



VISITOR. CHRISTIAN 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

#### FEB. 20, 1862. SAINT JOHN, NEWBRUNSWICK, THURSDAY,

## New Brunswich Baytist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

From the London Freeman. English Baptists .-- The North and the South.

At the risk of possible repetition of what we may have said before, we think it highly important to prevent any possible mistake of the sentiments, at the present crisis, of English Baptists. We observe that, under the excitement in America, and lately here also, such misunderstanding is very possible, and we wish our brethren to know the views which are generally, to our certain knowledge, held by us in this country, whether we be right or

And first in regard to the war with America, there probably is not an individual amongst us who did not shrink from the idea with horror. Though perhaps not one thought the outrage compatible with modern maritime intercouse between neutrals. Whatever case lawyers on either side might make out, so far as we know we all deprecated the thought of England's attacking the Federal States as the punishment for the outrage. From the first The Freeman objected to this ; and while objecting also to a useless and irritating arbitration, we equally disapproved of going further than withdrawing from Governmental intercourse and friendship with a nation which refused what we thought the most clearly just concessions-concessions which three great European Powers have spontaneously declared to be indispensable. At the same time, The Freeman, lest it should mislead the more warlike in America, has always asserted that war with England would at once establish the independence of the South, half ruin the North, and do infinitely more damage to the North than it could do to us. In a word, that our horror of the war was due, not to the least fear of speedy victory for England, but entirely to considerations of humanity and Christian aversion to bloodshed be-

nection was every way a demoralising one to the latter. It tainted and corrupted Baptist pnlpits and churches, and we should by neglecting prayer-meetings? If you therefore have rejoiced at any time to see think so, can you prove it ? the South left to itself. When, therefore, 12. Is there no selfishness, or pride or the South took itself off, however treacherworldly-mindedness, at the root of your ous and unfair the act, we thought the seneglect? If so ought such things to be paration of more religious and moral value encouraged ? 13. Would it be right to give up the

to the North, than the retention of empire over so many square miles of territory. There was but one condition on which freedom-loving Englishmen could desire a reunion, and that was, that in the reunion slavery should be extinguished.

but it is just in this that the North has as you? Do you not think they would, if disappointed us. We see, of course, the their hearts were as worldly, or as cold, or constitutional difficulties ; but we must as indifferent about the prosperity of the think them, in a case like this, of no obligation. The infamous 3rd clause under dist Magazine. Art. IV. of the Constitution, is the unholy one which ought to be expunged at once. If Mr. Mason were the real author of the Fugitive Slave Law which carries out that clause, Northern voters in both houses, and

but exhorting one another, and so much the support of prominent North politicians, the more, as ye see the day approaching." Daniel Webster, among them, carried the Bill. Thirty one Northern representatives voted for it, so did several Northern senators; while fifteen of them were absent is rainy and I don't like to go and spend from the vote-Mr. Seward among them ! my time listening to Bro. W., for he can't To this infamous Act, the greatest existpreach much, anyhow .-- Fair Weather Laing scandal of Christian legislation, Mr. ziness Linclon, Mr. Seward, and the North still adhere ! They trifle with the Constitution in contending with the South, making quite God in Christ Jesus concerning you."free with the Habeas Corpus Act and the Paul press. We do not blame them for this; but we do blame them-for it produces a very painful feeling here-that while they make light of the noblest securities for human freedom, they do not make much the day, that I am not prepared to praylighter of those parts of the Constitution Worldly-mindedness which sustain negro slavery. They can readily set aside right provisions to catch and punish the politically guilty; they hold

as sacred the guiltiest provisions which enall men."-Paul. slave the innocent. The North has placed us in this difficulty-it has shown no sense of the sin of it any longer ; I'll make him know that I union in one republic with slavery-it has offered to make catching fugitive slaves, in have rights as other men, and I'll make

11. Did any one ever really gain any thing, either in temporal or spiritual things, ecutive or Legislative Councils, or the Assemblo of P. E. Island.

