## CHRISTIAN

Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

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## New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Encouraging from Burmah. The February number of the Baptist Missionary Magazine furnishes the following deeply interesting account of a recent missionary tour performed by Mr. Ingalls, one of the most devoted and successful Union." Mrs. Ingalls writing under date of April 11th, 1861, says :-

April 11, 1861.-We had a good assembly on the Sabbath. The doctor a busy day. The poor women cannot understand our paging and versing; so we have had preaching, praying, singing and teaching services. After our evening service, no lives were lost. friends of Moung Shway Gnoung came in who died last rains. He has refused to ment at the bishop's. They say they will allow the heathen rites, and so the brothers | not be shut out from the light. claim the corpse. He was very fond of his old mother, and it will be a trying time to him. The band is being sundered between them; but we pray that it may be strengthed between him and his God.

PRAYING IN THE NAME OF CHRIST. On Monday we came on to Mee Yin. We have one Christian here, who was baptized a few months ago at Thongzai. I have spent most of my time with the mother, wife and sister of our convert. They located us in a small house which was vacated for us, and as soon as I had eaten old mother. She was aged, and her hands and limbs palsied, so that she could not move without aid. She sat in the doorway, and I sat down by her, out of respect to her age, and because she was the mother of a Christian. But O what joy I had, when I found that she had not only her reasoning faculties, but was seeking the favor of God, and understood very much about Him. I found she had been very reverently praying to God, and understood very much about Him. I found she had been very reverently praying to God, but she had not prayed in the name of Christ and therefore she had not received the witness of acceptance from God.

I talked with the wife and sister, and in the afternoon went to a Karen village with my Karen preacher, as he said they would all come together if I called them. A great number came; and though I did not understand half that he said, I saw enough to know that they were interested and that this young servant of God hashis heart full of love for Christ.

I wish those dear Philadelphia friends who are so specially interested in Dr. Binney's work, could have sat by this preach or as I did. The man of the house said he would learn to read, and I trust the afternoon was not a lost one.

That evening we had a great attendance, but many came to see the white face. Moung Shway Lin, a man who was rejected by us last year, asks baptism; and as we have proof of his changed life, we receive him as an inquirer.

Spent the next day with the inquirers. and sent my preacher and one of my women out among the people; but the peo-ple had closed ears. I had a meeting in the evening with the women, read the 14th of John, and was pleased to find that the old lady prayed in the name of Christ. She was very happy when we sung. The next morning I went to see her again, and found her full of sorrow. She had noticed that I said they must believe and be baptized: and she said as she could not follow in that ordinance, she must, after all, perish. I told her God would accept her desire to follow Him, and she would be saved like the thief on the cross.

15.—Had a good meeting last night, and examined four candidates. This morning we had a call from the two inquirers mentioned at Thay Ben on the 7th. They villages, and the people gathered at an were going to visit friends, and asked us early hour. It was interesting to see the for books. We had a tedious time in getting back to Kee nee. We broke our carts, an early hour we had many callers, and women had been praying for the daughter

Shway Gnoung's, and examine a candidate

CANDIDATES FOR BAPTISM.

ure on the fifteenth. As the water was very bad, we hastened on to the doctor's and spent the Sabbath with them; and in a few days I was able to sit up again. I third day." And so each one wished to Crawley about the old woman from Me Christ, but he thinks he will not be bap- had most interested him. tized this year. We shall place his duty plainly before him, and there leave it. His wife is much changed, and I feel sure she wife is much changed, and I feel sure she with not do day that most interested him.

When the people of the place saw so didates.

We were on our elephants before day-the priest, and arranged a place for us in light, and just as the light flashed up in

