St. John, March 25, 1862. DEAR INTELLIGENCER, -After several weeks absence in New England, your city correspondent is once

There is one fact which must deeply impress itself on the mind of one who carefully studies the American people, and that is the elasticity of their spirits-A phrenologist in examining the cranium of brother Jonathan would say, this subject is of an active temendurance, and will improve withal. His bump of self-esteem is large, so also is combativeness; but the leading characteristics are hope, firmness and calcu-

Just look at the state of his affairs; one third of the nation in rebellion; an army of 600,000 men in the field, half the manufacturing interest of the country crippled, high duties on imports, heavy taxes coming directly to pay interest and principal of a debt of a thousand millions of dollars; the banks all over the country suspending specie payment, and gold at only one and a half per cent premium.

That tells conclusively in favour of the strength, vitality and energy of the free people of the United

The American navy, however, had a narrow escape from the rebel steamer Virginia, and to Capt. John Ericsson, the designer and builder of the Monitor, that country owes a debt of eternal gratitude. He is one of her adopted citizens, and his grand achievement stands as a mighty argument in favour of the encouragement of immigration. Much refuse humanity of course finds its way to the western world, but the broad lands and free governments of the United States, and these British colonies, furnish the best training schools, in which poor, discouraged, and ignorant Europeans may graduate respectable, and intelligent citizens.

But occasionally a man of splendid genius and high honor, comes to make himself a fortune and a name among us, and of these Capt. Ericsson is one. He was born among the iron mountains of Sweden in the year 1803. Very early in life he manifested uncommon talents in civil engineering, and after serving for a time in the Swedish army, went to England, where he made himself famous as an inventor and designer. In 1839 being then thirty-six years old, he emigrated to the United States, and has since been employed by the French and American governments, in modelling war steamers, &c., he being the first to construct a vessel with the machinery below the water line. The carolic engine also is of his in-

The iron clad steamer Monitor which drove off the Virginia in a damaged condition, at the late naval battle off Newport News, is his last and best work, and in the opinion of good judges must make another revolution in naval warfare. Six more vessels of the same pattern have been ordered by the American

HAVEN. We have omitted a portion of our correspondent's letter. We'do not consider that anything would be gained by a further reference to the subject to which the portion omitted refers. And while we are disposed to mete out equal justice to all parties, we are nevertheless constrained to exclude controversy as far as possible from our columns. [Ed. Intel.]

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

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# Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 28, 1862.

SOUTH BRANCH OROMOCTO.

We spent last Sabbath at the South Branch of the Oromocto, being called there to attend the funeral of a sister whose death is announced in our obituary list. A very large population, and generally in comfortable circumstances, reside on the Branches (North and South) of the Oromocto. Three Free Baptist churches exist there, each having a commodious place of worship, but they are without a resident minister, and in case of a funeral they are obliged to send a long distance—to Fredericton generally, which is thirty miles—for somebody to conduct the funeral where he spent several days in the company of the South Branch of the Oromocto is where thieves and vagabonds, and was fed upon bread and firmly bound by their own voluntary and deliberate our late brother Elder Abor Mesureaux, whose praise is in every Church and community where he was known, resided. His widow and family still reside there; we enjoyed their hospitality on Saturday night. Since his death, nearly ten years since, no minister has resided at the Oromocto, except Elder Noble a year or two. And yet we think there are few fields of labor in this Province affording a better opportunity for doing good. Elder Pennington who has laboured occasionally among them during the last year or two, has succeeded with the aid of some of the friends, in erecting a new Meeting House, which, and then sent ignominiously out of the country. is all completed except painting. It has over fifty pews, and is capable of accommodating about 300 We regret sincerely to learn that Mrs. Tilley, wife

meeting. The style of the outside finish of this House is quite common, and might have been much imconvenient, and appropriate. This House will be from the Lecturer's own notes. formally dedicated in a few weeks. Though regret-The mutual acquaintance which was formed between the people and ourselves, will, we trust, remove all We preached on Sabbath evening in the old meeting life? house to a very large audience. We think there are a good many in that community who love God, and it appeared to us as if it only required a little faithful labour to revive and awaken a deep feeling of piety, that seems to us to be but just underlying the surface. The loss of one of the Deacons, the late Daniel Smith, is sadly felt by the church. May his mantle the United States. 4th. There is still some profall on some of the young men. On our return home slavery sentiment in the Northern States; and 5th. perament, considerably nervous, has great powers of we met Elder Pennington on his way there to spend | The successes of the South in the early part of the a few days. His visit will be acceptable, and we trust also profitable.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. MR. SMITH, Freewill Baptist Missionary | wrong; but if secession is wrong, ruinous, fatal, then in Orissa, India, in consequence of declining health, the war against its claims is right. has been obliged to abandon his post, and is prothe labourers in India.

