

# New Brunswick Baptist

## AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

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

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

VOLUME XV

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1862.

NO. 5

### Poetry.

#### IN THE WEST.

She called to-day—I cannot rest  
Till I have seen the mighty sea,  
Upon whose broad and billowy breast  
My bride is born to me.

So with the morn I climb the height,  
That looks upon our land-locked bay;  
And the great ocean meets my sight,  
On which she sailed to-day.

The light leaps onward with the waves,  
And soon shall touch my western home  
With rays that gild the foam,  
Her vessel's side that waves.

How fast this patriarchal wealth  
Has multiplied, as years go by,  
In labour, rife with ills of health,  
I've told and waited here.

I've served like Jacob for his wife,  
Though shorter term 'twas given;  
For distance and my own decline  
Make three years more than seven.

Soon, soon my home her voice shall know,  
And she shall say to home again;  
And her sweet plian English name  
About these fields shall blow.

She'll train the roses on the wall;  
This English rose, whose tender leaves,  
Home sick and pale, come forth and fall,  
Shall reach our cottage eaves.

That English acre which she sent—  
Fresh gathered from the glade at home—  
Has sprung, and shall yet become  
An oak—a leafy tent.

And I have planted out the shoots  
Which one day mighty arms shall reach;  
An avenue of English beech,  
With violets at their feet.

And children playing 'neath their shade,  
When she and I together rest,  
Shall hug our names as they who made  
Their bright home in the West.

### New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

From the Boston Watchman and Reflector.  
Letter from Rev. O. H. Spurgeon, on War between Britain and the United States.

Metropolitan Tabernacle, London,  
Dec. 14, 1861.

MY DEAR WATCHMAN AND REFLECTOR,—I venture to write you, although I fear my letter will not be at all acceptable, and possibly you may see fit not to print it. You are quite welcome to put it into the waste-basket, if you think best to do so, and all I ask is that you will kindly publish every word, or leave it alone. We know not, as yet, what answer your government will return by the messenger dispatched from our shores, but our Christian ministers are laboring with diligence and earnestness to cool the war spirit, and all good men are hopeful that the peace will not be broken. May the Lord our God avert the terrible calamities which must attend a conflict between two nations so nearly allied, so kindred in religion, in liberal institutions, and in blood. Be assured that all our churches will pray for peace, and should it be broken politically, we shall feel that spiritually we must have fellowship with all our brethren, be their nationality what it may, for there can be no war in the one body of Christ.

Constantly reading your very excellent paper, I have looked upon it as a fair exponent of the feelings of the godly in the North, and I assume that I am not far wrong in the supposition,—Well, then, I am sorry that you feel as you do towards England, and yet more troubled am I at the general feeling in this country with regard to your government. When your present conflict began, our whole nation, with a few worthless exceptions, felt an intense sympathy with the North. I met with none who did not wish you well, although there were some who feared that the struggle would be far more severe than you expected, and a few who suspected your soundness on the main question. We prayed you, and hoped that the day of emancipation for every slave was fully come. I move among all classes, and I can bear witness that there were premonitions of a coming excitement and enthusiasm, such as that produced by Garibaldi's Italian campaign, so long as the idea had currency that you would contend for freedom, and our interest only flagged when that notion was negatived by the acts of your leaders. Right or wrong, we have now ceased to view the conflict from the slavery point of view. Whose fault is this?—What have your statesmen done? Or, rather, what have they left undone? They have shown no interest in emancipating the slave. Principle has been thrust into darkness, and policy has ruled the day, and the consequence has been a dashing and brilliant victory. With "Emancipation" as your watchword, your empire would, ere this, have been safe and glorious. The Union safe, or at least, the North more than paramount.—You would not have needed any of our sympathy, but you would have had to the utmost degree of enthusiasm. Our young men, and our old men too, talked like soldiers, and wished they were with you to fight in freedom's hallowed strife. Your avowal of abolition would have made us delirious with joy, for the freedom of the slave is a religion in England from which there are very few dissenters. But the universal conviction in England is, that the leaders of your government care nothing about slavery, and that they make you fight for empire and not for freedom.

