TERMS AND NOTICES.

For one year.\$1.50 PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. Any person sending us Ten Subscribers, with the money-FIFTEEN DOLLARS-we will send them one copy extra for GUILTLESS THAT TAKETH HIS NAME IN VAIN." their trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra and for every additional ten, a copy.

Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William street.

ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to and secular papers in the States have advanced in

SPECIAL NOTICE. Our terms of ADVANCE PAYMENT will in every case in ture, be strictly adhered to.

Our Post Office address is Rev. E. McLEOD, Fred-

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 12, 1862.

CHRISTIAN CONSECRATION.

A man's usefulness in the cause of Christ will tions; and may we not again ask them to use their depend on the measure of his consecration. Success influence to enlarge its circulation. Many families in any work, depends on our devotion and attachment | who take no other religious paper could be induced to it. But this is especially true in relation to success to take the Intelligencer. Its low price in these hard in the cause of Christ. He who is not devoted to it, times is an important consideration. If each of our who has not laid himself upon the altar of Christ's present subscribers would send one more subscription service, will accomplish but little in the advancement | besides his own, it would double our list, and place of his kingdom, or in the work of saving souls. our paper in independent circumstances. While other There can be no sanctification or holiness without | religious bodies are using the press, and availing themconsecration; and the measure of the latter will be selves of the advantages of the religious newspaper, the measure of the former. This is true in relation to | we hope our own denomination will not be so blind every Christian, whether occupying a prominent or to their own interest as to neglect this important and secluded place in the church. A minister's useful- valuable agency in helping denominational interest, ness, no more than his holiness, can not be judged by and the cause of Christ in general. We again appeal his knowledge or his eloquence. He may possess to our brethren, and to our friends generally, to aid both the latter, but if he is not consecrated to God- us in our work. are utterly useless because they are the mere produc- for his trouble. tion of the intellect divorced from the heart, and those who preach them do not feel them themselves. That kind of preaching that attracts the attention of those who listen more to the messenger than the messageto the servant rather than to the Master-will neither honor God nor benefit souls. In whatever we aim to glorify ourselves, we dishonor God, and fail to do good. He who has laid his all upon the altar will only think of his message, and aim to keep himself out of sight so that he may more effectually exhibit him whom he preaches To whatever object a man is consecrated, the attainment of that will be the end of his labour. If to secure admirers, and win applause, no means will be neglected to gain it, even at the sacrifice of faithfulness. If to promote the cause of Christ and to do good, no personal sacrifice will be too much-no labours or toils too severe-no reproaches too great, so Christ is magnified; while also the success of another in the same work, is to him equally a source of thanksgiving and joy. So Christ is preached he will rejoice. Where there is a lack of consecration therr will either be only the professional discharge of duty or an inconstant and uncertain discharge of it-in either case a burden rather than a delight. Where there is a full consecration, constant and true devotion to the work. It will not depend on the approval or applause of others-it will not be the mere labour of imitation; it will be the ardent, zealous prosecution of labours and duties because we love them. Consecration gives an interest in the cause, and prompts to constant services.

A minister in the Northern States, in a public address before a Foreign Missionary Society, said he had an only son-himself and wife had dedicated him to the Lord, and hoped he would be useful in his cause. That son has gone to the war. He (the father) had not made a war speech until his son had enlisted, but after that he had begun to make speeches on the war. This, said the speaker, is the case in the missionary cause. Those who only give one fourth, or one half what they ought, cannot say much on this question. But let them do their whole duty, let them begin to give freely, so that they will feel it as parents do who give their children for the war, and then they

Ah, this is what all Christians should do in rela tion to the cause of Christ in general. Many have no anxiety about it, because they have no interest in it. They have never made any sacrifices for itthey have embarked no capital in it. If it pros pers, well-if it declines, it gives them but little anxiety. Is it to be wondered that such have but little or no religious enjoyment-that spiritual darkness and barrenness is their daily complaint; that their religion fails to meet the demands of their souls, and the yearnings of their hearts after happiness.

