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SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 6, 1861.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

After the death of Jesus his disciples met together for prayer, "But Thomas, one of twelve was not with them, when Jesus came."-Whether Thomas had been in the habit of attending . is unknown. He was not present however when Jesus met with them. We are not told his reasons for absence. But in view of the many reasons which keep Christ's followers from prayer meetings now, many things may be supposed.

The weather may have been unfavorable. Or Thomas may have had an engagement with a friend either of a social or secular nature. Or he had no have been some special attraction in that even a concert of music, a lecture by one of the Rabbis, or a public exhibition. Perhaps he forgot the time of meeting, or feared he would be called upon to take part in the exercises, or did not consider it of much importance. Jesus, whom they followed was now dead and buried, and it may be the faith of Thomas wavered. Such are he reasons that keep the disciples of may have influenced Thomas.

But notice who it was that was absent. Not Pilate, nor Herod, or Caiaphias, or any of those who raised the demon cry, "Crucify him ! Cruci-What do they care for Jesus, except me from the earth. It would have been nave seen any of them at the prayer meeting, neither are they mentioned as being absent. But one of the twelve, Thomas, was not with them when Jesus came. Alas, how many Thomases there are amongst the followers of Christ Now.

Now let us observe what Thomas lost by his

1st. Jesus was there. But Thomas was not with them when Jesus came. The doors where shut, Probably they were barred, for the same malignity of spirit, which a short time before had murdered their master, might break forth on them. And. besides, the perjured and malevolent Sanhedrin his little band of followers of having stolen his body, and if the doors were shut for conmost probably they were barred for safethe disciples. Hope struggles with unne one united, and anxious enquiry .ad been rolled away, the sepulchre is empty, the shroud and napkin lie by themselves, said, "He is risen!" Mary saw him. Why should they longer doubt? The doors were while they reason Jesus stands in their midst. Every eye is upon him, every heart swells he! Death has left no trace nance; it beams with the light and No! it is a spirit! Alas what unbehe not told them he would rise the third were there, and Mary had seen him. But to dispel and his side. Then they were glad, and flowed in from the Christmas appeal of a writer no wonder. They had seen Jesus taken, condemned, crucified, and buried. They had been scattered; their leader was gone-persecution raged against them, their faith wavered. And now in the midst of their gloomy sensations to haveJesus with them, no wonder they were glad. Never had these TEN disciples a more joyful meeting with the Saviour than on this occasion. It may be conceived, it cannot be described. But Thomas missed it all "He was not there when Jesus came."

2nd. His absence increased his unbelief. How presumptious he was. "Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe" How unreasonable! What, not believe us, cries the daring Peter. Not believe us, broke from them all at once! Why, Thomas, he was at the prayer meeting; we saw him, he showed us his hands and his side .-He hath blessed us. Indeed the Lord is risen, is the language of them all. But mark the obdurate heart of unbelief. "I care not for testimony, I must see, and to be sure that I am not mistaken, I must probe the wounds in his hands, and in his side," The wicked and stubborn unbelief of Thomas was plain, because he was not there when Jesus came. If those who do not attend the prayer

3rd. Thomas did not receive the blessing. At that meeting the disciples were not only bles-

of the everlasting gospel. Thomas missed it all. meeting was held but once. How important that we should always be found as opportunity occurs, in the prayer meeting.

There Jesus met with his little band of primitive followers, and he has promised them as often as or three are gathered together in his name there he will be. READER, DO YOU ATTEND THE

#### Christian Efforts in London.

From a deeply interesting narrative of the state of religon in the city of London, published in the August number of the " British Messenger," we make the subjoined extracts :-

