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From late English Papers.

A CONCISE SUMMARY.—The week has been almost destitute of political interest. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Stanley, Mr. Leing, Mr. Walter, and one or two other notabilities, have all made speeches, but none of them have said anything upon current politics; Stokes-up-Trent has again returned a Liberal, but as nobody expected a Radical, enough to accept Mr. Beresford Hope, that victory has passed almost unnoticed. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been advised to demand the dismissal of Sir Charles Wood, but he bears contempt well, and the Chamber is not yet empowered to elect the Ministry. Earl Russell is still, it is said, urging the evacuation of Rome, with little success; Earl Granville has gone to Rastenburg to attend the Queen; Lord Palmerston is too much spiritualized by his effort to select an archbishop to discourse on mundane affairs, and the rest of the world has been expending its surplus energy upon the slaughter of grouse.—*Spectator.*

MR. LAING ON INDIAN FINANCE.—The late Finance Minister of India, Mr. S. Laing, has delivered a long address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He told them it would be unreasonable to expect that India could at once furnish a substitute for the four million bales of American cotton suddenly withdrawn. It would require an additional cultivation of twenty million acres to do so. But what India had actually done was to give us about one million bales, and that supply had made all the difference between cotton famine and cotton death. It must be an aim of time. He must tell them, that for several years or two, nothing was likely to be done largely to increase the growth of India. The only possible relief for Lancashire was a termination of the horrid struggle in America before many months. To recognize the Southern States' Confederacy, would be a benefit to England and to India; for not until a steady normal price was established, could the question of large cotton-growing in India be settled. As a cotton-growing country, India had one extreme disadvantage. Its climate, with six months of rain in torrents, and six months of torrid drought, produced a short scrubby plant, with roots striking deeper for moisture, and with fewer fibres and balls. Doubtless it might be improved, but he questioned if the present scarcity was over, would pay for diverting the most favourable Indian soils from other tropical produce. No artificial expedients would do, but if persons chose to risk their capital in buying directly from the ryots, they might help much to accelerate the growth of cotton in India. A still better prospect was opened by the extended market in India for our cotton manufactures. Language failed him to describe the enormous social and industrial progress of India since the mutiny of 1857. Wages and the progress of commodities had risen in value 30 or 30 per cent. In the last few years, or in some parts were doubled. The people were better fed, better clothed, and getting out of debt to the native usurers. With peace and good government, our trade with India might become greater than our trade now with the whole world. After some praise of Lord Canning, and some strictures upon Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Laing concluded by declaring that if the Indian Government in India were not too much worried by official prizes and pedagogues at Westminster, every thing would come right. The sale of waste lands, and the amended law of contracts, were the measures on which he most laid stress.

THE RESOURCES OF CANADA.—Mr. Galt lately Finance Minister in Canada, met the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, and addressed them at some length on the relations between Canada and England. He denied that the high Canadian duties had been imposed for protective purposes, and believed that most Canada turned drift, she would retain a more bitter feeling towards Great Britain, and immediately join the United States. He advocated very strongly the union of the five Canadian colonies, so that they might have one Government, one custom-house system, and one defensive organization. Moreover, the colony could then offer to Great Britain the not unimportant aid of six thousand fishermen and sailors. The speech was much discussed. Mr. Galt was bidden to beware how he asked in the present crisis for imperial guarantees. Mr. Ashworth told him, with more frankness than delicacy, that the quicker the Canadians took themselves off the better England would like it. That view was repudiated by other members, but the interview showed how deeply Mr. Goldwin Smith's ideas had penetrated the minds of the Manchester men. They are not those of the people, as the Ministry of the day will find whenever the question comes seriously before public. Heavy taxation is an annoyance, but nations are governed by the imagination, and Englishmen will not turn England into a parish to save one or two millions a year.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.—At a meeting at Glasgow to consider the condition of unemployed cotton operatives, Sir Archibald Alison said— "I, for one, beg to protest against the idea that the distress which we now see will be of short duration. I think the distress will not be short. I think the contest between the rival powers in America will be of long duration, and I shall not be surprised if it goes on for a number of years to come. Northern forces are contending for dominion, and the Southern for independence. It is the same contest