After I came to this zayat at Bande but our friends said we should have a good candidates soon arrived in a cart, and just goung, I had a very urgent request, with all my company, to visit the priest, who had the bishop with him. I thought I the sue, they said these people should a cart, and just as the sun shed forth its first morning rays, we assembled at the water's edge, and these three women were buried in the

forefathers? He replied that he "enter- only asked silly questions, such as, 'Why pany. They had never seen such a sight ed this religion because he believed they did your God make tigers, which so often before, and looked on with wonder. But manner to relate his experience. But as put down so; and began and preached to of angels, looking down upon this little soon as the old bishop saw that the people | the people, warning them to "flee from group and singing praises to the Lamb ish words, that my man could not tell his the people were interested; and so, using blood. When we returned to our zayat, story. As the old bishop paused to make a native figure, said, "I have my basket we found our grove quite alive with the up his betel nut, another priest, who evi- of eatables and you have yours; so let us Thongzai Christians, who had come to dently thought himself very competent, undertook to teach his law. He folded his silken robes about him, displayed his fine missionaries of the "American Baptist rosary, and began with his long sentences of Pali. My man, fortunately, understood it all, and after hearing a little, asked to put a question. "You say your gods became deified on account of their keeping the law; now, who gave this law?" He was brought in many of his friends, and we had dumb as the idols about him for a few moments. The bishop, seeing this, in order read; so my girls have been teaching them to stop the argument, put in so many foola hymn. The men can read, but do not ish words that I felt it wasted time. As I

After we returned, many people came to to consult about the funeral of his mother, see us, and were dissatisfied with our treat-

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH SHANS.

After these people left, we went to a zayat, and found a large company of Shans, with their priest, on a pilgrimage to the Rangoon pagoda. They understood some Burmese, and I exhausted my vocabulary of Shan sentences, which seemed to please them very much. They inquired what I came to this country for? When I told them, they said it was good, and asked me these questions, and I have heard them with pain. Ah! yes, and I have sent up cated for us, and as soon as I had eaten many a prayer, "God send some one to the my breakfast I went out to call upon the Shans." Now I had the joy of telling them that a teacher had come. The womeninquired if he brought a teacheress. and when I told them that he had, they came up nearer to me, and replied, "Lee tee," which, I believe, means in Shan, 'very

## A TRACT HONORED.

When we returned to our zayat, we had many people to see us, and one man, an ined by Ann H. Judson. Ah! that tract has a marvellous history, and I doubt whether any other Burman tract has the like career of triumphant glory. From the time that Mrs. Judson first sent it forth from her bamboo cottage, its footsteps have been wonderfully marked with fruits of repentance, peaceful trust, and holy aspiration : and these have continued and will continue to ripen in holy virtue, till the gold is purified from the dross of sin, and at last a gem in the crown of heaven's King. These tracts go down into the dark caverns of these heathen hearts, where the knowledge of the true God has never entered, and let in rays of that light which produces love to God and man, stops the lips which chant forth praises to idol gods, and opens them for songs of praise to Christ, the Saviour of sinners. Ah! you who give your dimes rnd pence for these pages, do not think you are sending them forth on a light errand.

BRETHREN RECOGNIZING ONE ANOTHER. We have seen glorious results with our own eyes, and heaven will show its throng of witnesses. To-day three Karen strangers came into our zayet for shelter .- Having looked about them, and seeing a book in the hands of one of the men, they got up very quickly, and going to the man, said, Are you well, my brother?" and then their hands were clasped, in token of their love. The book had told the story, and they knew at once that we had one common Father, and we had joyful greetings. They were on their way to Mr. Thomas Association. During the week, all my people have worked, and much seed has

DISCUSSION WITH A PRIEST.

priests, fearing their displeasure, sent us books, was a beautiful sight. an invitation to come again. The notice of this meeting spread in the surrounding 26.-I felt very ill after my sun expos- thunder and smoke of that mountain, and icr whom he had labored.

loves the name of Jesus. She is very anxi- a garden near the monastery. The priests had said 'the heretics might sit anywhere'; would not go, and so called my preachers: have some too, and so we were made very but they plead, saying they would get a better hearing if I went; so I called my women and female friends, and went.

The suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should and these three women were butted in the suc, they said these people should be a people should be

remain each contented with his basket."

We replied that a man of compassion words, and one man ventured to remark, that if their doctrines would not bear a was about to go, the floor of a wing gave how much the teacheress paid him for four waiting to receive the ordinance. talking on her side." The man was not to that he had never spoken a word with her, and had not even read one of her books; but he should now read and think for him-

> This was a bold speech, and some of the men who had bowed before the yellowrobed company, couched down again and prostrated themselves, to show that they were true to their priest. Just then the sun sent forth its brightest burning rays; and as the curtins were thin, the bishop attempted to put up theirs; but the priest would not allow it, fearing they might be raised higher than his.—My people, who were not so much afraid of me, put up theirs. At once two old women pointed it out to me; but I told them God made us all, that we were all on a level, and I should have no such distinction on my side. They felt the heat as well as myself, and if I had a shade, they should. This caused aised their umbrellas.