You say in your issue of Nov. 28th, "The higher classes in England are friends of the South, while the people stand by our government." Neither of these sentences has any truth in it. I speak what I do know, when I say that our public sympathy with your government is clean gone, not only with the higher classes, but more thoroughly and completely with our people. Our populace, to a man, have ceased to respect the truckling policy which controls you, and I believe they would speak far more harshly of you than the richer classes care to do. It is no one's business here which of you conquers, so long as slavery is not at issue. That was

the key to the British heart, it has been discarded, and we remain unmoved, if not indignant spectators, of a pointless, purposeless war. My whole heart and soul wished you God speed, until, like all the rest who looked on at your awful game, with an ocean between us to cool the passions, I saw clearly that only extreme peril would compel your leaders to proclaim liberty to the captives. That trial you have had, do the right, and your trouble will be over.

We cannot love the South. They are not and cannot be our natural allies. We have few bonds of relationship there, and no commercial ties which we would not rejoice to sever. Even if a spasmodic interest should be excited by your violation of our flag, yet we never can have any hearty union between our people and the slave-holding South. Cotton, I confess, is a great bond, and the stoppage of its supply is a serious calamity, but as far as I have seen, our people had made up their minds to bear hard times patiently, in the hope that slavery might cease. I believe that our people would sooner pay a tax for emancipation, or bear the stoppage of their trade for the sake of the slave, than for any other motive under heaven. But we are disappointed. A noble opportunity has been frittered away.—Halting between two opinions has ruined the cause. The friends of Africa are sick at heart. Your government, and the profane, wandering William Morris, became clothed, and sat at the feet of Jesus in his right mind.

"Elizabeth Reed, a very beautiful young woman, was standing near the chapel, when the storm came on; and for some time she endured its force rather than go inside such a place as a 'meetings' chapel." But the delicate fabric of her dress, and a nice new shawl, that it was her intention to sport the next day at Chiselhurst fair, pleaded with more force than her bigotry, and she entered the chapel—unfortunately for her engagement for Chiselhurst fair—and she too came out a new creature in Christ Jesus. They were both interesting ornaments to the little cause, and, like brother and sister, they sat together to receive, from the hands of him who had been instrumental in their conversion, the emblems of their salvation. And while I write, a letter from Thomas Willoughby, the present minister of the chapel, reminds me that under the same sermon God called him from darkness to light. But, to return to William Morris. I think no man could have loved my father more than William Morris; his love had all the nature of filial attachment. He always formed one of the most punctual of that happy little crowd that followed my father's footsteps wherever he was called to preach. But I have a tattered letter before me, which puts me in mind of the affecting close of William Morris's discipleship at Orpington.

William Morris, from his occupation in life, was much exposed to the society of his former associates; and often did they strive by every means to cause him to do something derogatory to the profession of a Christian. Traps of every description were resorted to, but with no avail: William Morris remained steadfast, glorying in the shame of the cross, and triumphing over the wiles of the tempter. Satan, tired out with repeated failures, tried his last shift, with, we hope, only temporary success. One night Morris went into a public-house kept by a man who had suffered, some time previous, very severely in a fistie encounter with Morris, and had never forgotten his drubbing. Presuming that Morris's changed state had made him a coward, he embraced what he considered a good chance to pay back his grievances; and for that purpose, followed up several insults with a rapid succession of heavy blows upon the person of poor Morris. The lion triumphed over the lamb, and Morris retaliated with heavy interest upon his assailant, and very quickly laid him bleeding, and almost senseless, at his feet. Poor fellow, he had wounded himself deeper than he had wounded the spiteful publican. In sorrow, he sought his home; ashamed to meet the faces of his brothers and sisters in Jesus; and his dear minister whom he loved so fervently, he packed up his little wardrobe, and throwing it across his shoulders, took a sad farewell of the place where he had enjoyed many happy hours; and whatever became of poor William Morris, not one among us ever knew. Before he left the house where he lodged, he wrote the following letter to Charles Tilden:—

