

ly are formed into a church, and are anxious to understand and observe all the words of the law. "What wouldst thou have me to do?" is the ardent desire of their minds. Instructions suited to their infant condition in "the first principles of the Gospel of Christ," and correct views of the order and discipline of the house of God, would at this stage of their history, accomplished much in perfecting their mind for future usefulness. But the man who has "begotten them through the gospel," must leave; his mission has expired, the claims of a depending family demand his presence at home, or else he must visit another section of the field assigned him. A year or two expires, and we visit the same people; but alas! in the place of finding a united, happy, and teachable band of holy brethren, walking in the ordinances of the Lord blameless, we meet them scattered, depressed, destitute of that moral influence which a Christian church should exercise on those that are without. But this is not all; many of those who are without, who have not been far from the Kingdom of Heaven, are discouraged and hardened, while a door has been opened for the way of truth, to be evil spoken of. Many localities present a far more appalling state of things than has been here hinted at. More depends on the proper training of young Converts than the generality of Missionaries seem to understand, but to which the Missionary Boards must give the more earnest heed. The only remedy is the continuation of the Missionary, or if the first is unable to remain, let the trust be committed to some other faithful brother. And if one sectional Board is unable to sustain the undertaking, let two or more unite in supporting a man of God until the people are able to bear their own burdens. "But how shall they preach except they be sent?" and who will send them?

A Member of the St. John Board.

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR BROTHER VERY.—I have not time to write much, as I am very busy with different things just now. But I would just say that we are going on very well in Saint Martins. We have got our stoves and pipes well arranged in the meeting house, and the Managing Committee have commenced to put a good coat of paint upon the outside of the building, which it very much needed. Our congregation last Sunday was large; the meeting house was nearly full. It was a funeral occasion; the deceased was Mrs. Charles Moran; she died on the 1st inst. She was a woman about fifty years of age, and had been a member of this Church about thirty years. Sister Moran's hope in Christ at the approach of death was firm and unshaken. She said she was going to her Saviour—that she should soon be at rest, and prayerfully enquired of her Lord, saying, "Oh! Lord Jesus Christ, how long dost thou tarry?" Her husband seems deeply to feel his loss, but no doubt his loss is gain to her.

Yours in Christ,

W. JACKSON.

Saint Martins, 7th Nov. 1848.

For the Christian Visitor.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 30th, 1848.

Dear Brother Very,—

You favoured us not long since with very interesting accounts of the New-Brunswick Associations, which brought to mind days and months past when we had the privilege of mingling our sympathies with the ministers and congregations, the most of whom we cherish in our memories as brethren beloved of God, whose praises are in all the churches. Happy am I to observe that the Church where I first began to hold forth Christ has been blest with a revival, under the pastoral care of dear Brother Fitch; May the Lord strengthen his heart and the brethren hold up his hands.

I laboured with this Church one year and three months, and it was there I was set apart to the work of the ministry by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. I baptized seven of the members, and then left for Woodstock—a new field, yet interesting. There I laboured three years (with tears) exhorting the brethren, and warning the people to flee from the wrath to come; I organized the Churches of Victoria and Woodstock, and baptized 99 members, dedicated the Meeting House at Jacksonstown, and nearly completed the neat little house at Woodstock, where I had the pleasure of residing. And I here remark that the three years I spent at Woodstock were among the happiest I ever spent on earth. Of course I had my trials, yet how trifling.

On leaving Woodstock we commenced a tour in the United States, after spending the winter re-

to the Province with the intention of moving to Waldoboro', Maine, where I received a very unanimous call to become their Pastor. Having left Woodstock, with my family, for the United States, by way of St. John, the brethren constrained us to tarry, which we did—right or wrong. Some things appeared well and others not so; however, I tarried and became Pastor of the Church and congregation now under Brother Very's care, remained one year and four months labouring with this dear people, baptized eighteen of her members, and gave the hand of fellowship to thirteen more—in all thirty-one.

Being quite sensitive, naturally, as my brethren all know very well, and seeing and feeling some things I could not put up with, I was induced to resign my charge. (I here remark that Ministers never should interfere with neighbouring Pastors; if their counsels are required, no doubt they will be kindly invited.)—Having left Portland, and being invited to return to Woodstock and vicinity, I did so, but found on arriving many discouragements with which I contended one year, having the privilege of baptizing four persons—the Rev. Mr. Reid and lady two of the number.

In the fall of 1847 I left for the United States again, where I found kind friends, and after having travelled through five States, labouring for God, I concluded to settle, having received an invitation to become Pastor of the Baptist Church located in the Village of Exeter, N. H. I commenced my labours April, 1848. Brother N. Culver, of Boston, was requested to preach the Installation Sermon which he did from these words, "He shall see the travail of his soul and be satisfied." I have been preaching to the congregation since last January, and I trust God has been with us. Our prospects are good, congregation large, Sabbath School interesting, excellent choir, have only baptized one since I have been with this Church as yet—a very interesting lady; another related her experience and probably will soon unite; a lad also professes to have met with a change of heart. O may God revive us, and add to our members such as shall be saved.

