15-2-4 18.14.20.21.22

24. 28 29.30 31 32.

tions, therefore:—

Resolved,—That said recognition be continued oy the Churches of this Association

# Aew Brunswich Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, JAN 16, 1862.

The N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor for 1862. The New Volume of the Baptist and Visitor for 1862 commences with this issue. The Price for 1862 will be \$1.50 in Ad-

To accomodate our friends, in view of the hardness of the times, we will receive

#### 80.75 for Six Months, \$1.00 for Eight Months,

And will take CENTRAL BANK NOTES until until further notice, at the rate of \$2 a year Subscribers whose term expires with this number will be notified by an + marked against their names on the wrapper this week ; and we trust that their remittances for the New

Year will be received immediately after, as we do not intend to publish any extra numbers and will not be able to supply them. We trust no one will take offence at the stoppage of the paper, as it is impossible for us to make any distinction whatever. We have no travelling Agent. Our Local Agents remain as formerly; but where one is not

will reach us safely. DIRECT BAPTIST & VISITOR OFFICE. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

convenient the money enclosed to us by mail

#### The Week of Prayer.

Wednesday the Union prayer meeting was conducted by J. McMillan, Esq., The ministry and the church-institutions of learning and Sabbath Schools, were the subjects of duate of the farm and the plow. Let it be respecial supplication.

Friday the meeting was under the guidance of John Fraser, Esq. Earnest prayer was offered that the blessed word of God may be universally diffused, and everywhere recognized as the only infallible guide to life eternal. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr.

Lathrop, Rev. S. Robinson and Rev. I. E. Bill. Saturday the service was led by E. A. Lockhart, Esq. All united in praying that the Lord's day may be fully recognized and faith- treatment of the pastor. fully observed by all bearing the christian name, and that its desecration may cease at

An appropriate address was delivered by Rev. George Armstrong, advocating the claims of the christian sabbath on all classes of the community, and urging with much earnestness a more strict regard to its divrne sanctions.

The several evangelical churches of the City were represented at these impressive It was indeed a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Many thanks to the Young Men's Christian Association for this feast of christian charity. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the same place under the auspices of the Association, to present united prayer for the soldiers, who have come to these Provinces or are on their way thither, and to pray also that peace may be preserved between England and the American States. H. W. Frith, Esq., occupied the chair, and called attention to the importance of the objects under consideration. Fervent prayer were offered for the soldiers. and that God in mercy would save the nations from the calamities of war. Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Wm. Daniels, of Zion's Church, and Rev. I. E. Bill, deprecating war and advocating peace. The spirit and tendency of the meeting were in the right

Our esteemed brother Nutter has writ ten us a private letter in which he informs us that he has had correspondence with a gentleman high in office in Washington respecting the letter copied by the VISITOR some time ago from the Quebec Chronicle regarding the treatment of prisoners in Baltimore and other persons implicated in the rebellion. The statements of his friend, in whose testimony he places implicit confidence, satisfy him that the letter in question was a gross misrepresentation of the events which did occur. We sincerely hope that the impressions of our brother are perfectly correct, but eternity only can disclose the sufferings endured by the parties engaged in this bloody strife. May it come to a speedy end is our constant prayer.

## College Catalogue.

A catalogue of Acadia College for 1861-2 is received. It is a neat phamphlet of 24 pages published at the office of the Christian Messenger. It notes the Board of Governors, the Faculty of the College, the students in the several classes, the requirements for matriculation, the course of instruction in the Secular and Theological departments, the laws of discipline, Library, Examinations, Anniversary, Degrees, Terms, Vacations, Expenses, Rooms, Scholarships, Guardianship, Athanæum, Associated Alumni, and gives a list of marticulate

We are requested to state that the names of the Students-Alfred DeMiil and J. Stevens have been accidentally omitted. Due correction will be made in the next issue. In looking over the matriculated list which date back to 1836 we find the whole number of matriculuated syndents from that time to the present to be 185. They hail from the following

At the present time there is in the senior class 10; Juniors 2; Sophomores 5; Freshmen 16: Partial courses 4; making in all 37. Nine are studying Theology.

Pitty Applicati

The instability of the pastoral relationship all gation.

At Charles street, the pastor to all enlightened christians. It is found to act most injuriously upon ministers and people, and so long as this state of things exists it is in with to hope for permanent prosperity.—

In New Branswick with a very large parties of are field in the vestry of the people on the progressing with considerable management.

lowing timely remarks on this subject, which we commend to the prayerful consideration of our readers :-

"A brother, acting as chairman of a committee to procure a pastor for a vacant pulpit, writes "From fifty applications before us we hope to make a judicious selection." Fifty applications for a vacant pulpit, and that in the valley of the Mississippi! What does it mean? Has pastoral supply so outrun the demand, that pplicants are obliged to compete for the same pulpit, and that too in a western town of less than four thousand inhabitants? Have the pastors in our Baptist fraternity become mendicants, begging for place like ancient friars begging for bread? What a huge evil looms up in those "fifty applications." An evil that is sap-ping the very foundation of our denominational strength. The causes of this evil are varied and

