

A GOOD MANY OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS, BY LOOKING AT THE NUMBERS OF THE LABELS OF THEIR PAPERS, WILL BE REMINDED THAT THEY ARE INDEBTED TO US. WE SHALL BE GREATLY OBLIGED TO THEM IF THEY WILL REMIT AMOUNTS DUE WITHOUT DELAY, AS WE ARE MUCH IN NEED OF FUNDS JUST NOW.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

NO. IV.

In our last we noticed the chief and strongest objections urged against a thorough educational ministry. We think it has been made plain that there is no solid ground upon which to base such objections; and more, it has been shown that the very things which it is averred a regular course of preparatory study will destroy, are rather by such a course of study developed in greater degree than they otherwise could be. Still there are some who may refer to the early ministers, especially of our own denomination, as living proof of the fact that a thorough education is not essential to the greatest ministerial success. Far be it from us to detract from the well-earned laurels of the pioneers in our denominational work; some of whom have gone to their rest and reward, others of whom are amongst us now, "full of years and honors." To them and their zealous self-denying labours, under God, we owe our denominational existence. They demand and receive the love and reverence of all who know them and their work. Many of them never saw either the inside or outside of a Theological school. They went from their secular employment to the plough, the work bench, the counter to the pulpit, possessing but limited literary attainments. With most of them, perhaps all of them, this was a necessity. Probably many of them had at first but very little regret that they were in this matter deficient; neither is it strange that in their estimate of ministerial qualifications, education did not hold a very prominent place. They had seen a so-called education apparently make men more assuming and less practical, and in the ministry more tenaciously dogmatic and less earnestly spiritual, more solicitous to save creeds than men. In some instances they had seen education pave the way to the pulpit in the absence of personal piety; and under the influence of an educated ministry, they had seen a formal and prayerless church. Then if they had been disposed to secure an education it would have been extremely difficult for them to have done so, for educational facilities were in their time few and defective. Many of them regretted after their deficiencies; and labored diligently to supply them; and some, by sheer dint of persevering toil, came to be men of no mean literary attainments. Who can doubt, as has said one, that had the fathers enjoyed the means of mental culture which our young men now enjoy, with the same zeal and devotedness that characterized them, they might have won thousands to the truth where they won tens. We rejoice that the facilities for liberal culture are within the reach of the young men of to-day. In this they have an immense advantage over those good and earnest men who for years have bravely borne the burden, and have spread the name and fame of Jesus with remarkable success—a success alike honouring to God and a blessing to the world.

By some it may be said that while a collegiate course is well enough for ministers of other denominations, it is not so necessary for our own, and would only arouse prejudice and do harm. Were this true, and destined to remain so, the fact could hardly be surpassed by the wishes of our bitterest foes. Were we, as a people, wedded to ministerial ignorance, with no hope of a divorce, our doom would be sealed. Half a century more would see us numbered with other fossils. But it is not true. Neither the ministry nor laity desire such thing. Our churches are ready to welcome and appreciate too, ministers of thorough education. There are but two classes who would fail to do so, and each is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." One is made up of those persons who are too lukewarm or too miserly to relish the calls for funds to aid in education, or the demand which educated ministers are even surer than others to make—that the Church, when able, shall so support them as to allow their whole time and energies to be given to the work. The other class comprises those who still long for "the good old times" (as they express it), and who are better pleased with displays of fiery, unthinking zeal in the pulpit, than with clearness, candour and genuine earnestness—who, in short, are so anxious to be moved and melted, as not to care if they fail to be instructed. Neither class should be allowed to mould the policy of the denomination in education, or in anything else.