Government of Spain, for the losses it sustained by the exclusion of its Missionaries from Fernando Po.

THE JEWS IN NEW YORK use 1800 barrels of flour in making "unleavened bread" for their passover. It is baked with great care by contract, so as not to be defiled by the Gentiles.

copies of the New Testament, translated into Chinese.

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS there was contributed last year in England, by 1,764,000 Churchmen \$575,000; that this new feature of the Southern Confederacy is by 772,000 Methodists \$406,000; by 607,000 Inde- to spread, and at length become universal. pendants \$261,000; by 380,000 Baptists \$90,000. Total \$1,332,000.

has made a most important concession of civil liberty | negroes-none daring to make us afraid! to his Jewish subjects. The Gazette of the Senate, \* may receive decorations.

PROGRESS IN GERMANY.-Twenty-six years have now passed since Rev. Barnes Sears, D. D., baptized Rev. J. G. Oncken, then a book-seller; and now, as a result of his labours and those of his associates, converted under his preaching, there are sixty-five Baptist churches and 756 preaching stations in Germany, in which 420 preachers and Bible readers labour constantly; 8000 baptized believers are now members of these churches, besides a still larger number who have either emigrated to other countries or gone home to rest above; sixty-five Sunday schools, attended by 1200 children, are held every Sabbath;

Missions in South America. -- Very few people know the extent of missionary labour in South America. The attention of Christians is directed to the East, and the Old World, to the forgetfulness of what is working on the southern continent of the new. And yet there are now labouring in South America, fifty-seven evangelical missionaries, representing the English and American Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Lutherans. Nine only of these fifty-seven ministers are on the western side of the continent. They are faithfully working, encouraged by evidences of happy results and the hope of future larger harvests.

to the Morning Star, says :-

The state and aspect of religion in London always form a subject of the deepest interest; never, however, more than at the present time. The Christianity of London is to be viewed not merely in relation to the general population, but in relation to England, to

Continental Europe, and to the whole world. In its present condition there is much reason for thankfulness, but more for satisfaction. There is a want of incalculably more force of action, that the necessities of the world may be more fully met. Prosperity in the great centre there will be prosperity everywhere. Were the three millions of people now inhabiting London brought thoroughly under the influence of the Gospel, it would be a pledge of speedy

conversion of the whole world. The British churches are beginning to see the importance of doing more for the evangelization of Lonion. The late Bishop of London set a noble example in Bethnal-green, in the erection of ten churches. The Independents have formed the London Chapelbuilding Society, which has been already the instrument of exceeding great good, and promises to effect

INTOLERANCE IN GERMANY.—The correspondent to the Star notices the spirit of intolerance against the

Baptists in Germany as follows:-Germany by the persecution to which Baptists have Union. They have made a tariff, coined money, and rested whilst officiating, and thrown into prison, possession of or conquered; but the States entered pany with another criminal transported over the frontier; he has since been preaching in a forest, on But it is said, no one article of the constitution the boundary line, where inhabitants of different dis- specifically prohibits Secession; yet the whole shows tricts had agreed to meet.

persons. The funeral on last Sabbath was held in it, of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, died at Fredericton of hers; consequently in entering a confederation, ders, he certainly forfeits the respect and counter- handed in by Mr. Mason, which had broken the block-

number were obliged to remain standing during the ANOTHER LECTURE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

In order to supply the demand for a correct report proved with but little additional expense; the inside of the Lecture of Rev. T. B. Smith, on the American is apparently weil done—the desk especially is neat, war, we insert the following abstract of it, prepared

The question which American affairs present for ting the sad providence which called us to the Oro- our discussion is this-has the Federal Government mocto, we were nevertheless gratified with our visit. a right to maintain its own existence? The "people of the United States," in the words of the Constitution, called that government into being; what voices are those which clamour for its destruction; or by misapprehensions which may have heretefore existed. what criminality has that government forfeited its

