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Take Notice. Whom to pay MONEY to.—Our place of business in St. John is in the Drug Store of Mr. M. McLeod, 25 Charlotte Street.

GENERAL AGENT.—Rev. G. A. Hartley is authorized to receive payment for the "Religious Intelligencer," in Carleton, St. John, and all other places where he may visit.

Correspondence and Communications intended for insertion in this paper, to be addressed to us at Fredericton.

EXCHANGE PAPERS.—Publishers who oblige us by exchanging, would confer a favour on us by addressing "Religious Intelligencer, Fredericton," instead of "St. John."

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 6, 1862.

FURTHER REMARKS ON OUR DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.

Our object in the articles we are now writing on our denominational history, is not, of course, to give a minute account of the progress and growth of the Body; but rather to refer to some facts and occurrences in the past which may be of use in our future deliberations, and help to guide us in the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to promote the cause of Christ among us.

The first systematic missionary effort supported by a regular fund for that purpose, was made by the Fifth District Meeting. Brother Taylor was employed to labor within the limits of the churches comprising this District. The results proved the wisdom of the effort. At the General Conference held at Hampstead in 1854, a plan was adopted to obtain funds from all our churches for missionary purposes, and three brethren (Elders Hart, Pennington and Gunter) were appointed to labor during the year as Home Missionaries. Some idea of the zeal and earnestness with which the people took hold of this work may be formed from the fact that £260 were raised that year for the support of these missionaries, besides £80 which was raised in addition, in the Fifth District alone, for the support of the local missionary there. The subject was kept before the people in the columns of the Intelligencer, which was then in the third year of its history, and the prosperity of the brethren laboring gave encouragement to the churches to aid the work. The additions to the Denomination during the year were reported at the next Conference as over Four Hundred! At this Conference, held in Jacksonville in 1856, a regular Home Missionary Society was organized, and the editor of this paper was appointed as an agent of this Society, to visit as many churches as he could during the year, and awaken as deep an interest as possible in the missionary enterprise. Several brethren were employed during the year, for short periods, to labor in the most destitute places, and an unusual blessing was vouchsafed to many of our churches. Their contributions to support the cause were amply rewarded by great spiritual blessing. During this year one thousand dollars were collected for Home Missionary purposes; ninety pounds were expended by the Religious Intelligencer office alone for colportage; and at the following Conference no less than eight hundred and sixty souls were reported as added to our churches! We may remark here, that about four thousand five hundred copies of the Intelligencer were issued weekly during that year. Can it be doubted that God's blessing rested upon the measure and efforts that were put forth by our Denomination to do good during these years? The time had been, when these efforts were not required—when they could not be made. But that time had past, and for several years previous to 1854 a great darkness and declension was apparent in many of our churches. We think that every year has its proper work, and if we fail to perceive or do it, the result will be obscurity and barrenness. This we experienced for a time; but when through grace we were enabled to discover the door of hope, and entered into it, God refreshed us with the influences of His spirit, and enlargement was not withheld.

The subsequent history of our Denomination has been one of some struggle, the ostensible cause of which is well known. It is hoped, however, that the financial embarrassment, which has sadly discouraged many of the brethren, will be speedily removed. But this alone will not restore to us the days that the locust and canker worm hath eaten. There must be a return to action—to systematic action and labor. Ministers must go to work for God and not for themselves; churches must try to help themselves and others; weights and burdens must be cast off, and "all guile, and envy, and malice, and evil speaking" be put away. We trust there will be a gathering of such men in our Conference as desire, above everything else, to promote the cause and work of the Redeemer.

HOME MISSIONS—A CRY FOR HELP.

It requires no great knowledge of the religious condition of this Province to convince any reasonable person that there is among ourselves a great spiritual destitution, and that New Brunswick is a field for extensive and successful missionary labour. A large and important work might be done in our cities, and most populous villages—under the very shadow of our churches, and where the gospel is preached every Sabbath day. A long journey is not necessary to find a field for operation—in almost every place may be found some neglected ones whom the ordinary religious efforts do not reach; and whose circumstances and condition call for special and unusual labour, to bring them to Christ. In the neighbourhood of our most favoured churches cases like these may exist. But especially also is an efficient system of

Home Missionary labour required among the churches themselves, to preserve and save them in the absence of pastoral care, which but few of them enjoy. Our attention has been turned to this subject by meeting recently some brethren from the upper part of the St. John River, a number of whom attended our services last Sabbath (in Fredericton). This season of the year brings to Fredericton a large number of men who are engaged in lumbering operations, and while among these there are, we regret to say, many whose isolation from religious privileges and instruction is apparent, there are others who give evidence of genuine piety, and whose ready and warm testimonies for Christ show that they appreciate the opportunities and means of grace, which those who live under the shadow of them too often know but little how to prize.