Pastors, even good and able brethren, are too willing to make a change. A restless and dis contented spirit too far prevails among the ministry. A better place is wanted; one a little larger and more commanding. Ambition whispers. You are able to fill a pulpit much more important than the one assigned by the great Head of the church, and he makes application. "Let such read again the weeks and months of prayer and anxiety, on the part of Andrew Fuller, preceding his removal to Kettering. Pastoral

changes were not as easy then as now. One formidable obstacle may now spring up; disaffection may have alienated; divisions may have rent asunder the church; a spirit of apach may have settled down upon the brethren, and the paster, discouraged, hears of a vacant pulpit, and "makes application," Would not the Great Shepherd say to such, "When the wolf cometh the hireling fleeth, because he is a hireling." Such a condition of the Church calls for labor on the part of the pastor, not flight. Shall he not bear hardness as a good soldier of the cross.

instead of turning his back to the foe? It must be confessed, many have received ordination who lack one essential evidence of a call to the ministry, namely, the people are not called to hear them. Said a discerning brother of a pastor who had labored many years as pas tor and missionary, and ranged over a pretty wide extent of country, "He has a scartering gift." Meaning he scattered, rather than ga there's a congregation. This class of ministers will always be in search of a place. They are found among the graduates of our colleges and theological seminaries, as well as among the gramembered, the pastor's work is performed, not on horseback, not in changing from place to place, a year here and a year there; a pastor is not a dweller in tents, but must have his habitation among his people, over whom he watches

as one who must give account." While we would not excuse, or slur over the defects or short-comings of ministers, yet the cause of pastoral removals must to a great extent, be traced to the churches. Too much is often expected of pastors. They are but men, and of like passions and infirmities as other men. Churches are governed too much by impulse, and by feeling, rather than by principle in the

If the church is cold, declining, the evil is charged upon the paster, and often, too, while he is pressed "like a'cart under sheaves," with solicitude for his people, and is incessant in la-When the fault is all with bor and in prayer. the people, they. Aaron-like, lay it at the door of pastor, and demand a change, and then another and another. Such churches, "unstable as water," will never flourish.

The most fruitful cause of pastoral changes is a lack of pecuniary support. This is the great, crying evil. Sometimes this arises from ineffincy on the part of the membership-means enough, but not husbanded. Such a people sin Union services, and a blessed spirit of brotherly against God and man. Sometimes it may be kindness was apparent from beginning to end. from actual inability. In such a case, it is a question whether the pastor had not better engage in some secular pursuit to make up a part his living, as preferable to leaving his post

> COLLECTIONS FOR MISSIONARY SOCIETY .-1st Baptist Church, Springfield, \$2 21; Baptist Church at Kars \$1 72; David h, Gran-

CORRECTION .- In our last issue Rev. Chas. Lockey was credited \$1 Missionary Society. It should have read Rev. Thomas Lockey

We have been favored with the foll wng corrected return of the Religious Census of St. John,-the City proper, exclusive of Portland, which added, will swell the population to about 40,000.

	Roman Catholics	.10.69
1	Episcopalians Methodists Presbyterians	5,96
	Methodists	3,51
•	Presbyterians	3,41
	Baptists Congregationalists Others, and not given	3.336
	Congregationalists	28
	Others, and not given	10
,		

## ALBERT COUNTY.

Daptists	919
Methodists	24
Roman Catholics	883
Episcopalians	149
Presbyterians	114
Others and not given	.55

## Correspondence.

## Revival Intelligence-

For the Baptist and Visitor. DEAR VISITOR,-God has been pleased to less the labours of our esteemed Pastor. Elder John Fillmore, in the Lawson Settlement, by adding eighteen willing converts to the second Baptist Church of Hillsboro. In the midst of deserved wrath the gracious Lord has remembered mercy. The church has been revived, and has engaged heartily in this blessed work. A deep solemnity pervades the minds of the people. May this good work be continued is the prayer of

Yours truly, SOLOMON STEVES.

## Revival Intelligence.

The Christian Era of Boston, of the 10th

inst., furnishes the following cheering news :-In this city there continues to be an increasing interest in the churches. At Baldwin Place last Sabbath was a peculiarly interesting day. Rev. Dr. Stockbridge administered the ordinance of baptism to three persons-a widowed mother and her two daughters one eacher in one of our public schools. A fact connected with the conversion and religious experience of these persons should be named, that it may incite all who may read this to individual, christian effort on behalf of their impenitent friends and acquaintances. Under God this family was converted through the instrumentality of one faithful christian, who abored and prayed unceasingly for this ob-

At Charles street, though the church has no paster, there seems to be some awakening in regard to spiritual things. A paster to lead the people on to victory is greatly needed.

