SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1862.

NO. 1

hidden treasure, whatever of the world he may loose; he has the "peace of God which passeth understanding;" and the grace of God to sanctify all to his eternal good! What then are the frowns of men to him who is at peace with God? What are the changes and vicisitudes of time to him, who anticipates an eternal and immutable state of felicity, where sorrow and sighing shall be done away? Disaphild of God; and knowing that s ly he will ascend to that dignity and felicit which is eternal in heaven! It is, indeed, vonder of wonders, that, a religion so frien to man, so reasonable, so fraught with blessings and comforts, should be rejected and de

ings and comforts, should be rejected and despised by any of the human race. The christian religion, then, has a solid foundation.

4. The christian religion, though destitute of human advantages, protected by no human authority, assisted by no human art, nor recommended by the reputation of its author, nor enforced by the eloquence of its advocates, yet, it graw and spread mightly, and prevailed, until it filled the Roman empire, which then contained almost all the known world. Twelve men, poor, artless, and illiterate, triumphed over the fiercest and most determined opposition; over the tyranny of emperors, and the over the fiercest and most determined opposi-tion; over the tyranny of emperors, and the subtility of philosophers; over the prejudices of gentiles, and the bigotry of Jews. But how was this? No rules of logic can explain; no human understanding can conceive. Theis system of religion contained dark-mysteries such as man might in the pride of his heart re-

Have we not reason then to believe that all nations shall yet feel the happy effects of the gospel? Christians every where are praying, "thy kingdom come, and thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven." If God has given this command to spread the knowledge of Christ and his salvation, and inspired the church with this spirit of prayer for the same, surely this world shall yet feel the power of his sovereign grace, and acknowledge Christ as Lord over all, to the glory of God the Father. We have a solid foundation for a hope of the world's salvation.

"Jesus shall reign where ere the sun Doth his successful journey run; His kingdom spread from shore to shore, "Till moone shall wax and wane no more."

the world's salvation.

But on what is this assurance founded? On But on what is this assurance founded? On the word and promise of a faithful God; and as sure as He is wise to plan and ordain the means and instrumentalities; almighty to execute his purposes; and faithful to perform his promises, so sure He will put into Christ's possession all the nations of the earth.

And who is there that has ever known the excellency of this religion? Who is there that has ever experienced its happy efficacy? Who is there that has ever been convinced of its divine origin, its holy nature, its peaceful tendency, but must join with the pious and royal poet, and say, "Let the whole earth be filled with his glory; Amen, and Amen."

THE CONDUCT OF THE AMERICANS

That Great Britain has for a long term of ears suffered much indignity from the people of the United States, is now matter of history The various insults and offences are admirably nummed up in a leading article of the London Times, and we reproduce it in full ; it will be found well worthy a careful perusal :-

"Let those who believe that man has the power to shape for himself his own destiny, and that what we will firmly, we may general-

Great Britain and her revolted American Colonies. When the peace was signed which put an end to the war of independence, glorious, as was believed, for the Colonies, and disastrous, as was believed, for the mother country, Groupe III.

Glery to God in the Highest, and on Barth Feeder, Good Will toward Mon."

SANC JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1866

SANC JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 18

y Brazilian and Spanish vessels. But the nited States insisted that, whatever might be the guilt which that flag concealed, that wick-edness should be shrouded in the most perfect

edness should be shrouded in the most perfect impuntty. They deemed it more honourable that their flag should be a protection for kidnapping and murder, than that it should be stopped on the high seas by Great Britain, in pursuance of a mission of the most disinterested and exalted philanthropy. The Law of Nations was against us, and we had no choice but to yield, and thus give another and more convincing proof of our determination to abandon the most cherished objects of our policy, rather than give the United States an oppor-

unity to fasten a quarrel upon us.