Religious enjoyment must be preceded by religious consecration. There can be no drawing of water with joy from the wells of salvation until we are saved; and we are not saved until we perform the consecratory act. Then the joy of the Lord becomes our strength. This is the secret of Christian joy and Christian usefulness. And he who has consecrated himself, will know what his Master meant when he said: "I have meat to eat that you know not of. My meat is is to do the will of him that sent me, an to finish his Entle deeus of Kindness,

Little words of love, Make our earth like Eden

Like the Heaven above. It is the offering of love and the tribute of affection which God approves and accepts. A cup of cold water is of more value with Him when given for Christ's sake, than the most costly contribution "where not the heart is found." White also, there is a power in the feeblest efforts of consecrated persons that leave their works behind them, it is consecrated labour that builds up the church of Godthat spreads christianity - that blesses the world. tian Visitor has been issued from the printing office reward here—as is often unknown, because performed in secret. It is the constant, faithful, toilsome prose- Intelligencer, on paper of similar quality, and in the cution of labours for Christ's sake, amidst difficulties, usual typographical style of the papers printed by the Anniversary of the Auxiliary is to be held, acing a reward this side of heaven.

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

hold on him, and he departs in fearful terror, in view-something it expects to obtain by its induldreadful agony of soul. But oh! how different dence; but this can have no object to gain, only the with the Christian! His faith may be weak, his gratification of a heart utterly depraved and forgetful spiritual eves may not discern as clearly as he of God. And yet it is marvellous that the greatest would wish the glory in store for him, but no adepts in profane swearing, are often found among Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. A number of pieces,

> " Come, ye children, hearken unto me, I will teach you the fear of the Lord. What man is he that desireth life and loveth many days, that he may see good? Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile." "THOU SHALT NOT TAKE THE NAME OF THE LORD

THY GOD IN VAIN; FOR THE LORD WILL NOT HOLD HIM

"THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER"

We have already reminded our patrons and friends of the advance in the price of printing paper, and material in general. A large number of both religious price-generally about 33 per cent. The Intelligencer is the same size of the Church Witness, Colonial Presbyterian, and Christian Visitor, all of which are issued from the same printing office, at \$2 per annum in advance. We give our subscribers the Intelligencer at \$1.50. The recent enlargement of this paper, and the subsequent rise in the price of paper, &c., have added vastly to our weekly expenses, and calls for a large increase of patronage. We shall spare no pains nor labour to continue to render the Intelligencer equal to any other as a family paper. To make it acceptable and useful in every household it enters, is our aim. The term for which many of our subscribers have paid expires the first of January. We respectfully solicit them to renew their subscrip-

if he is neglecting his own personal acceptance with REMEMBER OUR TERMS ARE \$1.50 PER ANNUM IN AD-Him, his ministry will only charm the ear and gratify | VANCE. We cannot afford to send to any more clubs the taste-it will not trouble the conscience, nor melt | at former rates; but any person sending us the names the heart. Thousands of sermons are preached, ex- of ten subscribers for one year, with the money, we cellent in word and orthodox in doctrine, but which | will forward h.m a copy for one year as remuneration

UNCHARITABLE IMPUTATION

A writer, over the signature of "D. B.," furnishes the Provincial Wesleyan, of the 3d inst., with a letter on the religious and secular condition of the people and country on the "Tobique River, N. B." In our news columns may be seen some extracts from this letter, recommending this section of the Province as deserving the attention of intending settlers. In this place we wish to refer to a brief paragraph in the letter that, we are quite sure, was uncalled for, and the teacher's papers, and continue the trustees as we regret to say does not give us a very favourable now impression of the writer's spirit. Who "D. B." is we do not know, and, on the whole, we prefer not knowing: we presume he is a young man, and that age, experience, and intercourse with other religious bodies may yet impart to him a greater degree of wisdom and Christian charity.

After describing a thriving village on the Tobique river, known as Campbell Settlement, and referring to religious efforts made there some time ago, resulting in the conversion of a few persons, and the formation of a class of twelve, the writer says :-

Prior to this, the place had been considered as belonging to the Free Baptists, though months and sometimes years elapsed between the visits of their there will be personal acceptance, and there will be preachers; but, since then, special efforts have been put forth, not so much, I am afraid, to win souls, as to get those young converts under the water, who it would be better for the country.

