tions, therefore: -Resolved,-That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association.

New Brunswich Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1862. The N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor

The New Volume of the BAPTIST AND VISITOR for 1862 will commence on Wednesday, January

The Price for 1862 will be \$1.50 in Ad-To accomodate our friends, in view of the hardness of the times, we will receive

\$0.75 for Six Months, \$1.00 for Eight Months,

And will take CENTRAL BANK NOTES until the 10th of January next, at the rate of \$2 a year. Subscribers whose term expires on the 8th of January next, will be notified by an X marked against their names on the wrapper this week; and we trust that their remittances for the New Year will be received immediately after, as we do not intend to publish any extra numbers and will not be able to supply them. We trust no one will take offence at the stoppage of the paper, as it is impossible for us to make any distinction whatever.

We have no travelling Agent. Our Local Agents remain as formerly; but where one is not convenient the money enclosed to us by mail will reach us safely.

DIRECT-BAPTIST & VISITOR OFFICE. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The months, weeks and days of 1861 have passed as a "tale that is told," and only a few short hours of the old year remain. As we stand upon the narrow neck of time which separates the old from the new year, let us pause and reflect with becoming seriousness upon the records of the past and upon the opening prospects of the future.

Since this time last year more than thirty millions of immortal beings have passed from this earth to the spirit land. Is is not marvellous that amidst this wreck of human life, we have been preserved from the arrows of death. How many of these millions that have gone were for the decent of this heavenly gift than at prepared for the summons we have no means of the present time. knowing, but there is reason to fear that by far the largest proportion lived and died estranged from holiness and heaven. The wicked are driven away in their wickedness; the righteous only have hope in their death.

What golden opportunities we have all had during the past year to make our individual calling and election sure; have we done it? These Sabbaths, these bibles, these warnings, these meetings for prayer, these Sabbath Schools, these exhortations, they have all encompassed our path, knocked at the door of the heart, and appealed with solemnity and affection to the conscience. These are heavens choicest gifts, how have they been improved by us?

As a people we have been mercifully preserved from the terrible scourge that has visited the neighbouring Republic, and shaken national life from its centre to its circumference. A year ago no such calamity was seriously dreaded even by the wisest and most thoughtful But it came as the forked lightning of heaven to scathe and te destroy. Let us not be high minded but fear lest a worse thing should come upon us. Our individual, social and national sins are this moment calling for vengeance; but mercy cries forbear. Let that mercy be our plea while we repent of our crimson sins, and turn to the Lord our God with full purpose of heart.

As christians have we performed well our part upon the great theatre of religious life? Have we steadily advanced in the path to heaven ourselves, and labored with all diligence and earnestness to guide others in the celestial road? As we have entered God's Church, or mingled with the multitude in the thoroughfares of life, has our example been such as to impress those around with the value and power of the ened and brought into the way of truth. faith which we cherish? Could beholders say to us with propriety, "Ye are the light of the world, ye are the salt of the earth?" Does not the closing year summous us to increasing devotion to our masters cause? If any have been slumbering at their post, or have left their first love, surply it is high time for them to awake out of sleep and to return to the fountain of mercy.

Parents your responsibility to loved ones are increasing in intensity and solemnity every hour. How will you meet them in the judgment of the great day?

Sabbath School teaches how impressive the work you have upon your hands, young immortals looking to you to guide them by precept and charge your duty as to be able in heaven to say, " Here am I and the children thou hast given me ?"

Ministers of Christ, how many gems have you placed in your Redeemer's diadem during 1861 As you stand upon the dividing line, can you say to those under your care as Paul said to the Elders of Ephesus, "I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men, for I I have not shunned to declare unto you the

whole counsel of God ?" Ye sons and daughters of your Covenant God and Father, if before you tread the threshold of another year the Master were to say, " Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayst be no longer steward"-how would you meet the book of solemn reckoning? Let there be deep heart-searching inquiry as in the presence of

Impenitent readers ! the sands of this passing year will soon have run out, and shall the last one as it falls in the depths of ages past testify that all warnings have been unheeded by you, all invitations of love disregarded, and that you are still resolved upon a life of opposition to God and his ways? Shall the guilt of the past be augmented by the sins of the future until thou art crushed beneath's load of multiplied A small collection from each church would hear? Remember the golden privileges of grace debts, but to administer to the comfort of are hastening to a close, and the angel of death may whisper in thine ear, "This year thou "Kiss the Son, then, lest he be this appeal be made in vain. ingry with you and ye perish by the way"

Another Minister called Home.