"Then came the affair of the enlistment. In the very heat of the Crimean war, our Minis-ter had what, considering the results it brought about, we are bound to call the indiscretion, of seeking to enlist in Canada a few recruits our army, reduced to scanty numbers by cold and famine, from among the German popula-tion of the United States. That America does tion of the United States. That America does not estimate this crime as one of very great magnitude, is abundantly proved by her own conduct in filling up her armies with the people of every country, and seeming content to rely for her defence, on the population of any territory except her own. It was the time of a keen Presidential election; political capital was wanted, and our Minister was ignominiously expelled for this alleged off tameness, what is our reward? We are selected as the objects of an insult so strange and so groundless, that all Europe, wont, as it is, to catch greedily at anything which may seem to compromise our naval superority, cries shame upon the outrage, and agrees that it is one to which even we, well used as we have been to every species of insult, cannot possibly submit. It is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, when we consider our former forbearance, when a contemptible naval Power, rather than give the slightest excuse for a quarrel, that those whom we thus earnestly seek to conciliate should believe it impossible that this last of so many insults should have an effect which all that we have suffered before has failed to produce. But it is even so. We are convinced, at last, that there is little dignity or wisdom in submitting any longer to treatment which, on the part of the United States, has become habitual and traditional. Peace can never be preserved in this way. Such conduct, like all her over-indulgence, only tends to make us intemptible in the eyes of those on whom is practised, and we shall probably be driven

of moderation which has caused America doubt its existence." A Case like that of the Trent. A case has been found by one of the leg entiemen at Doctor's Commons, which occurred in 1777, that is precisely similar to the age of the "Trent," and in which Englan gave up five rebel officers that had been cap red at sea on board a Dutch merch

1862 opens, the Government of the United States 1862 opens, the Government of the United States will be driven to the expedient of a national currency, and the country will be flooded with Government paper. Then the whole banking system of the country must fall with a crash, which will carry dismay and ruin throughout the land. Foreign loans are out of the question. Taxation at home seems to be impossible, unless it be taken by indirection, which shall fasten the system of protection on the vitals of the States. At the present moment, the army is paid in gold or the present moment, the army is paid in gold or in notes, which the men remit to their friends at in notes, which the men remit to their friends at home, where a considerable proportion of the paper finds its way into the Treasury, and is changed there for gold. But the sums which are outstanding, as claims against the Government, are prodigious beyond relief. If the patriotism of the people will stand a contribution from their accumulated capital, the war may be sustained a little longer, and any considerable advantage will encourage the Unionists to make

present sacrifices.
"It is doubtful how far these sacrifices woul be made, nor is there any dutum agreed upon for determining the amount of money in the country. As the export of cereals has now nearly reached its close for the year, the cereals from the West being shut up by winter, and as the continue to take some articles of luxury or necessity from Europe, the exchange will soon rise, and gold will begin to flow out of the country to France and England. Everything indicates a speedy suspension of specie payments, the issue of a national unredeemable currency—the greatest difficulty among the banks. The best informed people believe, that Mr. Chase has no alternative, and that to the system of Government banking which he has already established in issuing Tressury notes payable in gold on demand, but not forced on the people as a legal consideration, he will be compelled to add a vast issue of paper which shall be made a legal tender. Just in proportion as he is tempted to make money out of nothing, and to exceed the actual wants of the country for such a currency, in order to appear to be rich, must he be prepared for the depreciation of the issue, and the consequent depreciation of all securities with it—not necessarily on the instant, but nevertheless inevitable. The security which can be offered is in success; but if success be attended with the dangers pointed out, and with future comless inevitable. The security which can be offered is in success; but if success be attended with the dangers pointed out, and with future complications, there may be hesitation in accepting it. The Secretary of the Treasury sees these difficulties as clear as any man, but he must meet them in some way or other, and I have reason to think, that his scheme will be ready in a day or two when the world can judge of the finan-

