Published on WEDNESDAY.

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

[For Terms see First Page

NO. 34

VOLUME XIV

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

New Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR. A ELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER Published by Thomas McHenry, Secular Editor and Proprietor. Office-Corner of Princess & Canterbury Sts., next door to the Post Office, St. John, N. B.)

Rev. I. E. BILL, -Denominational Editor. The New Brunswick Baptist and Christian Visitor—For 1861, Will be enriched by regular contributions from the

Pens of
REV. S. ROBINSON, Pastor of Brussells-st.,
E. CADY, Pastor of Portland,
I. WALLACE, A. M., Pastor of Carleton,
J. C. HURD, Pastor of Fredericton,
C. SPURDER, A. M., Principal of the

T. TODD, Missionary, Financial Agent of the Union Society; and D. NUTTER, of Livermore, Me. The Pastors of the different churches, and other valued brethren will keep the New Series tho-roughly posted on all matters of local and denomi-national interest.

All Communications intended for this paper, to be addressed, "N. B. Baptist & Visitor Office, St. John, N. B.

TERMS OF THE BAPTIST AND VISITOR. For remittances received by us zer up to lst of March, we will send the Bap-

and Visitor, as follows :-To May 1, 1861, ... for " Sept 1, 1861, ... " " Jan. 1, 1862, ... " " May 1, 1862, " May 1. 1862, ... " ... 2.00 Subscriptions already received will be credited

according to the above scale. CLUBS Will receive the Baptist and Visitor as follows

5 to Sept. 1,1861, \$5,00; to May 1, 1862, \$9.00 10 to Sept. 1,1861, 10,00; to May 1, 1862, 17.50 80 to Sept. 1,1861, 80.00; to May 1, 1862, 50.00 50 to Sept. 1,1861, 40,00; to May 1, 1862, 70.00 100 to Sept. 1,1861, 75.00; to May 1, 1862, 125.00 We trust this statement is clear and definite, and will be considered satisfactory,
Many poor persons who value the Visitor, and

have been receiving it for years at One Dollar per annum, will still continue to receive it by giving us notice through our local agents, or through their minister, and remitting us that or any other sum they may be able to pay.

Our ministering brethren, who interest themselves in behalf of the Baptist and Visitor will receive it free. Any who do not receive it, will

Our Agents will oblige us by at once making up and sending us their clubs. General Agents will also oblige us by sending the names and Post Office address of local Agents, so that we can pub-

General Agents for this paper :—
Mr. Wm. C. Pipes, Mr. L. McLean,
Henry E. Seelye, Esq. Rev. J. V. Tabor,

Poetry.

THE WRECKERS

BY C. C. BURLEIGH. Hark ! to the roar of the surges, Hark! to the wild winds how!! See the black cloud that the hurricane urges Bend like a maniac's scowl!
Full on the sunken lee ledges,
Lays the devoted bark;
And the loud waves, like a hundred sledges,

Shrilly the shriek of the seaman Harsh as the pitiless laugh of a demon, Rattles the pebbled shore Ho! for the life boat, brothers, Now may the hearts of the brave, Hurling their lives to the rescue of others,

Shame for humanity's treason Blush, at the temple of pity and reason Turned to a robber's lair! Worse than the shattering storm, See the rough-handed, remorseless wreckers, Stripping the clay yet warm.

Plucking at girlhood's tresses,
Tangled with gems and gold;
Snatching love tokens from manhood's caresses,
Clenched with a dying hold,
What of the shricks of despairing?
What of the last faint gasp?
Robbers, who lived would but lessen your sharing
Gold—'twas a God in your grasp?

Boys in their sunny brown be Men in their rugged bronze; Tomen whose wail might have taught wolves a du Ored on the merciless stones,
Tenderly slid o'er the plundered,
Shrouds from the white-capped surge;
Loud on the traitors the mad ocean thundered

Wo! there are deadlier breakers,
Billows that burn as they roll!
Flanked by a legion of crueler wreckers,
Wreckers of body and soul.
Traitors to God and Humanity,
Circes that hold in their arms
Blood-dripping murder and hopeless insanity,
Folly and famine by turns.