We regret to announce the death of our es teemed Brother; the Rev. John Magee, of Nashran's. His health has been for a long time failer, but he was able to attend the Meeting of inter, however, the disease under which he was inking, gradually gained strength, and for the last week his departure was daily expected. On and's Day, the 22d December, he appeared better their unual, and conversed freely with those came in to see him. Several members of the , not apprehending that me rebending that his end was near

sooner done than violent conghing came on, attended by copious effusion of blood, and before his brother could be summoned from the chapel he expired.

work of the Christian ministry, and to the pastorate of the Church at Maugerville in the year That Church was then in its infancy, and he was exceedingly useful in promoting its growth in numbers, and its increase in the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. Though highly esteemed by the people of his charge, the time came when he felt it to be his duty to remove to Nashwaak for the purpose of taking the pastoral care of the Church in that place. For the last two or three years, he has been too feeble in health to perform pastoral duties, but he continued until quite a recent date to occasionally preach the gospel. His love for this holy service induced him sometimes to lift up his voice as a trumpet, to proclaim the great salvation. when probably a due regard for his health would have suggested rest from labor of every descrip-

He was accustomed to speak of his departure with the utmost composure, and to express a comfortable assurance of preparation for a better world. He had a clear and comprehensive conception of the scheme of redeeming mercy, and while he ably expounded it to others, relied upon it, and rejoiced in it, as especially adapted to

We cannot better express our estimation of the ministerial character of the departed, than to say in the language of the Apostle that he was an "able minister of the New Testament." We are infoamed that he was interred at

lars may be expected in a future issue. We tender to his bereaved widow and children our Christian sympathies, and pray God to throw over them the shield of his love and grace.

The Week of Prayer.

It will be remembered that in accordance with the plan suggested by a few christian missionaries in Northern India, the "World's Evangelical Alliance" have recommended that the second week in January 1862, be observed as a season of special, united prayer by all the people of God, without reference to sect or party, for the outpouridg of the Holv Spirit to regenerate mankind. Never was such a recemmendation more appropriate than now, and never was there a greater necessity

The Committee of our Young Mens' Chris tian Association took the recommendation of the Atliance in special charge last year, and they have done the same this year, and summoned the ministers and members of our city churches to meet in united supplication before the mercy seat.

If we mistake not, we have already publation to this season of prayer, but lest they may be overlooked or forgotten by our readers,

Sabbath January 5 .- Sermons on the Holy Spirit: His divinity and personality-His ffices and operations. Prayer for the Lord's essing upon the services of the week. Monday, 6.—Humiliation and Confession

Sins: Thanksgiving and praise for recent ligious awakenings. Tuesday, 7.—Home Objects for Prayer

The conversion of the ungodly—the cessation of intemperance and immorality—and the spread of vital religion.

Wednesday, 8.—Foreign Objects for Proyer: The revival of pure Christianity, and the extension of religious liberty, and a yet more abundant blessing upon our brethren and sisters engaged in the work of missions, Chris tian education, and literature in foreign lands. Thursday, 9.—The Church of God and the Christian Ministry: The increased spirituality of the Church and its more decided separation from the world—the outpouring of the Spirit upon our universities and colleges, and on the rising ministry at large-the conversion of the young, and a large blessing upon

Sabbath, and other schools. Friday, 10 .- The Word of God: That it may be received with increased faith, reverence and love-that its assailants may be enlight-Saturday, 11.—The Lord's Day: That its divine institution may be recognized, and its desecration at home and abroad may cease. Sabbath, 12.—Sermons on the Signs, Dangers and Duties of the Present Times: Motives to personal holiness and Christian activity.

The Mechanic's Institute.

Rev. Dr. Spurden was expected to lecture before the "Young Men's Christian Association," on Friday evening last, but owing to the violent storm it was postponed until Saturday evening. This evening, unfortunately, proved quite as unpropitious as its predecessor: the result was a very small audience .example in the celestial path. Will you so dis- We regretted this exceedingly, for the lecture was one of rare excellence. The orator discoursed on ancient and modern proverbs, and applied them with peculiar clearness and force to the practical business and duties of life.-The lecture was admirably adapted to benefit young men by arousing them to a full and continuous exercise of a spirit of industry, frugality, perseverance and purity. The young men of the Association that were present must have been stimulated to renewed diligence in well doing by this eloquent unfolding of the pith and marrow of proverbial sayings, and those who were kept away by the storm of the evening, or by other circumstances lost a treat of priceless value.

> THE HOME MISSION APPEAL .- The Corres onding Secretary of Home Missions by the direction of the Board, has addressed an appeal to our churches for a special collection to supply the overdrawn Treasury. We hope this appeal will receive a cordial response .-Permit us to say that this case is one of extreme necessity. Missionaries have faithfully labored, and are in pressing need of their pay ion, too heavy for men or angels to enable the Board not only to discharge honest those who amid many discouragements have labored to win souls to the Saviour. Let not

The Peace News.

As the peaceful concessions of Washington

to England's ultimatum in relation to the Trent outrage, flashed with lightening speed over this vast continent on Saturday last, we doubt not the joyful tidings broke upon the are, nowever, the disease under which he was nking, gradually gained strength, and for the earth, peace and good will to man."