In certain quarters there is a general sympathy for the Secessionists of the South, for which the followng reasons are assigned. 1st. The interests of trade would be improved if the Southern Confederacy were established. 2d. The tone of many Northern speakers and writers has been dipleasing to our people on account of its unfriendliness toward England. 3d. The Trent affair has provoked a hostile feeling toward war contributed to a favourable view of their valor

But these are only matters of sentiment. The question is not to be decided by feelings or outside interest, but by historic facts and the Constitution of the nation. Is secession right? If so then the war is

The cause of secession was not the tariff, it was slavery; but for slavery secession had never been bably now on his way home. Mr. S. has been in dreamed of. In proof of this, see the discussion of India about ten years. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Cooly the question in congress, which referred almost exof this same mission were obliged to return to their clusively to slavery. The tariff was not an issue benative land to recruit their health, after labouring tween the North and South only, for the West was among the heathen of Orissa for eleven or twelve as much interested in free trade as the South has had the power in Congress for years, as much interested in free trade as the South. Besides years. Appeals are being made to the friends of the yet a tariff was always required, for the South could Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission, for aid to increase not live with free trade and the direct taxation which must accompany it. Buchannan's last message to Congress recommends increase in the tariff, and we THE ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY has re- all know Buchannan was but a tool in the hands of ceived the sum of £1,500 compensation from the the South, and had four Southerners in his Cabinet. John Stewart Mills, the eminent English economist,

secession but slavery. (Extracts read.) Stevens, the vice president of the Southern confederacy, says. "Of the tariff, the South has nothing to complain. Massachusetts and South Carolina voted, together and no proposition to alter the navigation laws was ever approved by the South;" and in his PAPERS FROM THE EAST mention that complete inaugural address he says-slavery is the chief corner stone of the new government. The framers of the bearing the mark of Taeping, the great rebel chief, evil; it is really a blessing to be perpetuated, and this Constitution erred in considering slavery a passing had reached Shanghai. This is important if true. stone rejected by those builders "is become the head

ridicules the idea of there being any other cause for

He goes on to say in that same inaugural speech, Such is the banyan tree, growing with Southern

exuberance, which is to extend everywhere, sending down its branches to root in every soil, and under its FREEDOM FOR THE JEWS -The Emperor of Russia | benignant shade we are all to be able to lash our own

England glories in having led the way to freedom; St. Petersburg, publishes an Imperial decree, throw- she paid millions for emancipation, and a slave who ing open all branches of the public service to Jews | touches her soil is free. But here is a lead in another who have obtained a diploma from one of the univer- direction. The Southern Confederacy whose "chief sities of the empire; allowing Jewish merchants to corner stone" is slavery, needs the sympathy of free reside in any part of Russia; and ordering that Jews | Britons, and so it raises the question of free trade, passing the scourge from its right hand to its left, and holds out that right hand for England's friendly grasp and recognition!

The right of secession, considered in the light of common sense, is a stupendous political absurdity. With that doctrine acknowledged, no Government could act with any confidence, or inspire confidence in others; its treaties, contracts, loans, and all business whatsoever in the name of such a Government, would be next to useless, and he who would put faith in it would be like a man attempting to cross our river on the ice when it was liable to break into fragments all around him. Where is the wisdom of men who could form such a Government? Washington, and 12,000 Bibles and 450,000 tracts are annually Madison, Hamilton, Franklin-were these all foolish builders on the sand?

We talk of a great Colonial union of these Provinces; but would any one admit the right of secession, in forming such a union? The thing is impossible. If that union had been formed two years ago, there might have been nothing said about such an idea, it being left out of the question; but now, with the example of the United States before us, we should doubtless provide against secession, by a most stringent article in our Constitution.

Let us now consider the question of secession in reference to the Constitution of the United States, and the nature of the Federal Union. Washington says:-The people are one people, and the object of the Constitution is to make a consolidated union." Religion in London.—The English correspondent | Again he says:—"An indissoluble union is necessary

Madison, "the father of the Constitution," wrote to Hamilton, denying to New York the privilege of entering the Union for a term of years, in these words, "New York must accept the Constitution in