Crested with wine redly flashing,
Swollen with liquid fire,
How the strong ruin comes fearfully dashing,
High as the soul walks and higher!
Virtue, and Manhood, and Beauty,
Hope and the sunny haired Bliss.
With the diviner white angel of duty,
Sink in the burning abyss.

What it the soul of the drunkard

Shrivel in quenchless flame?

What though his children by beggary conq
Plunge into ruin and shame?

Gold has come in to the wreckers,
Murder has taken his prize;

Hold—tho' a million hearts burst on the bre
Smothers the crime and the cries!

—Prohibition

PLOUGHS! Countrymen and Store-keepers.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Division took place at Gagetown on Wednesday and Thursday, July 31st and Aug. 1st, according to appointment. As the Journals are ready for distribution it becomes unnecessary for us to report the proceedings. There was, however, little business of interest transacted aside from the action of the Grand Division with reference to the Temperance Reformer and Telegraph, which claims our special attention, and to which we invite the calm consideration of our readers.

From the Journal of the Grand Division, Quarterly Session, at Gagetown, July 1861 :-[EXTRACT FROM THE G. W. P.'S REPORT.]

Dear Sir and Brother :-

I take the liberty to enclose you, as the official head of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, a correspondence (in copy) which has recently passed between Mr. Thomas McHenry and myself in reference to the Organ of the Order, "The Reformer and l'elegraph." Feeling myself amenable to the Grand Body in this matter, I wish them to understand the course which I have pursued.

Yours fraternally, (signed) WM. WEDDERBURN, P. G. W. P."

To the Editor of the Globe

MR. TILLEY AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. Mr. Editor,-Having some time ago connected myself with the Temperance Reformer newspaper, of which I have been the Editor since the 1st day of January, 1861, and that connexion having suddenly terminated, I deem it my duty to say on what grounds my editorship has been resigned. I do so, not that any matters pertaining to me personally can be of public interest, but to do myself common jusfice on a subject involving the Sons and Friends of Temperance. Let me merely premise, that I became the Editor of the Reformer after anxious consideration, and with the concurrence of the Honorable Gentleman whose name is so freely mentioned in the following correspondence. He stated, in the honorable namer which might be expected from the man, that Temperance was a question higher than the question of politics, and that while the Reformer properly represented the Temperance Cause, we had no right to object to the Toryism or Conservatism of the new proprietor. I now leave it to be decided whether the Reformer can properly represent that cause, after the course pursued by its publisher, for which I have withdrawn, and which the following correspondence will explain.

Your's truly, Wm. WEDDERBURN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John, N. B., June 3, 1861. Mr. Thomas McHenry, publisher "Colonial Empire," &c.

Dear Sir .- In the columns of the "Colonial Empire" of this morning's date, I find a very intemperate attack upon the Hon. Provincial Secretary. With the political offences wherewith you charge him, I do not claim the privilege to deal; but as I have really been the sole Editor of the "Reformer and Telegraph" since it became your property, and as I am more or less responsible to the Grand Division, to the Temperance community, and to the general public, for the editorial management of the "Reformer," I claim the right, and I consider it my duty, in the next issue of the "Reformer," to fully and unreservedly defend Mr. Tilley from the charges expressed and im lied in the following extract from the "Empire's" editorial: -

"They (the people of New Brunswick) com-prehend clearly the character of the man (Mr. Tilley), who rose to place and profit on the wave of Temperance, and who in reality has been, and still is, the man of all others, the most successful in prostituting Temperance to political partizanship, and breaking down the principles and influences of the Order,—upon whose broad shoulders he was carried triumphantly into official position and importance. — Empire, June 3, 1861.

