

land, should shoot them as pirates, and ought greatly to enjoy the sport.

"The speeches, however, which have just been made by members of both our Houses of Parliament are much to be lamented.

"Nothing can be more unreasonable than their threatening to disinherit the Canadian people, because they are sensible enough to see that, at this moment, they are safer from invasion by the United States than they have been for the last 30 years, simply because the United States have ceased to exist; that they are safe than they were in the summer of 1861, when Lord Palmerston dispatched to them 3,000 men, simply because the Northern States since then, by defeat and sickness, have every day been getting weaker, until their invasion and capture of Canada in their present predicament has become a physical impossibility. And yet poor Lord E. would disinherit the Canadians because they very properly refuse to run into debt, in order to keep pace with the war preparations which, in the winter of 1861, Lord Palmerston so admirably made to force the northern half of the United States to give up to him Slidell and Mason.

"It is true that, having attained this grand object, mainly by dispatching 12,000 men to Canada, he sees no reason for incurring the expense of recalling them just at present. But, because England's object has been effected, the Canadians should not be abused for not creating now, at a cost of £500,000 the first year, and more than £300,000 for every year afterwards, a Slidell-and-Mason militia force, for which they have no need whatever, because the tripod on which rested the power of the United States to invade Canada has not only irretrievably lost its Southern leg, but in a few months, by the screw of taxation, it must inevitably lose its Western leg. Its Northern leg, afflicted with fever, ague, and war, is daily shriveling; and as the three legs will soon be cudgeeling each other, the enormous national debt of the whole old stool, and consequently its credit to borrow money for war, must, of course, tumble to the ground. In the meanwhile North-cum-Western States, by their surrender of Slidell and Mason, have already acknowledged that they are afraid unnecessarily to go to war with Great Britain (i. e. Canada.)

"The people of Canada are well aware that their noble wilderness in 1812 and in 1837 was, and still is, an impregnable fortress. With only moderate assistance they, therefore, may at present be safely intrusted to take care of themselves; and surely those statesmen who have just recalled them for not now raising a militia force of 100,000 men, should have recollected the following words, addressed to themselves on that subject in 1841—

"As we now stand we are not safe for a week after the declaration of war. The measure upon which I have earnestly entreated different Administrations to decide is to raise, embody, organize, and discipline 100,000 militia. I am bordering upon 77 years, passed in honour. I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert."

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Western Baptist Association of N. B. will meet at Newcastle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

WHEREAS—The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associations, therefore—

Resolved.—That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association.

Our Friends would oblige us by sending in their contributions early in the week as on account of Mail arrangements it is desirable we should, hereafter, go to press on Wednesday evening.

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1862.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Anti-Slavery Question.

The great outcry raised against England by the people of the Northern States is not, as it cannot be, justified on the pretext of interference between them and their Southern enemies, but is sought to be justified on the ground of a want of sympathy for the North in their efforts to abolish slavery and deliver their country from the reproach of the glaring and wicked inconsistency which has fostered and defended with all the power of the nation for years this most iniquitous system. A nation professing to be par excellence, free; holding itself out as the light and hope of the world to the oppressed millions of all other nations; starting with and holding throughout its career as the principal dogma of its faith, that all men are born free and equal and yet holding millions of its own native born children in bondage of a most barbarous and inhuman description; is so glaring an inconsistency that it can be reconciled only on the pretext, more infamous than slavery itself, that the negro is but a chattel and not a man. The Northern States have never given the world the least shadow of evidence to show that they desired the emancipation of the slave. But on the contrary, their statesmen and politicians, from the great Webster down their press and their pulpit, have been perfectly subservient to the peculiar institution; their commercial interests—their ship owners and manufacturers—have been the staunch supporters of Southern rights, and their great cities and manufacturing towns have been built up mainly through the profits of slavery. The North has been the willing participator with the South in the system which has brought wealth and power to them beyond all precedent; their very constitution and the Union for which they profess to be fighting is one of compromise with slavery. Can it, then, be strange that doubt should be felt at the sincerity of the new born zeal of the North for the abolition of slavery?

The test of a true Anti-slavery sentiment is humanity—the humanity which regards the welfare of man, of whatever color, creed or clime. It is not because the negro is black that Englishmen desire his emancipation, but because he is a MAN; and where the rights of man are invaded, whether by Southern slavery or Northern prejudice, there is the heart of England stirred with deepest sympathy. But what can Englishmen think of that philanthropy which, while it would strike off the shackles of the slave (only when they were no longer serviceable, and out of revenge to an enemy in arms) can coolly consign the emancipated to a worse fate by expatriating him from his own country and denying him the rights of home and nationality?

The people of the United (Northern) States have spoken by their President, and what do they say but, in substance, that they cannot endure the presence of the colored man, except as a slave; that if they must make him free, it is on condition of his absolute expatriation; and that the "superior race" will suffer the presence of no other? Admit the principle, and by and bye after the negro has been disposed of, the Irish and the German will have to depart; and when the great "free and enlightened" "superior race" get too much circumscribed, this continent will have to be purged from every thing not native American of the unadulterated puritan stamp, to make room for the free exercise of principles of government the most utterly selfish and propogandist that the world ever saw.

