

olive oil every day, and see if they won't come round. Take any man in health, who has been at work five hours and who has a keen appetite, and give him a loaf of good wheaten bread, half as big as his head, with the bran in it, and half a dozen good sweet apples raw or roasted, and a pound of raisins, a pint of cocoa and sugar to drink, after he has eaten them, and I'll risk his suffering from hunger for one five hours.

The argument drawn from the Arctic Regions is very "frigid." What business has mortal man in the Arctic Regions? He may indeed "vegetate" there on raw, frozen seal, and walrus blubber, but no sane man would go there to live.

A vegetable diet would be cheaper than one of flesh. It takes more food to fatten one pig than would feed two children. Horses even now, are often considered more profitable on a farm than oxen. They require less food, and will do more work. Sheep would pay well for their hides, tallow and wool. Oxen would do the same. Pigs are an abominable nuisance. Had the legion of demons driven them all into the sea while they were about it, the world would have suffered nothing, so far as food is concerned, from the loss. Birds would get their own living and furnish us with feathers, quills and song; all of which we could do very well without. A hive of bees is worth as much as a cow, and honey is sweeter than milk.

Animal food makes the animals that live on it savage. A cow or a horse can be trained to live upon flesh and like it; but it gives them the disposition of tigers. Bears and hogs, like men can naturally take either. But the Indian will tell you that to tame a bear he must be fed on vegetables, and your correspondent M. would scarcely venture into a den of butchers' hogs.

A VEGETARIAN IN THEORY.

Meedy Cottage, Jan. 24.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. LOIS THURBER.

Died at Westport, Long Island, 8th Jan., Mrs. Lois Thurber, wife of George Thurber, Deacon of the Baptist Church. Sister Thurber was awakened in early life but did not join the Church until twenty years ago, when she was baptized by Elder Jackson, Pastor of Briar Island Church. During life she was a consistent member of the Church, a kind mother, an affectionate wife, and an industrious woman. For two years she was subject to that fatal disease consumption, and was confined to her house much of that time. The Lord was pleased to afflict her by the removal of two of her children who were buried in the same grave a few months previous to her death. During her illness she was sustained by the consolations of religion, and looked upon death as a welcome friend. Her piety was calm, equable and sincere, after giving to her beloved children many farewell injunctions she fell asleep in Jesus. Her death was improved on the Sabbath following, to a large and solemn congregation, from the words in Rev. xiv. 13.—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, etc."—Communicated.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit

TO REV. R. S. MORTON.

MR. EDITOR,—

I beg to acknowledge through the *Christian Messenger* a Donation visit made me by my friends in this, and the adjoining neighbourhoods which together amounted to about twenty pounds. May the Lord bless the donors with all the good things of this life and give to each an abundant entrance into his everlasting kingdom in glory.

R. S. MORTON.

Religious Intelligence.

NEW MINAS.—Rev. R. S. Morton writes Jan. 27th.—"It has been a very dark time with reference to religion in this place for a long time past, but the prospect begins to brighten. I have had the privilege of immersing two young persons recently, I trust others will soon follow.—We have great need of a general revival of the work of God in this locality. May the Lord hasten it."

WESTPORT, LONG ISLAND.—Rev. Wm. Hall writes.—"I have baptized five young persons since I came here, and the prospects are encouraging. We have our Monthly Sabbath School Concert which is very interesting. The children number about one hundred and fifty.—The Church numbers one hundred and eighty members. There is a Bible Class which I superintend for one hour before weekly service. No intoxicating drinks are sold in this community. The people for the most part are Total Abstinents."

New Brunswick.