Gardner, in Charleston, last Sabbath, and five by Rev. Mr. Faunce of Malden.

New Jersey .- Rev. A. H. Bliss writes to the Examiner from Hamilton Square, N. J., Dec. 27 . "God has heard the prayers of his people in this place, and opened the windows of heaven, and poured out a great blessing upon them—many have been brought out of darkness into marvellous light. During the last two months we have often visited the baptismal waters, where I have had the privilege of burying thirty-six disciples with Christ in baptism, and they have all risen, as we trust, walk in newness of life. Others are awaiting the ordinance, and several are earnestly seeking God."

#### Rev. Mr. Spurgeon on the Death of the Prince Consort.

In all the churches of London, on Sunday 22nd December, the day preceding the funeral of the Prince Consort, sermons were preached having reference to that sad event. The folwing is an outline of the Sermon delivered ov the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon on the melancholy occasion :--

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE. This vast edifice, so well known as the scene Mr. Spurgeon's ministrations, appeared to completely filled yesterday morning as soon s the ordinary seatholders had taken their laces. When, however, according to custom. he outer doors were thrown open to the pubc, five minutes before the commencement of he service, a stream, or rather torrent, poured itself along the avenues, and the aisles and free seats became crowded to overflowing. It was omputed that about 5,000 persons were present. The pulpit and the double flight of stairs tending to it were handsomely draped with black. Many female members of the congregation were in deep mourning, and there were ew, even of the humblest classes, who did not wear some of the outward habiliments of

Mr. Spurgeon (after an earnest prayer for he Queen, which met with a fervent response from the entire congregation) delivered a discourse from Amos, chap. iii, v. 6,—" Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?" They had nothing to do to-day, he said, with the question of moral evil, and with he question of the origin of moral evil they had nothing to do at any time. All they were concerned with was how it was to be driven out. The evil mentioned in the text was "calamity" and the passage might be read, " Shall here be a calamity in the city, and the Lord ath not done it?" There had been evil in the city, and a calamity had fallen on the nation. They had lost one who to-day would find en thousand tongues to eulogize him, and who. herefore, needed not his praise-one whom we suspected as long as he lived, and who could do little without arousing our distrust and now that he had departed we bitterly regretted that we had treated him in the manner we had done. It was not that he had to comhain of the want of due homage for his rank ut that we had suspected him without a cause. and had been jealous of him without reason He had been much pleased with a remark made the leading journal on this subject—that the Prince had been but isl-requited and not duly appreciated, and that he had been taken from our eyes as if in retribution for our thrifty homage and measured respect. We felt our the more because we did not know what might come next. We did reckon upon war, but did not count upon a Roval funeralapon strife abroad, but not upon loses at home. Now the corner-stone of our Royal House had be n taken away, and we looked with sorrow not unmixed with apprehension to the future. It might be the removal of some eminent Minister-the taking away of some one who stood promineut in the Commonwealth. There had een evil in the city because a parent had been taken away from his children, and those children Princes, whom no man would venture to instruct as a father could, who needed his counel to steer through the trials of their minor ty, and enable them to fight the battle of life. What the loss might be to the future character of those Reval children time only could reveal. More than this-and here he touched the tenderest string-our Queen has lost her hushand, in whom, only she found an equal. Now she stood more a widow than the poorest widow in the land, for the poorest had friends who could console her, but none there knew what it was to stand in the cold isolation of Royalty. 81 By that isolation the most illustrious lady o the land was bereft of that close sympathy so dear to some of them. They no doubt felt that they would not stand in her place at any time but more especially at a moment when none could come to her as our friends and neighbours came to us, being restrained therefrom by due and proper reverence and humility. Would that some Robert Hall or Chalmers were there to sourd the depths of such a sorrow. For himself, his lips were so unaccustomed to courtly phrases, and he understood so little of such phrases of grief, that he could but stammer and blunder where there was room enough for a stretching wing or soaring imagination. But there was not a heart that felt more tenderly or an eye that had wept more sincerely than his own for the sorrows of the royal lady, wno was now left alone in her widowhood .-An evil had fallen upon this city—such an evil as had never befallen this nation in the letime of any now present. There was but one death and that he trusted very far removed from us, which could have caused greater sorrow in the land. The Lord had afflicted us with a design, and had left us to endeavour to find out what that design was. Whence, then, came that fever? It was not bred in courts and alleys. How came it, too, to baffle the physician's skill? For an answer to these

come. Like as a father chasteneth his children the Lord has chastened them that feared Him. Perhaps the greatest temptation of modern times was the tendency to impute everythin to the laws of nature. There we notion that the world was like a great claw wound up many years ago, and which we going of itself, without needing the divine me erposition. But theology went a little farthe than philosophy, and they knew that this version was not true. It was no doubt our duty to take every sanitary means to remove the seeds of disease, and they erred who proclaimed a fast when they ought rather to sweep the streets of a city. Yet it was also true that this and every other calamity could not have befallen us except the Lord had put out His hand. If, then the Lord had done it, with At the Havard street church the meetings are well attended and pervaded by much solemnity. Several hopeful conversions have recently occurred, and some are still seeking the Saviour.