Strongly (as you are aware) as I have felt the continuous attacks upon Mr. Tilley, politically, in the columns of the "Empire," will remember that I have never attempted to insert in the "Reformer" a single paragraph politically defending him; but in the "Empire" of to-day Mr. Tilley is publicly charged with having "prostituted" Temperance, and also with having broken down the principles (a most extraordinary expression!) and influence of the Order." Of the first, the "Reformer" is the tacitly accepted, -of the second, the officially acknowledged, exponent and or-gan; and if the "Reformer," occupying a position involving this double and sacred responsibility, shall allow such charges to pass, the Rodies of which it is the representative must be legitimately assumed to endorse the "Empire's" article (while in reality nine-tenths of each will indignantly deny and repudiate it), or I must be considered tongue-tied and handcuffed for a salary—a very handsome one will not allow me to take my own course in the highest resident official of the Sons of but one course to pursue :- I resign all con-Temperance in New Brunswick, and the very interests which I am bound in my editorial, as in every other capacity, to conserve, defend,

Presuming, therefore, you will fully understand my reasons in the premises, I now claim the full and unreserved and unrestrained right to enter into as full and complete refutation and exposure of the above recited extract as I am capable of framing, and to argue the whole question with the *Empire*, or during any siquestion with the *Empire*, or during any sique the whole and the siquestion with the *Empire*, or during any siquestion with the *Empire*, and the siquestion with the *Empire*, and the siquestion with the *Empire* and *Empire* ana question with the *Empire*, or during any silence it may hereafter maintain on this subject without any regard, reference, or responsibility as to such pet politicans of the *Empire* school as shall "sink or swim, survive or

As we have, notwithstanding our wide political differences, always "got along" in the friendliest manner, and as you know my sole effort was to make the Reformer an independent, high-toned, efficient and honest "organ,"

St. John, N. B., June 3, 1861 Dear Sir, - In reply to yours just received, have to say that I shall not stand in the way of ample justice being done to Mr. Tilley, but as my position in the matter is a very delicate that I should have a little time to consider it. I am very busy to-day, and not having slept any last night, am not in a very good reflecting mood. Perhaps we had better talk the matfactory understanding.

Ading.
Yours truly,
T. McHenry. W. WEDDERBURN, Esquire.

St. John, N. B., June 3d, 1861.

Mr. Thomas McHenry. Dear Sir,-I have just received your letter. St. John, N. B., June 21, 1861. I cannot see that any good can arise by "talk"To Stephen K. Foster, Esq., G. W. P. ing the matter over." You have compromised me: but which is of far more importance, you have compromised the Temperance community, the Sons of Temperance, and Mr. Tilley, in a most violent and untruthful manner in the Empire, and I cannot, directly or indirectly, consent to, participate in, or sanction that "compromise," or, as the Editor of their Organ, refrain from full exposure and refutation.

The proper time for talking this matter over is past; the proper time was ere you inflicted the irreparable wrong and injury. If you will "not stand in the way of ample justice being done Mr. Tilley," and the Temperance community which you have branded as "prostituted," and the Order whose principles and influence are "broken down," why hesitate? I have no disposition or desire to increase the delicate and trying character of your position, but I do claim the right, not the mere privilege, to use the Reformer to the fullest extent to vindicate the community, the Order, and the man, you have, I think, traduced; because the Reformer is the organ of that community and that order, of which, also, that man is at once the highest official and the brightest ornament.

I entertain very different views as to who have endeavored to "prostitute" and "deirrespective of any "delicate and trying," connections which may exist, and with which I can have, and have had, nothing to do, and for which I cannot sacrifice my principles. Awaiting your early reply. I am, Yours truly,

WM. WEDDERBURN.

Saint John, N. B., June 3d, 1861. William Wedderburn, Esquire. Dear Sir,-I will reply to your note tomorrow.

Yours truly, THOMAS MCHENRY.

Saint John, N. B., June 4th, 1861. William Wedderburn, Esquire. Dear Sir,-Before answering your last com-

munication, please explain to me the meaning of the following paragraph: "I entertain very different views as to who

have endeavored to 'prostitute' and 'destroy' the temperance cause. They are well known to you, and they either dictated the Empire's article, or you dictated [this should be ' dedicated] it to them. However, I claim to prove all this, to refute the Empire's article, and generally to conduct a reply to that article as I shall think proper, irrespective af any deli-cate and trying connections which may exist, and with which I can have, and have had, nothing to do, and for which I cannot sacrifice my principles."