HOPEWELL, A. C.—*Revival Intelligence.*—Our county quarterly meeting commenced on the first Friday of the New Year, the Lord's ministers came to us, in the spirit and power of the glorious Gospel of Christ. The Church has enjoyed a gracious shower of refreshing. Backsliders have been reclaimed, wandering prodigals have returned to their Father's house with deep penitence. Sinners have been converted, and added to the Church. Six willing converts were baptized on Sabbath 12th, and on Tuesday the 14th, ten; more all young persons. Among these young converts, are two of my own family—my third son, and fourth daughter. The Lord willing, I expect to baptize again on Sabbath the 19th Inst., a number more. O that the Lord may yet more abundantly pour out his Spirit in our midst, until many more may be raised up to call the Redeemer blessed! Pray for us dear Brethren! and my prayer to Almighty God is, that He will yet more abundantly bless the Churches of these British Provinces and throughout the world.

Yours truly,

LEVI H. MARSHALL.

Hopewell A. C., N. B., Jan. 17, 1862.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

The following are items from telegraphic Despatches received by the News-room and City papers during the past week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29th.—Authentic news of Burnside's expedition has been received; 125 vessels arrived at Hatteras Inlet between the 12th and 17th inst.

Experienced a series of terrific storms.

Steamer City of Norfolk struck outside the bar and was totally lost. Gunboat Zouave and and steamer Pocahontas went ashore and were lost. Grapeshot foundered. Steamers Louisiana, Eastern Queen, and Voltigeur, are ashore. A number of lives, and great quantity of material of war lost. Much suffering in fleet.

There was less water on the bar than was expected. Half the fleet got over, carrying 7,000 troops.

Burnside is confident of ultimate success; says he has commenced building wharves at Hatteras; that his men are cheerful and patient.

Inhabitants of Newborn, N. C., in great ferment in anticipation of an attack.

Naval Committee's report censures Secretary Wells in the business of purchasing vessels. Recommends Mr. Morgan's refunding the seventy thousand dollars received for commissions, and taking a reasonable compensation from government.

Port Royal letters indicate an early attack on Savannah by Sherman and Dupont.

Richmond papers state that Beauregard is to assume command at Columbus, Kentucky.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—Adelaide, from Cork, with 15th Regiment on board, put back to Plymouth.

Warrior was to leave for America in a day or two.

Rumoured that the Nashville had been sold to British owners. She still flies the Confederate flag, and the Tuscarora continues to watch her.

It is reported that England has no objection to examine the question of rights of neutrals by diplomatic correspondence, but is opposed to a Congress on the question.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Despatches received at Washington from the British Government represent Seward's despatch on Trent affair as satisfactory, and justifies expectation of long peace between the two nations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The steamship Africa arrived to-day, with dates to 18th January.

Recent proclamation prohibiting export of saltpetre, &c., from England, has been revoked.

Stone blockade continues to excite strong condemnation. It is stated that Earl Russell remonstrated against it.

The Independence Belge says France will initiate remonstrance against blockade of Southern ports, and will be supported by England.

Moniteur says that the party in England favoring recognition of Southern Confederacy is increasing, and will have many advocates in Parliament.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The first report of disasters to Burnside's Squadron was exaggerated.

Despatch from Commodore Goldsborough says 17 naval vessels were in Pamlico Sound. He says things look hopeful.

A deserter states Gen. Beauregard has gone to Kentucky with 15,000 men.

Naval Expedition from Port Royal has succeeded in cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and is threatening the latter place.

Active campaign about to commence in Missouri. Gen. Curtis has taken the field.

NEW YORK, 1st Feb.—Port Royal letters state that thirteen Federal vessels had got in the rear of Fort Pulaski.

Tatnall's Confederate flotilla escaped to Savannah.

Fort Pulaski is said to be provisioned for six months.

The Federals are removing obstructions in the river.

Savannah is comparatively quiet; no immediate attack is anticipated, and the people are confident that they can successfully defend the city.

Richmond papers think that its capture is quite unimportant. 25 to 30 gunboats are reported in Pamlico Sound.

Women and children are being sent into the interior from towns on the Sound.

Fourteen stone vessels are reported to have been sunk in Maffit's Channel, Charleston, on Saturday last.

