

The rice and wheat of India, are both inferior to that of most other countries, probably on account of inefficient cultivation. The quantity of wool exported from India is estimated at 6,000,000 lbs. Almost all kinds of European fruit-trees succeed well in India.

The article from which we have gleaned these facts though somewhat lengthy, will richly repay a careful perusal.—*Roch. Amer.*

## CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1849.

### MEN FOR OFFICES, NOT OFFICES FOR MEN.

For many centuries the masses of people under the various forms of government have sat quietly under an accumulation of burdens without seeming to question their position or to doubt but that they were made to be burden bearers for the comparative few who have monopolized all places of emolument and trust. But the idea has now penetrated thousands of influential minds in every country of Christendom that offices are but conveniences for the body politic; and this simple idea is doubtless the stimulant provoking the wonderful agitations and developments of the day.

Subjects are demanding their rights, Governments are loth to relinquish their immunities. In this contest now so fiercely prosecuted under the watchword of Reform, strange facts are brought to light, and the strangest thing about them is that they could ever have been kept so secretly, for no sensible man can believe, as he sees them exposed, that they will ever be tolerated after being fairly considered.

If, under a government so liberal as that of Great Britain, and amongst a people so enlightened, there could exist such enormous abuses of patronage in State and Church; if the machinery for protecting the interests civil and religious could have become so cumbersome and expensive, as is shown by some of the ablest men in Parliament, we can easily conceive what occasion there must have been in most of the continental nations for the revolutions of the last year. Much as we have heard of the wrongs of Ireland we were not prepared for the searching exposition of the Temporalities of the Anglican Establishment in Ireland just presented in a speech by Mr. Osborne in Parliament.

"The hon. gentleman said that it appeared from the report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1837, that for the spiritual care of 853,000 Protestants in Ireland, there were established 2 archbishops, 10 bishops, and 2,370 clergy. The value of the Archbishopric of Armagh was more than £12,000 and of the other Archbishoprics above £7,000 a year. The bishop of Clougher had £8,000, and the bishop of Derry £8,000, and the clergy generally the enormous sum of £638,838.—He did not reckon in that value the palaces and parks for the bishops, or the glebe lands for the clergy. By another return he found that the total Church Lands in Ireland amounted to 776,384 acres, which would give a very large annual rental at only £1 per acre. Besides this he looked upon Dublin University as being a branch or an instrument of the Church."

One would naturally ask for the good accomplished by this outlay, and the numbers to whom the rites of religion were thus expensively administered.

"He here referred to different accounts of the proportionate amount of the Roman Catholic and Protestant population in Ireland at various periods since 1672 to 1841, observing that during that space of time the Roman Catholics had increased as 7 to 1. In 1837 there were 99 benefices with less than 20 Protestants in each; 124 benefices with between 20 and 50 Protestants in each; and 41 benefices without one single Protestant. In one diocese in England—Chester—one bishop, till lately, presided over 1,500,000 of people belonging to the Established Church; in Ireland two Archbishops and ten bishops presided over 800,000. In England there was one bishop to 412 benefices, in Ireland to 138."

An appeal has recently been published addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury from which we select a few statistics showing the advantage of this enormous church patronage.

"It is on record that a bishop of Clougher went to Ireland without a shilling and after 8 years died worth £400,000! The bishop of Cloyne, who died in 1826, left £120,000, to his children. On the 12th of July 1832, Mr. Grattan presented to the House of Commons

a statement from the probate of wills, that ten of the Irish prelates had left in personal property, exclusive of real estates, £1,575,000!"

Now, if this were an isolated case of extortion, it would long since have been exploded, but it is only a part of a system; one department of which helps to conceal and at the same time to sustain another, and extends like a web over all the productive interests, fleecing the multitude to pamper the few; and converting the offices which should be for the convenience and profit of the mass of population to instruments of stern oppression, leaving the people in poverty ignorance and irreligion.