Am I to understand by this, that in the de fence of Mr. Tilley, you wish to attack me and my "connections" as the parties who have endeavored to prostitute and destroy the temperance cause, and that you call on me to state who the parties are?

THOMAS MCHENRY. Yours truly,

MR. THOS. McHENRY, Dear Sir,-1 wish to be frank and candid with you, and yet your extracts from my last letter are so plain and explicit that I cannot see where you are at a loss for my meaning. They can bear but one simple interpretation -to them I give that to its fullest extent. I am not willing to narrow that meaning one jot. It is entirely useless for us to waste time hair splitting." I claim to go into the fulles: consideration of the "Empire's" editorial truthfully, thoroughly, and as independently of you and your Club, as if the Reformer were published from any other than your own office—otherwise, I should do my subject vast injustice, because I should be bound to trim my sails for the particular breezes which blow to suit the "Empire's" "bright and particular" deities. If you feel that you occupy a sensitive position in reference to the Temperance reform, it is not my fault ; but having so violently attacked Mr. Tilley, and traduced the Cause and Order, I cannot consent to stand between you and the rebound.

the premises without hampering me up with dges I could not keep and do justice, I have nection with the Reformer. If I do, or have done, you or your Empire injustice, there is nt honor in the Temperance community its acknowledged organ, therefore,of New Brunswick to sustain you; to them appeal. Whatever may be their decision, I have acted upon my own covictions, regard-

Yours truly, WM. WEDDERBURN.
P. S.—As I am generally known as the editer of the Reformer, you will have no objection to the reformer. tion to my using our correspondence as I please, in justice to both parties, and explanatory of my position. If I hear nothing to the contrary I shall presume you have no objection to this reasonable course.

Mr. Editor.—Although my last letter

The Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Di-vision.

of such reply, I shall conclude you refuse me not to use the correspondence "till after a few days," when, if I still adhere to my sentiments, I may take any course which seems to me honorable and just. Now, all the deliberation I can give the subject, has not tended to alter my opinion in this matter, and "as a few days" can make no material alteration in the posture of affairs, and as Mr. Tilley's election and trying one, it would be but just to me is to be affected if possible by the Empire's article, and as I used the correspondence about 12 to-day, I cannot withdraw the explanations from the public. If in this I commit an error, I regret it, but the fault is in Mr. McHenry's ter over, and thereby arrive at a more satis- delaying to say "yes" or "no" to a plain question during a correspondence of nearly three days, his last letter included. Yours, in haste, WM. WEDDERBURN.

9 P. M., June 5, 1861.

" Read-The following communication received from brother Thomas McHenry, editor and proprietor of the "Temperance Reformer and Telegraph," also resolutions accompany-

Temperence Reformer and Telegraph Office, St. John, 20th June, 1861. W. H. A. KEANS, Esq., Grand Scribe:

Worthy Brother,-I beg to enclose you copies of communications from Gurney, Albion, tain resolutions which had been previously published in the morning papers.

Without dwelling on the spirit and style of these communications, I wish to refer you to a letter, herewith, addressed by me to brother Wm. Wedderburn, which, had it not been suppressed by Mr. Wedderburn, might have put the matter in a very different light before the Divisions which have seen fit to act on an ex parte statement, and try, condemn, and execute me without a hearing, and afterwards inform me of the fact!

Mr. Wedderburn having published without my consent, a correspondence between him and myself, which I considered private; and worse, having suppressed the only portion of it which was material to me, I could, of course, have no further communication with him on the subject, and have had, as yet, no opporstroy" the Temperance cause: they are well tunity to make a general reply to his misknown to you, and they either dictated the statements and unjust insimuations. I refer Empire's article, or you dedicated it to them. to this to show you that I deny, in toto, hav-However, I claim to prove all this, to refute ing "slandered the Temperance Body of this the Empire's article, and generally to conduct | Province," or the Sons of Temperance, and

ferred to have acted are entirely untenable. It would be an easy matter for me to se myself right before the public in this matter. but not so easy to do it without injury to the cause of Temperance and to the Order, whose honor and integrity I hold at a higher value than a little self-glorification. I would rather suffer wrong than do injury in this case. Nor can I, pledged as I am to postical neutrality, while the Reformer is the order of the Grand Division, suffer its columns to be used politically, even in my own defence. I, therefore, submit these documents for the consideration of the G W. P. and yourself, that you may take such action as the integrity and harmony of the Divisions of your jurisdiction may seem to you to demand.