It will be seen in reference to the despatches in our news' columns, that England's demand was as righteous in style as it was righteous and honorable in spirit and happy

are we to be informed that it was received by

Nations as well as individuals are liable to err and when they do so the truly honorable course is to confess the sin and forsake it .-The news of the seizure of Mason and Slidell Our departed Brother was ordained to the was received with such signal marks of approval by the Northern press generally, secular and religious, and by prominent members of the Administration, and the attitude assumed on all hands was so defiant to England in case she should demand the giving up of the aptives, that it required a good deal of faith to believe that war was not inevitable. But the bluster of the popular wrath, has passed by, and a reflective spirit is permitted to rule in the rational heart.

> Thanks to the Great Ruler of the universe, that he has answered the supplications of his people in this time of threatening danger .-These two christian nations will not dash against each other in bloody conflict for the present, but if this unnatural war between the North and the South continue its wnolesale outchery for long months to come, who can tell how far this thirst for blood may spread. Some new deed of violence may be perpetrated that will involve all nations in gory strife in an unexpected moment.

> Thou God of mercy appear for the restoraion of peace to a distracted and suffering na-

In consequence of detention by storm, Dr Spurden remained in the city over the Sabbath He kindly occupied Brussels St. pulpit in the morning, and that of Germain Street in the evening. The day was favorable, the congregations good, and the sermons of our esteemed Nashwaak on Christmas day. Further particubrother were rich in evangelical truth, and well uited to feed the intellect and improve the heart. May the good word preached be mixed with faith in those who heard it.

> The Christian Watchman of last week announces its discoutinuance.

In consequence of Wednesday being New Year's Day, the military excitement which afects some of our compositors, we are obliged to apologise to our subscribers for the lateness of his week's paper.

His Excellency, Col. Gordon's Address to the Volunteers.

As previously announced in the various city papers, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor addressed the Volunteers belonging to the different Companies in the City, at the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last.

As His Excellency mentioned in his address. hat its remarks were intended, not only for the Volunteers in the city, but also for all within the Province, we devote as much space as possi-ble to our report of it, in order that those who had not the pleasure of listening to the address, may have an opportunity of knowing His Excellency's opinion of our Volunteers, and the line of policy he intends pursuing in reference to

different Companies of Volunteers, having pre ference of seats, filled the sides and body of the Hall, while nearer the door and in the gallery every inch of available space was occupied by the different civilians who had been sufficiently ortunate to obtain tickets of admission.

His Excellency ascended the platform shortly after 8 o'clock, accompanied by a numerous suite composed of his aides-de-camp, Lieut. Cols. Thurgar, Gray. Foster, and a number of other nilitary gentlemen.

His Excellency explained that, in addressing the Compan 's present, he would consider them as the representatives of the whole Volunteer force in the Province. You, he observed, addressing the city Companies before him, form the largest Volunteer Militia which could be conveniently assembled for a purpose of this kind, in the Province, and through you Iaddress the whole body of Volunteers. My remarks I wish to go to all; they are not confined to St. ohn only, but intended for all the Volunteers in New Brunswick.

I have met you for the purpose of conversing with you, of talking to you, and expressing my pinion, upon the hindrances which oppose the he successful workings of the Volunteer system; he obstacles which have to be encountered, and he difficulties you have to overcome, and as well of the means by which such obstacles have been overcome. No doubt since Companies of Voluneers have been organized here, those Companies have had many difficulties similar to those which have been overcome in England, for human nature is much the same, whether in the old coun-

I presume in the formation of Volunteer compa-

nies men are influenced by different motives. or at least by the same motives in a different legree; I both hope and believe the primary motive is usually a patriotic aim and sincere desire to aid in the defence of their country, to maintain the dignity of their Sovereign, and to support law and repel foreign aggression. These should be the first motives with every volunteer. There are, doubtless, other motives which in duence men in a greater or less degree. Motives harmless in themselves, and not by any means hostile to the primary one. A little personal vanity, and self-importance, a love of excite ment, and many other similar feelings, may also exert their influence, and that not either inconsistently with, or in any way to, the detriment of the object in view. When these strong, though secondary, feelings get once fairly enlisted, they lend an additional interest and elicit a greater effort than can be perhaps drawn forth by less personal consideration.

We will presume the Volunteer Company is formed (I speak of the old country). Either a body of men have assembled and formed themselves into a Company, or perhaps some enterprising individual has succeeded in uniting them; their officers are selected and recommended to whatever power, it may be, has the right to grant their Commissions.

First, then, they have agreed that they will be Volunteers; the next step is to form rules or by-laws for their guidance; and this is a point which caused a considerable excitement in England for a time, until it was at length settled. These rules must comply with the general rules of regular military bodies, at least they

must not be inconsistent with them. The company has formed of its own accor has property, funds, and a certain civil status, and it is reasonable that it should have the right to make certain rules for its own internal

It is nevertheless essential that these rule should be referred to a higher power for approval, and for this reason.