> A correspondent of the Examiner writing from this city, thus speaks of the reception and entertainment of the troopspassing thro' here to Canada : --

" Every building calculated to afford accomprayer-meetings? Do you think this would modation to a company of soldiers has been please God, or improve the cause ? But if furnished by the civic authorities, and private citizens, to be converted into a temporary Barall the members did as you do, must they racks. Bangets on the most extensive scale, not be given up? Could not the rest find and compounds of the most palatable ingrediexcuse for staying away, think you, as well ents, are being given to the troops, preparatory to their departure for Canada. At those entertainments, wit, beauty, eloquence and sentiments of loyalty add to the variety of the cause as you appear to ?- United Methoproceedings, and find opportunities of manifesting their respec ive 'peculiarities,' and of persuading the British officers that New Brunswick is not a city of Halifax, nor St. John the capital of Montreal. The largest, and I believe the best, of those festivals came off yesterday afternoon in a capacious building appropriated for the shelter of the rail cars, but now a military depot. The guests on this oc-

casion were the Scots Fusileer Guards, under the command of Colonel Dalrymple. The men were all dressed in scarlet uniforms, accompanied by their band and bagpipes, which discoursed at intervals national and other songs. The pipes screamed wildly, and made the lalies titter a good deal, but no other injury was aused by their presence. Over nine hundred oldiers sat'down at dinner. The address of velcome was spoken y the Hon. the Solicitor General, and replied to by the commanding officer. These were followed by speeches from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Col. the Hon. J. H. Gray, of the Volunteers, Skinner, M. P.

I can't find time to pray, and then I P., and other minor celebrities in the art of have so many things to attend to, and my self-glorification. The appearance and collamind is so taken up with the business of teral circumstances-to use a peculiar phrase ---of the feast, were in a high degree creditable to those with whom it originated, and elicited compliments from the officers, who cheered

most heartily for the ladies in attendance, "See that none render evil for evil unto whose beauty the morning papers declare to any man, but ever follow that which is be unrivalled in British America. It would be cruel, if not unjust, to criticise the correctgood, both among yourselves and toward ness of this opinion. I will, therefore, allow My neighbor has done me so much evil it to pass by without comment. Whether such attention to all the soldiers that are exand has acted so badly thai I will not stand

pected here before the spring, will be extended to them, time must determine.' The Harbour of the Island being closed for

the winter, and all communication with the

being attached to such a body; but there is natural and old-fashioned consequences of excertainly none in being a member of the Ex- travagant expenditure. More gold may be hoarded, but not an onnce more will be in the report by Mr. Ward on the reciprocity circulation, and it is hard indeed to imagine that the catastrophe could ever have occurred Commissioners to meet a like number on bewith greater rapidity at any former period. Commissioners to meet a like number on be-Six months or so of war have brought it all to half of Great Britain, to regulate the compass."

#### (From the Correspondent of the N. Y. World.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

PASSAGE OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL. The Treasury note bill, with the clause makng the notes a legal tender, passed the House to-night, a few moments before six o'clock, after an earnest and protracted struggle. Intense interest was manifested in the final preparatory test vote made in the Committee of the Whole. The large majority surprised the friends of the bill, though many stated that they voted without being entirely satisfied with the measure, but under the conviction that it was the best that could be done, in view of the pressing exigencies of the case. The bill will be presented in the Senate to-morrow, and an effort will be made for its immediate consideration

#### THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The vote in the House to-day insures the success of the 150,000,000 demand note bill with the legal tender clause in it. It will be warmly contested in the Senate, but there is now little doubt but what that body will indorse it, and that Mr. Lincoln will approve of it when presented to him for his signature. Once the policy of the government, it is presumed that it will be universally acquiesced in even by those who have throughout vigorousto embarris the government. and, without doubt, some understanding will be arrived at with the leading bankers, by which the new currency will not be discredited. As the bill

feet right to do. if the supper was paid for, as servient to this. The men in every district, and earnestly remonstrated with our govern-without doubt it was. On Thursday a special from Sarnia to Quebec, act as if they were en- ment to join with them in putting an end to

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY .--- A telegram to the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of Que from Washington dated Feb. 11th, says that bec, by the Governor General's Secretary :

" Downing Street, Jan. 14, 1861.