"Dear Charles,—Pardon the insult of a wretch and a traitor more writing to you under the pangs of a guilty conscience, for disgracing the cause of a bleeding Saviour, and bringing reproach on all the dear lovers of Jesus. Now do I reflect on falling in Satan's snare. I, who thought I stood fast, am plunged in the depth of misery, not knowing where to look for peace or consolation. I cannot flee from the presence of an all-searching God; for against him, and him only, have I done all this evil. Pray for my restoration. I crave your united prayers may ascend for me a wretch and no man. Oh! that I may be restored once more to the fold of Jesus. Whilst all you, as the chosen of God's love, are now seated round the table of your dear Lord, feeding on heavenly fruit, I am driven into the wilderness, and am feeding on bitter herbs; such as I justly merit. But it is a mercy I am out of hell, although suffering one within. Think not, my brother, this done by way of hatred, nor looking to self and not to Jesus, who hath promised to support us in every time of trial. Oh! that he would once smile upon me; that God the Spirit would lift him up to my view; then would I praise the Lord. But all hope seems to be gone. What shall I say to the dear man of God—'I mean your pastor? I know

your feelings—I know the distress of soul this has brought on you all. Sir, I am not ignorant that Satan and the world will say, 'Ah, ah!' So would we have it. May the Lord support you all under this, for which cause I am chastised. May the Lord pardon my ingratitude to you all.

"Dear Charles, I dare not name my residence, or send my love to any, though it is still the same; for shame and confusion hath overwhelmed my mind. Farewell, friend! while I remain a poor miserable wretch."  
W. M."

The sorrow that followed this episode of grief was very great; and nobody sorrowed more than my parent. Every effort was made to discover the place of his retreat; but with no success. Nothing was ever known or heard of poor William Morris.

#### THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Express of last Wednesday says:—  
"Day after day we receive accounts from the coast, and also the rocks of a small peninsula, yield the precious metal, and government has been called upon to lease every square yard of its surface. Small lots have already been sold at high prices, and the amount of the precious metal produced in a very short period is truly surprising. The colonial government has purchased a small part of the gold, with some fine nuggets to be displayed at the London Industrial Exhibition in March next.

A meeting of the Commissioners for Nova Scotia was held on Friday last, the Hon. Provincial Secretary in the Chair. The principal business of the meeting related to the shipment of the articles for the Exhibition, respecting which Messrs. Tobin, Wier and Mayow were appointed a committee to make enquiries and report. Judges on Essays were then appointed. Several questions as to premiums were decided by the Commissioners, and the subject of an enlarged map of the Province, showing the mineral wealth, &c., was left to be arranged for by Mr. Mackinlay.

On the following day (his Worship the Mayor in the chair) another meeting was held. The committee on shipment of goods appointed at last meeting reported in favour of those articles liable to damage being packed in tin cases. Capt. Townsend was appointed to superintend the measuring and stowing the articles for exhibition.—Halifax Reporter.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason off for England. It has been already stated that H. M. Steamship "Rinaldo" having on board Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and their Secretaries, arrived at Bermuda, on the 9th January, and after crossing proceeded to St. Thomas. They arrived there just in time for the South American Steamer "La Plata," which left for England 4 hours after the arrival of the "Rinaldo."

As the "Rinaldo" came to the St. Thomas roadstead, she was boarded by an officer from a United States ship-of-war lying there. The officer immediately on reaching the gangway, asked if there was any probability of their Government giving up Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The gentlemen alluded to were on the quarter-deck of the "Rinaldo," and in sight of the enquirer. The officer addressed replied, by a slight motion of his hand towards the Commissioners, and saying, "there are Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board." The American officer drew himself up to his full height, looked as if a shell had burst before him, hurried down the side of the ship and into his boat, and pushed off towards his own vessel, to tell his Commander and his brother officers the humiliating news he had heard."

News from Washington. NEW YORK, Feb. 4th.—The Times despatch states that Gen. Scott is going to the frigate Richmond to Mexico, accredited by the government at Washington with powers of a delicate and responsible nature, and that the probable results of his mission are of the most important character. It would not be expected that the traditions of our government in reference to the interference of foreign governments in the affairs of the continent, would be readily abandoned, or that we should look with indifference upon the movements of France, England and Spain. Gen. Scott's experience and advice, backed by the timely extension of the material aid necessary to extricate the Mexican government from the present peril, it is hoped, restore peace and prosperity to the Mexican people, and at the same time peaceably secure for the commerce of this country the advantages which England, Spain and France have sought to gain by the sword.