Were there nothing to prevent it, Companies might be formed from a particular sect, either in politics or religion, and then actuated by these political opinions or prejudice, frame regulations for themselves inconsistent with the very spirit and interest of the Volunteer movement, and calculated to prejudice or prove injurious to other classes and livisions of the community. It is obvious that by so doing they would give to their peculiar prejudice. doing they would give to their peculiar prejudices or bias, all the force of military discipline, arm themselves to support a particular trust or theory, and in the place of proving defenders of liberty, tend to subvert it and

strike at its very root.

This question occasioned considerable excitement in England, and was at length set at rest by the War office framing a set of model regulations and publishing them as a guide for the Companies.

Their acceptance by the Companies was not insisted on, but they were intended to form the ground work of the rules which the eximate the second state of the second state o

the ground work of the rules which the exigencies of each might require, and practically they were taken and served as a guide to preserve harmonious consistency between all the Bye-Laws of the different Companies. Something of this sort is now required among us and would be productive of much benefit. The Companies if called upon to act in concert, would then find that their rules did not chash. There is however no necessity for carrying this as far as to have the rules of each Company, a more conv of each other; on the contrary

esprit du corps of the members of each Com-

Volunteer Companies generally speaking are composed of men drawn from a more intelligent class than those which make up the body

of the regular army.
Owing to this cause Volunteer Companies and in this particular, those in New Brunsh wick are not excepted) learn their drill much quicker than the regular army. In fact, ofteo n such a short period as to astonish those whs are accustomed only to watch the slow progress of recruits in the regular army.

These remarks apply chiefly to privates. But with regard to the officers, and (mind I speak of England) Officers are less willing to dril than men are. This arises from two causes quite natural and without casting the slightest effections upon any.

First, the position of officers exempts them from going through drill to a certain extent. Second, it is much more difficult to learn an officers drill than that of a private in the ranks. Mistakes are sometimes made, and if a private makes a mistake, it is in the ranks surrounded by his comrades, oftentimes companions in error, and with such it is counted nothing, whilst his officer at the head of the Company stands out conspicuous and alone he directs while the others but perform, and if he commits an error he feels that the eyes of the Company are upon him, and that the at his own imperfections.

Here I will just make one observation to the fficers of the New Brunswick Companies if they are not aware of it already : Every officer belonging to the regular army below a certain rank has to go through the entire drill once at least in each year, beginning at the very first

step and thence up.
Officers should not only be able to give the word of command and to control and direct their Companies while in regular order, but know how to extricate them out of a scrape if they fall into one.

One of the most essential and primary qualifications of an officer, and I would press it upon those in power, is that he should know the drill thoroughly and perfectly.

Some officers in England have given them-

selves much trouble and devoted a great deal of time in order to perfect themselves in the more elaborate movements of military bodies, These are very good, but are not to be compared with a perfect knowledge of the common drill, for the latter is the foundation of all military manœuvres, and ought to be taught and learned with an assiduity equal to its impor-

In a city like this, where a number of Companies can be conveniently assembled, it is of great importance that they should all meet occasionally for the purpose of accustoming themselves to Battalion drill. In most places in the Province it is impossible to get a sufficient number together, for the purpose but here I am happy to say this is not the case.

One thing more. We all know that no amount of theoretical knowledge is sufficient to answer the purpose of active service. A man may study military drill at home all his life, and still remain ignorant of it in practice. Drill must be practiced like everything else, if we want really to learn it and get it ingrained as it were into us, so that every movement may be as readily and correctly executed as it promptly commanded, and drill in company is much better than private drill at home to con fer this knowledge.

All of us have made mistakes at first, in anvthing we have attempted whether drill or any thing else. We have been obliged to make the best of them, and if there are any captains who have not at some time made mistakes, it is a proof that they have not drilled their men as often as they should, and do not know their duty properly.

After the men have learned their facings and to know their right foot from their left, the next step is to put their rifles into their hands. It is a very admirable and delicate arm, and fear not estimated in some parts so highly as it should be. The Enfield Rifle is not only a very accurate and effective instrument, it is also a very delicate and extremely nice one, a little rough usage damages it irreparably-ruins it forever. The slightest derangement in any part forfeits forever the accuracy and precision or which it is so remarkable.

The Volunteers in England have already proved themselves worthy of the trust repos- of her army to protect us. H hope and believe ed in them by the Government by committing those valuable instruments to their care.-These rifles were supplied for the purposes of national defence by the Government at a lavish cost, and placed in the hands of the Volunteers | many kindnesses which will leave a lasting in order that they might learn how to use them in time of need.