It is not claimed by even the very warmest advocates of educational culture in the ministry that every candidate for the ministry should go through college. It is very evident that all do not require to be educated alike. Some are converted at an advanced age, so that an extended course of preparatory study is altogether impracticable—hence cannot be demanded. Others are so circumstanced that it is difficult if not impossible to break up social or domestic relations for such a purpose. That such are often called of God to preach the gospel, not many will feel disposed to deny. And that such ought to be "obedient to the heavenly vision," and that they may do much good service as ministers of Jesus Christ is beyond question. But this class is comparatively small. The majority may become well educated, and because they may they ought. If each one would go as far as he can, the number of well trained ministers would rapidly increase. In this connection it is not improper to say, that ordaining councils are sometimes sadly at fault in encouraging young men who are without any literary or theological qualifications to enter the ministry at once. Let them by all means be encouraged to cherish their convictions concerning the ministry, and let them be advised to obtain the preparation of mind as well as heart necessary to the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the high calling, and let them be assisted in securing such preparation, but do not let them be thrust into so important a work unqualified, when it is possible for them to obtain what is necessary to

make them "approved unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed." It is true that the cause needs labourers, for the fields are all ripe and ready to the harvest; but they need to be skilled labourers lest they waste more of the precious grain than they reap. The basis of the highest ministerial success is two-fold, high-toned piety and intellectual power. If either is wanting or imperfect, the superstructure is correspondingly defective and weak. Forgetting this, and in their eagerness to have the numerical strength of the ministry rapidly increased, ministers and churches have in too many instances tried to discourage young men from pursuing a proper course of study preparatory to their work.

Of what we think our denomination ought to pursue in prescribing the course of study best adapted to promote the proper training, we will write in another article. We are anxious first of all to make the necessity of a higher education more deeply felt by both ministry and churches; for we know that so soon as such necessity is fully admitted, there will be much less trouble in prescribing ways and providing means for supplying the necessity.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL.

News from the whole field.

BURMAH.

During the last six months eight Burmans were baptized in the Promé field, in connection with the labors of Mr. Stevens and his assistants; these candidates six were between eleven and eighteen years of age, children of Christian parents. One of the remaining two, a man 32 years of age, is one of the most prominent men in his village, and his conversion caused great joy to his brethren. He has built three Buddhist monasteries, and is a leader in the enterprise of building a fourth. A heathen man asked him on the evening of the day of his baptism, whether he could afford to lose the store of merit which he had been laying up all those years. He replied, "When I look upward, all that merit dwindles to nothing."

Mr. Bunker, of Tongong, sends a letter from a native preacher among the Red Karens. These people number 100,000 souls—some say twice that number. They have five villages of from 10 to 400 houses each, generally numbering from 100 to 150 houses. Four of these people have been baptized, and many more are in a hopeful condition. The native preacher says, "It appears to me that the kingdom of God will in due time be established here. In some of the villages the preaching was received very cordially, and many of the people, old and young, male and female, gathered around him to listen. Other villages disputed much, some moved by fear, others being unwilling to do contrary to the customs of their ancestors. Mr. Bunker says, 'If we hold on, there will be a Red Karen mission soon.'"

During her visit to Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, Mrs. Ingalls also went to Old Ava, where she gave away many books. Also in a village outside of Mandalay, she distributed 100 copies of Mr. Johnson's "Letters to Burman Women." One man asked for many books, and was much interested. Some of the people begged that the Christians would come and live among them. Subsequently Mrs. I. visited the place, and was kindly received. She learned from them that her labors in Mandalay were known also to the king, and the royal ladies willingly conversed on religion and received books. The Bible woman even offered to visit some of the officials; she also received calls from many families of respectability, and had opportunity to distribute many books in Mandalay. During her stay of five weeks at Mandalay Mrs. I. gave away fifteen or twenty thousand tracts, Bibles and many copies of the "Digest" and "Life of Christ."

From Hentheda Mrs. Smith sends an interesting account of a beautiful scene which recently transpired there, showing the power of religion to transform life and give peace in death. "Grandmother," as we often called her, lived two miles from town, and all last dry season toiled into town every Sabbath to attend chapel service. She was really old and decrepit, and put to shame many of the younger portion of her village by her constant attendance at worship. I shall always remember her pleasant old face with peculiar pleasure. She had been faithfully steady for months, and at length feeling sure that the time of her departure drew near, sent for her son, an ordained minister in the upper part of this district, to tell him she wanted him to buy the wood for her coffin, and come and make it beside her. She wanted to look on and see—the thought was so joyful and she longed so to go—just as a child is eager to have out the trunk and help pack for some anticipated journey. The happy news came just as all things were ready. She was conscious to the last, and is now, after seventy-nine years of earthly pilgrimage, one of the innumerable company which no man can number, singing the song of the redeemed in glory. My heart is now quite touched—it seems so sweet to think that the gospel has done for poor ignorant souls. It reminds me of those lines in Cowper:

"Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true—
A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew;
And in that charter reads, with sparkling eyes,
Her title to a mansion in the skies."