During the last two or three years, the di sies have been leaving England, and cross America, where on the prairies of the West, they have been enjoying "Gipsey life" in the highest perfection. Instead of robbing hen-roosts, surreptitiously killing deer, and poaching the fishing rivers of England, they have in the West, full leave and license to hunt elks and buffalos, shoot wild turkies, slaughter prairie fowl, and take as many fish from the rivers, as their most

case is, that not only every mail steamer of a neutral may be seized and searched for a con-traband of war, but that her cargo may and must be broken up, and the vessel brought in for adjudication. Under these circumstances, nhutral commerce may well say, "Save me from my friends." But will England feel herself bound by the precedent, such as it is? Yes, just so long as it is convenient, and not a moment longer. Her standard of right has been, is, and will be, the interests of England. l'here is nothing in the law of nations that will stand in the way of her imperious will. But the loss will ultimately be hers. She is treasuring up for herself wrath against the day of wrath. She has excited in the hearts of the American people a deep and bitter sense of wrong, of injury inflicted at a moment when it cannot retaliate. It is now night with us, but through the watches of this night we shall be girding ourselves to strike the blow of right-

ous retribution.' NEW YORK, Jan. 9. Special dispatches from ashington state that the Senate Judiciary Committee are considering cases of Senators of suspected loyalty. To-day they consider the case of Jesse D. Bright. He made a lengthy argument to explain how his signa-ture was attached to the letters which were ad dressed to the rebel functionaries.

An English steamer, the Immortalite, arrived several days ago at Annapolis, and yesterday made application to our government for permission to coal. Orders were immedi stely despatched to our officers at that staallow her to take in all the coal re-

The World's despatch makes the following statement:—There is a great stir and excite-ment in military circles at this time. Three divisions of the army are under marching or ders, and troops have already been despatched to a certain point. Be prepared to hear stirring news within a week. Rest assured that he rebels have not the remotest idea of the the rebels have not the remotest idea of the point aimed at. Their movements betray a total ignorance of the plans of our generals.

Gen. Hooker's division has practically gone into winter quarters, and the officers are sending for their wives. The same is true of Gen. Banks' division, although the rebels do not seem disposed to let them rest quietly.

There is no present probability of fighting

on the Potomac, unless at the option of the rebels themselves.

It is the ble that there will be much dis then the destination of the Burn-n is known. The members of the sine of is known. The members of the solution of the solution of the leading generals, however, may given assurances to the leading members of Congress, that the expedition will be attended with the most important results, and will materially change the aspect of the war. Treasury notes are sold in Washington at 4

New York, Jan. 8. The money market is easier to day, and although the fair rate for call loans ramains at seven per cent., yet many negotiations are made at six to six and a half er cent.

The premium for gold is three and three-

The premium for gold is three and three-fourths to four per cent., and large sales have been made at four per cent.

The amount of spacie shipped to Enrope by the Niagara from Boston is about \$350,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The quotation for the banking firms' sixty day sterling bills range from 114 to 115, and prime commercial are of-

ered at 113 to 1134.

denly upon the market, after the fashion of tility. Each year or two a few acres of new this demand note business, would force down land are brought into cultivation, and undergo this demand note business, would force down prices, and demand notes will also obey this law which regulates prices. The whole banking capital of the loyal states was \$307,943,-315, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1860, and their note circulation then was \$156,068,388, and deposits \$196,-577 950. The loans were \$508,244,976. Congress proposes an impossibility when it asks to add \$450,000,000 in demand notes to the currency of the country in "paper promises to pay specie on demand without the specie to pay them with," and at the same time expect to keep them at a specie standard.

Failures in 1861.

Messrs. Dunn & Co. give the following as the number and amount of the failures in the States named, as well as in Canada, during the

pass jear .	2881	to gaine, a part
	No.	AMOUNT.
New York	.1817	\$81,143,714
Massachusetts	. 843	25,113,161
Pennsylvania	. 765	24,990,260
Illinois.	441	10,020,210
Ohio	582	13,465,571
Total Northern States	.5935	178,632,190
Canada East	. 96	2,395,569
Do. West	. 167	2,685,200
Montreal	. 53	1,851,569
Toronto	. 23	323,000
Lower Provinces	. 47	1,391,000
On the above table the	New	York Herald
remarks:—	H	

"One of the most remarkable and curious features which it exhibits is the comparison between the facts and figures of the failures of 1857 and 1861. In 1857, in the Northern States, there were 4,257 failures, amounting to \$265,818,000; in the past year the failures were 5,935 in the Northern States, being an excess of 1,678 over those of the year 1857 while the liabilities are only \$178,632,170, being a diminution of \$87,185,830 on those of 1857. The reason why the aggregate liabilities in money is less, though the number of failures is so much greater, is that the amoun of business done was much smaller in the past year, the importations being greatly diminished on account of the war, the disposition of every seller and every buyer being to take in sail in view of the storm; while, on the other hand, the number of failures is increased on account of the terrible political convulsion through which the country is passing, destroying or impairing a great many branches of business. In 1857 the larger private banking, heaviest sufferers. In 1861, on the contrary