The Midnight Meeting Movement, which for a short time was suspended, has resumed its activity. On the night of Friday, June 28th, a very remarkable gathering took place in Shaftes- ly a sign and token of a revived Christianity. bury Hall, Aldersgate Street, City The writer was present by invitation from the promoters. o'clock A. M., while the early dawn of a glorious summer day dappled the east, he could not but associate with that beauteous morning, and that sweet song of birds which saluted the coming sun, from the gorves and gardens of the northern suburbs, the hopeful meeting which had just been held. The very thought of holding such gatherings, of thus stooping to conquer, this Christ like pity which receives sinners and eats with them, is in itself a proof that a revival era has indeed arrived. To me, from its very outset, the movement has most affectingly and impressively indicated that the church of Christ is indeed becoming more like her Lord. About eight poor creatures were present, and their aspect, as a whole, was quiet and respectable. Many were sad from the first : nearly all were completely melted down ere the meeting closed. Christian matrons and Christian ministers, with those excellent "promoters" who either directly preside over the "homes," or who give their special aid to the movement, all conversed kindly with the guests, and supplied them refreshments. The antecedents of most were companions," to false promises, coupled with unsuspecting faith, to want of work and consequent starvation, to drunken habits, ruin was

The results of this meeting were as remarkable as any yet held. The Divine Spirit, it is believed. was indeed present. A considerable number were taken away in cabs to "homes," and others who received printed invitations on going out of the room, have since applied for admission at Red Lion Square.

the writer was called from his study to speak with a stranger. He found a young person in was the daughter of a schoolmaster in an English county; she had received a superior education. and was well acquainted with the Scriptures. Christ from the prayer meeting. And some of these | She had been tempted from home by a party connected with a travelling circus, and by the usual promises and protestations of the falsehearted deceiver, who "smiles, and smiles, and is a villain ;" she had been flung away like a withered flower-had gone through scenes of shame and horror-but at last the Merciful One found her out. At Coventry fair, where vice helds its orgies, she was passing one evening a public building-a kind of theatre or hall. She went in. There stood up a man who gave to a motley audience an address from the words, "Pray without ceasing." The Word went home to her house, whence vicious ones went forth nightly. she pawned her clothes, and then sold the tickets in order to get bread, still hoping against hope. that a situation might be found. She was at last without a bit of bread or a lodging. She slept in the common ward of parish workhouses, then came forth foodless.joyless, almost despairing. She saw a minister's name on a notice-board in front of a place of worship. She knew bim not, but it, fleeing from it, carefully keeping thyself that ringing out their summons on the Sabbath morn living for the glory of God and the salvation of to the house of God, the writer was able to get the perishing? Search and look; see that thou admission for her into the Female Refuge in art on the Rock and not on the sifting sand; day? The sepulchre was empty, the grave clothes | West Street, Smithfield, which, erected in con- and if thou findes! that thou hast deceived thynection with Field Lane Ragged Schools and self, or if thou art ever in doubt as to thy spiritall their doubts, Jesus showed them his hands Refuges, and built by part of the money which ual state before God, go, go now to Him, who in the Times, has led to the temporal and the spiritual salvation of hundreds. There she is now usefully employed, carefully and tenderly instructed, and from thence, I trust, ere long she will either go back to "the old house at home." and find a father's door open and his arms ready to embrace and welcome her, or else, as in the case of many others like her, be introduced to service in a London Christian family.

# EEEMALE MISSION.

markabl - indeed, even when viewed apart from which threw its deep shadow across the " weary those results of a spiritual and hidden character, land;" and but few there were who made the which eternity alone will reveal. The mission effort to reach the grateful shade of the rock, cause the Bible was not freely distributed from the first has aimed at " MORAL and SANI- or to slake their thirst in its waters. TARY Reforms," but it definitely desires to Suddenly another voice proclaimed,-"There of Roman Catholic Christianity has been abolishplace these " on a Bible foundation." The social is gold for the digging;" and thousands of ed in that land. I became acquainted with one results thus a hieved are already most striking, cager questioners cry, "Where?"and Christian women are found the persons to It may be far, far away, over the deep waters, will give you some idea of the difficulties which the best and most effective to win a way for hunger must be braved-but what of all that district of the city there exists at the present time meeting have but little faith and little love, it is Christ and his gospel to their hearts. In fact, or, it may be near by, at the Tangiers, or the about 100 families who are descendants of Rothey accomplish what no male agency could ef- "Ovens"-no matter where-no matter what man Catholic Christians. A century and a half