For ourselves, we have never been so far up the St. John river as the Tobique, but some of our brethren have occasionally visited the Upper St. John, and some of its tributaries, and have planted a small church or two in destitute places in that region. These have not, we believe, been regularly visited, nor stated preaching afforded them. Our preachers that planted them are voluntary itinerants—they are not sustained by any missionary society, or from any fund. Out of pure love for souls-for no other motive could have influenced them-they endured privation and fatigue, and preached the gospel to the people, in few cases, if any, receiving any pecuniary reward. Their subsequent visits have, of course, only been occasional. Other fields of labour have also to be supplied, and some of our preachers are not able to travel constantly; with their own hands they provide for their own necessities, and those of their families: they may therefore be excused for the apparent neglect which may seem to be felt by some of the churches planted by them. In all probability, however, a greater degree of consecration to God, and a firmer trust in him, would enable some of us to do more

But our object in referring to the above extract is to contradict the unchristian and uncharitable imputation contained therein-that "special efforts have been put forth, not so much to win souls, as to" baptize "the young converts previously made." This will be speedily made. Yours truly, is "D. B's." fear! In behalf of the brethren who have visited and laboured at Campbell Settlement, we unhesitatingly deny this imputation—it is a breach of the ninth commandment-" Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," and, also, of the apostolic injunction-" Speak not evil one of another, brethren." Free Baptist preachers, whatever their other defects may be, are obliged to make too great sacrifices in the prosecution of their itinerant abour to merely make proselytes to a doctrine-how-

We have been connected with the press about ten years-we have written every week of that time, more or less-we have not been blind to defects among our own people, and in others; but we would be sorry to write and publish to the world an imputation like the foregoing upon any body of Christians who are trying, however imperfectly, to do something in It is intended to solicit contributions in both town the cause of Christ.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

A specimen number of the new series of the Chris-Such labour as meets with but little approval and little of Messrs. Barnes & Co. The regular issue is to commence in January. It is the same size as the struggles and temptations, which would crush any Messrs. Barnes. It is now the sole property of the cording to the resolution of the Committee, on the heart, unconstrained by the love of Christ or expect- Rev. I. E. Bill, who will hereafter devote his whole attention to its interests. Mr. B.'s taste and talents as an editor, are well known and appreciated, and had he formerly retained the entire control of the Visitor, Globe. The Carleton Sentinel (Woodstock), makes some it would probably have been saved its late sad reverse. appropriate remarks on "street education," and com- His zeal and energy to restore it to its former popuplains of the awful profanity with which the streets larity are commendable, and will, no do abt, meet the of that town are constantly disgraced. The Sentinel approval and support of the denomination. We obsays, that boys of tender years—"veriest children"— serve in the issue before us, a commendation from chased from persons engaged at the diggings. The above quantity, at \$19.75 per ounce, which is the highest key note, and concense language into the is as it should be, and, with the influence of the most horribly expressive forms." Profane and ob ministers in its behalf, it cannot help but prosper.

RECITATIONS AND CONCERT.

The conductors of the Sabbath school in connection with the Free Baptist Church in Fredericton, intend with the Free Baptist Church in Fredericton, intend out has been of a paying description and some of it having a Sabbath school concert and recitations, on exceedingly rich.—Hulifax Chronicle. belonging to the school. Dialogues will be spoken, and addresses given, and it is expected that some original essays will be read. The choir belonging to the Church will sing a number of appropriate hymns and pieces of music during the evening. One of the cure books for the Sabbath school. The pews in the Borderer. house will all be free, and the public are respectfully will be taken up during the evening.

Correspondence.

THE DUTY OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES. MR EDITOR-Doubtless some of your readers are called on to act as trustees of schools, you will therefore allow me a little space to make a few remarks touching the duties of this office, with such other ob- was all that was to be done, when the mail left - Globe. servations as my present sheet will permit.

I am not pleased with our present system of trustees; for, by the time a teacher has travelled probably some twenty or thirty miles, and that on the construction of a Telegraph line for military purfoot, "trustee hunting," before he dares to open a school, he will begin to feel that something is wrong. But his journeying does not stop here; for, at the end of a six months' term, he must make a similar journey, and, too often, he is so unfortunate as not to find these officials at home, in which case he must, perhaps, tarry for a day or two, or return, to make another visit at some future time. It may be the trustee has forgotten all about granting authority to open said school; but, as it is a "matter of form," They are all doing well and weigh in the aggregate he will sign the returns. He did not visit the school, twenty one pounds. - News' in fact he could not find time, and thus the matter ends, so far as this affair is concerned; but not so the teacher, for he is yet a long way from the end of his journey. If it should turn out that he get a school in the adjoining district or parish, his visit to the trustees must be renewed, and thus from term to term this farce is and must be repeated.

no personal interest in the matter; it would be folly, \$153 collected in the Valley Church, Portland. therefore, to suppose they would ever strive to remove this burden. This, therefore, turns out to be schooner Shannon, potato laden, bound from Windsor they were a united body.