> This placed the company in groups, who began to get up a discussion among themselves; but the priests, observing this, called the attention of the assembly, with an air of importance inquired, How many hills God had created? As my man paused a little, the bishop hooted out, "He cannot tell, and the teacheress must hire and teach another man." When the noise had ceas ed a little, I asked the people to listen and judge for themselves, We had not come here to discuss merely for a triumph, but to let the light shine forth,

> At this one of the priests said, "We will hear." My "Luther" was not put out by all this confusion; and, calling the people to the question, he replied that God had made all the hills and knew just how many, and numbered even the hairs of our head. The people said, "go on;" but some ill-disposed person (probably boys of the monastery) threm a stone at my preach-

er. I arose and told them I would not remain any longer. As we were leaving, many came and said "they wished to hear more;" but we did not wish to stay. The doctor invited them to his house, and they came to the number of 300. Some of our inquirers remained at the gardens, and had a very noisy hour. but sowed much seed. We received the people all day, and talked most of the night with a small company who followed us to our zayat.

HARVESTS OF SOULS.

After examining fourteen candidates, we consulted about an administrator; and as Rangoon was so far, we started off on another trip into the Henthada district, where we had promised to visit. We called upon some of Mr. Thomas' Christians on our way, and found a family of nine The old men of the place are not satis- who had been baptized last year. To see fied with the former discussion; and the the whole Karen family with their hymn-

Reached Taingdau on the 14th, and had a warm greeting from Mr. Crawley's band, who had heard that we were on the way. and one of the oxen cut his foot, so that each one of these had some special word to of the preacher who came to our place in we were all day in making the distance of say or suggest; as, for instance, one was January, and it was a time of great joy two miles. We remain here at Moung struck with the history which we gave of when they found that she now wished to the creation, and said, "Bring this out follow Christ. I sent my elephant off for boldly, for we are lame here." Another Mr. Crawley, and had a pleasant Sabbath. said, "Be sure and tell them, as you did Now he saw the seed springing up to the last night, about the commandments, the glory of God, and baptized three females

think the doctor is a sincere believer in have the certain point brought out which Zai, and we arranged her baptism on the Saturday preceding that of the other canthe east, we reached the bank of the stream, some three miles from our zayat. Our

were wrong;" and began in a very modest kill people?" My preacher was not to be I thought of the throng above, the myriads were interested, he thrust in so many fool- the wrath to come." The bishop saw that who has redeemed them with his precious spend the Sabbath with us.

25.—Sunday. Had a blessed day, and would try to feed those who were starving at sunset assembled at the bank of a disover their basket, and would commend the tant stream, where Mr. Crawley baptized nutritious qualities of his basket. If he twelve grown persons, heads of families, would not preach his law to us, he was like and in the evening we sat down with fiftythe man who would not compassionate his two persons and commemorated the dying fellow-man. Some of the candid heathen love of Christ. Mr. Crawley left us on men on his side nodded an assent to our Tuesday, and we remained another week. It was a working week, and the next Sabbath we had four more applicants for bapsifting, it was time that should go in some tism, -two of them wives of men baptized other way. The priests turned upon him the previous Sabbath. We have now eighwith a scornful look, and then inquired, teen baptized persons in that place, and

We found our Thongzai people enjoybe put down by this; and moving forward | ing a blessing. Two have asked baptism, into a more conspicuous place, he replied and, as we have no one to baptize here, I have sent for the Rangoon native pastor, and expect to go back to Letpadau before the rains. I have had two months of great exposure, sleeping in carts and open sheds; yet God has been with me by night and by day. I have often had sorrow over persons of defective pretensions, but I have had joy over many humble, rejoicing souls.

And now will you not join me in thanks to God, who was thus pleased to manifest his saving mercy in that region, and pray made one of his men hold an umbrella over these Christians may grow in grace and in his head. I soon followed the example, the knowledge of our God and Saviour and some of the men outside of the curtins | Jesus Christ? And to Him be all the on Monday to appoint a new Archbishop of glory, both now and forever.