Mr. Smith says of the station school at Hentheda, June 2, that the pupils in attendance this term number 70, of whom 25 are girls. Mr. Smith has three native assistants to aid in teaching, but instructs four classes daily, viz.: in algebra, physiology, the Old Testament in the vernacular, and one class in English.

CHINA.

Mrs. Johnson, of Swatow, with two Bible women and a native assistant, lately went by boat to Satung, and thence to Satium, where they visited from house to house, teaching the people the way of salvation. They met with some opposition, but also with some friends and advocates. On the Sabbath, in a neighboring village a crowd assembled to hear. Several profess to be interested in the truths of the gospel. An aged Christian woman related her experience, which produced a deep hush in the crowd, who seemed startled and surprised.

Mr. Partridge reports that the first Sabbath in May the chapel at Swatow was nearly full, more than a hundred brethren and sisters being present. Eighteen offered themselves as candidates for baptism, of whom twelve were accepted and baptized. The examination was very thorough, and conducted mostly by the native members. Two of the candidates were boys, fifteen or sixteen years of age seven were women. Thirty-four were received into the churches of the district between January and May. If there were assistants enough, the gospel might be carried to every village, and a rich harvest of souls reaped every year.

The same day two females were baptized at Ningpo. Sixty-three were present at the communion. There are eight churches connected with Ningpo, and fourteen stations and out-stations. More men are needed. Official action has been taken in this district against Buddhism. Early in 1872 women were forbidden by proclamation to visit Buddhist temples. In November, the monasteries and nunneries were forbidden to receive any more children, and to be trained up for priests and nuns, and the relatives of the younger priests and nuns were required to take them to their homes, to marry and attend to the ordinary duties of life. In January last, the sale of drafts on Buddha for use in the spirit-world was prohibited. The prohibition movements have made some of the people more willing to listen to the gospel; but the Holy Spirit is needed to make the word eternal. The work at Soahing is very encouraging. There are five inquirers, and two have asked for baptism. Two native assistants are constantly employed in the work.

INDIA.

The American Presbyterian Mission of Allahabad is situated in the centre of a net-work of railroads, and adjacent to large portions of territory as yet unevangelized. In that city are several schools for heathen and Mohammedan girls, and many zenanas are open to female missionaries and Bible-readers. Hundreds of villages were visited last cold season with the message of eternal life. In connection with that Society there are 267 church members in and around Allahabad, 493 Christian communities, more than 1,900 children attending school, of whom nearly 500 are girls, and 260 Sabbath scholars. Female education in India is carried forward far more effectively than at any former period. Where ten years ago there were no schools for heathen and Mohammedan girls, such

schools are now counted by scores. There are said to be unmistakable signs that the overthrow of idolatry and Mohammedanism is a foregone conclusion in the minds of the people.

An interesting item is told of a man who a missionary recently met at Allahabad, dressed in the garb of a fakir, with a book wrapped up in cloth under his arm. In the course of conversation it appeared he was a Christian, and the book a New Testament. He was formerly a Hindu devotee, and converted through the reading and study of this book, which had been given him by a missionary. Having found his way to Christ, he was anxious to make him known to his fellow-countrymen. But fearing lest his open profession of Christ he might repel them, and be treated as an outcast, he resolved to wear his old garb as a fakir, and read the Bible to all who would hear him. His dress secured him access to other fakirs, and even to the palaces of Hindu rajahs, and there is reason to hope that some of the seed thus sown will hereafter spring up to the glory of God.

A missionary in Western India, just returned from a preaching tour in the villages, expresses the opinion that India is more ready to receive the gospel than it was ten years ago. A wide door is open, and the field is white unto the harvest. After preaching the Brahmins, having attentively listened, eagerly go in to the exercises of the Sabbath-school.

JAPAN.