I am, Worthy G. S., Yours in L. P. and F. THOMAS MCHENRY. Editor and Prop'r. Reformer & Telegraph.

(Copy.) St. John, N. B., 5th June, 1861.

WM. WEDDERBURN, Esq. Dear Sir .- I trust that after you have allowed your indignation to cool down a little. and have reviewed the matter, you will be willing to withdraw some of the allusions and misconstructions which you have allowed to escape from your pen in your letters to me. They were certainly uncalled for, and do me

great injustice. I do not desire any breach between us, or if there must be, that it should be embittered by offensive remarks, which can produce no good to either of us, nor to the cause which we both profess to serve. Nor do I think you will, on reflection, wish to misrepresent my language or motives, or try to put me in a false position, as your letters, as they now

stand, are calculated to do. For these reasons I am unwilling to reply to them at present, and cannot consent the you should make them public.

If, after a few days, you still adhere to the sentiments and language used towards me, of course I can have no alternative but to reply to you, and leave you to pursue any course which may seem to you honorable and just. Yours truly,

THOMAS MCHENRY.

On motion-Resolved, That the Grand Division proceed to the consideration of brother McHenry's communication, together with the printed correspondence embodied in the G. W. Patriarch's Report, between brothers William Wedderburn and Thomas McHenry.

After a long and animated debate, the folowing preamble and resolution were unani-

"Whereas the correspondence between brothers William Wedderburn, late editor, and Thomas McHenry, present proprietor of the "Temperance Reformer and Telegraph," has been read before this Grand Division and whereas this G. Division considers the course pursued by brother McHenry to be such as must necessarily forfeit the confidence which the Order has hitherto placed in the Temperance Reformer and Telegraph," as "Resolved, That the same cease to be the

acknowledged organ of this Grand Division; and further,-"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means for procuring the publication of a temperance paper which shall be under the direct control of this Grand Division, and report thereon at the

hext annual session."

The G. W. P. appointed bros. John L. Marsh of Fredericton, Charles A. Everett of Saint John, Henry Webber of Saint Stephen, Rev. Robert A. Temple of Woodstock, and John Haws of Newcastle, to be said Committee.

portance-involving the reputation and wellbeing of the Order-would be referred to the where the whole Jurisdiction would be represented, and something like an authoritative decision arrived at. We were, therefore, surprised on our arrival at Gagetown on the Wednesday evening of Meeting, to find the matter was being urged on with indecent haste, the very evening of opening, and at a late hour. And although we had arrived late, wet and weary, having come from Fredericton in the rain and driven directly to the Division Room, we had not the slightest consideration paid to us, and were treated just about as well as a criminal might expect who was about to be tried by Lynch Law, and hanged to the first tree. The Jury on the occasion were about 20 or 25 of Brother Tillev's relations and friends, living about the immediate vicinity—the place of his birth and his parental home. Besides the Grand Officers, there were present five or six representatives from Fredericton, and two from St. John. We beand Sussex Divisions, conveying to me cer- lieve no other part of the Province was repre-

The G. W. P.'s. Report being read, we were surprised to hear "the correspondence" of Mr. Wedderburn, with a letter bearing date the 21st June, incorporated in it. The G. W. P. having told us but a short time previously that he had received no communication on the subject, and that in the course jursued by Brother Wedderburn, neither himself nor the Grand Scribe had been consulted. The object of this after-thought may appear

The Order of business having brought up our communication to the Grand Scribe on his subject, it was moved that the Grand Diision go at once into discussion of the resoance in the following extract quoted from the columns of the Colonial Empire :--

"They (the people of New Brunswick) comprehend clearly the character of the man who rose to place and profit on the wave of Temperance, and who in reality has been, and still is, the man of all others, the mos successful in prostituting Temperance to political partizonship, and breaking down the principles and influence of the Order,-upon whose broad shoulders he was carried triumphantly into official position and importance."-Empire, June 3, 1861.