NO. 6

"Before entering into any of the other artreaty, recommends the appointment of three ticles of your despatch, I must hasten to express the extreme satisfaction with which I heard of the marks of loyelty and zeal given merce and navigation between Her Majesty's by the district around Bic on the occasion of possessions in North America and the United the disembarkation and transports of troops. States, and to make them reciprocally bene- The fact that they could place a thousand ficial and satisfactory, as was intended by the sleighs and horses at the disposal of the military authorities is extraordinarily remarkable. Your Lordship will be good enough to pre-THE STATE OF DELAWARE .- The Legislasent to the Roman Catholic bishop adminis tering the diocese of Quebec, my thanks for ture of Delaware has just adjourned, having passed a resolution expressly denouncing any the circular which he addressed to the clergy measure to abolish slavery in the State. It -a communication which must have had a most useful influence with the people to inalso declined assuming the State's quota of duce them to lend a hand with such good will."

Speech of Mr. Massey.

W. A. Massey, M. P., made a speech at Salford on the 21st of January, in which he paid particular attention to American affairs. Owing to its extreme length we only give the following extract from it :

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT .--- On Saturday evening last, the greatest extension of direct tele-"Why was it that the people of Lancag aphic communicarion yet achieved was acshire were distressed ? Was it the fault of the complished by placing the Mormon capital, government? Was it a visitation of Provi-dence? Was it owing to any cause over Great Salt Lake City, in Utah Territory, en which our statesmen had control ? (Cries of 'Yes,' and ' No.') It was owing to causes that were manifest to every man who did not blind his eyes. (Hear, hear.) It was owing to a frightful war which was taking place in the far west-a war which no man was able to understand-which had no beginning and no endwhich had no cause and would have no effect; the most costly and the most ferocious war ha. The experiment has delighted the telethat had ever afflicted mankind; a war that had not yet been dignified by one glorious action, and had been moderate only in its effusion of blood. The Northern States had esablished a blookade of the of the whole of the southern coast ; but it had been so done, that according to the law of nations there had never "There is a marked contrast between the been an efficient blockade, and it had only en in Canada and the corresponding class in been recognised at all through the courtesy the United States. Here vaunting and the and forbearance of the maritime states. We mere glitter of playing at soldiers are avoid- had submitted to be deprived of the staple material of industry, rather than construe too bills issued by irresponsible banks, and the anced; the Government recognize only the strictly the question of compliance with the difficulties in the future, which are certain, will uniforms of the British army; and there is a laws of nations. Both ourselves and the most sensible disposition prevailing among the French had suffered, and he feared, Volunteers to forego everything in the way of were destined to suffer still more, from electing their officers which might interfere the blockade. He was relating no state sewith the efficiency of the force in the field. | crets, for he knew none; and it was notorious supper at the White House, which she had a per- Indeed, every other consideration is made sub- that the French government had repeatedly

government, desiring rather to err on the side

of what was strictly right and just, than to have

therto resisted the importunities of France

#### rapport, as the Spiritualists say, with the Atintic city of the Blue Noses .- Halifax, in Nova Scotia. A direct correspondence be-

tweep these two localities, five thonsand miles, of lake, mountain and desert apart, was carried on with perfect ease, by a connection of ines, via Portland, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland. Chicago, and Omaly opposed the measure. Nothing will be done graphers and gives a new prophecy to the world of what may come to pass.-Quebec Chronicle.

which will pass makes no provision for notes under five dollars, it is feared that a scarcity of small change will be created, and already there are propositions discussed for issuing bills of one, two and three dollars. also bearing the national countersign. Unless this is done the country will be overrun with small bills issued by irresponsible banks, and the be aggravated.

# ed : tancy dresses for display are discounten-

reciprocity treaty.