A missionary in Japan speaks of an increasing interest in the native mind with regard to Christian truth. Two young men are spoken of as earnest inquirers. An interview has recently been had at Seddo with a native Japanese who a year since was a devoted follower of the Buddhist religion, and who had been converted to Christianity. He is a person of high attainments, and occupies a high position; he is also a good scholar, and has translated several English works into Japanese. He has daily prayed in his faith, and has determined to become a church-member. Formerly he dreaded lest this public act would bring him into trouble with his friends. But now his fear is gone.

AFRICA.

The Southern Baptist Convention has resolved to secure at once one white and two colored missionaries for Africa. Six missionary societies have their representatives in Liberia, all of which report success. Some of them are extending their labors more than formerly among the unimproved heathen population. There are 23 schools in Liberia, numbering 1,093 scholars; other scholars in private schools and not reported, make up the number to about 1,500. The first church established in Liberia was a Baptist church, organized Jan. 1, 1821, in the city of Richmond, and consisting of 11 persons. From this germ have sprung about twenty churches, now constituting the Liberia Baptist Association.

FIJI ISLANDS.

In the Wesleyan Mission on the Fiji Islands there are 23 European and 63 native missionaries, 16 native helpers, and 1,796 local preachers. The church members number 33,149. Chapels, 802; other preaching places, 357; attendants on public worship, 133,000. Schools, 1,886; pupils, 83,804; teachers of various grades, 2,617. In the Sabbath schools the same number of scholars, and 5,551 teachers.

CONCLUSION.

On every side we hear the sound of mustering armies, and notes of preparation for the coming day of battle, and we feel that the Lord is working in his time. It becomes every disciple at such a period, to pray earnestly, to plan wisely, to wait patiently, to labor vigorously, to endure faithfully, and at every new development of divine providence, to inquire, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

MOUTH KESWICK.—Rev. J. E. Read, who was supplying this church till Conference, has engaged to remain through the year. We hope his ministry may be attended with much success. The baptisms reported last week should have been eleven instead of seven.

Bro. H. Hagerman (Licentiate) writes under date, Aug. 30th, that he is laboring with the Church at Lower Canterbury and the one at Dorchester Hill, and that the interest is encouraging. He speaks appreciatively of the assistance rendered him at sundry times by Father McMillin and Revs. S. E. Currie, J. S. Jones and J. Graynor. The baptisms have already been reported.

TRACEY'S MILLS, C. CO.—An obliging correspondent writes us that a concert and picnic was held by the Sabbath school at Tracey's Mills, C. Co., on Wednesday last week. It was creditable to all concerned, and what is not the least pleasing feature, is that the funds of the Sabbath school were increased by \$70.

The same writer informs us that the church at Tracey's Mills has expressed to Rev. G. W. McDonald its wish to retain his services for the next year, but that he has not yet decided whether he will remain or not, and will not give a decided answer to the church until after Conference. Bro. McDonald has been pastor of the church six years or more, has been remarkably successful in his labours, and is very highly esteemed by the church and the community at large. We trust he may be divinely directed in his choice of a field of labour.

SIXTH DISTRICT MEETING.—The Editor intends (D. V.) to be present at the District Meeting to be held at North River, W. Co., on Saturday the 20th inst. Subscribers in that section of the country who are in arrears will have a good opportunity to square their accounts. We hope also to receive many new subscribers.

MORE MISSIONARIES.—Rev. O. R. Bachelor, wife and daughter, Rev. A. J. Marshall and wife, and Miss Cilley, have gone to join the little band of Free Baptist missionaries now in Orissa, India. They were to sail from New York on Wednesday last. Many prayers for their safety in crossing the deep, and for their success when they reach their chosen field of labor, will be offered.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—To the number of about twenty, were to be found on the second page last week. It looked as though the proof reader was away from his post. In the first article five words were omitted, and in three cases the words we wrote were substituted by others. In the first line the words *facts concerning* should be read between "with" and "the." In the sixteenth line of objection 1st, in same article, we wrote "it is not so much," but the type failed to get in the last two words. Then, in the 16th line from the top there should be *at after limited* in the 30th line read *is for* "is," in the 34th read *are for* "yep;" and in the 39th read *those* for "these." We need not specify the others, as the readers doubtless were able to make the corrections for themselves. We hope however they will not be a repetition of so many blunders for some time, for they are very annoying, quite as much to the editor as to the readers.