This Church is located in one of the prettiest villages in New England, containing about four thousand inhabitants. Phillips Academy with its three efficient Professors, a Ladies' Seminary, a High School, for English exclusively, and many Town Schools, &c. forty-nine miles from Boston on the Boston and Maine R. R. Line. The Church was organized in 1796, and for the last twenty-five years has had three Pastors only—one aged Father who sits with me in the pulpit every Sunday, who finished his pastoral charges fifteen years since, having been over the Church ten years. His successor Rev. Newton Brown, A. M., afterwards Principal of New Hampton Institution, and compiler of the "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," now residing in Virginia, was with this Church ten years. The Rev. Noah Hooper succeeded him and laboured successfully five years, &c. There has been several Churches organized in different villages with members from this Church; and now dear brother, God I trust has directed my feet to this country, where I hope to labour in his cause as long as I shall live; and if you do not think there is too much of self in these outlines of my short ministry you may publish them, giving my dear brethren and friends, throughout the Province, to forgive my many imperfections, and pray for me that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.

Having to-day returned from our Association, held in Deerfield, it might be interesting to some of your readers to have a skeleton of the proceedings.

We met according to appointment and elected a Moderator and Secretaries, by ballot, after which the letters were read; every Pastor, or messenger, read his own letter, which is as it should be, and everything was conducted with harmony throughout. We had only two sermons in the session one by the Rev. J. Sawyer from Mass. founded on Acts xvii. 16.—"Now while Paul waited for them at Athens, his spirit was stirred in him, when he saw the City wholly given to idolatry." The other was preached by Rev. O. Ayer, of Dover, from Matthew vi. 14—"Ye are the light of the world." The sermons were good; but, my brother, I cannot relish sermons read as well as those preached. However, it may be because we are not in the habit of hearing truth declared in this manner in our Provinces. I might remark, also, that we had the pleasure of attending our State Convention, which was held at Manchester. It was characterized with love and union. The questions presented were of course as usual, advocated with talent and warmth.

We have the Massachusetts Convention very near us, commencing to-morrow at 10 o'clock. I shall go over, God willing. We will have a large collection of Ministers no doubt. Mr. Vinton, and

a Karen convert will be there, which will add to the interest.

In haste, dear Brother, I am, &c.
Yours in the best of bonds,
E. J. HARRIS.

TESTIMONY TO KAREN MISSION.

One of our female missionaries at Maulmain, in writing to a friend in this country, under date of May 22 says.—"All Englishmen, officers, or other persons who come to Maulmain, speak of the Karen missions as something new under the sun. We have met persons who have known every mission in India, who are perfectly astonished and delighted at what they witness among the Karens; and when they leave they continue, if possible, their contributions."

"We have received this very day a letter from Capt. Durand, former commissioner of these provinces, a church-man and pious, as is his wife's mother, Lady McKaskill, who was also in Maulmain, and our personal friend. He writes from England, 'Since I have been here I have often spoken of you and your labors, and of the Karen mission. Lady McKaskill's brother is a minister of our church, and a truly pious man. He was here for a short time and went down to Ipswich. When amongst friends of like feeling with himself, he got upon the subject of the Karens, and as he had been before conversing with myself upon the subject, and had been highly interested, he was able to attest to far more than some rather older accounts of the mission had imparted to them. Every one to whom I mention the progress made and making on a theatre so strange and little known is struck by the facts and results. I find a strong scepticism on all eastern missions; that is in respect to their success. But you have armed us with an example, which knocks on the head the shallow doubts of objectors, mostly but half informed and vitally prejudiced. The fruits which God has given to the Karen mission often afford me a triumphant reply. May you continue to receive from Him who given to the increase, a full harvest. I give this as but a specimen of the feeling among foreigners in this country, towards the Karen mission.'—Macedonian."

KAREN CHRISTIANS AND THE SABBATH.

We are told by a missionary who has labored many years among the Karens that one of the delightful features in the character of their discipline ship, is a profound reverence for all the institutions of God. This he illustrated by several facts; and among others, he said that a distinguished officer of the East India Company, in passing through the jungles of the Tavoy province on important business, was authorized to require the people whom he might find, to do any necessary work for him making his way through the forests. On a certain morning the officers' and his retinue reached one of the jungle hamlets of the Karens, and ordered the head-man to furnish a sufficient number of men to open a way for the officers train to a place which was named. The head man replied that on any other day the help should be given; but he and his people were Christians, and they could do no work on the Sabbath. The officer remonstrated, urged the importance of his business, offered a large compensation,—but by none of these things could he move the head-man. He and his people were Christians. The Sabbath was spent in serving God.

The officer and company were obliged to rest that day at MATAH; and at an appointed hour they saw the head-man and hundred of others going up from their jungle homes without noise or confusion, to the place where they worshipped God. The lady of the officer was so greatly interested that she went with them, and saw a Karen congregation receive the truth from the lips of one of their own pastors, and heard them in their own language sing the praise of God. Soon after this the officer met the missionary, and could hardly find words to express his surprise and admiration, concerning what he saw during the Lord's day which he was compelled to spend in Matah.—*Id.*

BURNERS OF MAULMAIN.