Thougzai, May 7.—As the rains were upon us, I sent again for Mr. Crawley, and on the 5th he baptized five persons at Letpadau-four of them wives of men whom of the doctor before mentioned. We had other applicants, and interesting ones, but led him into sin. He professed sincere repentance, but we have put him under a band set him aside with sad hearts, and I pended. was glad to find that several of them called him aside, and together they sought the

Mr. Crawley has been of much service to the 7th, Mr. Crawley baptized the two candidates living in this place. One was a woman for whom Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Knapp and myselfhave each specially labored. She has been a regular attendant at all our pleasure. We had two more applicants for baptism from Letpadau that same morning, but they had not clear views about Christ, and so we have sent them back to our band

Mr. Crawley has returned, and I am again alone-no, not alone, for God is in the midst of us. I am busy roofing and preparing for the rains, which have commenced. I am talking of a trip to Bassein during the rains, but I scarcely know how to leave the work here. Mr. Crawley goes to look after the men, and thinks I should go and see the women.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS. We give below, summaries of News from the various countries of Europe :-

The Chambers are to meet on January 27th.

a fortnight having been granted to M. Fould

to mature his financial plans. As in 1861, a report on the state of the empire will be presented on the day after the opening. Moniteur did not reproduce the ad lress of the Archbishop of Paris to the Emperor on New Year's Day. In the Imperial reply to the President of the Senate, the Emperor having expressed a hope that the Senate would assist him in perfecting the Constitution, the Times correspondent says the public see an indirect disapproval of the conduct, toward- the press, of M. Persigny, who will not admit, as the Emperor seems to do, that the Constitution is not perfect. The Constructeur Universel has been suppressed, and its editor and printer fined and imprisoned, for publishing without permission and without having given legal security. The Union du Var (Toulon) has been suppressed for having omitted to inform the Government that it had changed its chief editor. The conclusion of a commercial treaty with Prussia may be expected shortly. Last year closed better than had been expected mission has been appointed to inquire and re-port upon construction, modes of working, speed, &c., and upon all other questions which the Minister of Public Works may from time to time submit. Statistics of railway travelling show that one in 7,000,000 passengers has been killed, and that more deaths have been caused by carriages in Paris in one year than by all the railways in France during ten years. Prince Napoleon may be expected in London in a few days. The State will defray the cost of carriage of all articles to and from the Exhibition of 1862; and letters to the Secretary had the bishop with him. I thought I would not go, and so called my preachers but they plead, saying they would get a but they plead, saying they would get a common to better hearing if I went; so I called my women and female friends, and went.

We were escorted to the place by the owner, who led the way into a hall. Here women were buried in the seem of the head men, and meat at he steps by the owner, who led the way into a hall. Here women were buried in the seem of the head men, and meat at he steps by the owner, who led the way into a hall. Here women were buried in the seem of the head men, and meat at he steps by the owner, who led the way into a hall. Here women were buried in the seem of the commission need not be prepaid To a ball at the Tuileries on 9th Jan., 4,000 persons

AUSTRIA.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Pesth, on account, say the Government journals, of the increase in the crimes of robbery and murder. The Mayor of Pesth has been tried by court martial for refusing to give up the archives of the municipality to the Austrian au-

Corporeal punishment is to be abolished gradually, and immediately as regards women and girls. The University of St. Petersburg is to be closed until new regulations are drawn up; the professors and students are dismissed; may go to other universities, the poor students being assisted by the State for that purpose.-The majority of the students imprisoned at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, were liberated on December 18th, Nicholas-day; the number is given at 400, of whom, those who mixed poli-October, are banished from the capital for four years; those who resisted the authorities, are sent into the interior for a year; and the larger number, who only infringed the university regulations, are amnestied. Mekhailoff, whose sentence of banishment to Siberia for 12½ years, for writing against the Government, was commuted to six years' banishment, has been publicly degraded in St. Petersburg. He submitted to the ceremony, the formal breaking of a sword over his head, with great courage. A subscription, to enable him to ride Siberia, has reached 4,800 crowns. The sentence of death passed upon M. Bielohrzeski, for closing the churches in Poland (of which the Pope is said to have expressed his disapproval, in an interview with Prince Gzartoryski) has been commuted to one year's imprisonment in a fortress, where respect is to be paid to his age (nearly 80) and clerical character. The official journal of Warsaw announces that the people had the opportunity of attending churches, in the environs of that city, on Christmas Day. The Pope held a consistory Warsaw. A Russian telegram states that Felinscki, Catholie Archbishop of Warsaw, had been appointed.