No charge whatever was brought against the Reformer and Telegraph-it was admitted that none could be were arraigned, then, solely for having expressed an opinion in a political paper adverse to Brother Tilley, which by a far fetched line of argument, and by stretching the English language to suit the requirements of the occasion had been construed into some sort of a reflection upon

In reply to this charge we said, and now wish to repeat to the Temperance community, to the Order, and to the public: First-that we repudiate in toto the construction put upon our language.-We leave it to every person who knows anything of the common sense meaning of words, whether the paragraph quoted conveys, by any just rule of inderpretation, the idea that we considered the Sons of Temperance or the Temperance men of New Brunswick prostituted by S. L. Tilley. Secondly-If any such construction can be forced upon the paragraph in question, we retract the statement, so far, and declare that such was not our meaning.

Division to take any notice of a private correspondence between our employe and ourself. Brother Wedderburn was not in any he performed nearly all the Editorial dutiesway publicly or by the Grand Division, re- it was with him a matter of choice, perhaps of cognized as the Editor of the Reformer and design-but he had no controll of our co-Telegraph. He was not the sole Editor, nor lumns. We accorded to him our fullest conhad he any control of the Organ of the Order, nor was he in any way amenable to the Order for the conduct of the Reformer and Telegraph, fice even. What right, then, or by what code much less for the opinions of the Colonial Empire. But, if otherwise, he was not honest in the course which he had adopted. He was perfectly aware of our sentiments with reference to Brother Tilley's political policy, on the Prohibitory question before he accepted our employment-we had never made any disguise of our opinions, they were publicly known and had appeared previously in the columns of the Christian Visitor; they were known to Brother Tilley, himself, with whom we had a correspondence on the subject and Brother Wedderburn knew all this .- He not Brother Wedderburn knew all this.—He not tioned in the following correspondence. He only knew it but gave us to understand that stated, in the honorable manner which might such sentiments were not particularly obnoxious to him, and that he had not himself a very exalted opinion of Brother Tilley's consistency. That in publishing, without our consent, a series of letters, evidently got up for the occasion, and professing to expose the private affairs of our office, he had committed irrespective of your political antecedents or present position, I hope you will consider this letter as dictated in the best spirit, and only in common justice to myself and the interests and the responsibilities which have attached themselves to, or devolve upon me, as the Editor of the "Temperanee Reformer and Telegraph."

I remain, Yours truly,

I remain, Yours truly,

P. S.—Will you oblige me by letting me www. Therefore, have your reply by 12 noon. In the absence of the spirit and consider this delivered at the Empire office about noon on Tuesday, I knew of no reply having been made to it, but a letter was left at my house attached about one o'clock on Wednesday: as I was busy during the entire day I did not receive it until 8 r.M. Before the reply was at my residence, the correspondence, you are aware, had been used, and was in type for your pader. The Editor and Proprietor of the Reformer, but by his own showing, his object was to launch out in a political tirade against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire's bright and particular deities"—that is, against those whom he styles "the Empire of the Reformer, but by his own showing, his object was to launch out in a political tirade against those w

dericton, as no doubt it was in other parts of have been the proper course, and would have to the conclusion "THAT TEMPERANCE WAS the Province, that a question of so much im- fairly tested our sincerity,) he rushed into the A QUESTION HIGHER THAN THE QUESTION OF morning papers with a private correspondence, Politics?" ('a most extraordinary expresthe material portion of which he suppressed. sion !") and when did the Reformer not Annual Meeting, at St. John in October next, For what object? He states it himself in italic's, "as Mr. Tilley's election is to be affected if possible by the Empire's article." But how could his defence of Mr. Tilley in the and it "PROPERLY represents" our views and Reformer avail against such an "affect?" The wishes all right, but if "we" cannot, then cry election was on a Thursday, the Reformer would not be issued till the Friday following. It was clear from his own showing, then, that

the whole thing was political and as such nity to betray his employer's confidence, and the Grand Division had no right to interfere sell his interests to a political opponent? with it, or by endorsing Brother Wedderburn's action in the matter commit the Order to partizan politics and being upon it injury not, we think, be at loss to account for the and reproach.