Some have supposed that the American Union was a union of States, because of the State representation in the upper house of Congress. Curtis on the Constitution, and Thomas H. Benton, in his great lecture on "the Union," delivered all over the North the year before his death, tells us, in referring to the ratification of the Constitution by the people after its framing by the convention of delegates, that this mode of procedure was adopted to destroy the idea that the Union was only a compact, between the States, and that the representation by States in the Senate was a compromise, not between the North and South, but between the large and small States. (Extracts in proof read.) The Carolina doctrine of State sovereignty is of recent origin. No state was ever sovereign but Texas. (Extract from speech by Lin-

Grimke, a South Carolinian, argues that each State, in ceding to the Federal Government the right to coin money, regulate tariff and militia, and in the oath of State officers to uphold the Constitution, laid its sovereignty at the feet of the Federal Government,

Now look at these Provinces; in all respects they The attention of British Christians is turned to are more like sovereign States than the States of the been subjected in various places by the civil power. regulated local affairs, yet they cannot secede from In the duchy of Brunswick, a Baptist pastor was ar- England. Why not? Because they were taken water; subsequently he was taken out, and in com- act, than these Colonies are by conquest or posses-

a design to form a solid, permanent Union. Secession. The wife of another Baptist pastor, visiting some can by the constitution, easily be proved absurd and friends in Mecklenburg, was dragged late at night impossible. For instance, the constitution is "the from the midst of the family circle, and carried off to supreme law of the land," (Art. 6, 2), and that sua police court eight miles distant; confined all night preme law prohibits a State's coining money, (Art. under bolt and bar, and the next morning, after a 1. 10.) Now may a State coin money? No! Can long examination, conveyed across the border, escor- she by convention or otherwise do away with the ted by a cuirassier. Similar cases of intolerance are section which forbids it? No; for her "Supreme law" reported from Wurtemburg and elsewhere; faithfui says that can only be done by two-thirds of Congress, men have been subjected to the grossest indignities, or three-fourths of all Legislatures (Art. 5.) Can she do away with the next section?—or any other section? No. If not, can she do away with the whole? Certainly not. Then it must remain her "Surreme law," notwithstanding any ordinance or declaration

gatives of sovereignty, she is in rebellion (Art. 1. 10.) even his employers will appreciate his services in An ordinance of secession, then, is nothing. Acting their true character. The idea of Thomas McHenry

There are particular objections against secession of particular States. Florida, Louisanna, Arkansas, and Mississippi, were bought by the whole people—belong to the people. Secession, then, is robbery. Texas has left her enormous debt behind her,-her secession is an outrageous fraud.

Was there any violation of compact by the North ustifying secession? Constitution is of nature of compact—so all Constitutions—not mere written agreement, but a law, a supreme law, establishing fundamentals. Under a law, if a Northern State made unconstitutional enactments, let Supreme Court annul run away from obligation

Those personal liberty bills passed by some of the Northern States were not to nullify the Constitution but to save free negroes from being captured and sold for slaves. By the law of South Carolina, free negroes are taken from American vessels arriving there, and mprisoned until the veese!'s departure. Again, any negro arrested for any offence, and put in jail, if he cannot pay his jail fees, on his release he is sold into slavery. And when Judge Hear of Massachusetts, went to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of those laws, he was threatened with violence and compelled to leave. Thus it appears South Carolina has little cause to accuse her sister States of unconstitutional legislation. She is not without sin, and whatever; and we cannot but express our utter should she cast the first stone?

Again, by prohibition of slavery in the territories, no constitutional right is infringed; for the constitution does not recognise property in the person of paid for Thomas McHenry include the columns of

Negroes might be imported prior to 1808, and taxed, but it was as "persons" and not as property, and whenever negroes are referred to in the constitution it is as persons always, never as property. It is only State law that recognizes property in slaves; to prove this notice the fact, that any common law property can be taken to the territories and protected there but a slave escaping to the territories, where there is no other law except Federal law, is free. Gordon was hanged a few days ago for engaging in the slave trade, but who was ever hanged for trading in horses or any other article which the constitution recognizes as property? Thus it appears that the claims of the gant and unconstitutional.