It is quite characteristic to hear the exclamations of these pampered exclusives so horrified apparently at the idea of a Jew—a money-loving Jew holding a seat in Parliament a Jew to legislate for a Christian nation, a Jew to participate in the discipline and legislate for the "The Church," a Jew to interfere with these sacred and golden privileges! It will be seen however in another part of the paper, that the city of London is deaf to this cant of inconsistency, and a person can hardly fail to conclude from the character of the questions agitated in Parliament as well as those discussed in Exeter Hall that great changes must soon be effected in the administration of public affairs both secular and spiritual. The startling facts divulged by Sir W. Molesworth in regard to colonial expenses, and of Mr. Cobden upon this and other financial matters, must be exceedingly annoying to those concerned in the extravagant expenditure of the National revenue. The day has gone by when a little ridicule heaped upon these men as fanatics, or a few jokes passed upon the result of their investigations will quiet the people whose industry is so heavily taxed to foot up costs. When that reform comes, of which so much has been said of late years, and so little effected, but which we believe must soon come though it may be at a great cost for the salaried few, it will give immense relief to the toiling many. Commercial and religious prosperity and general education would soon become the evident proofs that the arguments and measures which have been treated so long with contempt should have commanded universal assent; and that the men who have persevered in their demands amid so much obloquy were entitled to the nation's gratitude as her greatest benefactors.

### The Jubilee Historical Sketch of the Nova Scotia Baptist Association.

We have received this document prepared and now published by Elder S. T. Rand, and have read it with much satisfaction. It contains what every Baptist in these Provinces ought to know, and what may be of very essential service to remember, the beginnings and progress of the great things which the Lord has done for us as a denomination in these Provinces. We learn from the Messenger the price of the pamphlet is 6d. and the profits of the sale in New-Brunswick are to be devoted to meet the expense of the Micmac translation of the Scriptures. We hope therefore on both accounts—for the value of the work, and for the sake of the poor Indian, that its sale may be extensive.

**EASTERN MINUTES.**—These were completed and done up in parcels and ready for delivery by noon of Saturday last. We are glad to learn that their neatness, correctness, and cheapness give great satisfaction. Those not already distributed may be found at the store of Deacon N. S. D'Mill.

**MR. WINTERBOTHAM.**—We were informed by this gentleman last week that he would shortly be in this City again, and that his first lecture would be in behalf of the Ladies' Benevolent Society; after which he would conclude his engagement with the Young Men's Society. Seasonable notice of his Lectures will be given. Mr. W. is now busily and successfully employed in Charlotte County.

**PROFESSOR JOHNSON,** the celebrated English Agriculturalist, has been specially invited by our Government to visit this Province, in order to make a tour and inquire into its Agricultural capabilities, and we are happy to add that this gentleman is expected out by the Steamer due at Halifax next week.—*Morning News.*

**Mr. Duval** will preach next Sabbath, and the editor of this paper the 3rd Sabbath in this month at Hampton Ferry and Darling's Island.

## Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

No. XV.

#### Duties of Sabbath School Teachers.

Many of the duties connected with the office of Sabbath School Teacher, have been already mentioned incidentally in the course of our remarks on other subjects; but it may not be thought inexpedient to devote to them a separate article, not only as they constitute a prominent part of our general subject, but because some remain yet to be considered.

1. *It is incumbent on the Teacher carefully to study each lesson before attempting to explain it to his class.*

There are no minds whose acquisitions of knowledge are so extensive and accurate, or whose retentive capacity is so great, as to admit of their doing ample justice to the subjects of instruction without fresh and recent study. Ideas however bright at first will fade with time; impressions however deep, will be gradually worn away; and the closest links of mental association be dissolved. It is necessary therefore to revive thought and knowledge from time to time by renewed effort. But even were any mind capable of preserving in unimpaired brilliance, and undiminished number, its accumulated treasures, fresh study and habitual application may add to them.—It is due to the important subjects which he is called to unfold, to the interests of his pupils, and to his own reputation and success, that the Teacher should employ some time and effort weekly in preparing to meet his class on the Sabbath. If he trusts to the chance suggestions of the hour of teaching, or to knowledge acquired at a remote period in the past, he will, in the majority of cases, be rebuked by failure for his presumption or indolence. If he persists in such neglect, mental sterility, poverty of idea, and sameness of illustration, will be the certain result. It is not without reason that we give this caution, for it is unhappily a frequent practice with many teachers to omit altogether the preparatory duty of studying the lessons they profess to teach, or to give to them the most cursory attention. Want of time is sometimes assigned as a reason and apology for the remissness. But surely this can seldom be a valid excuse. What secular occupation is so engrossing as not to leave an hour or two during a week for the purpose required. This time, if well employed, would be sufficient. It is to be feared that want of inclination rather than want of time is oftener the true cause of the omission complained of. The Teacher should reflect that a little labour zealously bestowed in making himself familiar with the Scriptures and the topics related to them, will supply him with varied, fresh and interesting matter to present to his Scholars.