At the Merrimac street (Union) church, there are cheering indications of good. The pastor, brother Crane, bapticed four persons Sabbath before last, and there are manifest tokens of the Spirit's presence and power in the congre-

questions we must look to the Great First

Cause. He gave the breath and he took it

away-He mouldeth the manly form and caus-

ed it to return to dust. Such events were neith-

er the work of chance or fate, nor had the

spirit of evil the power to drag men to their graves. A kind and tender hand had removed

aim or whom we mourn from the evil to

Five persons were baptised by the Rev. Mr. frivolous affectation of piety which led even Cardner, in Charleston, last Sabbath, and five by Rev. Mr. Faunce of Malden.

New Jersey — Rev. A. H. Bliss writes to ligious world when a sort of howl was raised against him for saying that an accident on a railway was not a judgment, but that it happened in the common course of Divine Provi-dence. Yet he would draw a line between private and national calamities. He did think there were judgments in the case of nations, and when a death, as in the present instance, became a national calamity they might ask why God had been pleased to take away the Consort of the Queen. In the first place, He had given a most solemn monition to all the

Kings and Princes of the earth. If deaths did

not sometimes happen in the ranks of such, they might deem themselves demigods.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Now, a voice had gone out to warn Czars and Kings that they should sleep like their serfs and slaves, and die like their subjects. Who could tell also how many careless hearts among courtiers and nobles might not be touched by a sermon from a preacher whom none could despise? Perhaps that very day knees might be bowed in prayer, and eyes might weep for sin, and hearts might be breaking with consciousness of guilt as well as a sense of loss. It was not easy to gain the ears of those immersed in the gaieties of Court life, Yet it might be that God was about to raise up some in high places, like Lady Huntingdon and Anne Erskine a hundred years ago, or was tutoring some woman like Anne of Bohemia, the friend of the Reformers, who would lend her influence for the promotion of Gospel truth and vital godliness. God had spoken to us as a people and we could not but feel our dependence upon Him. He might take away from every Cahinet Minister and every Privy Councillor. He might remove the head from the realm and let the vessel drit out to sea. Let England, so nonoured of God, see that she forgot Him not. The Almighty had not only spoken to the nation, but also to every one of us as individuals. He had heard a voice saying to the preacher of that church, to its officers, to its members, and to those who were yet unconverted, "Prepare to meet your God." Mr. Spurgeon concluded by a searching and impassioned appeal to his nearers to remember the uncertainty of life, and to be ready to meet the Great Judge of all. His discourse was listened to with profound attention, and appeared to make a strong impression upon his congregation. - Times.

EXPECTED ORDINATION .- An Ecclesiastical Council is expected to convene with the First Baptist Church, St. George, on Saturday evening next, to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining Bro. Henry Vaughn to the pastorate of said Church. If the Council approve of the re quest of the Church, the ordination will take place on Sabbath morning. Several of the City Churches send delegates.

Received from Hillsboro' Church, by Deacon Geo. Steves, Sec. Treasurer, \$5.12 for the Home Missionary Board. January 16th, 1862.

#### Naval and Military.

The transport Steamship "Melbourne" arved at Halifax last week, having on board the Herald :two companies of Artillery, 80,000 stand of rifles, some Armstrong guns, and a large quantity of stores, all which were discharged at the Queen's wharf.

6th Regiment who have landed and taker up their quarters in the Citadel barracks. The order issued a short time since, that

the 63d should embark at Halifax for this Port, has been countermanded. We believe we are safe in stating that the

Parana" has safely arrived at Sydney, Cape Briton, and having coaled there, will proceed to Halifax for a pilot, and then come directly here, with the Scots Jusileers of the Queen's

The Government has decided on forming a reserve of troops at Bermuda for operations in North America

The Admiralty has directed the whole of the screw gunboats attached to the first division of the steam reserve at Cnatham, to be whelming." removed from the several ports on the Men-

way, for immediate service. The following further arrangements for the embarkation of tooops have been completed :-The "Hibernian" was to sail f. om Liverpool for New Brunswick, Jan. 2nd, taking the 4th company of the royal engineers—five officers and 120 men; the G (Captain Hoste's) bactery of the 4th brigade royal artillery, from Aldershot-seven officers and 225 men; the 6th battery of the 10 h brigade royal artillery, Capt. Robinson's), from Woolwich-six offiers and 117 men; a detachment of the 1st battalien 15th foot-four officers and 147 men-The ' Canada," mail steamer, took from Liverpool the 7th battery of the 10th brigade royal artillery (Capt. Childe's), from Woolwich-six officers and 147 men; and the 8th battery of the same brigade (Capt. M'Rae's)—six officers and 117 men; the 7th battery for Halifax. the 8th for New Foundland; the 5th company royal engineers for Berauda-four offleers and 100 men; and six men of the army hospital

corps for New Brunswick. The Scots Fusileers, Queen's Guards. The officers of the 2d Battalion of the Scot Fusileer Guards on board the Steamship "Par ana," destined for this port, are as follows:— COLONEL Commanding, John Hamilton Elph instone Dalrymple; Colonel Frek. C. A. Steph