as was waged between England and Scotland, between the Plantagenets and Edwards on the one side, and Wallace and Bruce on the other. One party contends for dominion, which like the Romans of old, would ultimately subdue and conquer the earth: the other fights to maintain for themselves independence. It is a great question, which involves principles and the interests of vast bodies of men. Vast bodies of men are arrayed on both sides, immense efforts are made, armies are collected as great as Napoleon could bring around his standard at the close of his career, and the courage and spirit which are manifested forbids the idea that the contest will be speedily brought to a conclusion. Their passions are equally aroused, and each party can appeal to generous feelings in our nature that it is impossible that the contest can be stopped except by the physical exhaustion of men.—It is said that they will break down from the want of funds to carry on the war. They will not break down though the last guinea or dollar should leave the American shores. They will find in the patriotism, in the confidence of both sides, and in the issue of paper money, the means of carrying on the war. The French conquered Europe with their assignats, and England conquered France with notes, that could not be exchanged.

ENORMOUS ARRIVALS OF BREADSTUFFS AT QUEENSTOWN.—The harbor of Queenstown at this moment presents an appearance, not only imposing, as evidencing its capabilities for affording accommodation to the mercantile marine of all nations—and of which the port of Cork may be justly proud—but in a sense still more acceptable to the inhabitants of this country, as representing an assurance that there will be no want of ample food supplies, and at such prices as will ensure to the poor man a big loaf at a moderate price. In the memory of those longest residing in Queenstown there was never before seen within its spacious waters such a fleet of homeward bound merchantmen, numbering two hundred and seventy-one deeply laden ships, all arrived within a week, awaiting orders, and those who have got them awaiting a turn of the wind to proceed to their respective ports of discharge. And this, it will be observed is entirely exclusive of steamers and other vessels engaged in the local or coasting trade, men-of-war, gunboats, steam-tugs, tenders, &c.—*Cork Reporter.*

GARIBALDI.
TURIN, Sept. 30, 1862.
Intelligence received here from Fort Varignano states that Professor Patridge's apparatus had been applied to Garibaldi's foot. The supposition has diminished.

SREZZIA, Sept. 26.
Garibaldi continues to amend—that is, the condition of the wound is favourable. The exfoliation of the bone goes on without increase of pain or fever, and there is no appearance of inflammation in the surrounding soft parts. There is, therefore, every prospect of his recovering, and also of his regaining the use of his limb, with, of course, diminished mobility. It would be difficult to imagine a state of more perfect rest and tranquillity than that he presents. He is not, I believe he never was, much given to reading, and he was always a thoughtful, silent man, so that his visitors are surprised to find no trace of weariness or *ennui* on one whose long hours are passed without occupation. But so it is; he receives those who are permitted to see him with a quiet, gentle courtesy and a pleasant smile, but he speaks very little, and as little does he invite conversation.

Books and newspapers abound in his room; but I have heard that he seldom asks a question as to what the world outside is saying or doing. To say that he "broods" would be to convey a false impression; but he lies in a state of quiet thoughtfulness, like one who asked nothing but what he himself could command from his own resources.

His attendants watch him with a solicitude that cannot be surpassed—that is, a word is spoken above a whisper—not a footfall is heard on the floor; and in the aspect of the wounded hero, as he lies propped up, as to see the blue waters of the bay, and the far-off mountains of Carrara, and in the unbroken stillness around, there is a something of solemn peacefulness, very touching and very impressive.

His eyes were lighted up with an unworldly brightness, and there was a slight tremor in his voice once. It was when speaking of England, and all the valor and sympathy he had met from Englishmen; and when one of our countrymen, in his eagerness to say something in Italian, forgot the exact word he wanted, Garibaldi said, "Speak it in English. The sound of it is always a pleasure to me."