A great deal of sickness is prevailing among the Federal troops. It is attributed to the ignorance of company officers in not making regulations for proper shoes and clothing for the men. An abundance of articles can be obtained by simply asking. Many articles intended for these troops are lying neglected in the depot of the Sanitary Commission, notwithstanding notice has been given repeatedly to the arrangements to which they were sent, to take them away.

It is believed that large bodies of rebels have been transferred by railroad from Manassas, relying upon the utter impossibility of the Federal army to move against them, on account of the impassable condition of the roads.

The Tribune despatch says, an order has been issued to the commanders of divisions in Virginia directing that all supplies of baggage, not actually needed for the troops on the march, be sent here and warehoused.

Another order has been issued to surgeons in charge of the hospitals in this city to send the convalescent patients to Annapolis and elsewhere, and otherwise to have ready as many spare beds as possible.

The World's despatch says a rumor reaches us, that orders have gone forward to Marshal Murray and District Attorney Smith to compel the parties who sold or chartered improper vessels to the War Department for Gen. Burnside's expedition to return the sums received or go to prison. Treachery as well as fraud is suspected in the fitting out of the Burnside expedition; and as I understand those who have sworn to falsehoods in respect to the draft of their vessels will be compelled to refund.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The passengers on board the steamer Great Eastern during the terrible storm of Sept. 12, 1861, have presented Mr. Hamilton B. Towle, of Exeter, N. H., civil engineer, with a costly watch, suitably inscribed, as a token of their appreciation of his skill in devising, and his untiring and successful labors in constructing a steering apparatus by means of which the ship, and the lives of all the passengers, were saved.

STOCK OF GOODS IN BOSTON WAREHOUSE.—At HALLOWELL—1st Floor, 1862.—471 pairs of hds and 45 lbs Run; 92 hds and 15 lbs Sugar; 247 pairs, 44 lbs and 60 lbs Mocha.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I do not write this as though my individual opinions were of any value in America, but because I know that the truth in these matters may ultimately be for the best.—My letter on slavery was excited so much ill-feeling, even in the North, that I did not see the use of my further correspondence, but this is duty, therefore I do it.

With heartfelt affection to believers in the North,  
Yours, most peacefully and honestly,  
C. H. SPURGEON.

#### Conversion.—Falling.—Repentance.

Mr. Cartwright's son, in rehearsing some of the most remarkable signs which attended his father's ministry at Orpington, Kent, comes to the following rather solemn event. He says:—  
"My father preached the funeral sermon from these words,—Is it well with the child? And she answered, It is well, 2 Kings, iv. 26. During the sermon, there was a very heavy thunder-storm. A young man called Wm. Morris,—not of very good repute for habits and position in life,—was passing through the village as the rain began to descend almost in the form of a deluge. Glad of any shelter, he ran across the road, and sought the cover of the chapel; and such a refuge he never sought before, for God met him under that sermon, and the profane, wandering William Morris, became clothed, and sat at the feet of Jesus in his right mind.

"Elizabeth Reed, a very beautiful young woman, was standing near the chapel, when the storm came on; and for some time she endured its force rather than go inside such a place as a 'meetings' chapel." But the delicate fabric of her dress, and a nice new shawl, that it was her intention to sport the next day at Chiselhurst fair, pleaded with more force than her bigotry, and she entered the chapel—unfortunately for her engagement for Chiselhurst fair—and she too came out a new creature in Christ Jesus. They were both interesting ornaments to the little cause, and, like brother and sister, they sat together to receive, from the hands of him who had been instrumental in their conversion, the emblems of their salvation. And while I write, a letter from Thomas Willoughby, the present minister of the chapel, reminds me that under the same sermon God called him from darkness to light. But, to return to William Morris. I think no man could have loved my father more than William Morris; his love had all the nature of filial attachment. He always formed one of the most punctual of that happy little crowd that followed my father's footsteps wherever he was called to preach. But I have a tattered letter before me, which puts me in mind of the affecting close of William Morris's discipleship at Orpington.

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#### Late English News.

The following summary of the news by the steampship "Nova Scotia" at Portland last week, reached us yesterday by mail. In connection with the English news by telegraph from Halifax on Sunday night, brought by the "America" it will be read with interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says it is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South.