Our heart, and the hearts of many in our church and congregation, were cheered on last Sabbath evening with the free, warm, and intelligent communications of a number of brethren from Brighton, Tobique, and other places far up the river St. John—some residing nearly at the Grand Falls. They had come down on rafts, and having to remain over the Sabbath in the city, like true Christians they did not let a false pride keep them from the House of God. And if we accept their own testimony on the subject, it was to them a Sabbath day's journey indeed. From a brief private interview with some of these we learn the extreme spiritual destitution of some portions of the extensive country on the upper St. John waters. Some small churches have been gathered in some places by the labours of brethren who have visited there; but many of these have been left without any ministerial care or instruction, and hence their ability for usefulness has been nearly lost, while but very few places enjoy any regular labour from the ministers of any denomination. Truly "the harvest is great"—"the fields are all white and ready for the harvest, but the labourers are few." We think, however, that from among the labourers already set apart to the work, a very considerable portion of destitution might be supplied, if constant labour was engaged in, under proper direction; nevertheless, there exists a great necessity for prayer, that the Lord of the harvest would send more labourers into the field.

It seems to us that the want of an efficient system of Home Missions is greatly needed, in order to aid small and feeble churches in remote places, and also to carry the gospel to the destitute where no churches exist. To depend, as formerly, on voluntary labour, will not do. Experience has taught us that this is very uncertain, and oftentimes churches are organized and then left destitute and neglected. A fund should be raised in every church and congregation—whether rich or poor—for missionary purposes; this should go into our general treasury, to be disbursed by a Board well acquainted with the religious wants of the country. Great care also should be taken in selecting missionaries; we think men for this department of Christian labour should be earnest, faithful men, well instructed in good doctrine, exemplary and devout in practice, apt to teach, and able to convince gainsayers.

Earnestly indeed, did the brethren referred to, from Tobique and further up the river, plead with us on Sabbath evening to visit them, or cause if possible some labourer to be sent among them. The occasional and short visits of Elder McMullen have been greatly blessed in the conversion of souls in places visited by him at Tobique and above; but the cry is for more, and if possible, constant labour, to transform spiritually as it is being literally, the wilderness into a fruitful field. We trust that our approaching Conference will not be allowed to pass without the adoption of such measures as will result in the employment of every efficient and faithful man among us, who wishes to labour to save souls, and also in supplying many of those destitute and neglected districts from which the Macedonian cry of "Come over and help us" is incessantly and pathetically coming up.

TWO LIVES.

Every man and woman has two lives. One is outward, or external; the other is inward, or internal. The outward is that which our fellows behold, and by which they judge of us; the inward is that which God sees, and by which he judges of us. A great disparity sometimes exists between the two. An irregular, vicious and corrupt outward life never hides a pure and upright inner one; but a moral, sober and regular external deportment, may sometimes have beneath it a nest of demons, hideous and deformed; fired with lust, burning with passion—corrupting and defiling every thing the possessor does or touches, and so rendering his works, which men praise and applaud, obnoxious and offensive in the eye of God his Maker.

A cheerful countenance, a pleasant deportment, and apparently happy disposition, may sometimes have hidden beneath them a heart aching with sorrow, a spirit crushed with a load of grief, and which knows no vent only in loneliness and solitude. The lives of individuals have proved that some of the greatest jesters, whose wit and fun have chased sadness from the hearts of others, have themselves been a prey to the most terrible despondency. And it is equally true that the finest lessons of morality and purity have sometimes been given by those whose hearts have been the sinks of all pollution, and their private life a standing libel on their public teaching. Many a man whose external history affords no incidents of importance, and which might be uttered in a brief paragraph, each day being the same, has nevertheless an inward history of thrilling interest and extensive variety. Human existence has been to him a terrific battle ground, and every day has marshalled its foes, against which he has struggled, sometime achieving an easy conquest, and at others, covered with the dust and sweat of battle, has retreated from the fight weary, wounded, and sad.