LT. COLONELS.—The Honble, Richard Charter LT. COLONELS.—The Honble. Richard Charteris, (second son of the Earl of Wernoss, and brother of Lord Elcho, whose name is so well known in connection with the Volunteer movement.) Henry Green Wilkinson, William Aitchison, Edward Neville, Francis Baring, and Henry Chas. Fletcher, (attached from the 1st Battalion.)

CAPTAINS.—David Hunter Blair. Wm. John Rens, Edward Marcus Beresford, John Paynter, Godfrey Wentworth Beaumont; Richd. Augustus Cooper, Willoughby Sandilands Brooke. Charles Shelley, J. F. Buller Elphinstone, J. Edward Ford, C. W. White, and Robert Augustus Dalzell.

LIEUTENANTS.—Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe LIEUTENANTS.—Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, Baronet; A. A. Speers; Stephen James Ram; Henry Farquharson; J. H. W. Thomas; Fredk. St. John Newdigate Barne; Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, and C. A. Wynne; Captain and Adjutant, G. H. Moncrieff; Battalion Surgeon, Frederick Robinson; Assistant Surgeons, Arthur Gay Elkinton and Henry Turner.

The Colonel in Chief of the Scots Fusileer Guards is His Royal Highness Prince George, uke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief of the British Army. The colours of the Fusileers bear the inscriptions of the following famous Lattles and battlefields:—"Lincelles, Egypt, Talavera, Barrossa, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma,

Talavera, Barrossa, Peninsula, Waterloo, A Talavera, Barrossa, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol."

There are 32 officers and 887 men of the Fusileers on board the "Parana;" as also five officers and 120 men of the Royal Engineers.

When the "Parana" was passing out of the dock at Southampton a Volunteer Band was stationed on the extreme end of the jetty, and played the appropriate airs of "I wish I was in Dixey," and the "British Grenadiers," followed by "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," concluding, of course, with "God Says the Ousen," after which says. etween the excited multitude of

COLD WEATBER AT THE NOBTH .- At Que becat two o'clock on Sunday morning 1

ore, and the gallant fellows on board the "Par-

Small Pox. We mentioned recently that Small Pox was steadily extending in New York, and now we learn that it is raging among civilians at Washington. The New York World says :-- We are nformed by one of our most trustworthy Washington correspondents, that there are over four hundred cases of Small Pox among the civilians

in Washington. Such also is the testimony of some of the best physicians there. The preva-lence of this loathsome disease is owing to the wretched hospital management of the Surgeon-General whom Congress still suffers to remain in charge of the Medical Bureau—itself an ut-terly insufficient organization for preserving the health of the army. Let it be reformed altoge-Are we in St. John properly prepared for another visitation of Small Pox? With the ar-rival of the first vessels from the States, we shall

any case, every precaution should be taken-prevention being much better than cure. The Depreciation of Property in the Federal

be almost certain to have Small Pox among us.

unless great care and caution are exercised. In

The New York World of last Friday anounces the instant injury to the value of property, and the rise in gold, consequent upon the proposed issue of Treasury Demand Notes. without any basis. The World thus dis-

"Large issues of paper currency, or pronises to pay in specie on demand, without the specie on hand in the present or in the prospective future-which all government inconcertible paper currency really is, the present United States demand notes included-must depreciate in price by an immutable law. The ty. but no death from disease."-Statistical Re public take paper currency at par, only so long as they believe it can be converted into specie on demand, and just so long and no onger does any, paper bank or government, notes circulate as money on a par with specie. The people have no need to refer to French assignats or continental money to prove this fact. In New York city, to-day, gold is selling at five per cent. premium, which means that the paper currency of the country, or government demand notes, are depreciated rive per cent. compared with real money or gold. This alteration of five per cent. in the price of paper notes has taken place within a week, and this means neither more nor less than that in that short space of time the price of eleven thousand millions of property in the loyal states has changed five per cent., or \$550,000,000, and fifteen hundred millions of railway bonds, stocks, mortgages, &c., are also changed \$75,000,000, making \$625,000,-000 alteration in the prices of these two items of national wealth in the course of a few days. owing entirely to the vicious systems of national policy proposed to Congress, and the want of \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000 annual revenue from taxation to support the government credit."