I am glad to see that a few of the County Institutes feel disposed to form a provincial institute. If this can be once properly established, as suggested in a former article, then I shall have some hope that the grievance to which I refer will be speedily dealt with. In Nova Scotia, every school district elects its own trustees; and a teacher, when engaging a school, or making a return, can accomplish the whole without leaving the district. Would not this system work equally well in New Brunswick? This, once adopted here, would do away with the necessity of school committees; otherwise, allow the committee to sign

He should never allow himself to sign a teacher's return, unless the resident trustee's name is first at- lecture.-Pres. tached, as it is presumptive evidence that all is not right, when a teacher will pass a neighboring trustee, to obtain the names of those more remote. I have known trouble to arise from this source. Every trustee should satisfy himself as to the teacher's prospects of success in the district, as well as to know whether a majority or minority is making the agreement with him. Too often a minority will raise a teacher's salary, or place an inferior one in the school house, simply because he is "cheup," to the great annoyance of a majority of the proprietors. This evil should be guarded against by all trustees. I am satisfied that if the practice of the trustees in the City of St. John was more generally acted upon,

The trustees of St. John mutually agreed, if I am rightly informed, not to authorize any third class teachers, thus securing to the inhabitants the services of high classed teachers. There are many parishes in almost every County in which the same

regulation might be adopted, and with profit. Again, trustees in signing papers, should always see that the blanks are filled up. I have been shown school papers to which the trustees names were attached, and not a single mark made to fill out the certificate. If I were a trustee, and manifested such gross neglect or indifference, I would resign at once, let some one more interested take my place. The Chief Superintendent once stated in one of his lectures, that a teacher had obtained the signature of his trustees to his returns before ever he taught a day (this was to save the extra walking); but as the ng man closed his school in three months, he had to make a note of the cause of the trustees names being attached for six months, and thus ended a case of palpable neglect. Trustees do sometimes visit nools, but, for the greater part, to sit and look on, without ever asking a single question. It is some reef, however, to know that there are a few exceptions there are a few persons elected to this office fully competent to discharge its duties, and manifest much

The popular elections of the present day, too often | when 347 men, women rnd children perished. force men into this office, who are alike unwilling and unfit to serve, and therefore can have neither interest nor ability to attend to its duties. I can only hope, in conclusion, that some change for the better

DEAR BROTHER McLEOD-In my brother's letter, descriptive of the battle at Corinth, I observe a very grave error, by the omission of a single figure, with reference the number of killed and wounded rebels. It should have read 11,000, instead of 1,100. B. F. RATIRAY.

THE NEWS.

The people of Woodstock are ahead of Frederictor in efforts to raise relief for the Lancashire sufferers. We have not heard of any movement being made in meeting was held in Woodstock a few days since, resolutions passed, and committees appointed, for the purpose of making a general canvass for subscriptions.

In one week recently—the storm week as it is call- delay

Bible Society has requested us to state in our paper, that he considers it very desirable to have reports from the Secretaries of all the Branch Societies, evening of Wednesday, the 7th of January next. He said, also, that it is right to state that very excellent reports and remittances have been already received from the Milkish and Richmond Branches .-

MORE GOLD .- Yesterday there was another arrival of gold in this city. Mr. Cameron brought 860 ounces of the precious metal in bars, from Wine Harbor. Some of this quantity was taken from a claim selling price, shows a current value of \$7,110.

shaft being sunk on the Heney Claim at Waverley, West. Mr. William Heney has, we learn, sunk to the depth of seventy-two feet, and the quartz taken

Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. A number of pieces, The Halifax Reporter of Tuesday contains the in prose and poetry, will be recited by the scholars startling announcement, that it is reported there are now, at least, between 200 and 300 cases of Diptheria within the limits of that city. - Telegraph.

A promising little girl of nearly 6 years, daughter of Stewart and Jerusha Eastabrook, Point Migic, was burned so badly on Friday evening last, by her dress taking fire, during the temporary absence of her objects of this entertainment is to raise funds to pro- parents, that she died the succeeding day. - Sackville

The London Times of the 29th ult., quotes Canainvited to attend. A collection, for the object named, dian Government 6 per cent. securities at 105 to 1081 with business doing at 1064 and 1084. New Brunswick do, at 1061 to 1071 with business doing at 1067 and 107. Nova Scotia do. at 1071 to 1081, with no

from the Hon. Provincial Secretary.-As we said vesterday, the news is favourable. The general terms of the arrangement between the Imperial Government and the Colonial delegates have been satis-

MILITARY TELEGRAPH.—A despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, published in the Halifax Gazette, an- potatoes. nounces that the act passed last session to authorise poses from Halifax to the boundary of New Brunswick, has been confirmed by Her Majesty.