The cultivation of cotton progresses at Smyrna, where a Pasha has promoted the he baptized last month, and one, the son growth; a large quantity is being received Prince Albert's death, sent a telegram and then a letter of condolence to the Queen .wait to see more of them. We had much There is to be publicity in financial matters, by joy with our dear little band in that place, means of a periodical budget and a balance a smile and a nod from many of the peo- but had sorrow over one, the timber-mer- sheet. The Archbishop of Sinai, who has proquirer, brought a book which we had given ple, and some came over to my side and chant, whose name I have mentioned. The moted Russia's interests, has received from the Emperor a silver coffin for the remains of St. top of the mountain; and a Russian ecclesiastic has been distributing presents at Jerusalem. six months' discipline, and pray that he An amnesty has been granted to the insurgents may be restored again to us. Our little in Herzegovnia, and military operations sus-

The Government awaits the reply of France as to a treaty of commerce, the conclusion of which may be expected shortly. A bill is to be presented to the Chambers, for the orginizame in all these things. On the morning of tion of tribunais of commerce. Replying to the said Prussia could camly behold events in non-European countries, because her army stood ready, firm, and armed; and to the whole world presented eventualities the possible developement of which rendered it their duty to meetings for the last three months, and we be prepared. The King has been confined to welcome her to our number with great | bed by a cold caught whilst driving. The National Nermin has sent another 10,000 florins for the fleet. The King of Denmark has prohibited the collection of subscriptions in the Duchies of Holstein and Lanenburg. Ten years absence will henceforth involve the formalities of naturalisation to recover the rights

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

Nana Sahib has been captured, disguised, at Kurrache. He was about to be discharged for want of evidence to indentify him, when a patient in hospital, who had once been his servant dissipated all doubt as to his indentity, by selecting him from a number of others. Lord Canning would leave for England before th end of December. Mr. Laing arrived at Calcutta on Nov. 30th. A chief commissionship, for central provinces (with an administration similar to that of Oude), is to be created, at a cost of £10,000 a year. Colonel Bard Smith, who reported on the famine, has fallen a vic-tim to over exertion, having died on board the Candia, on his way home. The North West Provinces so recently ravaged by the famine, are covered with promising crops, and the peo-ple are happy and contented. Tea cultivation is rapidly in reasing. A considerable amount of property has been dug up at Delhi under the apartments of the ex-king. There has been a public sale of cotton at Calcutta, and the bidding was spirited: the 50,000 bales that were stored at Mirzapore has been thrown upon the market.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Queen on Monday presided at a privy Council, which fixed the meetings of parliament for Thursday, February 6th. The Gazette of the 7th gives notice, that it

is not expected that the public should appear in mourning after Sunday the 9th of February next. The Gazette contains two orders for the substitution in the Prayer-book, and in the Prayers of the Kirk of Scotland, of the two names, "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales." instead of simply, "Albert, Prince of Wales." The Gazette prints at length the addrsss of condolence to her Majesty of the University of Oxford; and the bare enumeration of other bodies who have presented similar addresses, makes several columns of the papers. The Prince of Wales remains at Osborne with the Queen until after the arrival of his brother Prince Alfred, who is expected in England in the course of the present month. Shortiy af-ter his arrival the Prince of Wales will make a tour in the Holy Land and the East.