sed with the spirit of Christ, confirmed in the be- mentative, authoritative, admonitory, woman's lief of his resurrection, and filled with joy and persuasive, suggestive, sisterly." He then adds : peace, but received the Holy Ghost, the power of In temporal things the boundary line is yet working miracles, and their commission as heralds more distinct. To cut out a frock, to mend a coat, to make a cup of broth, to boil a pudding, "He was not there when Jesus came." And that to tidy a room, to wash a shirt, to dress a baby, are not exact'y the things in which men feel qualified to give advice, and by no means, as a matter of course, enter into the personal experience even of the lady district visitor. But here the Bible-woman is on her own ground; she is able at once to win her way to confidence and gratitude, by hastening to instruct the enormous ignorance of the poor in the commonest duties of life; while, as she smoothes the pillow of the sick, sho can soothe the heart with words of Jesus Christ, and through tact and kindness prepare the way for the gospel in trying to be saviour of the body." We'l may Mr. Thorold say of this mission, that it ranks " even with ragged schools and refuges, as among the chief discoveries of the age," for it is new, and better still it is stamped with the Divine approbation, and like the Midnight Movement, is emphatical-

Who can read without thankfulness and joy that 10,533 copies of the Scriptures were sold in Returning home with other friends at three 1860 by the London Bible-women, and in the previous year about 7500; that "the outcost poor" have paid for Bibles to this mission, in the years 1857-61, the sum of £1706, 12s. 8d.; that as also a first trophy of victories to come, this Domestic Female Mission has induced poor mothers in London, who had never before subscribed to clothing clubs, to payin four years the astonising sum of £5013, 7s. 6d., to purchase for themselves their own dress and beds, being thus induced to save from heer-shops and ginpalaces more than a million and a half of stray pence, which they often say, have come back to them again as if by gift?"

## GROWING IN GRACE.

Great anxiety is now felt by many Christians in London, that the new converts should be thoroughly built up in the truth, and so preserved from a shallow and unstable Christianity, as well ed into more vigorous life. Great watchfulness and prudence are needed, that the converts may part with the newly awakened. The following is worthy of general attention. It is a practical protest against the speiling of meetings of awakened souls by " by loud conversation and pray-

of this nature. He asked a poor fellow if he were deaf, that those around him spoke so loud. He pitifu!ly said, 'O no, sir, I'm not deaf.' About a fortnight previous to this meeting quieter and more sober way of dealing with this man, it is believed, would have won him much the hall, who had already told something of her more effectually. At another time the same insins and sorrows to the lady of the house. She dividual joined a company in one of the theatres similarly engaged. The good man who was occupying the attention of those around was in an intense state of warmth; he said he had been doing all he could to make the man believe. Truly he had not lacked in bodily exercise."

Major G-, to whom I have in former pas pers made reference, still seeks to do good among the journeymen butchers in Newgate Market. He goes round and collects them into an adjoining quiet square, gives them traces, and sells them-at 4d. each copy-New Testaments. of which he brings with him a full supply. He then introduces to them a minister of religion or a Christian officer, who addresses to them and to others-men, women, and boys, who gather around-the Word of Life. On one Tuesday heart, and she left the place to "sin no more." morning the writer followed up the address She set her face to London, and walked all the which had just been delivered by the Rev. Wizer way. Arriving there and entering a low lodging Beg, a Hindoo, and in the circle of hearers was a Mohammedan, also from India, who perfectly home on him the claims of Jesus as the true and ONLY PROPHET. On another Tuesday morning General Alexander was the messenger of the

Reader ! How is it with thy soul ? Art thou saved? Saved from the dominion of sin hating she thought he might do something for her if that wicked one touch thee not. Hast thou got countries either to supply their wants, or to she could only find him. Two days without that genuine repentance towards God which alfood, and exhausted, she rang the bell, and said ways accompanies true faith in the Lord Jesus in her heart, " If I now fail I shall ask to be Christ? If so, where are " the fruits meet" for taken into the union workhouse." The result repentance? where the humility, the self-cruciwas that, on a Saturday, she was sent to various fixion, the warm heart, the holy watchfulness. " homes" of the Midnight Movement, but all the closet fellowship and close walking, the were full. Just, however, as the bells were burning zeal, the Christ like compassion ; the