The subscription raised in New York, in behalf the Lancashire operatives has nearly reached ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, including the subscriptions at the Corn Exchange and from British residents. Mrs. Robert Keirstead of Studholm, K. C., gave birth to three fine girls on Saturday night, 6th inst.

The office of the San Francisco Daily Call, a paper owned in part by Mr. George E. Barnes, formerly

fire a short time since. - Globe. Subscriptions continue to come in for the relief

of the sufferers in the cotton districts. Since Teachers must be the most patient beings on earth, our last, the treasurer has acknowledged the receipt or they would never submit to such impositions. But of \$143.10 from the employees of the E. and N. A. whose fault is it? Why, nobody is to blame. Railway; \$10 collected in the Methodist Church at Teachers have long since felt, and spoken of the bur- Bathurst; \$15 collected in the Wesleyan Church at den, but never knew that they could do anything to- Moncton; \$41 collected in the Germain Street Baptist ward removing it. Our lawmakers can take a horse | Church, St. John; \$49.16, proceeds of a lecture in and carriage when they wish to visit any part of the Institute, given by Dr. Humphrey's; \$51.28 colcountry, and our chief, and his subordinates, have | lected in the Brussels Street Baptist Church, St. John;

In the heavy storm of Saturday morning, the nobody's business; and hence, no one is at fault. terminus to St. John, missed the harbour and went But the blame is somewhere; and I am of the opinion ashore at Pisarinco, becoming a total wreck. The the greater part is with the teachers. They will not cargo belonged to Mr. Wm. Colwell, jr., of Carleton, unite for mutual improvement and protection. Much and the vessel to Mr. Geo. Clarke, of the same place. could be accomplished to remove such impositions, if They are both industrious men, and, as there was no insurance, the loss is a heavy one to them.

The office of R. Shives, Erq., Emigrant Agent, the Custom House, was broken into on Saturday night or Sunday by some of the military stationed in the building. There was \$200 on the premises, but this amount was not found by the burglars.

A Bazaar at Smith's Building yesterday, in behalf of a volunteer company, was brilliantly attended, the elite of the city having visited it, and it is thought something handsome will be realized. The bazaar remains open this afternoon and evening. Judge Wilmot lectured last evening at the Institute

in behalf of the fund for the relief of the sufferers in the cotton districts. His subject was "Havelock's Having dealt with this subject as I think it de- Advance to Lucknow," and it is needless to say that serves, allow me to make a few remarks on the duty it was treated as Judge Wilmot only can treat a subject. The house was well filled, and a handsome sum was realized for the charitable object of the

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. - The Rev. Mr. Nicholson delivered the fourth lecture of the course in the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last, on Africa: religiously, politically, and nationally. The lecturer treated the subject in all its phases, with nuch ability and great clearness. He gave an interesting analysis of the various forms of religious worship which prevail among the numerous tribes throughout the portions of Africa which have so far oven explored; and of the peculiar forms and cerenonies attendant upon the marriage and funeral services. The political and national aspect of the country-its present obscurity-its probable greatness in the future, were descanted upon in glowing terms. He spoke of the inauguration of the slave traffic; of the efforts made by British statesmen to effect its demolition; of the persistent efforts of Wilperforce and others of the British Parliament to of for the negro race emancipation throughout the 1 ish possessions; of their final success; of the estabainament of Sierra Leone as a British possession,

Receipts on the European and North American Railway for the month ending. November, 1862, as compared with the same month of last year :-

and the good effects resulting therefrom; and of

Passengers..... \$4,001,81 \$4,342.25 1,101.35 Totals.....\$11,188.92 \$9,840.35

PROTRACTED MEETINGS. -The Roman Catholics of this city are at present engaged in the interesting business of holding protracted meetings under the auspices of "Paulist Brethren." We believe they commence as early as five o'clock in the morning.-Halifux Pres. Witness.