The Daily Telegraph made its appearance on Monday morning last in a new dress. It has recently been enlarged and improved in several respects, and is what it claims to be, a first-class daily. We wish the enterprising proprietor and editor increasing success.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.—A valuable monthly magazine, 48 pages, opposed to political Romanism in the United States. The September number has a startling article entitled "Schools and Republics," which exposes the secret workings of Rome in this direction. No one should fail to look into these living questions of the day. The NATIONAL PROTESTANT is in its seventeenth volume, and is only \$1.75 a year. Address S. M. Kennedy, Editor, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARITIME NOTES.

NO. II.

Truro is a rising town of considerable importance. The streets are laid out with regularity, are level, clean, and tidy. The town is not incorporated as yet, but according to the *Star*, the paper of the place, and whose significant motto is "it shines for all," this should not be the case however. This journal advocates its incorporation, and no doubt the well-grounded objections that would be raised to such a seeming and real right are few. The site of Truro is completely level, but back of the town the country gradually rises until it attains a considerable height, and by going up and back a very short distance a very good view of the place may be had. The churches, of which special mention should be made are the Kirk of Scotland, the Methodist Church, nearly finished, a magnificent structure, the Baptist, &c., are truly commodious and fine. They reflect great credit upon the enterprise, spirit and morals of the townsmen. Among the other fine buildings the Normal School and Presbyterian Seminary are comprised. The amount of railway travelling and traffic through the town is exceedingly large. By day and by night the shrill whistle of an approaching or departing train may be heard at intervals, and so, lodged in a hotel just opposite the depot, those announcements being unaccustomed at night were really annoying. This is the junction of the Pictou and Truro Railroad with Intercolonial. Perhaps by far the most attractive locality in Truro is the Common, hard by which are the Post Office and the "Prince of Wales" Hotel, the former more noted for its obliging officials than for any beauty of building, the latter taking its princely name from the fact that here the Prince of Wales remained for a time while making his Colonial visit a few years ago. But of the Common let me say a word. It is attractive and interesting, not because at a vast expense the place has been rendered beautiful by trees, shrubbery, or fountains; not because of the beautiful walks with shaded seats "for talking age and whispering lovers made;" not on account of its tasty beds of charming flowers; nor are these all wanting, and yet the place has attractions, and there is in reality a beauty dwelling here. Few trees grace it, and afford a shade, few flowers decorate and perfume it, and as for road or gravelled path none exists, and the whole place lies wrapped in one great green unbroken sod. This is owing, we learn, to some trouble arising out of its laying out and beautifying. It is to be regretted that the matter is to be allowed to rest thus. But we were about to say, in the absence of all those charms there is something which goes far as a compensation. Standing on an elevated mound in the midst of this green area, and itself of large proportions and beautiful in appearance, is a monument to the memory of the late Alexander Forrester. To this man Nova Scotia must forever remain indebted for much of its advancement in education. For nine years, from 1855 to 1864, he was Superintendent of Education, and for 14 years, from 1855 to 1869, Principal of the Normal College. On one face of the monument is a large and very fine picture of this Educationalist. Under the picture "Virtuosity insignis" in plain characters shows how he was regarded by those who erected this pillar to his memory. The course and influence of this man's life show what effort one short individual life may have over the general welfare and advancement of a people. Far more lasting and durable than the marble, however, is the monument which he by his own acts raised for himself in the minds and hearts of the people. His efforts for their intellectual and social advancement shall be held in everlasting remembrance, and when individual memory has forgotten him history shall hold his name dear and sacred. Of the morals of the people our short stay prevented us from forming any reliable opinions, but judging from the integrity they took in education, in the erection of churches, the absence of police, and the few staggering forms of drunkards we met, we think an error would not be made if the moral tone of the place was reported good. From Truro to Pictou the distance is about 32 miles. The first part of the road is quite rough and the country through which it passes considerably broken. The number of passengers that day was unusually large, many having come from Halifax and way villages with the same purpose in view as myself. The consequence was that a scarcity of sitting-room prevailed. This scarcity was increased moreover by a disposition of some fellow-travellers to occupy two or more seats. Some were so filled with the idea of their size or importance that it was with difficulty we could persuade them that sitting-room for body and not lounging-room for feet was sufficient and the cushioned seat for them. And this in a time when seats were sadly scarce. But so much of the inducement to share ease and comfort with others. The latter part of the road appears more smooth and the soil of the country more fertile. At Stellarton, where are the far-famed Albion Mines, we enter the great coal region. About 3 miles distant is the scene of the late sad colliery disaster, the remembrance of which is still fresh in the minds of your readers. New Glasgow and Pictou are both towns of considerable importance in the coal trade and in shipping. Pictou is built on a hill slope with a commanding view. In the harbor several large steamers and vessels lay receiving and discharging freight. Arrived at Pictou Landing the convenience of railway travelling must be exchanged for that of the steamer. Northumberland Straits are to be crossed, and though the distance is short, yet sea-sickness is feared. The water is smooth and quiet however, scarce a breath of wind fans the brow as one stands in the forward part of the boat, and scarce a ripple on the deep save as the vessel's prow made its way through the peaceful waters. To Old Neptune we shall ever feel grateful for this exhibition of kindness. Had he not observed the same quiet and respect for landmen on the return however this thankfulness would have been forgotten long ere this no doubt, so ready are we to forget conferred favor, yet with water and weather favorable on the homeward trip, the memory of the former seems more deeply impressed. Among the passengers was the respected Governor of the Island. The entrance to Charlottetown is a deep recess or bay, and long before the city was reached the peculiar character of the country's soil could be distinctly seen. The immense red cliffs which run up from the water's edge, the red banks of the streams, and the above all annoying red dust of the Towls declare the formation to be "Red Sandstone." Not the "Old Red Sandstone" of Hugh Miller, in the study of which he learned so much of his country and Creator; not this, but a more recent formation in geological history, the "New Red Sandstone." A considerable number of citizens appeared on the wharf, many of whom had come to welcome members of the Convention. No evidences of coaches or such conveyances appear here, and one suddenly becomes impressed with the idea, and on inquiry convinced thereof, that the introduction of such a convenience is to be recorded in the country's future history. A notice posted in the steamer's saloon requested all Delegates to remain there until the Reception Committee had met them and provided them with