## The Contrast.

all fast hastening to death, and I heard a voice saying to each and all,-" There is life for the asking;" and there was but one or two of that great company raised their voices to beg the

desert, parched with to irst, and faint beneath the success of Roman Catholic Missions in that land. rays of a burning sun, and I heard a voice saying The expenditure of the London Bible and to them, "There is water for the seeking."-Domestic Feemale Mission now averages about "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye and drink !" and directly in sight appeared a cool The "four years' fruits" of this mission are rea and sparkling foun ain, gushing from a rock

press, and crowd to reach the "golden" spot. lics abjured Christianity, and had their lives PROFIT A MAN, IF HE GAIN THE WHOLE WORLD ants for all time should preserve a traditionary AND LOSE HIS OWN SOUL; OR WHAT," WHEN IT knowledge of the Christian doctrine, in order IS LOST, "SHALL A MAN GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR that they might form in every age a ready

### The Island of Japan,

and Foreign Bible Society in London, gives an

interesting account of Japan, and the Japanese.

The Bishop of Victoria said : I think that I

shall act most in accordance with the wishes of this meeting, if I limit my remarks to one little spot in the tast mission field, with which my own missionary experience has been more particularly identified, and endeavour for a few minutes to place before this assembly a distinct summary and view of the nature and extent of the missionary openings in the kingdom of Japan It is elev en months ago since I wrote a letter to the Secretary of this Society from the city of Jeddo, the capital of the Japanese empire, contain ing a statement which I find was subsequently published in the monthly periodical of the Society with regard to the real character and extent of the existing opportunities for distributing God's word in that country. When I speak of Japan, I speak of a country where the Almighty Creator has lavished the richest gifts of his providence. Japan posseses fair climate, a fertile soil, a rich mineral wealth, a soil teeming with agricultural produce, picturesque landscape beauties, a coast indented with magnificent harbours and bays, She possesses within herself all that is calculated to make men happy, in the gifts of a bountiful Creator. Then, again, if I look at the natural qualities and disposition of the people, I see there a native population, who need but the Gospel of Christ to raise them to a prominent and leading position among the Eastern na ions of Asia. Not unlike our own country, in geographical situation -situated on the borders of a great continent-Japan, when it is brought under the influence of the Gospel, seems designed, in God's providence, as qualified and equipped for active evangelistic | to fill that mighty part which Great Britain has labour. Bible classes are being specially insti- so long sustained in relation to the Continent of tuted, and those already in existence have start- Europe. If I look among the people I see many solid and stable qualities of natural disposition which suggest great hope for the future. I went be preserved from spiritual pride, from a sectar to that land expecting, from descriptions which I rian spirit, from Einjudicious dealing on their bad read, to find Arcadiau scenes of innocence and simplicity prevailing among its people; but anecdote, bearing on the last-mentioned point, in this respect I was painfully disappointed. The present moral condition of the Japanese is, in fact, such as may well excite the most earnest prayers and endeavours of all Christian people that there may be sent to them that Gospel of "At one of these meetings a servant of Christ Which is the only foundation of true joined himself to a group, where the talking was civilisation. At the present time the vast country, containing a population of 30,000,000, is governed by an oligarchy of the great territoria al princes and barons of the land. amounting to about 264 in number, have the whole territory of the land divided amongst them. There is at the head of the ancient monarchy of Japan, the Spiritual Emperor, as he is called. who has in his person the prestige of a supposed descent from the great national divinity. In process of time, however it has come to pass that this one Mayor of the Palace has given place to some eight or ten Mayors of the Palace, and at present the administrative power in the Government of Japan is in the hands of some eight or ten members of the great national council. The city of Jeddo, with its population of two millions and a half, is a city with which no other city in the world can be compared. The whole of the refinement, wealth, and grandeur of the empire is concentrated there. If you were to be transferred from the city to the suburbs of Jeddo, you would imagine that you were passing through a series of Hydesparks and Kensingion-gardens, you would find it difficult to realise the fact that you were surrounded by more than two million people. The temples, the palaces, the, the enclosures, and the streets occupy a space of 120 understood all that was asid, and had pressed square miles. Picture to yourselves an assemblage of human beings in this strange condition. We have great difficulties in advancing into the interior of that country, chiefly on account of the fear of the introduction of revolutionary ideas. The Japanese have within their own dominions every gift which a bountifu! Creator can bestow they are not dependent, therefore, on foreign minister to their luxuries; and, consequently, the Japanese Government have up to this time endeavoured in every possible way to reduce to the smallest amount the facilities of foreigners for intercourse with the interior. Coming to the missionary prospects of Japan. I am, I think, justified in telling you that we have one encouraging feature in the tolerant spirit of the Japanese laws. It is a fallacy and delusion to suppose that Japanese law is essentially a persecuting system towards other religions. I believe there is no other country scarcely in the world where the various religions that have effected a lodgment are viewed with as much tolerance as found in Japan. The old religion of the country and Buddhism have striven side by side. It is I saw a vast multitude of the sick and dying, only Christianity that has roused the political fears of the people, and in the past history of Roman Catholic Missions in their country, they think they have a sufficient justification and cause. At the present time there is not, throughout the length and breath of Japan, a single Roman I saw a band of weary travellers, in a sandy Catholic convent surviving to illustrate the former And in connexion with the work of this great society, let me here say, that I think one important element in the failure of those mission was that the word of God was not translated and circulated amongst the people. ] believe that God does put honour those who honour His Word, and that it is beamongst the natives of Japan that every remnant