THE THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY OF RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that Russia celebrated her thirtieth birthday on the 20th September. There were great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but the chief festival was held at Novogorod, where the commemorative monument was uncovered. The Imperial family visited Novogorod on the occasion, and the Emperor's journey was

marked by enthusiastic demonstrations of the peasantry.

RIOTS AT BELFAST.—The great Orange meeting in Belfast produced its usual consequences. On the night after the meeting a Roman Catholic mob attacked Mr. Haslam's church, and "wrecked" it, a phrase which implies, we presume, the destruction of everything except the walls. The Orange mob of course took the hint and commenced reprisals, and for nearly a week Belfast was in the hands of two bands of ruffians bent on proving their loyalty by defying the magistrates, and their religion by breaking the heads of all decent passengers. As if to prove that they hated nothing except law and order, they threatened the *Whig* office and gutted the house of its proprietor, not because he belonged to either creed, but because he had impartially rebuked the political excesses of both. The magistrates seem to have acted with some forbearance and a good deal of weakness. He had a considerable force disposable, but contented themselves with contributing to the popular amusement by reading the Riot Act. Severity was wisely avoided, but every man who threw a stone or struck a passenger ought to have been arrested, even if the arrest had been carried out by the soldiery. Since the outbreak, the Catholic inhabitants have quitted the Protestant quarter and the Protestant Catholics, as people do in Constantinople—a curious proof of the absence of confidence in the magistracy. Another great meeting is to be held at Enniskillen, and will in all probability be followed by similar scenes.

HOSTILE TARIFFS.
At the risk of its being too long we copy from the Manchester *Guardian* of the 27th Sept. the following leader on Mr. Gault's defence of Canada.

It is an undoubted fact that the disruption of the United States is mainly attributable to a hostile northern tariff—and like causes produce like results. It would not be more astonishing that our hostile tariffs should alienate the people of England from us and cause a disruption which might be equally lamentable. The absurdity of our paying England the interest on borrowed money, with resources obtained by taxing her own manufactures is only equalled by the ingratitude and danger of such a policy. We will return to the subject in another issue simply desiring at this time to direct the attention of our readers to the attention of the readers. The *Guardian* says—

The address just delivered by the late Finance Minister of Canada to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, vindicating that important colony from certain charges somewhat pertinaciously urged against it of late, deserves candid consideration from all that class of politicians who have been led astray by the speculations of Mr. Goldwin Smith. We see that the ex-Professor has some rather truculent followers in the Chamber itself, but we are glad to believe, with a speaker on the occasion to which we refer, their desire for the vivisection of the British Empire is repudiated by a large majority of the body to which they belong. Mr. Galt's defence of Canada may not be entirely satisfactory on all points, but it shows very clearly the difficulties which beset the colony in matters of finance, and it certainly ought to remove many of the prejudices which have been so industriously propagated. The ex-Minister divides his vindication under three heads: the fiscal policy of the dependency, the cost incurred by the mother-country in maintaining it, and the general desirability of separation which has provoked most anger at home. It cannot be seen grievous that a colony, a community forming an intrinsic part of the empire, should enforce a tariff which actually favours the disadvantage of his competitor in England. But there can be no doubt that this is what the Canadians have practically done. They have imposed a duty of 20 per cent on goods imported from this country, while the same class of goods may be brought in free from the United States. At first sight this appears very hard upon England, and the grievance does not become more easy to bear, when we remember that if the Canadian duties were abolished, or much reduced, the United States would have to maintain a line of custom-houses all along their northern frontier, to prevent the smuggling of British goods. The Canadians, therefore, not only impede the consumption of our manufactures themselves, but also assist their independent neighbours in impeding it. This, we say, seems too bad, but Mr. Galt shows that it is a matter in which the colonists have really very little choice. That the obnoxious duties are not imposed for protective purposes, is proved by the simple fact that there are no manufactures to protect. They are as strictly levied for the sake of revenue, as our own impost on tea or coffee, or any other article which we do not produce at home.