Finally we objected to the passage of the resolution, as, if passed it would be a solemn declaration to the world, that, the charge of which we are falsely accused, by the Grand Division is nevertheless true—that the Sons of Temperance are prostituted to political partizanship by S. L. Tilley!

In reply to our defence, Brother Wedderburn occupied over an hour in eloquent declamation, in order to wright himself and make us out a worse "tory," and the Colonial Empire a more depraved sheet than even his " Correspondence" left us. He urged the passage of the resolution and assured the Grand Division by saying that he would take the responsibility of its effects! Brother Tilley followed with a most affect-

ing and pathetic speech. He desired his audience to forget him in the question and regard the matter only as a slander against the Order. But, by some unaccountable absentmindedness. Brother Tilley forgot to forget himself! He dwelt upon the injuries which he stated we had sought to inflict upon his reputation through the columns of the Colonial lution offered by Brother Marsh which was Empire, by representing him as having carried. In urging the passage of the resolu- committed perjury, &c, &c., &c. He also tion, the mover took the ground that we had dwelt upon the great services which he and twice uttered in most affecting style the declaration, " Had I served my God and my country as I have the Cause of Temperance, i would be well for me this day!" This appeal, to his own kith and kin, was of course unanswerable on that occasion. We may have something to say to it, however, by and bye. Brother Tilley strongly urged the passage of the resolution, and denied that its effect could

> After we had made a few explanations the question was put to vote. There were about thirty representatives present; about twenty we judged voted yea, yea, the rest were silent, and the vote was declared unanimous.

We have, heretofore, scrupulously avoided any reference to this subject, hoping that the Grand Division would be true to itself and to the principles of the ORDER and spare us the necessity. We feel that we are now called upon, not only to vindicate ourself, but to lav the facts of this case before the Order, at large, that the responsibility of this unconstitutional, arbitrary, and ruinous piece of poli tical persecution may be placed upon the right shoulders, and an opportunity afforded the Order to relieve itself from the consequences of the unjust act which has been done in its

In dealing with Mr. Wedderburn, we wish to have little to say. The correspondence is we think, sufficiently clear to place him in no enviable position. But to one or two points we call attention.

In the first place, what was this person's position in our Office? In our estimation he was simply our assistant Editor, employed and Further, we deny the right of the Grand paid by us, and subject to our controll-a matter with which the public and the Sons of Temperance had nothing to do. It is true that fidence, and relied upon his honor, with reference to the political affairs of the Empire ofof honor, or of manly, straight-forward dealing had he to make public our private transactions, or use the position which our confidence had given him to seek our injury?

According to his own showing, however, he occupied a different position. In his note to the Editor of the Globe conveying his onesided "correspondence" for publication, he

" Let me merely premise, that I became the Editor of the Reformer after anxious consideration, and with the concurrence of the Honorable Gentleman whose name is so freely menbe expected from the man, that Temperance was a question higher than the question of po-litics, and that while the Reformer properly represented the Temperance cause, we had no right to object to the Toryism or Conservatism of the new proprietor."

Is not this a most extraordinary confession What! The man who is bargaining for a a breach of trust and honor; and had pander- confidential position seeking the "concurred to partizan prejudices by references to ence" of the man whom he has been told is "the club," "toryism," our "delicate and most inimical to his client's interest? Is it trying connections," &c., &c., all which he thus that honourable gentlemen of the legal The Hon. S. L. Tilley, vs. The Temperance knew to be untruthful and slanderous. Fur- profession deal with their clients? And not ther, that he was not sincere in his desire to only getting the "concurrence" but actually

Is not the whole story here in a nut-shell? As long as "we" can manage the Reformer, TORY and destroy it! What think our readers of the man who while receiving "a very handsome salary " is but waiting an opportu-

"PROPERLY represent the Temperance cause."