It is the inward life that God looks at, and by it he will judge us at the last day. If it is found corrupt, selfish, vicious, proud; harboring envy, hatred, malice or hypocrisy, God will search it out; and however hidden these may have been from our fellow men in this world, the light of the last judgment will reveal the most secret deformities to the gaze of all intelligences. We know that the inner life of many men of the world is hidden. The thoughts and feelings that work within are known to none but them-

selves and God. And it is impossible to say how far pride, self-respect, and the fear of the excretions of society, may not deter some men from giving loose to the hidden fires and floods which are pent up in the inner depths of their souls. The believer also has a hidden life. But how different from that of the man of the world! Generally speaking the external life of worldlings is the fairest and best; but with believers it is different. Many defects—not wilful or habitual however—may be apparent in the true Christian, but in heart he loathes them, and mourns over them. He longs for purity—for likeness to Christ; and amidst the battles, conflicts, and discouragements incident to his circumstances, his heart cries out in plaintive supplication for the living God. His inner life is one of faith, of hope, and love; and God approves it, and when the battle of earth is ended, the defects over which he has mourned and prayed, and by which the world has judged and condemned him, will be left behind forever. Let us then see to the inner life. Faith alone in the Lord Jesus Christ can purify the heart.

TO OUR AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind the friends of the Intelligencer that the present season of the year is one in which their aid and influence is especially needed. The present depressed state of the country, and the scarcity of money, render it unusually so the current year. Subscribers whose terms have just expired, and others that soon will, would confer a favour by renewing immediately. Our local agents, we hope, will interest themselves in obtaining renewals and also in getting new subscribers. Our weekly expense is large, and, as we have payments to make in a few days, we trust that agents and others who collect subscriptions for us, or have money in their hands, will remit it at an early day. Remit by mail at our risk.

As our General Conference will sit in a few days, and persons from different parts of both Provinces will likely be coming to it, it will afford a good opportunity for subscribers, whose terms expire during the summer, to forward their payment for another year. We trust our agents will bear this in mind. Let there be an effort on the part of those who wish the Intelligencer to be sustained, to support it. We are gratified to inform our friends that our subscription list has not suffered any diminution the present year, but our expenses are increased, and therefore more means are required.

Any person who will send to our address, Fredericton, one dollar, Central Bank, shall have forwarded to him the paper for eight months. For a larger sum a proportionate term.

DENOMINATIONAL PARAGRAPHS.

We are quite certain that many of the friends of our Conference were gratified to learn by the notice of the Treasurer in last week's Intelligencer, that the first instalment of the pledges made for the payment of the Conference debt had been received. It is desirable and important that the whole amount of these pledges should be paid between this and the sitting of the Conference. Sufficient sums have been pledged to meet the entire debt, and completely relieve the Denomination from all embarrassment. Persons who have pledged amounts are now earnestly solicited to forward to the Treasurer, as early as possible, the respective sums promised by them. It would be no small gratification and relief to the members of the Conference when they assemble, to learn that the funds had already been furnished the Treasurer to meet the claims against the Denomination. Let an effort be made—though it may require sacrifice on the part of some; and an ample compensation will be realized in the gratification of our Conference being once more free from debt.

In our obituary list this week will be found the death of Mrs. Veysey, eldest daughter of Rev. J. Noble. Brother N. and wife were summoned from their home in Cornwallis, N. S., to witness the last hours of their daughter. He spent the Sabbath before last with us in Fredericton, when on his way to Woodstock. They returned home this week, taking with them the two little children left by their deceased daughter. Our brother and sister have many friends in both Provinces, who will deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Brethren and friends from up the St. John River, and other parts of the country, who may happen in Fredericton on the Sabbath, will find an opportunity of joining in the worship of God at our Meeting House, opposite the Baptist Seminary. We cordially invite all who may wish to avail themselves of the privilege to come and unite with us. Accommodation will be afforded them with great pleasure. Our services are at 11, 3, and 6 o'clock on the Sabbath, and also on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

It will be remembered that our General Conference will be held this year with the Church in Carleton, St. John, commencing on Saturday, the 5th of July next. The Elders Conference will be held on Friday. The place where the Conference is to be held makes it very convenient for the friends in Nova Scotia to attend, and we hope to see a good number from that Province.