But mark what follows :- " WHAT SHALL IT spared on condition that they and their descendavailable body of religious inquisitors and detectives, ready to discover the sign of Christianity in the empire. The descendants of these persons receive every day tor every family their rations The subjoined address delivered by the Bishop of Victoria at the last Anniversary of the British

from the Imperial Government. There is another very favourable trait in the national character of the Japanese. There is no difficulty in holding lintercourse with them .-They seem to have a great many of the traits of national disposition which are prevalent among the Anglo-Saxon races. There is a remarkable spirit and energy among them, and a frankness. which is very different from anything that we find among our neighbors in the opposite country of China. There is no pride or conceit-no

national self-complacency. They are skiiful in imitating the products and manufactures of the West. I believe that in no part of the heathen world would it be more easy to find a people so morally degraded, so licenticus, so list to all the ordinary code of shame and modes'y prevalent in Christian countries, as are the Japanese. The chief work which the missioaries have before them at this time is, I think, to live among them, reflecting Christian Christian life, exhibiting a conciliatory demeanor towards the people, and thus preparing the way and breaking down the barrier of native prejudice. I think it would be a perilous experiment least to the recipient there, for him to attempt to distribute copies of the Word of God among the native people. And from a letter which I received only a few daysago from a missionary. residing about seventeen miles from Jeddo, I find that ever since I left the country there has been a great improvement in this respect. Has neaks of nearly 200 copies of the New Testament having been put in circulation among different persons in the adjoining neighborhood. I think that the main hope at present of doing a good work in Japan is by means of the Chinese version of the Holy Scriptures. From all that we can ascertain, the Chinese printed character appears to be almost in universal use in the city and there is very little difficulty arising from the want of a good Japanese version. I left with the different Protestant missionaries with was my privilege to associate a small number of portions of Japanese Testament, interleaved with Chinese, which were printed at the expense of this society, and we were waiting the result of that experiment as to the value of the version.

and the opening which realy exists for circulation among the people. Let it be remembered that every class of Europeans have flocked to the city of Jeddo ; that whilst there are some respectable merchants and other persons of respectability who have gone there, there is also a large proportion of the veriest moral refuse of Christendom. You there have Californian desperadoes, Portuguese pirates. English runaway sailors, and almost every variety and specinen of European demoralization. Are we, I ask, for the sake of such a community as that, to plunge ourselves hastily into a conflict with that people P I hold that our mercantile community in the East must depend more upon an improvement'in their own conciliativeness and courteous demeanour among the eople than upon the threatened intervention of the arms of this country. I would say further that, rather than we should enter into hostilities with Japan, through the misconduct of our conutrymen, or by the errors of our Administrators be precipitated into an impolitic and inglorious war with the present Government of Japan, let Britain's commerce there perish. I would say, rather let every mercantile settlement on the coast be ahandoned. I would say, rather let the treaty which we have re ently formed with that people be torn in shreds, and let us begin all our operations over aguin.