Well then, the question is, could the Canadians raise their revenue in any less objectionable way? Mr. Galt shows that it would be very difficult. They could not tax spirits, tobacco, tea, and similar articles of general consumption, because all these, till the present war, were free in the United States, and the colonists would in their turn have been driven to the almost impracticable task of setting up custom-houses, all along their side of the frontier. Perhaps this answer is not complete; but let us observe that the existence of such

custom-houses on either side of the line, would be a fertile source of dissension, continually likely to furnish a ground of serious quarrel. Then as for direct taxes, the inhabitants are too scattered, and their means generally too small, to render this a feasible resource. Mr. Galt endeavoured to show further, that the duties have not operated prejudicially, by comparing certain articles in 1858, with the amounts reached in 1861. But the tables of the Board of Trade prove that the total exports from England to the North American Colonies have now become almost stationary at a point lower than they were some years ago, and we fear some part of this result must be attributed to the Canadian tariff. "Nor can we at all admit Mr. Galt's argument that the reduction of the cost of carriage by the introduction of railways, should be regarded as a set-off against the duties. It is, we need hardly say, the consumer, and not the manufacturer, who reap the advantage of the reduction in question. The objection is, that the Canadian duties protect the United States' manufacturer against English competition, and this is not answered by referring to the railways. A far better reply is given by Mr. Galt, when he tells us that the Government of which he was a member, endeavoured, to follow the recent example of the United States, in imposing duties on spirits, tobacco, tea, and the like, with a view to reducing those now levied on manufactured goods. This was really a step in the right direction, and though it was frustrated by the fall of the government which proposed it, we should hope its justice and expediency may, ere long, recommend it to the Canadian legislature.

As to the cost of maintaining the Colony, the figures involved are a matter not very well settled, and we may perhaps allow that the arrangement was unfortunate which saddled this country with the stipends of Canadian bishops. But the military expenditure is a very different affair. Mr. Galt points out with truth, that from the establishment of responsible government to the outbreak of the American war, there never was any need for a single British soldier in the colony for any local purpose, and that even when the war broke out, the Colonists, with all their antipathy to annexation, were quite ready to defend themselves, if only arms were furnished them. It would certainly be more satisfactory, if they had shown greater readiness to raise a military force of their own, but the defence of a colony against the attacks of a first class power with which the mother country may be at war, must always be an Imperial concern. It is quite a different matter from protecting the people at the Cape against the Caffers, or the New Zealand settlers against the natives; and its consideration belongs rather to the last branch of Mr. Galt's argument—the desirability of retaining the colonies at all.

We confess we cannot understand how this can be doubtful to anyone who takes pride in the honour and greatness of his native land. We would not, indeed, repeat the disastrous error of attempting to retain a dependency against its own obvious wishes, but so long as a colonial population desires to preserve the connection, so long would we also avoid anything likely to break the tie. We regret to see that there are members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who treat the question in a more peddling spirit. Mr. H. Ashworth regards it as a mere matter of will, and would have us look to nothing but the balance of loss and gain. But there is a stinginess for nations as well as for individuals, and just as a shabby man seldom wins respect whatever may be his claims in other points, so we fancy, a niggard and parsimonious country will earn nothing but contempt, whatever may be its triumphs either in commerce or in the arts. Mr. Ashworth refers to Sir C. Wood's quotation of the Canadian tariff in answer to those who addressed him against the Indian five per cent; but Sir Charles himself did not observe that the latter was directly under the control of the British Government. The logic is indifferent, but it is still better than the taste which couched a wholly gratuitous comparison of the people of Lancashire and Lower Canada, in terms which cannot but be justly offensive to the latter. Mr. Hugh Mason followed on the same side; and forgetting, as we may hope the late munificent contribution from Montreal to the fund for the relief of the Lancashire operatives, was pleased to say that if Canada came to their operatives or their employers, for a share of their taxes, she would find herself greatly mistaken.

