

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 5, 1848.

**TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.**—We are under the necessity of once more calling the attention of our Agents and Subscribers to our dues. Having a large sum to make up by the 1st of May, we need very much that the conditions upon which we are labouring every week to instruct and gratify our readers should be fulfilled. If one paper goes astray by remissness of carrier or postman, we find ourselves called to a rigid account, and sometimes no "softly," and all this we hope to bear with patience a but a considerable number of our PATRONS have not yet considered their obligation and the Printer's due. We are sorry to find greater remissness in this matter in town than in country, and on the part of some who certainly cannot be in want of means if they resolutely summon the WILL. If our friends will wait upon us with the "needful," we will give them our kindest welcome. PUBLISHERS.

## OUR PROVINCE—EDUCATION.

The session of the Legislature has been brought to a close since our last, being prorogued by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, on Thursday last, in this city.

We have had the satisfaction of laying before our readers, during the session, a well prepared summary, every week, of their proceedings; they are, therefore, well aware that many very important measures have been adopted. Occupying so many different positions it is not to be expected that all will entertain the same sentiments in regard to the wisdom and expediency of all the acts adopted.

Several thoughts have occurred to us, which it may not be improper to express. That the legislation of the late session has been greatly affected by the recognition of the principles set forth in Earl Grey's Despatch no one can fail to see, that future legislation will be still more so, no one can reasonably doubt. Every good man will have great anxiety in regard to matters of so great magnitude, and which must certainly affect to so great a degree, the welfare of his country. Good citizenship we regard an essential trait in the character of a good man: and a good citizen is one who is devoted to the welfare of his country, zealously supporting and defending it and its interests.

The principles above alluded to are of a very popular character, and placing power, as they do, into the hands of every citizen, (with man's ordinary love of power) they will meet, doubtless, great favor: but this fact alone, of their being popular and generally accepted, is not of itself a sufficient warrant to a good man that his country is to be benefitted. The exercise of power is always attended with danger; it is exceeding liable to abuse, not only by Kings and Legislatures, but by every one entrusted with it. There is such a thing, every one knows, as popular caprice; and power when exercised capriciously must produce ill consequences, whether by a single man or a legislative assembly, or a whole community under the excitement of party spirit. With the power, we want the will and ability to use it aright, and for good purposes, or we would be better without it; it may be a curse instead of a blessing. One thing we regard absolutely essential, as a preparative for the exercise of civil power, and that is popular education; and if there is any one interest deserving special attention at the present time, it is in the education of the young of this Province. Even the most honest intentions, could we reckon upon them, cannot be admitted in lieu of education, for an ignorant man, however honest, is open to imposition on every hand; and the more popular the form of government, the greater will be the number of demagogues to solicit suffrages upon the credit of their loud but hollow professions; and the more extensive and strong will become political partizanship.

There are a great variety of resources yet to be developed in this Province, every considerate person sees that it will never do to be relying upon one or two branches of industry for general support, when the population of the Province is so rapidly increasing. Other resources must be opened, or the most enterprising and better part of the population, the young men, natives of the Province, whose presence is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, will be driven off to some a field where their talents and energies can be more successfully employed; and every year will be diminishing the advantages which may now be commenced.

We have heard many reasons rendered why more of the resources of the Province have not been developed, and why so little attention has been paid

to domestic manufactures; many speak as though all that was requisite was certain legislative enactments, and as if by magic, new avenues to wealth would at once spring open before the industrial classes of the Province; we have reason to think this a very common impression. Now it may possibly be that inducements might thus be presented to foreign enterprise to come in and reap a harvest, but in the present state of mind the advantage would not be for the natives of New Brunswick. The mind of the mass of people through the Province must be stirred up, and an enterprise created, such as commerce awakens in some of our busy sea-ports; and this must be the result of Education, of good primary and common schools, in all our villages. Where there is not a proper attention to Education, mind sleeps, and the energies (save the physical) are dormant; but stir up mind by good schools, good books, Lyceums, Libraries, and a spirit of enterprise is created which scorns the drudgery and uncertainty of a few narrow, crowded, beaten paths, hedged up by every little commercial depression, and a score of honest ways to comfort and competence will be seen at every man's door; and obstacles which now may appear insuperable, would be found to have a real practical utility in sustaining and exercising the necessary ingenuity and resolution.

We hope much good may result from the projected Normal School at Fredericton; to have good schools, we must have good teachers; a well conducted Normal School will secure system in instruction, and wherever they have been adopted and well conducted, they have given great satisfaction.

We hope furthermore very much from the Act which admits printed books free of duty. We have been astonished at the scarcity of books in many parts of the Province, whilst in England and in the United States the press is working such wonders, multiplying the number and reducing the price of books so as to put them within reach of the poorest man. It is a matter for joy that the door is now set as widely open as it can consistently be for the introduction of its advantages to all classes of our population.