A speech delivered by Mr. Massey, a member of Parliament, before his constituents at Salford, in which he advocated that European powers should interfere to close the struggle by recognizing the Confederates and breaking the blockade, attracted some attention.

The Times, in an editorial on it, says, "Let France interfere if she likes. England's true policy is to offer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long—It may indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us then pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof."

The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards cotton supplies, says it is a question how far in that district policy is due to civil war, and whether it is not as attributable to previous over production as to the mere dearth of cotton. The factory statistics show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The text of Earl Russell's letter to the Liverpool Shipowners' Association has been published. It says the British Government, notified Lord Lyons when the measure was preparing, that such a cruel plan would seem to imply the despair of the restoration of the Union the despised object of the war, for it never could be the wish of the United States Government to destroy cities from which their own countrymen derive a portion of their riches. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and irreparable injury against an enemy. Lord Lyons was further told that even a scheme of an unprovoked and sanguinary war, such a measure could not be justified. Now, however, that the project has been carried into effect at Charleston, Lord Lyons will be instructed to make further representation to Mr. Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction in other ports. It would be a plot against the commerce of all nations, and against the interests of the Southern States with the civilized world. Lord Lyons was desired to speak in this sense to Mr. Seward, who it was hoped, would disavow the illegal plot.

The Times continues its denunciations of the stone blockade, and asserts that the project against Boulogne in 1861 was a far different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet.

It is stated that the French Minister at Washington has been made aware of the formal disapprobation of the French Government at the conduct of the American Government in chucking up Charleston harbor, and would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

Some of the journals say that in spite of remonstrances other ports are served like Charleston, England and France will have nothing to do with it.

The London Times congratulates Europe that the military force now bids fair to be understood that France has no desire to disturb the tranquillity of her neighbors, and the industry of Central Europe will shoot up and flourish with a vigor not to be surpassed in the New World.

The Paris Bourse has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4. The Paris Bourse was buoyant at 70f. 40c.

France will send large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in operations there.

The French steam dispatch boat Forfait, at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission.

LATEST, VIA LONDON, DEBARY.

The Times' city article says an uneasy feeling prevails, as it is feared that an avoidance of complications in American affairs cannot be permanently anticipated. The feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chamber on the 15th, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France, England and Europe generally seems to be looked for.

The belief gains ground that the French Government consider the proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have long been too complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to those public and National rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard for precedents.

The city article of the Herald says accounts from America are of a most desponding character, the Commercial situation of New York being unparalleled.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Charles B. Godfrey, Esquire, to be Issuer of Marine Licences for the County of Westmorland, in the room of Daniel L. Hanington.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
S. L. TILLEY,  
Secretary's Office, 4th Feb. 1862.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.—The Members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture are hereby notified to meet at Fredericton, on Saturday, the first day of March next; at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Province Buildings, in one of the Committee Rooms of same containing to use such Rooms being first obtained.

J. A. STEVENS,  
Secy. P. B. A.,  
St. Stephen, Feb. 3, 1862.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 4th FEB., 1862.

Victoria County Militia.

Captain John D. Beardsley having entered the service of a Foreign State without previously receiving the permission of Her Majesty so to do, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to cancel the Commission held by Captain Beardsley, and to dismiss him from the Militia Force of this Province.

By Command,  
J. ROBINSON, Lt. Col. Adj. Gen. Militia.

[FOR INFORMATION.]

The following Regulations for the Internal Regulation of Volunteer Companies of Militia, are not sought to be imposed on any Company which may be unwilling to adopt them, but are published as some general guide to those engaged in forming such companies, a greater uniformity of regulations being manifestly likely to increase the efficiency of the force at large.—

1. The Company having been raised in con-

#### PROVINCE OF MILITIA.

nection with the — Battalion of Militia, the Members are consequently subject to the provisions of the Militia Act, and to all regulations consistent therewith, which have been or shall be issued under the authority of the Commander in Chief.

2. The Company shall consist of two classes, (1) Enrolled Members, and (2) Honorary Members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Company, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions fall due on the — yearly, except as aforementioned, and shall be paid to the Treasurer within — from that date.