We can hardly explain such remarks, except by supposing that those who make them do so on their own account, and with Mr. Mason's permission, we must still term the dismemberment of the empire. This desire is fortunately confined to a few fanciful theorists and narrow minded politicians, and is never likely to make any way with the people at large. We congratulate Mr. Galt on the general success of his appeal, and with him we should be glad to see the day when all our North American Colonies are united in one nation, enjoying the fullest privilege of self-government, but still looking upon England as their mother country, and cherishing the tie as one beneficial and honourable both to parent and offspring.

A late London letter says— "The Confederates are building and buying a navy here. The two formidable steamers which have gone out, though not so powerful as they were represented, will soon be followed by four others. Some of these are rams, of great strength and power, expressly built for the Confederates; the others are some of the fastest steamers that were ever built on the Clyde. Two or three months will see the Confederates in possession of a large, but a very strong and efficient navy, for which the North will do well to be prepared."—*Boston Post.*

session of not a large, but a very strong and efficient navy, for which the North will do well to be prepared."—*Boston Post.*

FRANCE.

As though by way of a response to the Italian Manifesto, the *Moniteur* has now published a most important correspondence, under dates of the 20th of May, 30th of May, and 24th June, "to make known the efforts which the Emperor's Government has recently made to effect a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy, which has always been the object of its policy." The first is a long letter from Napoleon himself to M. Thouvenel, his Minister of Foreign Affairs. He declares that, not only since 1859, but since 1849, when the expedition to Rome took place, he has invariably endeavoured to second the national aspirations of Italy, and to induce the Pope to become their supporter, instead of their adversary. He now finds it urgent that the Roman question should be settled, because it disturbs public opinion, and produces moral disorder. He finds fault both with the Papal Court and the Italian National party, for each disregarding the rights and legitimate claims of the other. He would propose, therefore, a compromise by which the Pope should no longer condemn an Italian people to eternal stagnation and oppression; but should "adopt what is great in the idea of a people that aspires to become a nation," while the Italian government should "recognize what is salutary in a power which has lasted for ten centuries, and the influence of which extends over the whole universe." With this view (on the 20th of May) the Emperor recommended that the Pope's independence, as Master in his own domain, be insured to him, and his rule freely accepted by his subjects; the Italian Government taking an engagement towards France to recognize the States of the Church, and the limitation to be agreed upon; whilst on the other hand, the Pope should "returning to the ancient traditions of the Holy See, sanction the privileges of the municipalities, and of the provinces in such guise that they might, as it were, govern themselves, and thus remove the barriers which separate the Papal States from the rest of Italy." The Emperor remarked, however, in the conclusion of his letter, that the above "indications" were not an ultimatum which he would pretend to impose on the two conflicting parties, but merely the basis of his disinterested advice. M. Thouvenel thereupon wrote, on the 30th of May, to the French Ambassador at Rome, expressing that the Emperor had never held out a hope to the Cabinet of Turin, that Rome should become the capital of Italy with the consent of France, but, on the contrary, that all the declarations of France had announced a firm determination to maintain the Pope in the possession of his present territory, as the only possible arrangement; Italy renouncing her pretensions to Rome, and engaging with France to respect the Papal territory, and to assume the greater portion, if not the whole of the Roman debt. This was the project offered to Cardinal Antonelli; and he was at the same time given to understand, that if he still insisted on the Papal theory of immobility, the Emperor's Government, "though as much as possible protecting the interests of the Holy See, would be compelled to quit a situation, the prolongation of which beyond a certain time would falsify his policy, and throw the public mind into the greatest disorder." On the 24th of June, M. de Lavallette wrote from Rome to say that Cardinal Antonelli, after four times discussing the matter with him, stated that no idea of compromise could be entertained. The *Temps* says that a note has been addressed by the English Government to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, urging the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

THE LATE WAR NEWS.

Several battles have been fought during the past two weeks, principally in the West. The despatches received have been very meagre and unsatisfactory—we need not say unreliable, as that is a matter of course. We have carefully examined the fullest accounts received through the newspapers up to last night, and while there can be no doubt that very sanguinary battles have taken place, with heavy losses on both sides, it is not clear as to which side, on the whole, victory may be awarded. Hallock so suddenly in the spring, a two days fight has taken place between Federal General Rosecrans and Confederate Gen. Price. The Federals confidently claim a great victory, and report the enemy to be "dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief."