Captain Tennant, R. N., of Needwood House, Burton-on-Trent, has been accidentally shot dead in a phesant cover by his brother-inlaw, Captuin Cracroft, R. N., whose services in New Zealand, whilst commanding the Niger, must be fresh in the memory of our readers,

As seven workmen were employed on a scaffold in St. Martin's Hall on Friday, in fix-

Morning Post of the 9th, which may be desscribed as Liberal Conservative, and Palmerstonian :- "At the last moment, not from spontaneous good feeling, but under the presure of the British demands, the American Government has given way, and conceded the surrender of the four prisoners seized on board the Trent. These were to be given over to Lord Lyons "when and where he pleases." "We take it for granted that this tardy reognition of the justice of our demands, will have been accompanied by the required apo-

"The details of the transaction will reach London this afternoon, and, if we are not mis-informed, a long memorandum from the Cabinetof Washington has been transmitted in re-

erence to the question. "Till we are acquainted with the tone and emper of the American Government, we shall abstain from comment, satisfied with the hope that their explanations are such as involve no point that can be considered unfair or offen-

"In the meantime we are startled by a new complication, which bears the strongest family esemblance to the preceding outrage. It apsteamer Santiago de Cuba boarded, off the coast of Texas, the schooner Eugenia Smith, sailing under British colours between Matanzas gers, supposed to be agents of the Confederate States. These gentlemen, Messrs. Zacchiri and Rogers, have been confined in Fort Lafayette for the reason, as we suppose, that the Executive must have thought it too great an absurdity to instal them in the quarters at Fort Warren still warm from the occupation of Messrs. Slidell and Mason.

"We can only trust that these latest captives will be speedily released with less trouble to us, and less humiliation to the Americans."

The Times of the same date says: -Twentyfour hours after the message from Washington, which we reported yesterday, the Cabinet of the Federal States' Government broke its silence, and the Old World is no longer at enmity with the New. In the afternoon of the 27th December, Lord Lyons received an announcement from the United States' Government that they consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased. We draw a long breath, and are thankful. The suspense which has endured so long, and has weighed so heavily upon our peaceful avocations, has at last terminated. Thanks. under Providence, to our trusted chiefs, we have come out of this trial with our honor safe and no blood spilt.

It is a great victory, though it is but an esthe world would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such pa tience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation. The Government of the Federal States' had done in mere vantoness what no nation of the Old World had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctuary which England extends to and to this wound, inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her maritime flag, and a menance to her security in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offence was at once insult and wrong, and it is no great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation. If we had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have had no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crackbrained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither Government would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the circumstance. This act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. The attraction we feel towards a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and a richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of slavery; and, if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and a courteous act. we would not answer for how far our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigo-

Other leading London journals at the same date, thus expressed themselves :--

Daily News - We receive the fruition of our

hopes. The mail steamer City of Washington has brought news of that consumation to which all the intelligence by the Africa, the Hansa and the Europa steadily pointed. The Ameri can Government, without waiting for the expiration of the term fixed by Lord Lyons, notified to our minister, on the 27th ult., that it was ready to deliver Messrs. Mason and Sli dell to him whenever and wherever he pleased. Thus the reparation due to great Britain is made, and the honour of our flag is signally yet peaceably vindicated. Our Government has united firmness with conciliation. The Government of Washington, which we were lately told was a pupper in the hands of the New York mob, has acted with all the reserve and decision which can attend independence and responsibility. And this has been possible because, in the words of and honorable contemporary with no American predilections, the citizens of the United States have achieved " an honourable self-conquest, which it would be ungenerous to dispute.'

Morning Herald .- Mr. Lincoln has preferred the safety of his country to the popularity of his administration, and has refused to involve the United States in a contest which must have annihiliated what remains of their power, their credit, and their commerce. We give to him, if to no one else, honour for the part he has played. To do what necessity commanded was hard task for the ruler of a people petulent lawless, ignorant of their own weakness, and as little used to yield their will to the dictates of necessity as to those of justice. The friend-ship of the Washington Government has always borne a very close resemblance to enmity, and it can hardly behave worse towards England than it has always done. But its ostentation of yielding to force, and to force alone, is

Morning Advertiser .- It has been our forcontemporaries in expressing our firm conviction, that gloomy as matters repeatedly looked the terrible contingency of war would be avoid-

which we rested that conviction, now that our anticipations have been so happily fulfilled .-Even so late as yesterday, the "voice" of the Times was "still for war,"-not it is true, in the sence of wishing it but in the sense of regarding it as all but inevitable.