homes. This kindness is only in accordance, however, with the general spirit and hospitality of the people. One is constrained to feel at home among them.

Met on board by such a committee all were welcomed, were shown to our respective homes, and made to feel the influence of the thousand and one heart acts which characterized the doings of those with whom we tarried.

THE MARITIME MONTHLY for September contains Northward Ho! or the best route to the North Pole, Central Asia, Canadian Literature, The forms of Water, The Bank of England, Magnetism and Gravitation, among other interesting papers, on which facts are evidently gaining the public favor, on which fact we congratulate the editor and publishers. \$3.00 a year. Address J. & A. McMillan.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is always welcome, for it always contains a good share of interesting reading. The September number is not behind its predecessors. Price \$1.00 a year. Published at Newburgh, New York.

THE PACIFIC R. R. SCANDAL.—The work of the Commission to take evidence in this matter is going on. Several persons have been examined, the evidence thus far being favorable to the Government. Huntington having refused to appear before the Commissioners as the accusers of the Government, there may be some difficulty in getting at all the facts bearing on the case. It does seem strange that he should be unwilling to do what he declared he could do in half a day if allowed a chance—prove beyond doubt the guilt of the Ministry. It is hoped that the truth may be discovered amidst the mass of statements and counter statements that are being constantly made, whether it convict or acquit the accused. It is hard to believe that the men to whom has been entrusted the Government of the country can be guilty of the grave crimes laid to their charge, and we confess our inability to so believe at present.