A Federal victory is also claimed at Newtonia, Missouri. The heaviest battles, however, have been in Kentucky; but while the "private despatches," the "rumors," and the "latest reports" all agree in giving the Federal arms great victories, the official report of Gen. Buell, and the details of the battles, as far as received, do not warrant any such conclusions. The excitement of the day, however, centres upon another successful raid of the famous Confederate General Stuart, into Pennsylvania. While the daily telegrams have been amusing country with "reports" of the rebels retreating to Richmond, they have been quietly invading Northern ter-

ritory, and helping themselves to horses and clothing, besides destroying a large amount of Federal military stores, and other property. The *Boston Journal* thus discourses on the subject:—

REBEL INVASION AGAIN.
"In adverting to the fact, the other day, that the stories of rebel destitution and despondency usually preceded some daring movement on their part, we did not calculate upon so soon receiving such a startling commentary as we had announced to us Saturday. The van of the rebel army is already far advanced on the soil of Pennsylvania! This is the upshot of all the talk about Lee's retreating upon Richmond, and our army's leisurely preparing to follow. In the very midst of the security thus fancied to exist, and while our commanding officer was on a visit home, the rebel cavalry under Stewart crossed the Potomac only twelve miles above Williamsport, where we had strong detachments stationed, and they seem to have reached Mercurburg, some twenty miles from the river, before the movement was discovered. And this on our own soil, where there was no excuse for our scouts not operating with the utmost success? Daring as Stuart has been hitherto, he has achieved no such feat as this.

But it is of no avail to indulge in any reflections on the past. The rebel cavalry at the last accounts (which were our first also) was at Chambersburg, only 52 miles by rail from Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. There is no probability that it is an independent, transient dash, as all our experience gives it more the look of being the forerunner of the advance of the whole rebel army. If so, we have arrived at the crisis of the great struggle. Our armies must be instantly on the march, and all the reinforcements that can be spared them must be pushed forward at once. Let the crisis come. It might just as well be fought out now as at any other time.

The Confederates have, however, retired with their booty and left the Northerners to boast of what they are going to do. A special despatch to the New York Evening Post, of Saturday, from Washington, says— "There seems to be a simultaneous movement of the Federal forces all over the country. The national troops near Cincinnati have broken camp and are rapidly moving southward. Our troops in this vicinity are also on the move. Gen. McClellan's head quarters are at Harper's Ferry. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will soon be open its entire length. General Sigel has been very busy for a week, and a hundred facts point to a lively fall campaign."

The Richmond papers seem to have an idea that an attack is to be made upon Richmond, by way of James river, and they may not be far out of the way, but unfortunately, the plans of our generals are known to no one but themselves. It is, however, no longer a secret, here that vast preparations are making for an advance upon the rebels from one or a half dozen points. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the next week will witness another great battle, unless Gen. Lee chooses to retreat toward Richmond so fast that Gen. McClellan cannot catch him.

The materials for a pontoon bridge were sent up the canal toward Leesburg yesterday. While this is the state of things at home the affairs of the Union certainly do not appear to be prospering abroad. The *N. Y. Aulton* enlightens us with the following curious piece of information:—

We all know how, with respect to Emancipation, the President changed his out-spoken mind in nine days, in the face of his countrymen. That is their business; but we did not know until very recently that he had, through his Secretary of State, pledged himself to European Governments to inaugurate no change in the industrial position of the South, which is their main point of interest, during or after, in consequence of this war. And now what comes out? On the 26th of April last, twelve months after the commencement of the war, Mr. Seward officially instructed Mr. Dayton, the U.S. Minister at Paris, "inasmuch as time of peace is incurring international obligation—that the Slavery question will not in any way whatever be disturbed by any military attempts to bring back the revolted States." He repeats this assurance in varying form and phrase, repudiating even on behalf of the President and those who elected him (I presume any design at any time to meddle with the institutions of the South. Not content

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