnage, it was conceded that such a discrimination was unwarrantable, and that this objection as well as the previous one, would be submitted to the proper quarter.

We remained in Ottawa two days, which we devoted to the object of our delegation, and we confidently believe the result of our visit will be of service to that interest which we were sent to protect.

We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for assistance so cheerfully tendered, by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to those department this subject more particularly belonged, as well as to the Minister of Finance, and also to several members of the House of Commons from New Brunswick, who took a deep interest in this question so important to shipping.

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The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 23, 1873.

New BRUNSWICK.—The Dances who have been located in the barracks for some weeks past took passage in the *Robbsey* for Hatterup on Wednesday. Another lot are now due at Halifax, who will also settle at Hatterup. Thirteen hundred and fifty dollars have been subscribed in this city towards the Drummond Colliery Relief Fund. A number of the Scotch immigrants are said to be dissatisfied with their prospects at Kincaidshire and have returned to Fredericton. The majority will, however, accept the situation, and doubtless,

in a few years, they will be thankful for having done so. A few years of patience, industry, and self-denial will no doubt place them in a better position than they could ever expect to attain "at home." The payment of School taxes is now being enforced in the Town of Portland. Already some would-be martyrs have had their goods and chattels seized for payment. Mr. Blatch, Clerk of the Circuit Court, was presented with a purse of \$150 in silver, on Monday, the 25th anniversary of his second marriage. The presentation was made on behalf of his brother barristers. The freshest in the St. John river is unusually high, and in this harbor the strong currents cause great difficulty in handling shipping. A case of small-pox has been reported in Carleton. The small-pox has disappeared from Dalhousie. There have been 47 cases, six of which were fatal. The P. E. Island delegates to Ottawa were in this city on Tuesday en route for home. To-morrow being the Queen's birthday is a public holiday. A number of bridges on the rivers emptying into the Upper St. John, have been carried away by the freshet. The water has been very high in the Saint John river, and a large quantity of valuable lumber has been carried over the interval and meadow lands along its course. Another case of small-pox has occurred. The sick man, Joseph Gallagher, has been removed to the Hospital. Work on the branch line from the River du Loup R. R. to Woodstock is being pushed forward. Messrs. S. Burpee and H. Yexxa are the contractors. The load carriers of St. John struck for \$2 a day, and are getting it. Mr. Wm. Causey of this city has been awarded the contract for building the new post office here. A fire broke out in Anderson's saw mill on Straight Shore, Wednesday morning, and the mill was completely destroyed. The loss is about \$20,000, with only about \$5,000 insurance. Insurance rates are to be advanced 50 per cent in Fredericton. A boy fourteen years of age was before the police magistrate the other day for drunkenness, and was fined \$4. The creature who sold him the rum is a gentleman, a respectable dealer, in the eyes of the law. There are no new cases of small pox at Dalhousie. Salmon are making their appearance quite plentifully in the fish market. Another ferry boat is to be placed on the river at Fredericton this summer for the accommodation of residents below the Nashwaak. The New Brunswick Railway Company expects to have trains running from Fredericton to Woodstock within six months. Three more deaths from small pox occurred in Carleton County last week. It is rumored that Lieut. Governor Wilnot is to be knighted for his valuable public services. The measles are prevailing to an alarming extent at Pomeroy Ridge, Charlotte County. The *Express* says that the New Brunswick Company are willing to bridge the St. John river and build a road to the lines to meet the Acrook river Railway. Private advices from Fort Fairfield represent the people of that section as enthusiastic over the project, and that the construction of the American portion of the line is certain. Dr. Allison was presented with an address by the Board of Health on his departure from Dalhousie. The Exhibition Committee in Fredericton are making arrangements for the Provincial Exhibition. The first work to be done is to make repairs on the building. Four iron bridges for the Intercolonial railway, were yesterday forwarded to their destination. They are to be placed over the Rivers Cossigne and Buctouche. They are of English make, the same style of bridge as has been placed over the principal rivers on this road.

NOVA SCOTIA.—An explosion occurred at the Acadia Pioneer Works, situated about 12 miles from Halifax, on Saturday night last. Fortunately there were no persons in the building at the time. Much damage was done to the premises. The shock was felt in the city. There is a case of small-pox in Westville, N. S. The "Ancient" Testimonial Fair has reached the respectable sum of \$1078.30. The girl, Maud Matthews, who, according to her own account, was violently abducted from her residence, in Dartmouth, several months ago