THE STOLEN LETTER.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the theft of a letter sent by Sir John A. McDonald to Hon. Mr. Pope. It appears that Hon. John Young, one of the Montreal representatives in Parliament, holds the office of Flour Inspector. The office is a lucrative one, and Mr. Young is anxious to retain it; but by recent enactment he cannot hold both it and his seat in Parliament. In case of his resigning his seat, the Government are desirous of having a candidate elected in his stead favorable to themselves. So Sir John wrote to his friend, Hon. Mr. Pope, concerning the matter. Here is the letter which speaks for itself:—

Ottawa, September 1st, 1873.

MY DEAR POPE.—I want you, before we take any steps about John Young's appointment, to see about the selection of our candidate for West Montreal. From all I can learn William Workman would run the best. He will very likely object, but, if he is the best man, you can easily hint to him, that if he runs for West Montreal, and carries it, we will consider that he has a claim to an early seat in the Senate. This is the great object of his ambition.

I don't think we should take any steps about filling up the appointment until we have our candidate ready and all competitors out of the field. There will be some difficulty in getting A. Stevenson to consent, but I suppose it can be done. Will you see to this at once? If our candidate is ready, then we must take necessary steps to procure Young's resignation, which, I am pretty sure, he will send in when he finds that, if he does not do so, we will appoint another Inspector.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN A. McDONALD.

Sir John telegraphed to Mr. Pope that the letter had been sent; he called at the office for it, but it was nowhere to be found. He did not see it until it was published in the Montreal Herald, an opposition paper. How it came into the hands of the Opposition is the question, to solve which an investigation is now being held. Hon. John Young testifies he found the letter in his P. O. box, in a wrapper directed to himself, and containing a slip of paper with the words, "Forwarded by a friend for the information of John Young;" after consultation with Holton and Dorion it was decided to publish it. It was evidently stolen by some clerk or other person in connection with the Post Office, instigated by enemies of the Premier. The guilty parties in this ought, if possible, be brought to justice. Without expressing any opinion as the character of the letter, having given it that each reader may form his own opinion, it is not too much to say that if all the tactics of the opposition are of a piece with the stealing and publication of a private letter, they are most despicable; and no such party deserves to be trusted with the government of the Dominion.

All good citizens will be glad when all these scandals, growing out of the struggles between the "ins" and the "outs," shall have come to an end, and the strength of both parties be given to the promotion of the country's interests instead of being wasted in wrangling and thievery.

THE HAMPTON TRAGEDY.—The coroner—Dr. Sharpe—summed up the evidence, and gave his charge to the jury on Saturday. The doctor has done himself credit in the conduct of the inquest throughout, and his address was clear and to the point. After an absence of over two hours the jury brought in the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that James S. Campbell came to his death accidentally on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1873, at the Victoria Hotel, in the Parish of Hampton, by a bullet fired through the bar-room from his own revolver in the hands of Spauld Sinclair, while he (Sinclair) was engaged in firing into a mob of riotous persons who were assaulting and breaking into deceased's premises.

Dated at Hampton, K. C., this 6th day of Sept. A. D. 1873.

It is thought that Sinclair will now give himself up for trial if necessary.

More than a thousand young men were licensed to preach the gospel in the Methodist denomination last year. This is a larger body of men than composed the whole ministry of that church in America in 1816.

Drunkennes and the crimes which immediately arise from it increased seriously in London last year. The number of arrests was 78,293, against 71,961 arrests made in 1871. Drunk and disorderly cases account for more than the entire increase, these having grown from 23,097 to 33,397.

An idea of the scarcity of foreign missionaries in India may be gained from the estimate of the Rev. Thomas Evans, of the London Baptist Missionary Society, that if the same proportions were maintained in Great Britain, there would be but sixteen ministers for all England, eight for Scotland, four for Ireland, and two for Wales.

The Protestant churches in 1860 in the United States are estimated, by a man who has made the subject a study, to contain very little over 5,000,000 members; in 1870, just about 6,000,000, which shows an increase in equal proportion to growth of population.

A machine for forging horse shoes has been lately invented and is now in operation at the Bristol Iron Works in Oswego. It will make from ten to fifteen nails per minute, and requires no attendance except to put in a coil of nail rod every ten minutes.