#### Something Disgusting-The following brutal article we take from

the N. Y. Tribune of the 10th. It shows clearly that the Tribune is putting itself on a par with

"Some anxiety has been expressed lest a new mishap shall have befallen Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on their way to Halifax, from which the reclamation of no human power will this common understanding was a mistake, or the vessel has gone to that other place which is sometimes mentioned in connection with Halifax. The orders, however, we believe, were that the Rinaldo should be governed by the wishes of her passengers, but that they should be landed at Halifax unless they insisted upon being taken directly to England. There is an old proverb which forbids the fear that either of these Southern emissaries will be drowned, and it would, besides, be quite in accordance with Mason's character to insist upon holding on as long as possible to the dis-tinction of being on a British man-of-war. For both these reasons our anxiety is not over-

NAPOLEON AND KNAVISH COMMISSARIES .-Just before the great battle of Wagram, while the army was encamped on the Island of Lobau, near Vienna, Napoleon, walking one day with one of his Marshals on the shore, passed a company of grenadiers seated at their dinner. "Well, my friends," said he, " I hope you find the wine good?" "It will not make us drunk," replied one, "there is our cellar," pointing to the river Danube. The Emperor, who had ordered a bottle of wine te each man, was surprised, and made an immediate inquiry. He found that forty thousand bottles sent by him a few days before, for the army, had been purloined and were unaccounted for by the Commissaries. They were immediately brought to trial and condemned to be shot, which sentence was speedily carried into execution. Here was a venal offence, insignificant, indeed, when compared with the frauds upon the urgent wants and necessities of our soldiers re-cently brought to light, but it received a severe and merited punishment. A few such ex-amples in our army would do a world of good. -Roston Courier seign Il was been beiness

THE MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.—The Bos-

Timber and Deal Trade. (From Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular.) LIVERPOOL, 27th Dec., 1861.

Business generally, as usual at the close of the year has been quiet; the arrivals have been few, and the principal buyers prefer waiting the re-sult of our dispute with the Northern States of America to paying the present advanced rates for Spruce Deals, cut from Canadian woods, the import of which is about closed, prices are firm.

Pine Timber—St. John is little inquired for, and sales have only been by retail.

Hardwood is more sought for, and prices are improving, the last sale was at 15d per foot for P. E. Island.

Spruce and Pince Deals, though not St. John)
have been at about £8 5s per standard.
Palings and Laths.—The former have been
sold at from 32s 6d to 42s 6d per M.

Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were lected office-bearers for the ensuing year. L. Donaldson, Esq., President.
J. W. Cudlip, Esq., Vice-President.
S. D. Berton, Esq., Secretary. ne reduct council a fader our

	hompson,	W. See	V. Troop	SARS S
	rdine.	em TG	Thomas	ch at
F. Fe	rguson,	Jacque J.	Duncan,	bes o
bus .9	Daniel,			Dertso
	orm, rushes	MI SPERM	tento vide	
	ng lo sara arke, los o			
	1. Adams,			

Young Man's Christian Association.—
On account of the illness of the Rev. Mr. Ben-

Winter Marching, St. John to Quebec-The following extract from the Statistical Report on the Health of the Troops, presented we have detes from this island to the 31st ult. to Parliament in 1853, gives the result of the to Parliament in 1853, gives the result of the The steamship "Medea" from England, and march of the regiments from New Brunswick to the "Immortalite" from New York, arrived at Canada, in December, 1887 :-

"The 43d and 85th commenced their march (from New Brunswick to Canada) in December, 1837; the 34th in January, 1838; and the 11th, in the December following. The route was by the line of the St. John River, the banks of the Madawaska, and the shores of Lake Temiscouata, thence across the Portage to the village of St. Andre, and by the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. The journey was performed for the most part in sleighs on the New Brunswick side, and carioles in Lower Canada. Extra clothing was issued to the men, and every possible care taken to protect them from cold .-They moved by companies, which followed each other daily in succession. At night they were billeted in barns and houses, and, when these could not be obtained, in log huts previously erected for the occasion, and in which fires were

kept up night and day.
"The following table, compiled from a diary kept by the Surgeon of the 34th. who accompanied the last division of that regiment, will serve to illustrate the distances performed daily. and the degree of cold to which the men were

· Notwithstanding the unseasonable period of the year and the exposure to intense cold, these marches were accomplished without sickness or loss of any consequence. The 48d only left one man behind, who was attacked with pneumonia on the line of march. The 85th left another case of pneumonia, and also one of hæmatemesis which ultimately proved fatal; a man of that corps was also frozen to death while in a state of intoxication. The 11th had a similar casualport, p. 200.