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. We have papers from Charlottetown to the 4th, up to which time, the good people of the Island had not heard of the death of the Prince Consort, the rendition of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, or any other of the stirring topics of the day. The telegraphic cable across the Straits of Northumberland is brokencompletely severed it is said, near the New Brunswick shore, and the ice-boat had no been able to cross to Cape Tormentine for ten days. One of the Island papers says : 'If it be impossible for us in P. E. Island, at this season, to learn how diplomacy and war progress abroad, we have at least the satisfaction of feeling, that no foreign foe can molest

the jobbing houses have been the chfef losers

But P. E. Island has a foe within, that appears to be sapping its vitals. Its agricultural capabilities are so fast deteriorating, that the Islander puts the grave question, "what are we to do for an export?" The Islander says :- " Our forests are well nigh exhausted. Timber, whether for export or shipbuilding, is to be had but in small quantities. We have neither mines nor minerals. We have, how ever, upwards of a million and a quarter acres of land, as productive as any in British North America-we and except the intervale lands of the adjoining Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswidk, and it is on this that we shall have to depend."

The cultivation of land is suggested, as ikely to prove more remunerative than either barley or oats, the two crops on which the farmers of P. E. Island at present principally

Persons acquainted with the culture of flax n Ireland, consider the soil and climate of the Island well adapted to its growth. But the land best suited for the growth of flax is a rich lea, well worked. highly manured and free from weeds. Now, the great difficulty in P. E. Island is the want of manure, and the almost entire absence of materials for making good compost. It is only in places near the ea, that any such material can be had in the Island, and that only to a limited extent. Of the cultivation of flax, and of its exhaustion of the soil, Professor Johnston has

written as follows:

"The sentiments I have always entertained are, that the Flax Crop has been found in Scotland to be a very exhausting one to the soil; that it cannot fail to be an exhausting crop, if raised after a grain crop; that if raised after a green crop the fibre becomes too coarse to be useful for the fabrics; that if aised as a substitute for a grain crop, it come into competition with it, on the score of profit; that fine seed and fine fibre cannot be produced by the same plant; that if fine flax is desired to be raised, the seed must be sacri-

ficed, except for the feeding of cattle; and that if fine seed is desired to be raised, the crop must be sown thin, and the flax rend It is not at all likely that flax would made a profitable crop in P. E. Island, from

the scarcity and high price of labour, and the

want of manure. That the farmers themselves are fast destroying the land, is evident from the statements of the Islander, which says :-"If the farmers of the Island expect their lands to continue to yield a profitable return, they must adopt a better system of farming than has ever yet been generally pursued in the Colony. The great want of the country is manure. Thousand, of acres of the older lands are already so exhausted, that without manure they will not even grow oats. How are they to be restored? Very few of those who reside at any distance from the sea, can manage thoroughly to manure more than an acre or two a year. Lime would prove highly beneficial in this Island, but it is too costly for the majority of the farmers. In too many instances, the practice has been to clear the and from the wilderness, and crop it, until thoroughly exhausted, and then to abandon it

the exhausting process.

"This practice has, in many parts of the Island, been carried to a very great extent, and if persisted in for a few years longer, when there is no virgin soil left, the smaller farms at least, will cease to yield sufficient to support their occupants."

When this happens, the people of P. E. Island will naturally fall back upon the mine of wealth which surrounds them-the Gulf Fisheries. To those they now pay very little attention, and leave others, who come from long distances, to reap the rich reward of their labours in the sea.

With regard to the bad state in which the grain is generally shipped, the Islander says: -" A very intelligent Correspondent, some weeks since, urged the advisability of sending our cereals to market in better order than we have heretofore done. The oats and barley shipped are usually objectionable, on the ground of the samples consisting of several qualities, and in many cases of several varieties. The two-rowed barley, of good quality, if thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all other grain, would generally bring a remunerative

price in Europe. As at present shipped, it

will not pay the exporter."