Morning Chronicle. - All will gladly welcome the concession which relieves us from the necessity of war; and it is because we had that treble armour which consists in a just cause that we could both be ready for hostilities and rejoice that they are averted. We do not owe that concession to any feeling of amity or any sense of justice on the part of the United States. The people, the press, and the Government, would have allowed the stain Captain Wilkes had cast upon the British flag to rest upon it, had we been willing to let them. The surrender of the Commissionars has been characterized by the American press as a concession which the Government and people would have

withheld had they dared. Morning Star .- The good so anxiously desired has come upon us with a joyful suddenness. There is no longer any cause of quarrel between the two great peoples who have the best reasons of any two nations on earth for remaining friends. The United States have determined to maintain peace with Great Britain by unreserved compliance with her demands. This is intelligence that confounds the prophets of evil, convicts the bearers of false witness against our neighbours and our kindred, dispels the gloomiest doubts of many honest men, and verifies the high auguries degood sense and right feeling over the wickedness of faction or the madness of anger-averts an unspeakable calamity and a gigantic crime -above all, does infinite honour to the most abused of nations, and the most injured of

Daily Telegraph.—America compelled us to present to her the afternative of peace or war; she has chosen peace, and with an apparent frankness, more easy to criticise than to imitate. While we take the hand she offers, is it impossible to hope that one great effort of selfcommand may inspire another? Why not now, then, before the Potomac is reddened with the blood of the coming battle, and industry sinks under heavier burdens-why not now make peace with the South? Is there such scant room between the Atlantic and Pacific that the States should pawn their future to win a battle-field? It seems to us that in its ten to justice. She might count for fair consideration and support from no Power so surely as that which was yesterday so nearly her enemy, and is to-day so readily her friend

Further English News by the "Anglo-Saxon" at Portland. Great Britaiu.

The publication of the Trent correspondence had led to some bitter strictures on Seward's despatch, particularly that part of it where it is announced that the prisoners would have been detained if the interests of the Union had required.

The Times doubts whether any nation ever committed errors so palpable and so enor-

The Morning Post says it is clear that the law of the stronger is the only law ruling in

The Herald says that the last four lines of

Seward's despaish is the only part that can be accepted in answer to British demands.

Additional correspondence is published, including Lord Russel's reply to Mr. Seward's despatch, dated Jan. 11. It expresses much satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at, which is favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations. The English Government however, differs from Mr. Seward in some of his conclusions, and as it may lead to a better understanding on several points of international law which may be brought in question, Lord Russel proposes in a few days to write another despatch on the subject. In the meantime, he says, it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify. Lord Lyons is thanked for his discretion, &c.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchechequer, made a speech at Leith, which was very friendly towards America. He hoped the concession of the American Government would be received in the most generous spirit. He thought the North had undertaken a task which would prove too much for them.

No reply has been made to the strictures on the stone blockade of Charleston. Some correspondence has been produced, showing that Great Brattain contemplated the same thing in 1804 towards Boulogue harbor. The extra workmen in the dockyards will

be discharged at the end of the financial The Shipping Gazelle says war or further diplomatic strife is certain between England

and America. The Times predicts a speedy collapse in America under the suspension of specie pay

The financial writers in other English journals indulge in all sorts of gloomy forebodings for America, under suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of inconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than ever a prey to social disor-

ganization and jobbery.

The London Globe maks the announcement that the Washington Cabinet had given orders for the release of the two Americans taken from the English schooner " Eugene Smith," by the steamer Santiago de Cuba.

The steamer "Adelaide," from Cork, with the 15th regiment on board, bound for Canada, put back to Plymouth Sound from stress

The steam frigate "Warrior" was expected at Plymouth in a day or two, on her way to the North American station.

But little business was doing at Lloyd's in There was continued activity in all depart-

ments at Portsmouth dockyard.

Steamer "Tuscarora," after a day's absence from Southampton, during which she steamed through the Needles, had returned again to Southampton. Both vessels remained at Southampton. Both vessels remained at Southampton. It was stated that the "Tuscarora's" movements in leaving her moorings, were solely to prevent the "Nashville" from getting under weigh for 24 hours.

It was understood that the "Tuscarora's"

orders are never to lose sight of the "Nash-ville"; to blockade her at Southampton, and to chase her as long as she is at sea.

In addition to the frigate "Dauntless," the war steamer "Argus" had been placed at mouth of Southampton docks to watch the movements of the two vessels.