Let the good people of New Brunswick now avail themselves of their lawful privileges, and promote in the rising generation the necessary preparation for using advantageously their civil rights, and we shall find no occasion to complain of our hard soil or any other providential allotment.

**COLONIAL PROTESTANT.**—We have received the second number of this excellent periodical, published at Montreal, under the superintendence of Rev. J. M. Cramp and Rev. F. Bosworth. It contains an interesting and instructive variety: essays, poems, religious and scientific intelligence, and cannot fail, we think, to satisfy the subscribers. We will be pleased to forward the names and subscriptions of our friends, as we have been permitted to do for the first package—32 pages double column 8vo. \$1 per annum, in advance.

**PRIMITIVE CHURCH MAGAZINE.**—We received, by last English Mail, the Primitive Church Magazine, and have read its contents with pleasure; one letter we intend to lay before our readers in a future number, written by Mr. Kinghorn, who so ably defended our views of communion against the lax and plausible arguments of the Rev. Robert Hall. This letter is on the question of re-immersing persons immersed as believers when unbelievers.

**DWIGHT'S AMERICAN MAGAZINE.**—We have received a copy of this valuable Magazine, and would call particular attention to the advertisement of it in another part of this paper. We are perfectly astonished that so much valuable matter can be put up in so admirable a form, at so cheap a rate. It is the finest specimen of the Family Magazine we have yet met with, making a large Royal 8vo. of 44 pages of carefully selected and original articles, such as any christian parent can commend to his children and household.

**ADMISSION OF PRINTED BOOKS—DUTY FREE.**—The admission of printed books into this Province, free of duty, from this time, according to the new revenue laws, will doubtless effect a great change for us, and we hope it may be for good. One evil is to be feared, and that is, that we may be flooded by that pernicious species of light reading and cheap novels which have been thrown from the American Press in such abundance, for the few years past. To prevent this, is greatly desirable, and one way of it we think, would be, the early establishment in this city, by some one of our Booksellers, of a General Periodical Agency. Our communication is now

so frequent and direct with Boston, that we may command their literature in all its freshness, and with but a mere trifle of expense; indeed, the expense of procuring periodical literature, is so small, as to require no addition to the American subscription price. We presume publishers generally in the States, now that this door is thrown open to them, will see the advantage of advertising here, and having the attention of our people called to their books and publications. Publishers in Boston, and those who have agencies there, can send directly to St. John by steamer. We will cheerfully commend to our people such works of a suitable character as may be forwarded for that purpose. All printed books are now admitted, duty free, except re-prints of such works as have a copyright extant in England; these are not allowed admission, as yet, to the Province.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Election of Charter Officers for this city took place yesterday, in the several Wards. The following is a list of the successful Candidates:—

**KING'S WARD.**—Wm. H. Needham, Alderman; John Murphy, Assistant.

**QUEEN'S WARD.**—Geo. A. Lockhart, Alderman; W. H. A. Keans, Assistant.

**DUKE'S WARD.**—Thomas Harding, Alderman; William Hagerty, Assistant.

**SYDNEY WARD.**—G. Vanhorne, Alderman; T. McAvity, Assistant.

**BROOKS' WARD.**—G. Bond, Alderman; James Beattie, Assistant.

We are happy to state that the interest in religion, in this city, does not abate, but rather appears increasingly promising. Rev. Mr. Robinson baptized nine last Sabbath; Br. McDonald also baptised one in Carleton.

Have not our good brethren in the country intelligence of this kind, which is so cheering at the present time, when the churches have waited so long for the salvation of God? Our brethren from all parts of the Province are sending us frequently their kindest expressions of satisfaction and sympathy in our labours, but we do not get their articles for publication, their *real substantial help* in making up, and giving interest and variety to the paper. 'Come over, brethren, and help us;' it will do you good, and you will at the same time gratify and profit many others.

The letter, extracts of which we publish below, is from the Christian Mirror. Rev. E. Bond, the missionary who writes it, was formerly a classmate of our's, and it affords great happiness as a manifestation of his zeal and success. We see by a letter, written since this one, that his people have just been greatly blessed; fifty had been received by the church, out of several hundreds who profess to have been converted recently, but whose public profession is delayed by the caution which the missionary feels bound to exercise. Mr. Bond's Sabbath School numbers 700, whose attendance, he remarks, is as regular as that of pupils in any of our schools.—Ed.

KOHALA, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, }  
4th April, 1848.

Through the divine blessing our task has been accomplished, and though the house is not so good as thousands of barns I have seen in New England, it has nevertheless cost us more of self-denial and of exhausting labor, I venture to assert, than the most splendid Christian temple in the United States ever cost its projectors.

The expense of Lumber is so enormous here (very ordinary boards being \$70 and \$80 per thousand feet, delivered on the spot) that we are obliged to proceed slowly however. The expense for all materials for building is in like manner extremely heavy at the Islands.