I can tell you several ways in which these splendid weapons are easily damaged : first by roughly handling the sight or lifting the instrument by it. This part of the rifle has been arranged with the most admirable exactness, and the most exact precision of which human skill is capable, and the slightest derangement of it may render the rifle utterly valueless. Second, rust if the rifle is laid by in a damp place, or with particles of moisture adhering, so that the grooves on the inside of the barrel corrode, the nice correctness it possesses will be lost at once .-Third, if the wood between the stock and barrel is not properly tended, and kept bees-waxed. in a manner to prevent all moisture from intruding between the barrel and lock, and on the wood, it well speedily affect the rifle, and in a

short time cause irreparable injury. It has reached me, and is, I tear, too true, that in several parts of the Province these rifles are not kept as carefully as they should be, but on the contrary, sometimes applied to all kinds of uses very different from those they were intended for. Now, I must say this is most unfortunate and most unfair; a clear betrayal of the confidence reposed in the Volunteers by the Government. (Cheers.) These expensive and valuable weapons were never intended to shoot ducks. It has been suggested that sometimes they have even been loaded with shot. Why, this would make an English Rifleman's hair stand on end to think of-a rifle loaded with shot!! It needs no effort to show the ruinous consequences of such treatment; and I must observe that whenever a case of the kind comes to my knowledge, wel authenticated, and I am made certain that the Captain of any Company has not sufficient authority to repress anything of the kind in his Company, I shall assuredly feel myself obliged to look upon upon him as inefficient, and withdraw every single rifle from the Company.

This brings me by insensible degress to another point I am desirous of pressing upon you. It was not my intention at first to have spoken to you as a Lientenant Governor but as a Volunteer Officer. I have however glided into the other capacity, and perhaps not injudi-

ciously either. It may be said that because Volunteers come forward voluntarily, they are not to be called upon to do any thing except what they volun-teer to do, this is incorrect; it is at their own option whether they will become Volunteeers themselves.

The man who puts himself under officers The man who puts himself under officers; Do you, on this Continent, know what war is? thus making his election of them to command him, nust give up a certain portion of his abstract individual liberty, and accept in its place the commands of that officer. This is place the commands of that officer. This is achievement of military skill.

Do you, on this Continent, know what war is?

A frightful and ruinous civil war, it is true, is now going on among our neighbours—a war of the saddest and basest description—a war unpersonant of the merit of Volunteering; if no sacrifice were to be made, if nothing were to be done except that which the dictates of pleasure or caprice might suggest where were the benefit of our Volunteers.

Volunteers.

The Volunteer gives up a certain amount of his self will, and subjects himself to the orders of the superiors of his Company. This lesson has been learned in England, and no doubt, if not already, will be speedily learned

here.

It is on this point chiefly, that if we should be called upon (which Heaven forbid we should) I shail look upon you as superior to your neglitiours on the other side of the hound, ary. (Cheers.)

They are individually as brave as you; they are physically as strong as you; they have as

which the taste of any might suggest, have a | equals in activity and intelligence, but they beneficial influence, and tend to keep up the have never yet showed themselves to be capable of submitting to an effective discipline.

If then with bravery equal to them you combine proper and rigid discipline you become their superiors, but not otherwise. Bravery and fortitute may resist a single attack, but discipline alone, unflinching, regardless of consequences, stern and dauntless. must eventually carry the day. (Cheers.)

Therefore I look to you as to men who when you have acquired a high state of discipline, when you have learned to obey commands. because they are such without cavilling or hesitating to enquire their cause, will be the superiors of our neighbours. They have ever shown a desire to question the orders of there superiors rather than to obey them, and the proverbial characteristic of their private soldiers is to quibble at, and reason upon, the orders of their officers, "Why do they give that order" they will ask, and pause to reflect upon it when perhaps the fate of the day hangs apon their promptness.

You should carry out unflinehingly the orders of your superiors, and they alone are

responsible for their justice and accuracy. I am not indifferent to your good opinion should but manifest a stupid insensibility were I to affect to be so. I am not dead to the claim of popular approval, few men perhaps by nature value it more highly; but there are some things which stand yet higher in my opinion than either. I must say that in men he is endeavoring to teach, are laughing | the discharge of what I deem my duty, I shall be wholly careless of your praise or blame. I cannot compel any man to Volunteer; but if he has of his own free will come forward, then

he must conform to the rules he has consented to obey, and a rigid discipline I will enforce. And now as Lieut. Governor and Commanderin-Chief, I thank you-as such alone I have the right to do-for the ready and ardent desire you evince to serve your country.

We have now good reasons to hope those ser vices will not be required very soon, but it should always be remembered that a Volunteer's duty may not be mere child's play in this coun-In England great security prevails. There remote, and Volunteers are not likely ever to be called upon to repel foreign aggression from her shores; but here it is entirely different, and every man who tenders his services, should feel that they may be required at any time. And while I sincerely trust that these services may never be called for during the lifetime of the youngest man present, every Volunteer must nevertheless consider himself always subject to

the call of arms. When I was in Paris some years ago, I remember in the great collection of birds and beasts there, there was an old lion who lived in a cage along with some little dogs, which had grown up with the lion's cubs on terms of friendship. Th lion was a great lazy, sleepy beast, who used to be dozing in the sunshine with that magnificent indolence so characteristic of enormous strength while the puppies made a great noise about the cage, now playing or quarreling with one another, now snapping at the wasps, and gnats, and flies, and running over the lion and biting at him,making a great noise in the world, in short. But sometimes they went too far, when the lion would just put out his great, heavy paw a little way, and utter a low growl, and then all these snapping, yelping curs slunk silenly away with their tails between their legs, till the lion was asleep again. (Great and continued cheering.)