When our readers have answered these questions to their own satisfaction, they will impetuous zeal of Bro. Wedderburn : the extravagant and outrageous construction put upon the language of the Colonial Empire, and the anxiety to get the Grand Division to decide that the Reformer does not "PROPER-LY represent the Temperance cause"?

It happens curious however, that Brother Wedderburn's zeal for his official superior should have lain dormant until after the hopes of the "Colonial Empire Association" were supposed to be dashed by the prospects of the St. John County Elections! Surely the Land Jobbing developments of the previous winter; the attempt to fasten " perjury" upon his friend; the " false telegrams"; &c, &c,. of all which he had full knowledge, might have afforded him an earlier and more disinterested opportunity! Surely he could not be playing double with "the highest official and the brightest ornament" as well as with the " Tory or Conservative" proprietor of the Reformer!

The other point to which we ask the consideration of all Sons of Temperance is the unwarrantable liberty which Brother Wedderburn has taken with the business and peroga tives of the Grand Division. The Reformer and Telegraph was the Organ of the Grand Division. Brother Wedderdurn is but a private member of that body, holding in it no official position whatever. By what right then did he, ignoring the existence of the G: W. P., the G. S., and other old and influential members of the Order arraign the Organ before Subordinate Divisions, cajole them into undignified and unwarrantable interference with the privileges, and entirely forestall the action, of the Grand body? Is such a course in accordance with the rules and usages of the Order. And are the Sous of Temperance the men to submit to such dictation? We trust

It is a misfortune that a person who has been endowed by nature with captivating speaking talents, and who is capable of leading unthinking men by his cratorical flourishes, should have been denied a small share of modesty. It will be a greater misfortune if he does not learn that moral worth and honorable dealing will more likely succeed to the honors of the Order and the position and influence which the next Prohibitory Law agitation is expected to bring about, than peurile egotism and empty bombast.

Reserving what we have to say with reference to Brother Tilley, to our next issue, we now appeal from the unrighteous decision of the Grand Division at Gagetown, to all honorable-minded Sens of Temperance, to the Order at large, and to the Temperance men of New Brunswick. We ask you to look calmly at the facts as they appear on the record and

Simply a disgraceful piece of political persecution, committed in the name of the Order, by the use of means the most dishonorable and unscrupulous, and derogatory to the character of men professing to be moral reformers.

Are the Sons of Temperance and the Temperance men of New-Brunswick the men to be used in such a way? May any political adventurer lead them like a flock of sheep; use them as mere puppets for partizan purposes : and require them to bend the knee at any man's shrine? We believe not. But trust that at the annual meeting of the Grand Division you will expunge from your Journals a corres pondence, which, from the servile adulency of its tone, the dishonorable tenor of its revelations, and its outrageous violation of your principles and your manhood, will be to you, if left there, a burning disgrace and an irrepara-

ROOK OIL AS FUEL FOR STEAM EN-

·A correspondent of the Scientific American says :- An application of the rock oil of Pennsylvania for generating steam for motive power under steam-engine boilers is exciting much attention in the oil region. The following is a description of the apparatus used :-A series of iron pipes are laid in the fire arch of the boiler, which pipes are perforated in their upper surface with minute holes; the oil is supplied to those pipes by means of a force pump aided by an air receiver, to preserve a constant pressure. A spray, so to speak, of oil is thus made to fill the space usually filled by the flame of wood or coal used to raise steam; this, once ignited, fills the fire arch and flues of the boiler, and maintains the amount of heat in the boiler.

If this fuel is not found to be too expensive,

ers on sea voyages. Its practical use has been proved, and it remains for chemists and others to test it on ships, &c., in a large way.

There can be but little doubt that this oil wil, be found cheaper than coal for gas making, for lighting dwellings, street lamps, &c; and its price, under the influence of the vast supply raised, will soon come down to a matter. supply raised, will soon come down to a meter of fifteen or twenty cents per gallon.

ADOLPH BERGER, C. R.
Buffalo, N. Y.