## The Sabbath Secularized.

Great efforts have been in progress in Engnd for some time by the enemies of religion to ecularize the Lord's Day; that is, to make it a day of recreation and pleasure, rather than a day of rest and religious devotion. Success has attended those efforts so far as the opening of some large places of amusement is concerned .--

The London Christian Cabinet says :-And so the Anti-Sunday League have triumphed, and are, no doubt, flushed with success; but the old Book furnishes a startling truth which hey and the friends of the Sabbath will do well to ponder-the one to check their guilty rejoicing, the other to encourage and stimulate them under temporary defeat-" The triumphing of less, anticipate that they will now uplift and which now opens to our view-the Crystal Pal--Sabbatarians defeated-canting religionists put to confusion-straight-laced men confounded religious restrictiveness broken down, and liberalism triumphant, But God is above men, devils, and sin. " He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision." the Sabbath to be obliterated in England-the religious sentiment has taken too firm a hold of the public mind—the followers of JESUS are t o numerous and powerful. But maction on their Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and others, how much do you value the Sabbath? What is its preservation worth to England? Is it not more valuable than life?very remarkable fact in the city of Jeddo, which Then we call to united action. The enemy has spurns the offer, and they contrast his refusal with teach poor wives and mothers "common things" across the dangerous passes of the mountains; even at the present time exist as regards the should arise, or he will take the citadel. We come in at the gate, and surely to a man we the conduct of New York detectives .- Bribed jusas to the house and family, just as they are found danger and disease must be met, privation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures. In a little trust the Sabbath Observance Society will suggest some concerted action, for which every hurch will be prepared.

fect. "Man's work," says the excellent rector the sacrifice, if there is only "gold for the dig- ago, when a certain monarch of Japan expelled has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, of St. Giles, "in spiritual things is rather argueging" at the end. And how they throng, and the Roman Catholics, 100 native Roman Catho- which killed about two thousand persons. ed! Here we have Sabbath-breaking and breach

## CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

COBOURG, Aug. 30th, 1861.

The improvement which has taken place within he past week in the appearance of the crops, is most gratifying. If memory serves, some such entance, or its substance, begins my last letter. The ruth it embodies will bear ropetition. I did not know how great a change one week of good weather would make, until having posted the correscondence aforesaid, and procuring a vehicle. two three hours were devoted towards the close of the day to an easy drive through the adjacent country district. The rich color of the wheat fields, almost golden in the gleaming sunset; the nodding ears swaying gracefully to and fro as if unable to tift themselves to the sunshine; the bright green of the pastures, the brighter green of the smooth shorn hay-fields, every swarth obliterated; the dark, almost black green of the forests, or what seems to be forests, now dipping into the valleys, now clothing the hill-sides; workmen here and there. labouring with different degrees of earnestness, some swinging! the "cradle," others gathering the fallen grain in bundles, one whetting the scythe-blade leisurely, and apparently more curious to scan the passer by, or perchance his horse, than to hasten the sharpening operation ;-cattle leisurely driven homeward, contented and lazy :-all these things and many more equally interesting and equally rural, met the eye and gladdened the heart, on that auspicious evening. Some of example, exercising the graces and amenities of the Psalms were made to be chanted amid such scenes as these. To one laboring to the limit of his strength, the beauty may be less apparent; but to one who is confined to dirty streets and musty books, albeit within no city limits, how reat this time, if not to the missionary himself, at | freshing ! " Is any merry ? Let him sing Psalms." The world is beautiful, and God is good. "Bless the Lord O my soul."