Well, the low growl of the awakening lion has rolled echoing over the sea, and the whole ested scribblers who were at the bottom of the recent difficulties, have learned a lesson, it is to be hoped, they will not soon forget, and that the better heart of the American Nation will now assume its proper place. I believe firmly, that there is at the heart of the American people of the intelligent classes a warm and sincere attachment to Great Britain. They and we have a common origin, and although often upon the surface of their society its scum and dross may work itself into passionate recklessness and unprovoked anger against the ather land, there still lurks beneath this surface in the bosom of that nation a strong, even and steady current of affection for Old England, hallowed by memories of the past and cherished by common interest and common language. After saying that there, is no likelihood calling upon you for active service, it may seem rather flat to call upon you for any service at

We shall, however, soon have some of the troops of the regular army among us. The most splendid troops in the whole army. The finest regiment in the whole kingdom, the Queens own Guards, are among them. England, realizing the danger of her Colonies in case of war, has sent the flower that the people of this Province appreciate her promptness and will be willing to give practical

proof of it by all means in their power. We are at home and can show these troops remembrance in their minds. As Volunteer Companies you are, doubless, well drilled, but at the same time we cannot expect to make a very imposing effect upon these troops by our display military knowledge for I am afraid we are not quite so well drilled as the Guards, probably. Cheers and laughter). So you see it would be inreasonable to hope that we could astonish them by a display of this kind. We can, however, render them most effective service by formng fatigue parties and aiding them in carrying up their luggage and getting settled comfortably n the places provided for them.

They have been cooped up during a long voy age, and when they arrive will be tired, cold and ea-sick. It was in hopes that Volunteers would present themselves for this purpose, that I ventured to put an advertizement in the papers and I trust that it will meet with a hearty re-

Any Volunteers who are willing to undertake this duty can communicate their desire to their captains, who will inform Col. Thurgar, when arrangements will be made for carrying their intentions into effect. Important services were rendered by a number of Volunteers at the Barracks the other day

I have been too busy, hertofore, to thank them for so doing, but I wish to take this opportunity of doing so, their services were important, and merit, as they receive, my own thanks as well as those of the officers of the barracks. There is nothing further now required until the arrival of the troops, when I hope we will

see a good turn out. A Company will then be required to keep the wharves. Public curiosity will, if not prevented, be apt to interfere with the landing, and a Company can render effective service by volunteering to keep the wharves free.

Well, the troops are coming, and the Volunteers in the Province will have opportunities to learn many things from them which, will, form a most valuable part of their education. Opportunities will be afforded them, which are seldom tunities will be afforded them, which are seldom enjoyed by the Volunteers at home; opportuni-ties of studying those important problems, as to provisioning and moving troops, which are among the most important objects of attention to an officer. We will have a chance to observe the rigid discipline and prompt obedience which characterize the British soldier. These oppor-tunities will doubtless be well improved, and much advantage accrue from them.

Opportunities for active service will not soon be afforded us or them. I have heard some breathe, as it were, the shadow of regret, that breathe, as it were, the shadow of regret, that this was the case, and that we were not going to have a war. These breathings are natural to young, ardent and inexperienced minds. Enthusiasm, valor and even patriotism, may suggest them. But do they know what they say? Do you, on this Continent, know what war is? A frightful and ruinous civil war, it is true, is now going on among our neighbours.

terrible three letters mean? War means in- not the material walls, or the fluted pillars, or creased taxation! War means high pricesit means the relinguishment of luxuries by those who live in luxury—it means a yet more pinching want for those who live in want-it means pestilence and famine and anarchy -for the land war visits, these follow in his trainit means the desolation of every hearth, and vain and aching longing in every home. It means the widowed wife, the childless father and the fatherless child—it means that the the intelligent brain which should promote the general good of our race is engaged with schemes of havock and ruin. It means the languishing of every social art, the decay of every humanazing tie. It means every curse that God can pour upon a nation—therefore we pray that this great scourge may not fall on

us or on our children. But yet there are worse things than war. National Honour and self defence justify an appeal to arms, and if there are those who think that because we love peace they may come and walk over this province from end to end and make but a mouthful of us, I tell those arrogant braggats to look out for themselves, that we bid them defiance, and in your name and on your behalf I say, "let them come if

they dare." (Cheers.) Col. Thurgar then rose and in behalf of the Volunteers thanked his Excellency for his able address. After which Captains Ray and Crookshank were requested to bring for-ward the privates in their Company who had been the successful competitors for the annual medal, when private Craig, of Cart. Ray's Company, and sergeant Nixon, of Capt. Cruikshank's Company, were introduced upon the stand, and presented with a medal each, by Col. Thurgar, in the name of His Excellency, accompanied by a few suitable remarks.