1838	t he proper l'ancie e i de <b>òr—wose</b> sein la ciri hadis es he	Distance	Startedat	Arrivedat	Ther.8am	do.sunset
Jan.	e de la magaza de destas de la compansión de la compansió	(1 W) (11 H)	m.	m.	deg.	leg.
	St. John to Gagetown,	42	9	7	16	20
21	GagetowntoFrederict'n	32	9	4	12	2
22	Halt at Fredericton.	177	-	A 17 1	16	20
23	do. do.	-	-	-	12	12
24	Fredericton-name)	25	8	2	22	34
25	of sta-	25	8	3	33	34
26	Sine bion not a fee		7	3	34	54
27	( all ingivened) id	34	7	5	12	22
28	Do. to Grand Falls,	22	k#7.*(	3	24	-
29	Grand Falls to Mada-	34	1	7	15	
30	wasca settlement, Halt on acct.of weather	34	1	1	18	14
31	Madawaska to log-	_			-	-
Feb	house in forest.	25	8	5	8	4
1	Across Temiscoata lake	17	8	i	3	10
2	Across the Portage,	16	8hc	ur.	0	2
3	Portage to St. Andre,	18	7	3	25	2
4	St. Andreto River Ouelle	30	- 8	-	6	12
- 5	RiviereOuelle to L'Islet	30	8	4	8	12
6	L'Islet to San Michel,	31	7	5	5	6
7.	San Mical to Point Levi	32	1	VOOL	1. 0	0

the ice, St. John River; bright and clear; wind. N. W., strong. 21st, on the ice, St John River; clear; wind, N. E., calm. 22d, on the ice, St. John River; bright and clear; wind, N., calm. 23d, on the ice, St. John River; fine; wind, N. morning, S. afternoon. 24th, on the ice; thick, with snow, mild; wind, S. and S. W. 25th, partly on ice, and partly on road; warm and cloudy; wind, S. nearly, calm. 26th, chiefly road; last hour heavy rain and fog; wind, S. nearly, warm. 27th, chiefly road; clear and fine; wind, N. 28th, chiefly ice; cloudy; wind, N. E., and N. in the evening; snow very deep. 29th, chiefly ice; boisterous; wind, N. at the Queen's wharf.

The Steamship "Magdalen" has also arrived at Halitax, with the 2nd Battalion of the they took passage, has been nine days at sea, life they took passage, has been nine days at sea, life they took passage, has been nine days at sea, very cold; wind, N. W., with some snow; snow they took passage, has been nine days at sea, very cold; wind, N. W., with some snow; snow they took passage, has been nine days at sea, very cold; wind, N. W., with some snow; snow they took passage, has been nine days at sea, very cold; wind, N. W., with some snow; snow they took passage, has been nine days at sea, very cold; wind, N. W., with some snow; snow they took passage, has been nine days at sea, very cold; wind, N. W., with some snow; snow they took passage, has been nine days at sea, very cold; wind, N. W., with thick snow. N. E., with some snow; road heavy, 2d, road fine and clear; wind, N.; night very cold. 3d. ditto. 4th, road ; clear ; wind, S. E., gentle breeze. 5th, road; wind, S. W. and W.; a little snow. 6th, roads hilly; wind, after noon, N. E., and cold. 7th, wind from S. W., very strong.

#### News from the States. TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

The Washington correspondent of the New ork World writes on the 8th inst :

"The censorship over dispatches forwarded by telegraph still continues in force without envestigation by the House Judiciary Committee as requested by the House early in the session. This censorship has been extended to cover all political matters that would re-flect in the least on the administration of any one in government service, be it on the negro question or any other political issue bearing on the war. Reports correcting public rumor. and favoring the government, are suppressed by the same mysterious judgment. On Satur-day your correspondent filed a despatch stating "that painful rumors prevailed that trea-son had been committed in high places, but they would be disproved." This despatch was suppressed, but two days afterwards one to the same tenor was sent over the wires by authority of the State and War Departments, but not until the rumor had been freely circulated without contradiction in all the northern

THE TRIUMPHS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Senator Sumner, in his speech in the Senate at Washington, on the Mason and Slidell case. gave the following brief but striking notice of

cities.

the great triumphs of England:—
"Great Britain throughout her municipal history has practically contributed to the establishment of freedom beyond all other naions. There are at least seven institutions THE MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.—The Boston Journal of Thursday last says:—We learn that Mr. John Caldwell of Woodstock, N. B., mentioned in The Journal on Monday as having been misteriously missing since Wednesday of last week, has been heard from at Lowell, where he put up at the Merrimac House, Wednesday night, and on Thursday took the cars on the Stony Brook Railroad. While at the Merrimac House Mr. Caldwell exhibited symptons of a disordered mind. It will be recollected that he had from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in cash with him. or principles which she has given to civiliza-

> The Mackerel Fishery of Massachusetts The general return of the quantities of Mackerel inspected in Massachusettes during the year 1861, has just been published, from which we learn that the whole number of barrels inspected in 1861 was 194.283, being less by 41.522 barrels than in 1860-a great fall-

On this subject the Gloucester (Cape Ann) Telegraph says:—" A bill has been introduced into Congress for the repeal of the fishing bounty. Mr. Powell, senator from Kentucky, is the person who introduced the bill. He has been accused of sympathizing with the rebels, although he has committed no overtact by which he could be allowed to remain at home. He now pretends to be a Union man. home. He now pretends to be a Union man and undoubtedly thinks he can greatly strengthen (?) the stability of the government by removing from this branch of its support the small pittance of bounty which is now the main stay of an already failing business. Our England are not responding as they should to the calls of the government for their services.