THE INDIAN ATROCITIES IN MINNESOTA .-- A letter from St. Pauls, Minn., in the New York Times, states care and anxiety for the welfare and improvement of that it has been well ascertained that there have been | 35 cents per pair; ducks, 40 to 50 cents per pair; our schools. The only regret I have is, that such over six hundred people killed by the Indians. The men are not always selected to fill this important only massacre which can be compared with the recent | 12 cents per lb.; pork 5 to 6 cents per lb.-Pres. one was that which took place in Virginia in 1622

It appears despite all that was said to the contrary that the Royal assent was given to the Bill to make the Legislative Council in Prince Edward Island elective, so that when the Assembly met a few days ago, the members of the House were most unexpectedly sent back to their constituents, while the Council was dissolved, as appears by the following notice of the Governors speech:-

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

My object in summoning you at this unusual period of the year was that an endeavor might be made to obtain some solution of the long agitated Land Ques-

Circumstances have however occurred which will prevent your deliberation at the present time. and, received by the mail a Despatch from the secrethe Constitution of the Legislative Council, by ien-

dering the same Elective.' From Despatches which has passed between His the latter place as yet toward this object. A public Grace the Duke of Newcastle and myself, on the subject of an objection raised by His Grace to a clause in this Act, it was apprehended that Her Majesty's assent would not be given to the Act until that clause had been amended by the Legislature.

The confirmation of the Act leaves me no alternative but immediately to declare it to be in force, and a proclamation to that effect will be issued without ed-nearly NINE HUNDRED vessels were wrecked on I will cause papers on the subject to be at once

The Secretary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legisla-

You have for many years discharged, with zeal and attention, the duties which have devolved upon you. You are now to be dissolved, and a Council will be elected in your room. In meeting you for the last time, I have to express my thanks for the uniform support and co-operation

you have afforded me in carrying out those measures of public usefulness which have been matured during your existence as a branch of the Legislature. It seems to be believed that the influence of the land owners was felt at the office of the Home Secretary, and that the object is to avert immediate Legislative action on the Award on the landlord and ten-

ant question, which has been so fiercely agitated in the Island for many years .- Pres. Wesleyan written from the Tobique, and describing

country, here and there a log-house, in which halfwinter entirely blocked up by snow; and if they had Naples. read an article in one of the St. John papers a few weeks ago in which the public are told, that the school houses are little 8x10 affairs rudely constructprosecution of my calling I have been continually at Serious Bar, Oct. v. houses as commodious, well finished, and as well stuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Consols furnished, and the people as hospitable and comfor- 934 @ 937. Bullion in Bank decreased £145,000. table in their circumstances as can be found in any QUEENSTOWN, 30th.—Paris Bourse flat. Rentes other farming section of the province. * * * * 70-10. Tobique River is one hundred miles in length,

empties into the St. John, of which it is one of the main tributaries, one hundred and twenty miles from Letters have been received in town by this mail its mouth, Situated on the St. John and the left hand bank of the Tobique, is an Indian village, not composed of bark wigwams, but of good, substantial houses, furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, cooking stoves, &c. The Indians belong to the Milecite factorily arranged, and the completion of the details | tribe. They own four miles square of excellent land on which they have raised this oear about one thou-

which public worship is held every Sabbath morning according to the Romish Ritual. The Priest visits them once or twice during the year and for this receives from them \$160. The Prohibitory liquor law commenced at ten o'clock, Federals keeping overis carried out amongst them, no liquor is allowed to whelming numbers at bay. At four o'clock Gen. be sold on the Point. Several of their young, men Blunt, with five thousand attacked the enemy in the have never tasted it. Their time is employed in farming during the summer, and in hunting for fur rear. Federals held whole field till dark, and at nine during the winter. One of them received for his stock o'clock the entire Confederate force began to retreat of moose hides last year \$160. * * * The quality over Boston mountains. Federal loss killed, wounded of the land here is equal to any on the St. John river. and missing six hundred; Confederate fifteen hun-It is only three years since the first settlers moved up. All the good farms for ten miles above this have dred, only four prisoners. Col. Dickey's Cavalry had been taken up this year. Yet there are still thous- an engagement with Confederates, near Coffeeville, ands of ungranted lands further up; and on the left Miss., losing one hundred and twenty, enemy losing of the Courier of this city, was badly damaged by hand side inland there is a beautiful hard wood ridge, at least fifty miles long, almost free from stone, and the soil so rich, that an axe handle can be run down half its length into it with ease. The river from this extracts. It mainly deals with the slavery question, to the head waters is swarming with trout. There and the great enquiry is, what shall they do with it. are places where at certain seasons, three men can catch a barrel in a day. Though it was late when we arrived, the temptation to try our hand at fishing up stream to a little inlet and caught twenty in about | impossible. as many minutes. There is also plenty of white fish, Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: which are as good as our best herrings for salting. Some seasons the salmon are so abundont that a good spearman will in the course of one night get enough skins that they had taken lately, * * * As a home for enterprising young men Tobique river affords strong inducements. The soil is all that can be desired. Frosts very seldom do any injury, owing to has taken place during last year, is herewith submitthe dense fogs which rise every morning during the summer and autumn. There is an abundance of lime, made to the House of Representatives near the close granite, plaster, and a fire stone, which has been successfully proved at the iron works in Woodstock to be equal if not superior to any found in the rest of the