been proven, secession is rebellion, is rebellion justifiable? These are axioms in reference to rebellion: must tend to remove the evils complained of: in no past the "Baptist and Visitor" has been simply a other case is rebellion justifiable. Is this rebellion to reprint of the "Empire," or the columns of the latsecure free trade? What peaceable means have been ter transferred to the former, we are constrained to tried to secure it? Where are the petitions, the metried to secure it? Where are the petitions, the metried to secure it? Where are the petitions, the metric tried to secure it? Where are the petitions, the metric tried to secure it? Where are the petitions, the metric tried to secure it? Where are the petitions, the metric tried to secure it? The South complain of the loss of slaves by flight, included in the inventory of commodities bought (see declaration,) but rebellion, if successful, would along with Thomas McHenry, its "secular Editor." not tend to remove the evil, for their sympathisers Truly the Baptist body, of which the "Baptist and tell us that with a separate Southern Confederacy the escape of slaves will be so great as to compel

Do they rebel on the ground of a national right to be free? The avowed end to be accomplished by rebellion is to extend and perpetuate slavery. But has not a black man the same natural right to be free? And is there then a natural right to destroy natural rights; a natural right to do a stupendous wrong?

The slaveholders' rebellion is often compared to the rebellion of '76, yet there is a total dissimilarity. both in men, in causes, and expected results, as a comtwo events will show. But the rebellion of '76 did not | abolish slavery; very true, for the leaders believed it to be passing away. The rebellion of '61 makes herculean efforts to perpetuate slavery! One physierpetuate the disease.

Well, why not admit peaceable secession? One answer is sufficient-it was never asked. The States crushed. To allow peaceable secession would be to undermine the foundations of the government; to permit rebellion is to bare the bosom of the nawar against the rebels is not a war against slavery, but to defend the Constitution and the Union maintenance of that Government, to every rightminded American it is dearer than blood and life. And if in the struggle for the Government, slavery noble hearts as ever beat for liberty.

If, also, the Federal Government goes to war to defend its own territory, it is doing what any other be guilty of the grossest breach of trust.

The results of the war cannot be foretold. The South, if the rebellion be subdued, will doubtless make desperate efforts on behalf of slavery, but under the Constitution there is little danger of their success. The election of Lincoln was the first national victory slave trader expiates his crime as a pirate; abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia is soon to be accomplished, while the president (see his last mesthe way for general emancipation.

The alienation between England and the United States in reference to this rebellion is much to be regretted, though happily now seems to be giving place people welcomed him with the most joyful demonstrations. The great free cities of the union vied with each other in doing honor to England by almost boundless hospitality to the son of England's Queen. But in Richmond, the capital of this Southern Confederacy, even the Prince of Wales was too much of an abolitionist to be safe.

The hearts of Britons and of free loyal Americans should ever beat in unison, for they together are the nations whose mission is to uphold truth and liberty, and help forward the progress of the world.

THE "BAPTIST AND VISITOR"AND

OURSELVES. diculous, unprovoked, and slanderous attack upon ment, and his wife and child. us, which originally appeared in that egotistical and The subject of the Southern Blockade had engaged unblushing sheet, the Colonial Empire. With this attention of the House of Commons. Mr. Gregory in latter paper we of course will have no controversy. moving for correspondence on the subject, condemned When we choose to notice any of its misrepresenta- the blockade as inefficient; and in the course of his tions which might be likely to do harm, we of course speech declared that the separation of the South from shall do so; but to regard either the Colonial Em- the North, and the reconstruction of the former as an pire or Thomas McHenry with any degree of respect, independent nation, were the only means by which we cannot. The Empire has again and again outrag- we could hope to see slavery abolished in America. ed decency and truth in its attacks upon worthy Mr. G. Bentick expressed similar sentiments. Sir men, simply to vent its political spleen; and if Thomas James Ferguson called on the Government to inter-McHenry chooses, for the paltry sum of a few dollars, fere in the matter, and raise the blockade. Mr. W. or a living for a few months, to sell himself so as to E. Forster denied that the blockade was ineffective, assume the responsibility of these unprovoked slan- and stated that the list of upwards of 300 vessels

imputing lack of principle to any one is a good illustration of the old story of "stop thief." A man whose services, when pressed upon the party in power, were not considered worth even the paltry office of a member of the University Senate, and who subsequently sold himself for a mere nominal sum, to bear the odium of a slanderer and villifier, ought to be the last to impute lack of principle to any other. We do not refer to these things by way of rendering railing for railing, but as a simple discharge of duty, them; if the people persisted, declare martial law. and an act of justice to the public, that they may that is the way under the law; not to complain and know the true character of the hireling "Colonial"

Our business more especially in this article is with the Baptist and Visitor. With this paper and with its Denominational Editor, the Rev. I. E. BILL, we have always been on the best of terms, and regret that any thing should have occurred to give the enemies of the religious papers cause to rejoice. Our remarks in a former number and which we suppose called forth the "ungentlemanly" and "unchristian" article referred to, were directed against the Empire, and had no reference to the Baptist and Visitor astonishment that Mr. Bill should allow so vile an article to be inserted in his paper; or does the price a negro, but only the right of a master to his "ser- the "Baptist and Visitor" also? Can the religious body, of which the "Baptist and Visitor" is the accredited organ, be willing for this? We think not.