4. The annual subscriptions of Members of the Company shall be for Effective and Non-Effective, \$ —, and for Honorary Members, \$ —.

5. In the event of the retirement or death of any of the Officers now appointed, the Officer in command shall, after consultation with the Company, propose to the Officer commanding the Battalion, for transmission to the Commander in Chief, the names of gentlemen for the vacant Commissions.

6. The Non-Commissioned Officers shall be appointed by the Officer in command.

7. Each Member must be provided with Uniform of the pattern adopted by the Company and approved of by the Commander in Chief.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him which are the property of the Government of the Province, or of the Company, fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for Parades, Drills, and Rifle Practice, under such penalties for non-attendance, as may from time to time be fixed by the Company.

10. The Sewer Officer in command shall have power of the approval of the Commander in Chief, to inflict such lines for irregular conduct on Parade, and in the ranks when at attention, and for want of punctuality in attendance at the hour fixed for Parade, as shall seem proper, but the fine for each offence shall not exceed —.

11. The following fines shall also be imposed by the Senior Officer in command:—

For loading contrary to Orders: for having the Rifle at full cock except when ordered, or shooting out of turn, \$ —.

For discharging the Rifle accidentally, \$ —.

For pointing the same loaded or unloaded at any person without Orders, \$ —.

12. All fines imposed on Members of the Company shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

13. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Company Sergeants, and paid by him to the Treasurer.

14. The Secretary of the Company is placed under the care of the Commanding Officer; but a Committee to transact the general business of the Company, and to aid the Commanding Officer in the management and disposal of the funds of the Company, shall be appointed yearly, at the Annual General Meeting of the Members, to be held [the time to be stated]. This Committee shall consist of Commissioned Officers, the Secretary and Treasurer, and [No. to be stated] Members of the Company.

15. A Secretary and Treasurer shall be appointed yearly at the Annual General Meeting of the Company above mentioned, who shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.

16. An abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the preceding year shall be annually prepared by the Members of the Company on the request of any five Members, but no question affecting the discipline of the Company is to be brought under the consideration of such General Meetings. Notice of all General Meetings, stating the object thereof, shall be given at least ten days before the meeting, and shall be signed by five Honorary Members shall not interfere in any way with the Military duties of the Company, neither shall it be obligatory on them to provide themselves with uniforms.

17. Every Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer recommended, shall provide himself with the Volunteer Rifle Manual.

18. The Committee shall have power from time to time to enact such Bye Laws as may seem necessary for the government and management of the Company, and such Bye Laws shall be for the benefit of such Bye Laws shall be of any force or validity until sanctioned and approved by the Commander in Chief.

19. All Members on joining to express their consent to the Rules.

20. The fine for the last two months be double that of the first.

News from St. Thomas and Bermuda.

St. Thomas, Jan. 6th.—The British screw steamer Himalaya left here yesterday for England. The frigate Admus, (screw) Capt. Hillier, is expected from Barbadoes, daily. The Himalaya left a large gun for the Cadmus.

NASSAU, N. F., Jan. 12th.—Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Bridg had returned from the wreck of the Conqueror, bringing forty cannon and most of her crew.

The Steady has also gone to render aid. She is full of water, and is sinking in the sand. There is hope of saving her, and the crew.

The Nimble sailed for Bermuda on the 1st to carry the news to Commander Milne.

The Gladiator was still in port, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, including a large quantity of powder.

ST. THOMAS, Bermuda, Jan. 14th.—H. M. gun boat Spiteful, 6, Commander Wilson, arrived on Thursday from Havana, and left on Friday for the Bahamas.

H. M. screw steam ship Donegal, 99, Captain Sherard Osborn, C. B., sailed on Wednesday for the Bahamas.

H. M. screw vessel Nimble, 5, Lieut. D'Arcy left on Tuesday for the Bahamas.

H. M. screw steam vessel Rinaldo, 17, Commander Hewitt, arrived on Thursday last from Boston, and left on Friday for St. Thomas. The R. returns to Bermuda from St. Thomas.

H. M. screw steam ship Hero, 86, Captain Ryder, arrived on Saturday last, from England. She has had a succession of head winds during the whole passage of saving her, and the crew.