W. H. Needham, Esq., was ele-Mayor of Fredericton yesterday, by a majority of 13 over Mr. Beek.—Globe.

FISHERY DRAFT.—The numbers in Carleton, from 1 to 60, sold for \$4,196. This sum would pay off nearly the whole of one year's water taxes upon the people of the West side.

—Globe. A PIECE OF GOOD LUCK .-- As good for

for Havannah. The screw-steamship .. Donegal" 800 horse power, Capt Osborne, C. B., arrived on the 30th. She left Plymouth Sound on the 13th November, with the "Conqueror" and "Sanspareil," having the expeditionary battalion of the Royal Marines for Vara Cruz. The "Bone, al" was from Jamaica, where it was presumed she transferred her detachment Marines to another vessel,

BERMUDA.

By the arrival of R. M. Steamer MERLIN.

Bermuda on the 16th. The latter vessel sailed

The gunboat "Spiteful" sailed on the 20th

again on the 26th.

H. M. Gunboat "Landrail" arrived on Christmas day from New York. A ship of war was hourly expected from New Yark with despatches for Admiral Milne,
It is said that H. M. Ships "St. George,"
"Jason," and "Ariadne," have gone to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Turks' Island Standard of the 7th inst. says that an Extraordinary (lazette was issued by the Governor of New Providence on the 25th of Nov, mentioning that he had received a letter from Major Cowell, intimating that Prince Alfred would visit Nassau about the 1st of February, and calling a public meeting of the inhabitants on the following day, to make

suitable preparations.

The Bermuda Royal Gazetts, of the 24th ult. understands that orders were received by His Excellency the Governor by the last Mail from England, for a reduction in the Convict Establishment of Boaz Island, in anticipation of its finally being done away with—it is to take effect on the last day of the present month. The scale of annuities for some of the officers has been made known. The Government has been most liberal in their allowances to them. -The whole of the Convicts have been removed from the Hulks of the Prisons of Boaz Island .- Hz. Acadian Recorder.

BEAUREGARD'S ACCOUNT OF THE BULL RUN BATTLE.—The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives an account of a select dinner party to General Beauregard, at which he made the following remarks:

"On the 21st of July, at about 34 o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my considence shaken until at the time I have mentioned. I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same momen I received a dispatch from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's comnand coming to reinforce McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart

failed me, I came reluctantly to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unpro-ductive of result; I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the galiant officer who has recently distingui hed himself by a brilliant feat of arms-General, then Colonel, Evans. my doubts and fears. I told him I leared the approaching force was in reality Pat erson's division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection, I directed Colonel Evans to proceed to General Johnston, who had assumed the task of col-lecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all despatch, and hold them in readiness to support our re-

trograde movement.

Col. Evans started on the mission thus intrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your rigiment (here the General turned to Col. Hay, who sat beside him,) the gallant 7th Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment was the advance was the brigade of General (than Colonel) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, regiment after regiment responding to the cry. The enemy heard the triumphant nuzza; their attack slackened they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterward became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle."

NARROW ESCAPE .- Mr. Neil Campbell,

keeper of the light at the Block-house, and James Hennesy, left town for home on the afternoon of the 21st ult, in a small boat. Mr. C. sculled, while Hennessy stood for-ward breaking the ice which was making, but when some distance from Government House point their greatest efforts could not force the boat farther, (the ice having jame med in upon her) nor yet could they return.

It was the coldest night of the season, and during which the harbor became completely during which the harbor became completely closed. The two men were in the centre of the harbor, surounded on all sides by thin ice, in a small boat, and a cold piercing breeze blowing, with nothing but an old sail to shelter themselves under, and that, about ten o'clock at night, split in two parts from the effects of the wind. By continual beating and stamping, and moving about in the narrow compless to which they were confined, they managed to keep from freezing, and when, towards morning the ice became strong enough to hear them up, they got upon it. when, towards morning the ice became strong enough to bear them up. they got upon it, and became comparatively comfortable, as they had more space for exercise in. A little after daylight the ice was of such comesistency as to warrant them in making the attempt to reach the shore, which they accomplished after breaking through several times. The safety of the two depended altogether upon the presence of mind exhibited by Mr. Campbell, as at one time Hennesy laid down in the boat saying he "might as well die lying down as any other way." B th men were laid up some days, and Mr. U. stil shows signs of the sufferings endured during the dreadful night.—xoss s Weekly. THE NORTH SHORE.

We take the following from the Glea-

A Correspondent at Bathurst, writing us on the 8th inst., communicates the following distressing circumstance:

"A young man named Richard White while proceeding homewards from the V lage Saint Poters, to Dumfries Settlemen being 'wo days and nights buried in a dr. The body of White has not yet been found although a party of not less than fifty in has been indefatigable in their example.