After which three cheers were spontaneous ly given for the Queen, three for His Excel-

lency, and three for Col. Thurgar. The address of His Excellency occupied about an hour and a quarter, and was received is in that country no fear of invasion; danger is with the most rapturous and often times deafening applause. The Assembly of Volunteers in uniform did credit to our city, and the hearty response with which the suggestions of His Excellency were met, betraved the unan mous feeling of harmony, loyalty and resolution possessed by our volunteers, to do and dare if necessary.

Suspension of Specie Payments.

The New York World of Friday, deprecated he idea of the Banks, suspending specie payments, and pointed out forcibly the evils that would flow from such a course. Yet on Saturday, the New York Banks resolved to suspend, and it turns out that notwithstanding all the brag and bluster as to the large amount of specie they hold, the whole of them could only muster twenty-three millions of dollars-in such a state of things, they were absolutely reduced to suspension.

Now hear what says the World about suspension and its evils:-

"The New York Banks are stronger in specie than they ever were before in years of the gale, the boat belonging to the supposed prosperous activity, and have no valid excuse, murderess was found dashed to pieces at --in their present payments. "War and suspension of specie payments by

the Banks, are evils alike ruinous to the credit and prosperity of any country afflicted by them. The specie suspension causes greater loss and embarrassment than war. It deranges the price of all property in this country. In our case, eleven thousand millions of real and personal property, besides over a thousand millions of railroad and other certificate securities, would advance in price to an extent which might tempt Europe to send our stocks to be sold here, at the depreciated paper price, and remitted to Europe in gold. The cost of living would be increased one-fourth or more. while labor, salaries, fixed incomes from mortgages, &c., would decrease or remain stationary. The mass of the people would be impov-

erished, while the few would amass riches. Our exports would decrease and our imports increase, till the banks and country would be drained of specie. It is needless to enumerate the old and well proven story of the evils, and ruin, to every nation that is loaded down with an incenvertible paper currency.

"We are on the verge of this precipice, and government can save the nation from it by a sound financial policy, adopted and passed into a law before the second week in January.

"This policy must provide from direct, and indirect taxation at least \$200,000,000 per annum, and embrace a tax on domestic manufactures of five to six per cent., so as to produce \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 per annum, and one per cent. on the eleven thousand millions of property named in the report of Mr. CHASE would produce \$110,000,000, and say \$40,-000,000 from customs, &c., give about \$200,-000,000 yearly revenue."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. The screw Steamship "Australasian," arrived

at Halifax last Thursday, having on board the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, consisting of 88 officers and 868 men.

The "Australasian" left Halifax yesterday with these troops on board. After landing them nere, the "Australasian" will return to Halirax. here, the "Australasian" will return to Halifax, and bring hither the 63rd Regiment, and some artillery, to be stationed in this garrison.

The serew steamer "Delta" from Halifax, landed the 62nd Regiment, at St. Andrews yesterday; 400 men of this Regiment were at once despatched by the railway, and reached Woodstock last evening.

Lieut. Coloncl Kennedy of the Staff, arrived here of Treacher wight by averages from Halifax

here on Tuesday night by express from Halifax. He reports the roads blocked with snow from Truro to Sackville, and speaks in the highest terms of the people on the route, who turned out most cheerfully to assist him, and other officers with him, on their journey. He says that farmers cut down valuable fences to let the sleighs pass thro' their fields and gardens—that at one place where the roads were quite impassible, the sturdy country men turned out in a body, and walked on nine miles with the sleighs to break down a track, all manifesting the greatest enthu siasm for their Queen and country.

This shows with what heart, and soul, and perfect enthusiasm, the people of these Colonies enter into the present movement of the mother country—glorious Old England!

OLD TRINITY.

On Christmas Day, the Rev. Dr. Gray, the Rector, took his text from the 1st Chapter of John, 14th verse, thus :- " And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

In commencing his sermon, Dr. Gray made an announcement which was new to many of his younger hearers, that on Christmas Day 1790, just seventy years ago, Trinity Church was first opened for Divine service. The excellent and much respected Rector said :-

the ancestral news, that binds us to the men who once met where we now meet, but who are now removed from these earthly scenes. No! there is a link more firm and durable than this, a connexion more sacred, a chain that never breaks and never grows fee'ble, that is as stable now as it was seventy years ago, and will be so while the world lasts. It is to be found in the unchangeable nature of the Christian's faith, the unity of dectrine that binds together the scattered members of the spiritual body of Christ, strong arm which should be earning bread for a | the hallowed truth which He has brought us family is raised for the destruction of man-that from the heaven of heavens, and which must be like its Divine author, " The same yesterday,

to-day, and forever." "Meeting here, as your predecessors did for the first time, on Christmas day, and partaking, as sixty of them did on that occasion, of the Holy Sacrament, we know what the leading topics were that claimed their attention; we know that the Glory of God, the Incarnation of Christ, and the Atonement of Christ, were the precious truths which the services of that happy morning brought under their notice, and these are the truths, my Brethren! which claim at this hour, your solemn and profound attention.