Mr. Stilson, in a letter dated Maulmain June 20, says, "There seems to be greater encouragement to labor among the Burners than formerly;—some are enquiring and we hope to see many more. Two new day schools have been set up, in which a good number of children are beginning to receive Christian instruction.—These schools form centres, around which we are able to gather quite encouraging congregations every Sabbath.—*Id.*"

A new Channel at the West End of the Island of Bermuda has been recently discovered. It bears directly west from Somerset, and is said to be preferable to the Hogfish cut. It has been examined by the governor and suite, and was found to have 164 feet of water at its shoalest parts, half an hour after ebb. It is represented as available when the winds are adverse to vessels entering the other passages at the west end. A subscription list has been opened for Mr. Wm. Knight, a branch pilot, for his discovery of this passage.—*New Brunswick.*

P. E. ISLAND GRAND DIVISION, S. of T.—

The following are the officers for the present year:—

Hon. Charles Young, G. W. P.; John Arbuckle, Esq., G. W. A.; Rev. Silas T. Rand, G. C.; John Williams, G. S.; Robert Percival, G. T.; John Pidwell, G. Con; William Dawson, G. Sen.

In the formation of this Division, the P. M. W. P. Brother White was assisted by his Conductor, James McMillian, Esq., of St. John, N. B., who accompanied the distinguished brother to the Island for that purpose.—*P. Ed. Island paper.*

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as the Rev. Mr. McGuirk, with three men and three females, were crossing in a canoe from the French Village, in Bay du Vin, to the Escuminac side of the Bay, the wind being very high from the North-west, the canoe upset, and all were thrown into the water. Two of the women, (Mrs. McDonald, of the village, and Mary Ryan, daughter of Roderick Ryan, of Bel River,) were floated ashore without sinking, but life was extinct when they reached it. The other female, Jane McDonald, (daughter of Major McDonald, of Black River,) sank, and the body was not recovered up to yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. McGuirk, and the other men by clinging to the canoe, saved their lives, but Roderick Ryan, one of the party, was nearly exhausted by the time he got ashore. An Inquest was held on the bodies of the two females picked up, before M. Cranney, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the Jury.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—Serious Accident.—

On Friday, 22nd ult., as Mr. Joseph Milanco, a respectable inhabitant of Bathurst, was attending a Threshing Mill, one of his feet got on, tangled in the machinery, by which his leg was dreadfully shattered, the injury extending into the knee joint. The limb was amputated as soon after the accident as possible, by Dr. Gordon, assisted by Dr. Bishop, and we are happy to learn, that the poor fellow is likely to do well.

FIRE.—On the 30th ult., the Roman Catholic Presbytery at Bathurst, lately erected for the Rev. Mr. Power, accidentally caught fire, and in a very short time was burned to the ground.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AND OREGON.—

The negotiation for the purchase by the United States of the property and rights of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Columbia River has been broken off, the British Government having forbidden the Company to sell those rights which were secured to it by the Oregon treaty. This is as it should be; the attempt of the Hudson's Bay Company to make profit of the advantages reserved for them, was mean to the last degree, and is one more instance of their grasping character and bad faith.—*Boston Cour.*

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND. The Courier of the

26th ult. says, "The weather here during the last fortnight has been rainy, with the exception of two or three days. The landing and colling of fish, as well as the securing of the harvest, have been thereby much impeded; the grain crops are, however, mostly gathered in. The potato disease is progressing, but is not so destructive as last year."

LOSS OF THE SHIP MICHIGAN, OF PORTLAND

AND SIX LIVES.—The Ship Michigan, of Portland, from Glasgow for New York, was taken in with by the brig Joseph Anderson, on the 30th ult., being then in a sinking condition.—Captain Mason, his wife, Fredrick Stinson, (first mate,) and three seamen, left the Michigan in a whaleboat for the brig, which was lying too under the Michigan's lee; when within about twenty yards of the brig, a sea capized the boat and all on board perished. Captain Mason and wife sank immediately, but Mr. Stinson and the three men (names not known) were seen clinging to the boat's bottom for about an hour. The ship and brig were got about as soon as possible but too late to save any of the unfortunate men. On the 4th Mr. Miller, with the crew, eleven in number, succeeded in reaching the brig in the ship's lodg boat. When they left the sinking vessel she had 7 feet of water in her.

THE ATLANTIC POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The

New York Sun gives the following as the basis of the agreement came to by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Bancroft:

1. Entire reciprocity between the two governments in the transmission of letters by their respective steamers.
 2. The rates of postage to be uniform for American and English Steamers.
 3. The British colonial mail to be conveyed through the United States and by the American as well as the English steamers.
- American mails for Europe, Asia, and Africa, to be conveyed by the British as well as the American steamers.

FARMERS IN THE ASCENDANT.—I wish this

caption was more true. But notwithstanding that our legislature was composed of three times as many farmers lawyers, such is the power of superior education that the minority are, were, and will continue to be in the ascendant, in spite of numbers, until the education of farmers shall be so improved as to enable them to ascend to the very pinnacle of the lawmaking power our country.