The new meeting house at South Branch of the Ormocote, has been opened for worship, and the pews sold. A sufficient sum, we learn, was realized from the sale of the pews to pay for the House.

We understand that Elder McMullen is at present enjoying an interesting season of revival at the "Shaw neighborhood," between Woodstock and Victoria Corner. Several persons have been baptized.

HOME MISSIONARY MEETING.—A Meeting of the Home Missionary Society, in connection with the C. Baptist denomination, was held in the Rev. Dr. Hurd's church, Fredericton, on Thursday evening of last week. Asa Coy, Esq., occupied the chair. The introductory services, consisting in singing, reading of Scriptures and prayer, being gone through, the first resolution was moved by Rev. E. McLeod, and seconded by J. Johnson, Esq. The second resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. England (Methodist), and seconded by Dr. Spurgeon. The last was moved by Dr. Brooke (Presbyterian), and seconded by Dr. Hurd. Speeches were made by all of these gentlemen advocating the work of Home Missions, and at the close a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the Society. The meeting was interesting and a step in

the right direction. Similar meetings should be held in other churches.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions recently held its annual meeting. The receipts of this Board during the last eight months has been \$193,762. More than \$7,000 of this was received from Christians in England. The expenditures for the year exceeded the receipts by \$28,000. Sums from unusual sources have been contributed to meet this deficiency. Of the operations of the Board, the report says:—

Twelve candidates are under appointment. Some of these expect to sail soon for their respective fields, as do likewise several of our returned brethren, who have been waiting for different reasons in their native land. Three of the candidates are designed to Northern China, where the Board has but one missionary remaining. God is visiting that vast empire with appalling judgments; but in the midst of them the banner of the cross is advanced, and is now planted within the walls of Peking. No delay can be justified in strengthening our weak mission in such a field as the North of China.

Nearly two thousand souls were added to the 161 churches during the last reported year, at the close of which the total membership was 24,456. Progress is making in organization; and in India the influence of the missions is taking a stronger hold of the higher castes, as well as spreading among the lower.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY expended last year \$158,336. This society has been in operation thirty-six years. The following synopsis of its operation last year will give some idea of its influence:—

The number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society, in 21 different States and Territories, has been 863. Of the whole number, 512 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations each; and 92 have extended their labours over still wider fields. Nine missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people; and 37 in foreign languages—22 to Welsh, and 15 to congregations of Germans, Hollanders and Frenchmen. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, is 1,668. The aggregate of ministerial labour performed is equal to 612 years. The number of pupils in Sabbath Schools, is 60,300. Twenty-eight churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year; and 34 have become self-supporting. Twenty-seven houses of worship have been completed, 23 repaired, and 12 others are in process of erection. Thirty-seven young men, in connection with the missionary churches, are in preparation for the gospel ministry. Forty churches report revivals of religion; and 252 missionaries, 1,528 hopeful conversions. The additions to the churches, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been 4,007—viz: 2,005 on profession, 1,912 by letter. Receipts, \$158,336 1/2. Expenditures, \$158,336 3/4.

TOUCHING ILLUSTRATION.—Among the speakers at the recent anniversary meeting of the American Missionary Board, in alluding to the civil war in the States, and the prospect of its termination, related the following thrilling and beautiful incident:—

A young mother in the Highlands of Scotland was once holding up her infant in her arms in the open air, when an eagle made one swoop and carried off the child to its nest far up the cliffs. The mother at once went to her room and fell on her knees in an agony of prayer, and remained there for hours. In the meantime a sailor was found who climbed up the rocks and rescued the child, and brought it safe and laid it on its mother's arms as they were extended in prayer. Without kissing the child, she rose from her knees and took it to the minister that it might be baptized. We have been passing through a ministry of suffering. God is giving back to us our beloved land. Let us not even kiss it until we have consecrated it anew to Christ.

The Sabbath school children of the city of New York, contributed the sum of \$18,000 to the cause of missions last year!

SLAVE CATCHING IN WASHINGTON.