In this connection, it may be stated that the foregoing was deeply felt by many of the Congregation who were aware that the ministration of the Rector himself, extended over nearly half the period of the existence of the Church itself. Those ministrations commenced so far back as 1825, and every member of the congregation of Trinity cannot but feel that this notice of the early history of Trinity, came with good grace from its present Rector, and will be received with approbation by all Churchmen throughout New Brunswick.

The Moving Light in the Bay Chaleur. THE TRADITION.

We have listened to many inhabitants of the

From the Colonial Times Dec., 26th.,

Bay Chaleur, accounting for this strange and remarkable phenomenon; and also those who believe in the supernatural, while they differ n some minor points agree in this one, that the light originated in a bloody tragedy committed in the Bay about ten years before it nade its appearance. It is said to be in the remembrance of many persons now living, that about 60 years ago a small craft was cast away in the Bay-the parties in charge were supposed to be drowned, and the goods on board lost. and buried in the water. Shortly afterwards the bodies of the unfortunate men were driven ashore, and from certain marks and appearances pointed out by individuals, it was supposed that foul play had been used, and that instead of the parties having been drowned, they had been murdered, their boat plundered and set adrift, wherever the tossing billows were disposed to carry it. After some time suspicion was aroused, and rested upon certain individuals, who had been out in the Bay at the time of the sad occurrence, and were found to be in possession of articles belonging to the other boat. No legal steps, however, were taken in the matter, and time passed on, the circumstances being forgotten by many, when the Bay was visited by a dreadful Northwest gale, such as had not occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In the morning after d the individuals thems the rocks by the wild dashing surges, that they could hardly be recognized. Thus, it is supposed vengeance followed them, and the guilty party received a signal retribution. Since. this wreck, and on the eve of every Northwesterly gale, such as the supposed murderers were wrecked in, the light is visible in one part of the Bay, or another; and at times, approaches the shore so closely, coming into the very cove, that certain individuals whom we can name, are prepared not only to assert but also to attest upon oath, that they have seen this light, ar rather this blazing craft, (which it is supposed to be) so distinctly, that they could recognize the individuals moving and passing through the flames! Such are the outlines of the tradition connected with this strage phenomenon.

SEVERE GALE AT NEWFOUNDLAND .- SAINT oun's, N. F., Dec. 26 .- We have had one of the most severe gales ever experienced in this vicinity, causing an unusually heavy sea off the Cape during Monday night and Tuesday. The telegraph gave out in the middle of the Niagara's despatch, and would not be repaired before her arrival at Halifax.

The Navies of the World. The New York World gives a detailed statement of the navies of all the great maritime

"From this resume it will be seen, that the United States, with the most extended commerce of any nation on earth, has one of the sma'lest and most inefficient fleets to protect it, in case of war. That this is so, is unquestionably a source of grave peril to us to-day, for were our navy one half as numerous, or as efficient as the British navy, there would be no danger of trouble on account of the "Trent' affair. With eight guns afloat to our one, the British cabinet can afford to be much more peremptory in its dealings with us, than if the odds were less.

"The letter of the well known Boston ship builder, Mr. DONALD MCKAY, on our capacity to improvise an enormous navy, will be read with interest. In less than six months, he estimates that we could put affoat two thousand vessels-of-war, mostly of small size, however, as they would be razeed clipper ships and brigs. It would take a year to build the kind of menof-war that would be most efficient against the English navy, and of these, he estimates, we could turn out six hundred in a twelve month. Unfortunately for us, the advantage England has is, that her enormous fleets are ready to pounce upon us at once. Our government can do nothing until war is declared, and in that event, England would hardly wait twelve, six, or even three months, for us to get ready for her. The manner in which she is placing her fleets, will enable her to strike a dozen vulnerable and important points upon out coast, within a month after the declaration of war."

Defenses of Portland. The following lamentable account of the defenses of Portland, we take from the Portland

"What are our present actual defenses? Fort Georges, Fort Preble and Fort Scammell. That sounds well, but let us for a moment look at the present condition of these fortifications.

"First comes Fort Georges. This is intended to be a first class fortification one of these days; but, like all government work, it drags along very slowly. It is just beginning to raise its formidable proportions above the foundations for the first tier of guns, and at the present time is as powerless for harm as was the barren rock upon which it stands. Next comes Fort Preble. This is merely an earthwork—no covered ways, no ditches, no casemates—nothing, in fact, but a but a huge water-battery. The third, Fort Scammel is occupied by a Coast Guard, and is about the same as Fort Preble, i. e., a formidable earthwork. "Ordnance-Fort Gorges, mothing; Fo