During the past fortnight 7,880,000 feet of deals have apprehended. have been shipped in 12 vessels, of which amount 3,611,000 superficial feet went to Liverpool, and 1,089,000 to London. For some time past London was the favourite port, but at this season of the year | and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the inshipowners do not relish sending their ships up the surgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from English Channel, and now only one vessel is loading here for London. The amount of deals sent to Liverpool since the first of September is nine million feet less than the shipment in the same period of 1861. The whole amount sent to Liverpool this year is 71,-973,000 superficial feet; in the same period of 1861, 78,863,000 superficial feet; in the same period of 860, 73,480,008 superficial feet. The entire shipment of deals from this port, from the 1st January to date, is 134,490,000 superficial feet, which is about equal to the shipment of the same period in 1860, but it is 31,500,000 less than the shipment of the same

Freights are quiet. Two vessels have been taken up for Liverpool at 75s., and one at 76s. 3d.; one for 81s. 3d.; one for Port Glasgow at 80s.; one for Dublin at 87s. 6d.; and one at 90s. for either Cork or Belfast. London we quote 85s., but this is nominal. Vessels of small and medium tonnage are in demand. There were in port on Tuesday 22 ships, of 17,621 tons, against 18, of 13,528 tons, in 1861, of which 7 usually large, by which employment is given to a would certainly be unwise. much beside, which we have neither time nor space great many persons, and the working classes are greatly benefitted

arrive was disposed of the other day at 50 cents per

The rate of discount on American paper fluctuates Gold in New York has been as high as 1337, and of their moral and loyal cicizens. sterling exchange 147, but on Saturday a decline in The convention with Hanover for the abolition of these rates was reported.

In superfine and extra Flour we have no change to note. The importations are small, but the price does not vary, notwithstanding the fluctuations of the American market. We quote Rye dull at \$4.75 to \$5; and Corn Meal, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

The Country Market is well stocked, and prices are nost favourable for the buyer. Beef is 3 to 5 cents per lb. by the quarter; butter is 15 to 18 cents per b., as put up; cheese, 7 to 9 cents; chickens 25 to geese range from 35 to 50 cents each; turkies about

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 9th, 1862. Arabia left Liverpool 29th; Queenstown 30th arrived at Halifax at 7.30 A M. 9th. She has 45 bassengers for Boston and £62,000 stg. for Halifax. No specie for Boston. Bohemian reached Liverpool on morning of 28th. Glasgow at Queenstown evening of 27th; Liverpool evening of 28th. Hammonia was at Southampton on morning of 28th. Scotia was at Queenstown early on morning of 29th. Daily News devotes editorial to refutation of idea

that the Democratic party can be called Conservative; it reviews the course of the party in the past to show willing as I think their interests demand. I believe, that assumption of Conservatism is absurd. Morning Rest. meint want spat virtual want of conor retreating from its position with semblance of dig-

nity. It fears, however, that until Government is orcibly ejected, no hope can be entertained of the War being brought to conclusion,

federates will quietly submit to movement. would require £5000 to bring her home. The Directors proposed to raise £100,000 on mortgage for forever." three years. Ship earned £45,000 in 111 days.

Scott Russell censured general management. Proposal Contributions for relief of Lancashire distress conface, which is owned and inhabited by the people of

pose of considering proposition for issue of six hundred thousand pounds new capital in preferential shares of five pounds each, bearing eight per cent., united people.

guaranteed by British Government in event of success, One section of our country believes slavery is right.