We should like to know whether this unprovoked, slanderous, and wicked attack upon us, was inserted under the sanction and approval of the Rev. Mr. Bill, or whether the "Baptist and Visitor" is under the entire controul of the Colonial Empire, through its paid agent Thomas McHenry. A violent, unjustifiable, and unreasonable editorial in the Denominational department of that paper, two weeks since, under the caption of " Political," would seem to justify the South to hold slaves as common property, are arro. latter idea. From whose pen that article emanated, we do not know, but we do not hesitate to say that Another question claims our attention. If, as has its doctrine is unsound, its spirit vindictive, and its influence pernicious. From the character of that 1st. All peaceable means must first be tried. 2d. It article, coupled with the fact that for several months Visitor" is the accredited organ, may well sayemancipation. Then in this case also rebellion is "SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!" And we are moreover quite sure that many of them feel; this very

We regret extremely to be compelled to refer to this matter: it is not because we fear any injury from the unprovoked slanders alluded to; neither is it because we wish to retaliate, or enter into controversy-these we shall not do-but simple justice to the cause of truth and the public requires the expoparison of the two declarations, and the history of the sure of a hypocritical plot to sell a whole religious

A word or two more in relation to ourselves, and

we shall dismiss this subject, as we do not intend to cian gives no medicine, thinking the patient will re- trouble our readers with matters of this kind any cover without it, the other gives dose after dose to oftener than we can help. If the "Colonial Empire" or the "Baptist and Visitor" chooses to repeat and reiterate charges and slanders against us, we shall declared independence, seized public property and try to keep about our work, and let them mock on. inaugurated war; that was rebellion and must be We are now in the tenth year of our Editorial labour -we have seldom referred to political matters, except when connected in some way with public morals. tion to the deadly stroke of any assassin; to such Then we have not hesitated to speak out. We might alternatives as these no nation under heaven would more oftener refer to politics, and say much more submit. Complaints are sometimes made that the about them, but we do not choose to do so. Whatever we have said or published, we have believed; Not directly against slavery, it is true, but for the and we have never once changed our political creed. Government which slavery seeks to overthrow; and however little the rest of the world may care for the free, responsible form of Government, that opens the door of office and emolument to every man that has ability and energy enough to aspire to enter. And do not receive its death shock, there will be bitter whoever may hold the reins of Government, if they disappointment to thousands of Northern hearts- show themselves liberal, impartial, capable, and honest, they shall have our support; but if on the contrary, they show themselves inefficient or fraudu-Government would do, and neglecting to do, would lent, we shall urge their removal, be they whoever they may. We are pledged to no man-to no Government. We like honesty and integrity, and we believe there are honest and upright men in the present Executive, with whom the interests of the country are as safe as with any other men that can be of the great anti-slavery party; for the first time a found. And we believe that the abuse of the Empire and Freeman is from envy of office, without a shadow of patriotism or commendable jealousy for the sage), and a large majority of congress are preparing public weal; and we confess that we should ever be jealous of any Executive enjoying the confidence and support of these papers. The insinuation in the "Visitor" about patronage, and a Free Ticket over to friendly sentiments. When the young heir to the Railway, is without foundation, and the writer England's throne came across the ocean, the American knew it when he penned it. In conclusion we ask pardon of our readers, and trust we shall not have occasion very soon again to refer to matters so very

### THE NEWS.

### BRITISH AND FOREICN.

The "America" arrived at Halifax on the 22d, with news from England to the 9th inst. The Spartan, a screw steamer, bound to Halifax, with military The New Brunswick Baptist and Christian Visitor stores, &c., was lost on the passage; seven persons of the 20th instant, reproduces as its own a very ri- drowned, including Captain Hand of the 63rd Regi-

raising an army or navy, or exercising any such prero. ance of all honorable men, and we are quite sure that ade, had dwindled down to nineteen, and most of

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