The following is the Speech of President Lincoln, to which we have referred, and which, as far as we have seen, has excited scarcely a word of comment in the Northern press—religious or secular—but which we opine will create such a feeling in Anti-slavery England as to leave the Federals without a friend among the thousands of Christians who notwithstanding the inconsistencies of the Northern States, have had great hopes of them—

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE COLORED MEN RESPECTING COLONIZATION.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. Thomas, the chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them. Having all been seated, the President after a few preliminary observations informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress and placed at his disposition for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people or a portion of them of African descent, thereby making it his duty as it had for a long time been his inclination to favor that cause, and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized and where? Why should they leave this country? This is perhaps the first question for proper consideration. You and we are a different race. We have between us a broader difference than exists between any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great advantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated. You here are freemen, I suppose? [A voice—"Yes, sir."] Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my opinion, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people, but even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of

the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equally when free; but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike—I and you. We look to our condition, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men growing out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition; the country engaged in war; our white men cutting one another's throats. None knowing how far it will extend, and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be a war although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless I repeat without the institution of slavery and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are freemen among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe you can live in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life, perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country; hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case, but you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now if you could give a start to the white people, you would open a wide door for many to be made free. We deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by slavery. We have very poor material to start with. If intelligent colored people, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning, capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed. There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being a grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subjected to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels worthy of himself and claims kinred to the great God who made him. In the American revolutionary war sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. General Washington himself endured greater physical hardship than if he had remained a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race—something for the children of his neighbors having none of his own. The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, Roberts, has just been with me, the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between 300,000 and 400,000 people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island and Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American Colonists or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet like people elsewhere their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there. One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of our nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them, but still you are attached to them at all events. The place I am thinking about having for a colony is Central America. It is nearer us than Liberia, not much more than one-fourth as far, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia it is on a great line of travel, it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land, this being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment until they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate and of which to make a farm, but if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land

is the best thing known of with which to commence an enterprise. To return. You have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know that whites as well as blacks look to their self interest, unless among those deficient in intellect. Everybody you trade with makes something. You meet these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent and know that success does not so much depend on external help as on self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged.

If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend some of the money entrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The government may lose the money, but we can't succeed unless we try, but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory a condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter, but it is true all the factions agree alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best.

The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a number of tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, and cut their own fodder, so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children—good things in the family relation—I think I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you then to consider seriously not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours at the present time, but as one of the things if successfully managed for the good of mankind, not confined to the present generation, but as

From age to age descends the day To millions yet to be, Till far its echoes roll away In a stern day.

The chairman of the delegation briefly replied that they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer.

The President said "take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

Secular Department.

LOCAL TOPICS.

THE WEATHER, &c.—The weather for the past week has been a succession of fine and showery days. Haying is proceeding slowly, and unless the weather improves it will be some time before the entire crop is secured. Hay will not be probably more than two thirds or three quarters of an average crop. Other crops, have since the breaking up of the drouth which prevailed in the early part of the season, come on wonderfully, and there is every promise of a large harvest. Wheat is said to be much better than usual, and much less injured than usual by the weevil. As there was a greater breadth sown than for many years previous the home wheat crop is now really a matter of importance. It will lessen importation to some extent. Buckwheat, oats, barley, and rye, are described as being heavy crops; and the potatoes are particularly good, both in yield and quality. New potatoes of a general excellence which has not been seen for years sell in our market for twenty five cents a bushel. Should the rot hold off a week or two longer the crop would be placed almost out of the reach of danger. Amid the depression of the times the promising crops of this season must be a matter of more than common gratulation and thankfulness.

The water in the River has fallen so low that the Gazette has been laid up.

Dr. Jack and Mr. Bennet have been on an educational tour as far as Grand Falls. They held meetings and delivered addresses at Grand Falls, Tobique and Woodstock. A correspondent from Tobique writes us that the meeting at that place passed off well. On Monday last these gentlemen devoted some four hours to a thorough examination of the Carleton Grammar School.—On Tuesday they left by the Railway for St. Stephen and other places.

There seems to be little doubt that quartz properly described as "gold bearing" has been found on the Serpentine, a branch of the Tobique. We understand that specimens have been sent to St. John for examination. Specimens of this quartz, from the mouth of the Serpentine may be seen at the Journal office by those interested in our mineral resources.—Woodstock Journal.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Chronicle of this morning states:—"Delegates from Nova Scotia—Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Mr. McGully, Chief Railway Commissioner; Hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary; from New Brunswick—Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Steeves, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, have been appointed to confer with the members of the Canadian Government at Quebec, on the 10th of September; next, on the subject of an Intercolonial Railway, and Intercolonial Free trade. Lord Mulgrave and Governor Gordon of New Brunswick, are both to be in Quebec at the same time.

If it could be considered advisable at this conference, it is not improbable, we suspect, that arrangements may be effected for a further meeting this autumn, in some central locality, to consider of the practicability of a union of some, or all of the North American Colonies, to which, we presume, leading statesmen from each of the Provinces, regardless of

The Baptist Chapel at Moncton.

As is well known, is burdened with a heavy debt. O. Jones, Esq., who was the acting committee in the erection of the house, is the financial creditor. He has generously proposed to give one thousand pounds towards the liquidation of this debt, providing the balance be made up. The church and congregation are not in a condition to meet the proposition of Mr. Jones, and have therefore appointed Rev. E. N. Harris, their pastor elect, to appeal to British sympathy to aid them in this matter. Brother Harris contemplates leaving for England in a few days on this mission. We heartily wish him success in his onerous undertaking. It is a beautiful chapel, one of the finest in these Provinces, and it would be a sad blow to have it pass from the hands of the denomination. Mr. Harris enters upon this work commended by some of the first men in these Provinces, and we cannot but hope that the friends of Zion in the mother country will contribute substantial aid to his object.

The Centenary Sabbath School picnic on Wednesday was quite a success.