I spoke of the labour which this house cost us. Of the amount of human labour devoted to the building you can have little adequate conception. Few meeting houses, I apprehend, would be erected in the U. S., were the same amount and same species of labour required to complete them, which we have devoted to this. The hard, heavy timber, of which I have spoken, is only to be obtained in the mountains, twelve, fifteen, and more miles distant. A portion of the heaviest sticks, the king assisted us in getting down. The mass of it, however, was drawn by members of the church. Great quantities were necessary, as the frame required unusual strength to withstand the fierceness of our usual trade winds. In getting out our timber, the field was divided into sections, with the Deacon for Marshal. He with two or three associates, went into the mountains, searching out, felling and hewing timber, for two or three or more weeks in succession, their wives and children carrying them necessary supplies of food.

Meanwhile we mustered our forces twice each week to drag the timber down. Oxen we had none; and had they been attainable, they would

have rendered us no service, owing to the inaccessible nature of the timber districts. Human muscles alone therefore, could be set to this task. From personal experience I can assure you it was the most dreadful exhausting labor to which my hand was ever set.—For three or four successive months I led the band of noble spirits whose zeal never flagged in this trying business. The mass gradually gave out: but a chosen few held on with undiminished strength of purpose, to the end, though invaded and to a man prostrated by the epidemic influenza, and more or less pinched by an unusual scarcity of food, during this period. God bless the noble souls who have manfully stood by my side not only in the struggle to erect a material structure for His worship, but also in efforts to convert the hearts of men into temples for His service.

Many a day have I climbed the hill with them, and when, after four or five hours of toil—some walk up and down the precipitous banks of a Hawaiian ravine and through the pathless underbrush, we have found the object of our search, have side by side dragged with them the heavy mass—measuring from 30 to 50 feet in length, and 10 or 12 inches square—for 12 or 16 weary miles, making our path as we went. Not unfrequently too were we alike drenched with rain, from morning till our return with our burden, at night.

Two such days per week were all that human nature could endure. The intervening days were days of sore muscles and stiff limbs, not more to myself than to our strongest natives.

The largest stick of timber thus drawn measures 50 feet in length by 15 inches square.—Three days were consumed by nearly 100 men in getting it down. Three one inch ropes were snapped at a single pull in the attempt to get it up the bank of a ravine.

Through all this labor, not unattended with danger, the Lord preserved us. Not an individual was in the slightest manner injured, save one who received a superficial wound from an axe in hewing. Through all we were cheered and sustained by the thought that the work was not for ourselves, but for the kingdom of our blessed Redeemer, and that those who were to come after us would be profited, perhaps saved, instrumentally by our toils.

That season of care and fatigue has gone by. But it will not soon be forgotten by some of us—no more I trust will the Sanctuary of God—the fruit of our efforts, cease to be loved and frequented. We regret not our struggle nor our pains, if so be the house may prove the gate of Heaven to the perishing souls of this people.

E. BOND.

**YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.**—This excellent and flourishing association assembled at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening last, when a large audience of their friends was collected. The Rev. Mr. Cooney addressed the meeting at considerable length, and a more eloquent and appropriate speech we never heard on a similar occasion.

Mr. Cooney speaks with great ease, he has a commanding choice of excellent and highly appropriate language, and possesses facilities of utterance and style which are rarely equalled.—His hearers were delighted with his observations, which were eloquently made and apparently without effort. Several were added to the pledge, and this gratifying circumstance coupled with many welcome assurances of Mr. Cooney, furnished convincing proof that the cause of the "Young Men" is in good hands, and is in a most prosperous condition.—*Albiou.*

**ROBBERIES.**—A house occupied by Messrs. Warlock and Denham in Carmarthen-street, was feloniously entered on Wednesday night last, and robbed of a watch, sundry wearing apparel, about seven pounds in money, and several hams.

A short time since the widow of the late Mr. William Moore, tailor of this city, was robbed of some silver spoons and 20s. in cash, which were stolen from a shop she occupied.—*Id.*

**A GANG OF ROBBERS.**—The apprehension of Slater, in his attempt to enter the Bank of New Brunswick, has led to the discovery and apprehension of a band of villains, who for six or eight months have been committing nightly depredations, in various parts of the city. From information given by Slater, and promptly acted upon by the authorities, a considerable amount of stolen property has been recovered, which has been recognized by the owners. The existence of a band of robbers in the very heart of the city, and their continued and successful burglaries for so long a period of time, is certainly any thing but creditable to the vigilance and activity of our police, who, for all the good they done this winter, might as well have been in their beds. *Mail.*

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—The only son of Mr. William Watts, of Portland, was unfortunately drowned, yesterday afternoon, in Thompson's Slip. While playing on the booms with a companion, he missed his footing, and fell into the water. Before the alarm could be given, the child sunk, and when recovered, life was extinct. This should be a warning to parents, and lead them to keep a strict eye upon the dangerous amusements of childhood.—*Id.*

**THE LATE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.**—Mr. Herries, in the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., estimated the whole loss sustained by the 220 important British failures of business firms, last year, at \$150,000,000.