We informed our readers a few weeks since that Slavery had been abolished in the District of Columbia; and also gave a letter describing the joy of the colored population at the breaking of their manacles. We regret to learn by recent accounts from Washington, that the slave catcher can still ply his cruel business even under the shadow of the Capitol. The following incident we take from the Washington correspondence in the last N. Y. Independent:—

On Friday evening, while taking a leisurely walk upon our great street, Pennsylvania Avenue, I saw a white fiend pounce upon a young colored man, who, neatly dressed, was passing up the street with his young wife. The first act of the officer was to knock the negro down, or nearly so, to prove the white man's superiority. He then collared him, every now and then shaking him, as if he were a dog, instead of a man. "I am not a slave!" cried the victim. "Hold your tongue!" was the reply. The poor wife followed crying, beseeching, "Don't take him off—he is not a slave. Where are you taking him to? Don't strike him in that way. Oh dear! Oh dear! Oh dear!" Reply from the brute: "Keep still, now mind, will you? I'll arrest you, if you don't!" That scene I witnessed while taking a little walk after dinner upon the Broadway of the capital, and it was but one case out of a hundred that have made the last week one of horrors in the capital of a country professing to be Christian and free. The shrieks of wretched slaves have been heard night and morning, at noonday and at midnight, until it has become too terrible for a man with ordinary sympathies to bear.

A few days since a Maryland slaveholder came here and got out a warrant for his fugitive slave. He succeeded in capturing him, put manacles upon his wrists, and just at night started off with him for his somewhat distant home. In the course of the evening the poor fellow escaped the second time, and the master being on horseback failed to capture him. After repeated struggles the captive broke his chains in twain, but the links still clung to his wrists. When the next morning's sunlight fell upon the marble walls of the Capitol it revealed a sight to make a man ashamed of home, country, Government and of his race. There sat the panting negro on the Capitol steps, the iron links of his manacles jingling against the marble column upon which he leaned. Was he guilty of any crime? Nothing. He simply desired to own his own body and soul, and in attempting to assert this right he fled to the American Capitol. There was no protection for him there, and the wretched man was again recaptured and dragged to jail.

If this Government will protect such heaven-defying atrocities, does it deserve success in the war it is waging? What act of the Jefferson Davis Government is any more heinous in the sight of God than the seizure of innocent men and women by the agents of the Government, that they may be returned to Slavery?

Congress is mainly responsible for this. It can repeal the Fugitive Law. If it does not, then we have the confession before the world, that under the Constitution every voter in the free states is made directly responsible for the worst outrages of slavery.

Earl Mulgrave the Governor of Nova Scotia is about to visit Canada.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Canadian Ministry—Their Policy—Political Dissensions.

CANADA WEST, May 28, 1862.

Almost every reader of the Intelligencer knows that the Canadian Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed. The telegraph anticipates the letter, written however soon after an event transpires, in these modern times; and it only remains for a correspondent to give details, or record personal or contemporaneous views and feelings. But first of all, for form's sake, let me record the facts. On the 25th May, it was rumored abroad in the capital, that the Militia Bill would test the ministerial strength; and this rumor increased the attendance of both members and visitors at the afternoon's session. It was apparent that some confusion had been created by some means or other, when at half past three, the order of the day being called, no one rose to continue the adjourned debate on the Militia Bill. The Speaker, after a little delay, gave orders to call in the members. Fourteen supporters of the ministry, Lower Canadian all, deserted; and the vote stood recorded: Yeas, 54; Nays, 61; leaving a majority of seven against the Government. Hon. Mr. Cartier at once rose and moved an adjournment. The following day he announced that the resignation of himself and colleagues had been put into the hands of the Governor General; and again moved an adjournment. The correspondent of the Montreal Witness, under date one day later, writes: "When the House met this afternoon, after routine business, Mr. Cartier announced that His Excellency had acted on the resignation tendered by himself and his colleagues, and said he was informed that negotiations were in progress for the formation of a new ministry. He would have made the announcement more gracefully, if he had said that His Excellency had accepted the resignation of himself and colleagues, and that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had been entrusted with the task of forming a new administration." The correspondent is right; but infelicity of expression is a mere trifle, and so long as the meaning is evident, we may overlook elegance. It is not easy to acknowledge that the reins of power have passed into other hands, in language which may not betray the regret of him who makes the announcement. Such, however, was the fact. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was invited to do so easy work, but has succeeded, and the following gentlemen constitute the new Administration:—

UPPER CANADA.—Hons. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney General, W. Howland, Minister of Finance, W. McDougall, Crown Land Com. M. H. Foley, Postmaster General, Jas. Morris, Receiver General, Adam Wilson, Solicitor General.