Another expedition for Southern coast is reported to be on foot, General Hintzleman to command.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The reported early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European powers has caused quite a panic here. Some suppose that the reports have been raised by Secession Agents in London and Paris.

Despatches received by the state department at Washington, shows that *entente cordiale* is completely re-established with England.

Richmond papers admit that 150,000 Confederate troops are in the field.

It is said that President Davis will take command at Manassas in Beauregard's absence.

Private letters from Europe intimate that England, and France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The reported enlistment of 80,000 Confederate troops at Manassas, expires at the end of January; it is thought that few will re-enlist, and coercive measures will be resisted.

THE REPORTED PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—Rumor have been current in Springfield and St. Louis that propositions of peace have been offered by Jeff. Davis to the administration, as well as to England and France. These reported propositions are as follows:—

1. Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.
2. Absolute free trade between Northern and Southern confederacies.

3. Abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law.

4. Introduction of coolie labor to Southern States.

In addition to the above, a gentleman residing in St. Louis in a high official capacity, is the authority for the statement that he learned from Union officers who claim to be in communication with relatives in the Confederate army, that Davis has also submitted the following:—

5. Abolition of slavery in twenty-one years.

This last, the gentleman says, is the bait thrown out to England.

On the approaching 22nd of February the permanent government of the Confederate States will be inaugurated at Richmond. President Davis will be installed for six years, and other interesting ceremonies take place.

A private letter from Poolesville says that the Potomac is frozen, and that the pickets of the two armies are skating amicably, the practice of shooting pickets having been by common consent abandoned.—Col.

Quincy Market, Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 27th Jan.

A great fire occurred at New York recently, in a storage warehouse, including two thousand barrels of whiskey, which caused a terrible explosion. Loss half a million of dollars. Another fire in Fulton street destroyed \$200,000 worth.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS OF THE DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY.—The *Norfolk Day Book* says, under the head of Further particulars from the Somerset Disaster.—Not so bad for our side as first reported. Six thousand Confederates attacked 14,000 Federals.

The Petersburg Express sends the following: "Gen. Crittenden began the attack at 7 o'clock, Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be 1500, but was afterwards found out to be 14,000 strong. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed early in the action. General Crittenden was wounded. Col. Carroll took command of the forces and recrossed Cumberland River. Our loss was 300. The enemy lost 400 or 500."

We marched seven miles. The enemy were repulsed three times and fell back to their fortifications. They then outflanked us. We retreated to our breastworks, were surrounded, and crossed the Cumberland River under fire at 8 o'clock Sunday night. We lost all our horses, tents, equipments, and 11 guns were spiked or thrown into the river. Gen. Zollicoffer's body has not been recovered. Our forces were 6000. We are falling back."

RESULTS OF THE BLOCKADE.—The following is given in the *Boston Journal* from a correspondent at Ship Island, Miss:

"I am told by a secession prisoner that in some respects the blockade of Southern ports is producing a beneficial effect among those whom it is designed to injure, by developing the industrial skill and enterprise of the people. Land which grows sugar, cotton and rice is well adapted to the culture of grain, enough of which has, in the opinion of my informant, been raised in the Confederate States the past seasons, to feed the people two years. If the war continues, the plantations which have heretofore produced cotton and sugar will be devoted to cereals. Tanneries have been built, and a large establishment for making pegged shoes is in successful operation in New Orleans. Necessity being the mother of invention, the war is stimulating the ingenuity of Southerners; and implements of agriculture and the mechanic arts are now thought of where the people depended upon the North to supply their demand."

DEMORALIZATION.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "Will it be believed that the two regiments of Berdan's sharpshooters, now near Washington,

are still lying in camp unsupplied with arms?—Such is the case. Worse than this, it is doubtful if they can ever be brought to any degree of efficiency, such havoc have idleness, and sickness, and the demoralization consequent thereupon, made among the officers and men. The muster-rolls of the two regiments contain about 1,500 men. Of these, in the last three weeks, 64 have died, and about 700 are in the regimental hospitals and on the sick list. Hardly is the pretence of discipline preserved. Officers and men have become disheartened, and it is most likely that when the officers are paid off, the present week, large numbers of them will desert, and this is openly canvassed in the camps."