Dr. Wiseman (Wesleyan) lately stated the numerical condition of the various prominent religious bodies in English speaking communities thus: Congregationalists 7,000,000; Roman Catholics 10,000,000; Baptists, 10,500,000; Presbyterians 11,500,000; Protestants, Episcopalians, 12,500,000; Methodists, 15,000,000. This must be roughly.

The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A young man in this city attempted to commit suicide on Saturday evening by taking a large dose of laudanum. The doctors saved him. . . . A man named Theodore Mullin fell from a vessel and one of the wharves, and, striking the fender, was seriously hurt. . . . Scarlet fever is prevalent among the Hammond River (Kings Co.) children. . . . The potatoe yield in some parts of Kings Co., it is feared, will be small. . . . Mrs. Scribner (and two children), Mrs. Cronk and Miss Seely, sisters, were being put on the Star at Sand Point, on her downward trip from Washademoak on Friday afternoon, when Mr. Seely (the father of the ladies), miscalculating the steamer's distance, ran under her boat, upsetting his boat and throwing all the occupants out but himself. The hands of the steamer rescued them, but their situation was perilous. No blame is attached to the steamer's men. . . . The Fredericton City Council and the Gas Company having fallen out, the Company removed the lamps from the posts; now the Council have ordered the Company to remove the posts also, at once. The moon gives first-rate light just now. . . . The Ottawa Citizen hints that W. H. Tuck, Q. C., the Deputy of the Minister of Justice for New Brunswick, will be appointed to the Bench in case Judge Fisher takes the Governorship. . . . Regular trains on the Riviere du Loup Railway, between Fredericton and Upper Keswick (28 miles) commenced running on Wednesday. . . . Sheriff Temple was in Woodstock last week arranging Riviere du Loup R. R. land damages. The estimated average expenditure for such damages on the main line is about \$100 a mile. . . . It is reported that Mr. Stickney will withdraw from the contest in Carleton Co., leaving the field to Messrs. White and Appleby, in which case the latter gentleman will be the winner. So say they who profess to know. . . . Capt. Jas. Crowe, of Nova Scotia, was robbed, at an early hour Sunday morning, on Main street, of a gold watch and his wallet containing about \$100. The police came in time to arrest one of the robbers named Wm. Miller, and another named Gillespie was arrested next day. The Captain was partially intoxicated at the time of being robbed. . . . Another new locomotive for the Intercolonial Railway was turned out from the Portland Company's works on Saturday. . . . The Grand Jury of Gloucester have presented a congratulatory address to His Honor, Judge Wetmore. . . . The Governor-General and Lady Dufferin were driven from Woodstock to Grand Falls in seven hours and a half travelling time by "Col. Newcomb," the veteran driver, on the occasion of their visit to the latter place. This was good driving, being about ten miles an hour. . . . Steps are being taken to provide a Marine Hospital at Sackville. . . . Some of the papers think that Mr. Wedderburn cannot retain his seat in the Legislature and at the same time act on the Commission for codifying the Provincial Laws. . . . Private Blackin won the Prince of Wales' cup at the rifle competition at Sussex on Friday. . . . A new carriage factory is soon to be established in Moncton by Mr. J. H. Marks of Pictouville. . . . Many wells at St. Stephen and Calais have gone dry owing to the long, dry weather. . . . The Sackville Post says of matters about the Spring Hill mines: Two houses for miners, and a boarding-house, a store house and engine house have been completed. The new 30-horse power engine for the Western Slope has been placed in position. The Eastern Slope has been sunk 100 feet down. The rails have been laid past the Eastern Slope, and will be finished in two weeks. The line is half ballasted. The portable saw-mill is in full operation. The company have 100 men employed. . . . The Express says that the number of Fredericton ladies, who are rate-payers, purpose organizing a club to advocate their right to vote. If they pay taxes like men, why should they not vote as well? . . . Over twenty arrests for drunkenness were made in this city on Saturday night last. . . . At a picnic of the city teachers last Saturday, W. H. A. Keane, Esq., late Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, was presented with a very fine clock, accompanied by an address expressive of the high estimation of his services while Chairman of the Board. . . . Wm. Johnson, of Glassville, who was injured on the 31st ult., by being thrown from a trolley on the New Brunswick R. R., near Upper Mill