World.

the national tax, and refused to pass a resolu-

tion instructing their representative and sena-

tors to sustain the government in the prose-

cution of the war. It is very evident Dela-

ware has not any loyalty to spare .- New York

Canada and the States.

[Montreal Cor. to the London Times.]

MRS. LINCOLN'S SUPPER.-On Wednesday night last, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln gave a great

tween brethren. We know full well how confident our rulers, and the vast majority of our countrymen, are, that war would be just if our demands were refused, and that the Federal States would be early and completely vanquished. It were injuring them to conceal that this is the common feeling here, though we should think a triumph which the Northern States would resent for a century, a calamity only second to our own defeat.

But here let us strongly express an opinion we should unwillingly alter-that the public voice of the Northern States is the voice of the mob-that the educated, the thinking, the intelligent men, who must abound in a country so wealthy as the North, do not manifest their opinions at elections and in their press. The writing and speeches that we read, on political subjects, give us a very low idea, in England, of the class of men who are prominent in public matters in the North. There must be, we think, behind all this noisy mob, and these speakers and writers of 4th of July fustian, a really respectable public, which is hidden from European view by the dust and smoke of the illiterate and passionate many. We think that with them we should be in near agreement. We imagine them to be ashamed of their Presidents. Cabinets, and representatives in Congress, and to desire something far more dignified and worthy of a great nation in their administration both at home and abroad. If this be a mere imagination, for the credit of America we wish to think it reality.

Again, let not American Baptists mis understand our views respecting the South. No words can express, as must be well known, our detestation of Southern slavery, and of its being made the corner-stone of a confederation. Further, we hold that the election of Mr. Lincoln was a shameless pretext to allege for secession. We are sorry to know that slavery was not in danger through it ; and the political unfairness of rebelling against the first adverse decision of the ballot-box was in utter and revolting contrast to our notions of what is both the duty and the dignity of an outvoted party in our own land. We here think bearing a political defeat with good temper and patience, almost as creditable as a political victory,-indeed, as the more difficult virtue, often more so. We cordially detest the cause of the Sonth, so far as it is the cause of slavery. We detest the character we should prefer, if the States remained one Union , to see the predominance of the

North. But will the Federalists think us their enemies, if, once more, we tell them the truth ? Long before the present secession, we thought it would be better for the North, for religious and social reasons, and therefore for political reasons, to be clear of the South. The South corrupted the North, in English judgment, more than the North, morally and socially, benefited the South. As Christians, we thought that the sooner tne separation took place the better. We as perfectly understand as Americans can do the geographical, commercial, military, and naval reasons why the Free States thought otherwise, but those reasons all re-solved themselves, as we think, into one

easy for the South. It has shown a wish to be a vast rather than a free Union-it longs to take back to its bosom, politically, the cause of its political degradation. Can bystanding Christians wish success to such an object ? We contend that emancipation, from the day of the military rebellion, ought to have been the first effort of the North. A HOLY CAUSE would then have nerved its arm, and have won the sympathies of the Christian world. Prayer would have ascended to heaven for its success from all the Churches of England. Aid,

material and moral, of every possible kind, would have been joyfully rendered, for American lies heavy on the heart of European Christendom. Even now a frank and manly change of policy-repentance towards the negro and the negro's Godwould change entirely the relations between England and America. All the past would be buried in oblivion. We should fraternise heart and soul with our regenerated descendants ; our loan market would be opened with confidence to a republic from which the disturbing curse of slavery was driven ; and probably large numbers of our officers, so much needed now in America, would offer their services in the battle with England's most detested enemy

-slavery. And why should this present unholy time-serving policy not be changed? Servile insurrection and its horrors is mere talk; we know that emancipation does not bring insurrection, but security. Mr. Stephen Bourne, in his unostentious letter, has shown what any man may do with negroes working for wages. Mr. Olmsted has done the same. Slaveholders cling to slavery from pride, not for profit-for the love of uncontrolled power, so dear, yet so corrupting to man, not because free black peasants would not work, be orderly, and manageable. With freedom established the South would be glad to lean on the North, if the North repealed at the same time its protective tariffs, so unjust to the South, real good will might return in another generation. Such, for the welfare of all parties, is the policy, and the result, we most ardently desire.