Hesitation has been felt in the selection of a subject for the next paragraph. If we turn from nature to man, we are all liable to meet with omething to shock the feelings. The transition is too great, protract the introduction as you may. Let a political subject be tried for example, as noticed in my last, the Hon. Postmaser General our late member, but rejected at the last election, has removed to Petersborough, and offered himself as a candidate to represent Trent Division in the upper House. What his prospects were, I said, were to me unknown, suppose I dip into the papers to ascertain. I open the "Globe," opposed to the ministry, and therefore opposed to the Hon. S. Smith, and I read the following :-

\* \* "Mr. Smith is a type of his Government in the profligacy of his expenditure. He never gave a vote in fevor of cconomy during his entire career. He has drawn immeuse sums for expenses on his European journeys, far beyond what he could have legitimately disbursed. His management of the Post Office is bepuffed by the Min isterial journals, because of the negotiations he has carried on about ocean postage, but there never was a Postmaster General who devoted less labor to the duties of his office. The department has not been well managed, as recent developements in the Money Order Office abundantly show, and the expenses have been enormously increased-a fact which we established very clearly while discussing the recent appointments of Mr. Clemow and Mr. Gowan.

" Mr. Smith had everything in his favor in the county of West Narthumberland-long residence, personal acquaintanceship, familiarity with local wants-he had used the patronage of his department iudustriously and judiciously-he employed his money freely, and had a band of rowdies at his back in the county town who were the terror of peaceable, quiet citizens. He failed, and we can see no reason why he should succeed any better in Trent. He has taken his family out to Peterboro' to make himself a resident, a device which will deceive nobody. He has no property, we are informed, within the Division, and circumstances will prevent him acquiring it for the purpose of qualifying himself If he were elected, we do not believe that he could take his seat. But why should the electors of Trent accept the rejected of West Northumberland; why allow themselves to be used as a convenince for one of Mr. Cartier's Upper Canadian hirelings?"

I tuin to the "Star." a ministerial paper, which supported Mr. Smith in the recent election for this Riding, and what follows :-

"The Postmaster General is progressing famously with his canvass in this Division, and every day his success becomes more certain. The opposition candidate has issued his address, and we believe a few personal friends are endeavoring to excite an interest in his behalf, but so far without much encouragement. The accounts from Lennox and Hastings where Mr. Flint's influence is supposed to be greatest, show that he is not likely to get a majority in either, while in Peterbore' Mr. Smith will be a long way ahead. All candid men must see upon reading Mr. Flint's address to the electors that it is entirely deficient in argument, and that he offers himself as a candidate from a spirit of factious opposition, rather than from a desire to advance the interests of the country; in fact, did he really wish to show his pairiotism, he would, the wicked is short." They have succeeded instead of persisting in a contest which can only against the Christian sentiment and protestation result in defeat, and put the constituency to a great of the country; yes, they have succeeded in get- expense, at once withdraw and allow the Province ting in the thin end of the wedge, and, doubt- to retain the services of a gentleman who on all overthrow the glorious old institution—the Sab- in Canada as a statesman and an able, industribath. We can conceive the glorious prospect ous departmental officer. Should he adopt this course he will be entitled to the gratitude : ot only ace, the British Museum, the National Gallery, of the electors of the Trent Division but the Proand other museums and gardens all thrown open | vince at large, and none could blame him for desiring to avoid a contest with an opponent so superior in every respect to himself, and in which he has nothing to expect but defeat. It is possible that before the Nomination day, Mr. Flint may take this view of the matter, and verify the old adage that " discretion is the better part of vrlor." But as the rumors circulating to this effect may not We solemnly believe it is too late in the day for be correct, it is as well for Mr. Smith's friends to continue their exertions and not allow themselves to lose their present advantages, or to be beguiled with fancied security."

How much wiser am I by such reading ?- or suppart will be taciturn compromise. Now the bat- pose I search for local news. The latest papers tle is to be fourht, we would ask Episcopalians, give facts of which the following is the substance: Two young men are arrested in Montreal, susoec of stealing money and other things from hotels. They offer the defective their watches and a checque for \$500, if he will let them escape. He

> ice is a fearful evil. Early on Subbath morning, say between one and two, a gentleman in Montreal, having been attending a party, called a cab, and was driven furiously to a retired spot, then dragged out by the driver and another, robbed, beaten, and abandon-