2. *Punctuality and regularity of attendance to his Sabbath School engagements, is one of the Teacher's most necessary duties.*

He should always make it a point of honour and obligation to be in his place at the time appointed for the opening of the School. An hour or two is all the time that can generally be granted to the instruction of the young on the Sabbath. It is the more requisite that this brief period should be entirely and religiously devoted to the object proposed. No portion of it should be wasted, or abstracted by indolence and want of forethought. Yet, how many teachers seem almost unconscious of the preciousness of the time which belongs to their pupils. They are frequently absent from the devotional exercises with which the business of teaching is prefaced, and often till the season of duty is half expired. There may be occasions when unavoidable causes produce the delay in question, and when, however much to be regretted, the Teacher is blameless. These instances, however, are not numerous. The neglect of care and forethought are evidently the prevailing causes. That want of punctuality is highly censurable, when it might be avoided, is seen from its consequences. Order and harmony cannot be maintained in the School where it exists. The entrance of Teachers who come late distracts the attention of the Scholars. The class, too, that it is left without controul is likely to occasion disturbance. There is a further ill effect arising from the moral influence of the Teacher's example on the class. The Scholars cannot be expected to be punctual in their attendance, if their Teacher is not; and, in fact, the classes thus irregularly

superintended soon come to exhibit the bad tendency of the example presented to them.—On the contrary, it may be observed that punctual Teachers have punctual Scholars.

It is also important that Teachers should be constantly, if possible, in the School every Sabbath. The temptation to give up from time to time the hours demanded by their duties, to recreation, will, if yielded to, exert a very unhappy effect on the interests of the School in general, and particularly on the neglected class. Self-denial ought to be used by Teachers.—It may seem to some too great a sacrifice of ease and inclination, to tie themselves down to the constant attendance on their office.—But we answer, that the sacrifice is due to the cause, and if cheerfully rendered will be bounteously rewarded. And, after all, what great sacrifice is required? To be present only for an hour or two on each Sabbath, in a scene of honorable and most useful toil. This should be no grievous hardship to a Christian or benevolent mind.

If it be replied that recreation is needful, then we ask, if it cannot be taken at some other time? Let it be enjoyed before hand or postponed.

3. *It is the duty of the Teacher to require the punctual and regular attendance of the Scholars.*

The benefit of those taught, their progress in knowledge, and their moral improvement, are in no small degree dependent on their constant presence in the Sabbath School. The habit of punctuality thus acquired will be of essential service to them in every walk of life.

4. *It is the duty of the Teacher to preserve order in his class, and decorous attention to the duties of the School.*

This duty will tax the vigilance and patience of the Teacher. He will be obliged to watch the motions and looks of his pupils, to see that their eyes are not turned to some other object when they should be fixed upon the lesson, and to observe whether they are heeding what is said. The Scholars should be prevented from talking, playing or in any way disturbing the School. They should be taught to respect the place in which they are met, and the occasion which brings them together. It may be very difficult in some cases to secure this quietness and decorum, but perseverance, consistent firmness and kindness will generally prove successful.

5. *The Teacher should make it a part of his duty regularly to visit the homes of his pupils.*

By doing so he will be likely to engage the confidence, the kindness, and the co-operation of the Parents. He will thus learn, too, the domestic relations and condition of his pupils, and will be better able to give an appropriate character to his instructions. Sometimes he will be furnished with occasions of aiding families in other ways than by teaching the children, and will be able to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness. In cases of sickness it is of special moment that he should visit his Scholars, to express kindness and sympathy, and to give advice and exhortation that may be of essential service.

6. *Finally, let the Sabbath School Teacher bear in mind the solemn consideration that he has hereafter to give account of his Stewardship.*

The highest duty he is called to perform is to labour with unremitting zeal, faith, and love for the salvation of the precious souls towards whom he stands in such close relation. Let him labour and pray to accomplish this last and most invaluable object.

S. ELDER.

Fredericton, July 30th, 1849.

We have received the following very acceptable letter from Father Manning.

Cornwallis, July 23d, 1849.

MY DEAR BROTHER VERY.—I have had it in my mind some time to drop a few lines to you, to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe you, particularly for your very great kindness in sending me the Christian Visitor, and I must say without flattery that it is a valuable messenger to the christian public, and I trust will help the understanding, and cheer the heart of many a weary traveller to the Zion above. I am sure it has been the means of solid comfort to my trembling soul. May it have an extensive circulation. The press is a mighty engine to do very great good, if employed by men fearing God, and hating covetousness; but if under the influence of Satan's emissaries to deluge the world with that