We learn from a Southern paper that a report had been in circulation in Richmond that Congress and the President are supposed to favor the policy of throwing open the ports of the Confederate States to absolute free trade during the continuance of the war. We are inclined to believe that the adoption of such a policy at the present time would be both wise and judicious. While our ports remain blockaded, the amount of revenue collected under the present tariff must be inconsiderable, and does not compensate for the loss of trade which its operation causes us. Let it be understood that all cargoes of goods which succeed in evading the blockade and reaching a port of the Confederate States, can be entered free of duty, and a great inducement will be held out to shippers to run the risk. The amount of duties to be paid under the present tariff, added to the risk, does not leave a margin wide enough to induce many to make the attempt to evade the blockade. Take away all restriction for the present and we believe the result will be favorable to the commercial interests of the south.

NEWBURYPORT FISHERMEN.—The fisheries are gradually falling off, and the number in both the cod and mackerel fisheries was less this year we think, than ever before, or at least within thirty years. The number of fisheries engaged in codfishing was 26, which landed 10,486 quintals of fish, and 8890 gallons of oil; and will receive \$5420 in government bounty.

The number of mackerel vessels was 29, which landed 7187 barrels. This is nearly a hundred vessels less than thirty years ago, though the vessels are now larger, and carry more hands. Last year, the fisheries paid very poorly; and it will probably be better for the place when it has disappeared, that people may no longer rely upon it, but turn their attention to what is more profitable.—*Newburyport Herald*.

Utah demands admission to the Federal Union.

The reported loss of five vessels of Burnside's fleet from Confederate source is not credited.

Small pox was prevalent at Washington to an alarming extent.

In Congress, Mr. Trumbull of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels, &c., reported all back, with one original bill as a substitute for the whole viz., to confiscate the property and free the slaves of the rebels.

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH IN DIFFICULTY.—SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 17.—Governor Dawson left here Dec. 31st, on account of a personal difficulty. He was pursued, whipped and robbed 12 miles east of here. Seven desperadoes who committed the assault have been arrested. Three of them in endeavoring to escape from the officers were killed.

Philadelphia has the largest fire department in the world. It consists of 190 companies, 27 steam engines, 46 hand engines, 106 hose carriages with four wheels and 10 with two wheels. The estimated value of the property is over \$1,000,000. The number of fires in that city during the past year was 382; estimated loss \$343,290; insured \$205,265.

REPUTATION vs PUBLIC HONOR.—Public honor is of immense value to a nation. Whenever a country attempts to repudiate its just and lawful obligations the consequences must follow that it suffers depreciation in general estimation.

The *New York World* seems fully conscious of this fact and discourses on the subject as follows:—

"The repudiation of their debts by a few of the states of this Union has cost, and will continue to cost the country millions of dollars yearly. It has destroyed the credit of the nation abroad and to-day detracts from the value of the federal securities and enhances the difficulty of negotiating loans even with our own bankers. The unbusiness-like habit of not paying promptly is a grievous fault with our government. It will cost us untold millions before this war is over. The following remarks by Mr. Baker of this state, to the House of Representatives, tells the story of English and American credit:—

"The finance ministers of Great Britain have had the sagacity to understand and carry into practice the essential principle of credit—prompt pay. Every one knows that no matter what means an individual may possess, if he does not pay promptly, his credit will be impaired, and although he may obtain money, it can only be done by paying high rates of interest, and may purchase what he requires, but it must be at enhanced prices. The same inflexible rule will apply to nations. The failure of several states of the Union to pay interest promptly has cost this nation millions, and tens of millions of dollars. Had it not been for that sad financial blot on these states, which the nation is made to suffer, we might, at this time borrow all the money we need at five per cent."