Taking into consideration that the whole Island of Prince Edward only contains 1,360,-000 acres, less than half the area of the County of Northumberland in this Province which would make two such Colonies as P. E. Island and then have half-a-million acres to spare,and that our County of Victoria is twice as large-itis really absurd that it should have a Lt. Governor, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, a House of Assembly, and the whole paraphenalia of a Colony like Canada The very diminutiveness of public business in this Island raises things of small moment into matters of very considerable importance. and thus its Lieutenant Governor has as much correspondence with the Colonial Office, and often gives more trouble in Downing Street, than all the Lower Provinces put together .-It is a state of things that cannot last very

Military and Naval.

The steamer "Cleopatra" has arrived at Halifax, with the head-quarters division of th 2nd Battalion, 17th Regiment, consisting of 22 officers, 520 non-commissioned officers and men. The 2nd division of this battalion are now on their way to Halifax by the steamer "Mauritius." These troops, it is said, are to remain at Halifax.

The steamer "Magdalena" left Halifax for St. John's, Newfoundland, last Saturday, on account, as is supposed, of the serious riots at Harbour Grace, of which we give a telegraphic report this morning. The "Magdalena" took to St. John's A battery of artillery which came to Halifax by the R. M. Steamer "Canada. The Army and Navy Gazette says :- On a

re-consideration of our position in New Brunswick, in the event of hostilities breaking out, Government has determined to try the experiment of transporting horses across the At-lantic to a limited extent. The "Mauritius" transport has been fitted up for 46 horses, and at this moment embarking at Cork the guu-horses of A battery of the 8th Prigade Royal Artillery. The Calcutta transport in the Thames is also fitted up for 40 horses of Capt. Smyth's battery of the 4th Brigade. In the event of the experiment succeeding, the guns at any rate, with the officers and non-commissioned officers, can be brought into action, and the remaining and less important horses for the waggons can be more easily employed.

Should a cavalry force be sent out to North America in the course of the spring, the 3rd and 18th Hussars will, in all probability, form portion of it. H. M. Steamer "Orpheus" from Plymouth

has arrived at Halifax. The "Orlando," 51,

left Plymouth on the 24th for Halifax.

The Steamship "Parana" having on board the Scots Fusileer Guards, arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, on Monday last week. The "Parana" went up the St. Lawrence within 40 miles of Bic, but was obliged to put about, in consequence of the quantity of ice about the ship. At the last account, the "Parana" was coaling at Sydney, and it was said, would steam directly to this Port without calling at Hali-

fax. We publish elsewhere a list of the officers of the Fusileer Guards and Artillery, on board the "Parana." LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—A Royal Gazelte extra announces, that the Legislature

of our Sister Province will meet at Halifax "for the despatch of business" on the 13th February. THE "RINALDO."-The Halifax papers

make no mention of the arrival of the "Rinaldo." It was probably the "Orpheus" which the Captain of the " Delta" mistook for the first named steamer.

DEMAND UPON THE CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH MAN OF WAR FOR A POLITICAL PRISONER.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 12, state that in con-sequence of the defeat of the army of the Ar-gentine Confederation by that of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Derqui, the President of the Confederation, took refuge on board of the British ship-of-war Ardent, Capt. Parrish. When the Ardent was at anchor off the island of Martin Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean Commander sent on board a de-mand that Dr. Derqui should be given up to him mand that Dr. Derqui should be given up to him for trial by the Supreme Court of Buenos Ayres. Capt. Parrish met this demand by a reply that it is not customary for officers of the English Navy to give up political prisoners who had once been received under the protection of their flag. The flight of Dr. Derqui, it was thought, would have a treat with the proleave Buenos Ayres free to treat with the provinces, and gradually to re-assume her proper position as the capital and seat of Government of the Confederation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Captain of the British ship "Immortalite," at Annapolis, is a guest of Lord Lyons.

SERIOUS RIOT AT CARBONEAR, NEWFOUND