Tobique River.—From a letter in the Provincial Greece. It is rumored that the Russian Government ports the law itself. The real body of the people scene language are among the evidences of the most bearing in the second and observed and second language are among the evidences of the most bearing in the second and observed and an

ITALY. - Chamber continued to debate Roman quesnaked savages are found; the roads in summer time tion. Among other propositions, was one that the impassable on account of mud and mire, and in the Parliamentary session for 1863, shoul assemble at

ed out of logs, with the doors hanging by one hinge, York for China, was abandoned at sea. Crew landed they would be confirmed in their opinion. In the at Cape. Bark Parana, for Shanghai, was wrecked

travelling in Carleton and Victoria counties for two Money Market.-Funds steady. Market strengthyears and a half, and during that time I have not ened by the arrival of over £700,000 in specie from seen but one log school house, and that one would West Indies and New York; drain of gold continued, accommodate forty persons. On the contrary our sum- but in a modified form. Demand for discount momers are as warm, our ground as fertile, our crops as derate. Cutton buoyant, closing at an advance of abundant, our roads as level and as well made, our 1 @ 1d. for American; 1 @ 2d. for Surats. Bread-

The Prince Alfred excitement continues in Greece.

UNITED STATES.

No further movements of either army on the Rappahannock is reported. The following despatch, received on Wednesday, reports a serious contest in Arkansas :- Gen. Herron's forces, seven thousand sand bushels of grain and eight hundred bushels of strong, en route to reinforce Gen. Blunt, were attacked on Sunday, on Crawford's prairie, ten miles from In the upper part of the village is a small chapel in Fayetteville, Arkansas, by Hindman's army of twentyfour thousand. Latter were flanking Blunt's position and attacking Herron to prevent junction. Battle three hundred.

From the President's Message we make lengthy Although he seems to think that the North and South cannot exist as two nations, yet there are remarks could not be resisted, so we got a canoe and paddled which seem to indicate the idea of separation not

Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed. And while to fill a barrel. The small brooks contain otter and it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a beaver, which are caught during the winter by the return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the trappers. They showed me three very large beaver best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way, all will be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs, which of the last session of Congress. If the conditions of our relations with other nations

is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted, as we are, might reasonably In the month of June last there were some grounds

to expect that the maritime powers, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country, but the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupation and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the

In this unusual agitation we have forborne taking part in any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States we have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution, but have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. 'Our are loading for Liverpool, against 6 in 1861. Some struggles have been of course contemplated by foreign of these are new ships, the number of which our nations with reference less to its supposed, and often builders have turned out this year is quite large. In exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting the summer and fall the tonnage in port was very to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint scarce; in the latter part of this season it is un- on the part of this Government, even if it were just

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put into Salt continues very plenty and cheap-a cargo to operation, with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of especial pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of her Majesty's Government, has been marked with a jealous respect between 22 and 24. The former figure now rules. for the authority of the United States, and the rights

> the Stadt Dues, has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at nome and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have sug gested similar measures; while, on the other hand several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonists to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any such State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen, and I have at the same time offered several States, situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti, as yet, are the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with the certainty of being received as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some others, nor so

countries from the United States.

On the 22d day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is here-Army and Navy Gazette says Burnside's change of with submitted. In accordance with the purpose base to Acquia Creek gives it but little confidence expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I in plans of Federal leaders. It does not believe Con- now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called compensated emancipation. A nation may At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, it was states that if £1750 were not immediately provided, its laws. The territory is the only part which is of the Great Eastern must pass into other hands, and it certain durability. "One generation passeth away

improving and that ere long there will be an aug-

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION. It is of the first importance to consider and estimate

tinued on most munificent scale. American Chamber the United States is well adapted to be the home of of Commerce of Liverpool voted £1000 stg. to the the national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate Extraordinary general meeting of Atlantic Tele- and productions are of advantage in this age for one graph Company called for 12th December for the pur- people. Whatever they might have been in former ages, steam and telegraph intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one

any further profits to be first applied to pay four per and ought to be extended, while the other believes it cent. on old capital, and surplus to equal division be- is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the tween old and new shares and formation of reserve only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the constitution, and the law for the suppression of FRANCE. -Bourse firm-70.40 Greek question the African Slave trade, are each as well enforced continued prominent topic. Great demonstrations in perhaps, as any law ever can be, in a community tends to address a communication to the English abide by the legal obligation in both cases, while a

band a

the di

they ca

either

them.

more a

than fr

faithfu

among

not fig

sides :

identic

ed, su

divide.

the lir

shall f

are riv

all its

which

consci

down

part section other ceded tion we Bu region the B

of Tel

sota,

vente

Unit

squa setts milli

territ publ to it.

Mouriche prov from

prod nitu has

fron