JAN. 25th.—H. M. S. Argemone, 80, screw-ship, arrived on Wednesday last from Gibraltar.

H. M. S. Spiteful, 6, paddlewheel, on same day, with stores and supernumeraries from late H. M. S. Conqueror.

H. M. S. Aboukir, 89, screw ship, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar.

THE RETORT CONTROVERSIAL.—A Britisher, hailing from Canadian soil, was accosted the other day in Detroit, by one of its "industrial citizens," with expressions of profound surprise, not unmingled with irritation, at the Military demonstrations of our people in the volunteer movement, and the extraordinary exertions made in England to place our country in a state of defence. "What are you afraid of, said the Detroitier, 'we are one of our blood, you know, we claim your Philosophers, your Poets, &c., &c.' "We have heard of all this many times," said the Britisher, "but, nevertheless, we are afraid of you." "The man," replied the American gentleman, "who do you call the man?" "The man," said the Britisher, "are not only the editors of your newspapers, but those who read them. The Detroitier replied.—Hamilton Spectator.

The following summary of the news by the steampship "Nova Scotia" at Portland last week, reached us yesterday by mail. In connection with the English news by telegraph from Halifax on Sunday night, brought by the "America" it will be read with interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says it is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South.

A speech delivered by Mr. Massey, a member of Parliament, before his constituents at Salford, in which he advocated that European powers should interfere to close the struggle by recognizing the Confederates and breaking the blockade, attracted some attention.

The Times, in an editorial on it, says, "Let France interfere if she likes. England's true policy is to offer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long—It may indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us then pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof."

The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards cotton supplies, says it is a question how far in that district policy is due to civil war, and whether it is not as attributable to previous over production as to the mere dearth of cotton. The factory statistics show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The text of Earl Russell's letter to the Liverpool Shipowners' Association has been published. It says the British Government, notified Lord Lyons when the measure was preparing, that such a cruel plan would seem to imply the despair of the restoration of the Union the despised object of the war, for it never could be the wish of the United States Government to destroy cities from which their own countrymen derive a portion of their riches. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and irreparable injury against an enemy. Lord Lyons was further told that even a scheme of an unprovoked and sanguinary war, such a measure could not be justified. Now, however, that the project has been carried into effect at Charleston, Lord Lyons will be instructed to make further representation to Mr. Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction in other ports. It would be a plot against the commerce of all nations, and against the interests of the Southern States with the civilized world. Lord Lyons was desired to speak in this sense to Mr. Seward, who it was hoped, would disavow the illegal plot.

The Times continues its denunciations of the stone blockade, and asserts that the project against Boulogne in 1861 was a far different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet.

It is stated that the French Minister at Washington has been made aware of the formal disapprobation of the French Government at the conduct of the American Government in chucking up Charleston harbor, and would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

Some of the journals say that in spite of remonstrances other ports are served like Charleston, England and France will have nothing to do with it.

The London Times congratulates Europe that the military force now bids fair to be understood that France has no desire to disturb the tranquillity of her neighbors, and the industry of Central Europe will shoot up and flourish with a vigor not to be surpassed in the New World.

The Paris Bourse has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4. The Paris Bourse was buoyant at 70f. 40c.

France will send large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in operations there.

The French steam dispatch boat Forfait, at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission.

LATEST, VIA LONDON, DEBARY.

The Times' city article says an uneasy feeling prevails, as it is feared that an avoidance of complications in American affairs cannot be permanently anticipated. The feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chamber on the 15th, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France, England and Europe generally seems to be looked for.

The belief gains ground that the French Government consider the proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have long been too complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to those public and National rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard for precedents.

The city article of the Herald says accounts from America are of a most desponding character, the Commercial situation of New York being unparalleled.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Charles B. Godfrey, Esquire, to be Issuer of Marine Licences for the County of Westmorland, in the room of Daniel L. Hanington.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
S. L. TILLEY,  
Secretary's Office, 4th Feb. 1862.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.—The Members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture are hereby notified to meet at Fredericton, on Saturday, the first day of March next; at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Province Buildings, in one of the Committee Rooms of same containing to use such Rooms being first obtained.

J. A. STEVENS,  
Secy. P. B. A.,