LOWER CANADA.—Hons. Mr. Scotte, Attorney General, Mr. Abbott, Solicitor General, A. A. Dorion, Secretary, Mr. McGee, President of Council, Evanturel, Bureau of Agriculture, Mr. Tessier, Com. of Public Works.

The policy of the new Government, as reported, is the following:— 1st. Recognizing the Federal character of the act of Union, and the danger at present, of the crisis, emergency of attempting to change the basis of that Union, the Government will seek to remedy the evils now encountered in the Government of Canada, by committing to the members composing the Administration, for each section respectively, the control of all matters of a local or sectional character—the Administration as a whole being charged with all such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

2nd. It will be admitted as a rule that local legislation should not be forced on either section of the Province, against the wishes of a majority of its representatives, and that the Administration for each section should possess the confidence of a majority of its representatives.

3rd. The Government will submit a measure for the more equitable adjustment of parliamentary representation in each section of the Province, respectively.

4th. An amendment of the Militia Law will be proposed, so as to secure a proper enrolment of the available force of the Province under efficient officers; the distribution of the arms furnished by the Imperial authorities, through officers of battalions; and the encouragement of the volunteer movement.

5th. The tariff will be readjusted, so as to meet, as far as possible, the demands upon the revenue; but the readjustment will be made with a due regard to the manufacturing interests of the country.

6th. A bill will be introduced to settle in a more equitable manner the relation of debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors in an economical manner. Such bill being made to apply to the whole Province.

7th. A system of retrenchment, including every branch of public service, will be adopted with a view to reduce the annual expenditure of the country within its income.

8th. Her Majesty's decision with reference to the Seat of Government will be maintained. A thorough investigation into all matters connected with public buildings at Ottawa will immediately be made, as soon as this investigation can be completed and contracts ascertained to be such as to permit work to be proceeded with, under them. No time will be lost in endeavouring to place the matter in a condition to make satisfactory progress.

It puzzles plain people to understand how gentlemen, such as Messrs. Foley, McDougall, Howland, etc., could insist upon the indifference of the late Government to Upper Canadian interests, because it failed to introduce some measure to equalize the representation in the two sections of the Province,—could insist upon this constantly in strong and even severe language; and then immediately on their acceptance of office discover that the Federal character of the Union made it dangerous to attempt a change. The writer speaks for himself, when he declares that he cannot see the common honesty of an opposition which is so inconsistent. The question which demanded the attention of the one Cabinet, must equally demand the attention of the other. If the former ministry deserved chastisement for giving it the go-by, the present ministry cannot be innocent. Party is nothing; but propriety and principle are more than mere words. Who but a partisan can defend the sudden change which has occurred in the views of the late opposition? How can Christian men refrain from deep feeling when they see the end of such loud professions of love for justice? Is there no such thing as political honesty—a deep and intelligent conviction that certain changes are essential to the prosperity of a people, and an inflexible adherence to the principles upon which these convictions are founded? It cannot be that all reforms are mere party cries, uttered for the sake of personal advancement, uncharitable opposition. It is wise to go no farther than our convictions lead us; it is but honourable to put the most favourable construction upon the conduct of persons opposing us. The present ministry may mean well; they may believe that representation by population is a question of little moment; if they do, were they always of the same opinion? If their opinion is unaltered, why did they oppose the former ministry on this question? If a change of opinion has taken place, they ought to tell the people what produced it. If the Federal character of the Act of Union is an insuperable difficulty—it is a difficulty undoubtedly—it has been so ever since the Act was brought into existence. The writer claims the equity of a demand to obtain explanations on the points involved, in the name of Christian morality. This Government may be an improvement upon its predecessor; but it has made a bad beginning. The writer will watch—not for its halting, but for the first symptoms of repentance, for repent assuredly it ought of its violation of avowed and valued principles.