To those who Neglect Prayer Meetings. 1. Are you always better employed? -If not, can it be right in you to absent yourself?

2. Do you get more good to your own of its domination for the last forty years ; soul, and do more good to others, by staying away? If not, can you be acting wisely ?

3. Does your own conscience justify you, or have you not sometimes a difficulty in keeping it quiet on the subject?

4. Will a death-bed commend your present course, or will you then look upon your neglect of prayer-meetings with pleasure, think you ?

5. Does not your pastor suffer by your neglect? Does it not hurt his feelings. cool his zeal, and hinder his usefulness ? 6. Are not your fellow-members in the church discouraged by you, and may you not thus offend Christ's little ones?

7. Is not your own family injured by your neglect ? What will your children think of prayer-meetings, seeing you habi-tually neglect them? Is it surprising if

direct contravention of God's law, more him respect them.-Revenge. "Strive to enter in at the straight gate. -Christ. All will be made holy and happy, and

there is no danger.-Presumption.

"" Contend earnestly for the faith once de ivered to the saints."-Jude. Don't preach doctrinal sermons, or you

Opposites in Religion.

selves together, as the manner of some is,

-Paul.

" Not forsaking the assembling of our-

I believe I'll stay at home to-day, as it

" Pray without ceasing, and in every-

hing give thanks, for this is the will of

will offend some people .- Faint-heartedness. "Withdraw from every brother that walks disorderly and have no fellowship

with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.-Paul. If ye withdraw from Bro. B., he will do us all the injury he can, and I think we

had better let him alone.-Trimmer. " Seek first the kingdom of God and his

righteousness."-Christ. As soon as you get settled in life it will be easy for you to serve God, but you can-

dot well do it before.-Satan. "They that preach the gospel should iveof the gospel."-Paul.

I think that they should preach for nothing, or at least should follow some other business for their living .- Covetousness.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Our papers from this Island now come ir egularly, and reach us only occasionally, but then in great numbers. We condense from those last received, a summary of information.

It is stated by the Islander, a Government paper, that the public expenditure for 1861 has exceeded the revenue by some six or £7.000, and it is contended, that such must continue to be the as, while from £15,000 to £18,000 per annum are required to meet the expenses of public education.

The revenue of the Island, for several years past, has been about £42,000 per annum --The salaries of public officers as established by law, are upwards of £17,000. The mail service costs annually about £3,500. The further sum of £3,500 is required every year to meet the interest on Treasury warrants and debentures; and the expenses of the Legisla-

ture amount to £2,500 per annum. There is a land tax for the support of public schools which yields about £5000 a year; the remaining £10,000 for those schools, is paid

from the general revenue of the Colony. The public debt of the Island is now estinated, in round numbers, at £80,000, and it

increases steadily, year by year. At the rate this Island Colony is getting into debt, it will be found difficult a few years hence, to induce any other Colony to take it under its wing, and assume its liabilities.

The idea of the little Colony of P. E. Island Laving a separate Government and Legislature, with all the machinery for managing a Province fifty times-aye, a hundred timesas large, is simply absurd, and casts ridicule upon all these Colonies. In thinking of it,

one is struck with the remark of the correspondent of the London Times who was ere at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, that so much machinery for the go-vernment of a little Island, was very like placing the steam-engine of a Cunarder in a birch

The award of the Land Commissione has not yet been furnished to the local Government, nor has the Duke of Newcastle expressed any opinion upon it. It has been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown in

mainland cut off, except by the ice-boat, there s nothing further of public interest.

## American Finance.

The Boston Courier, of last Wednesday, savs :---

We have intelligence from Washington b telegraph that the Senate Finance Commit tee has agreed upon sundry amendments to the House United States Treasury Note Bill. Among them is one to strike out the declaration that the authorization to issue one hundred and fifty million dollars, is to meet the necessities of the Treasury, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues, and to insert that " the notes shall be receivable in payment of all public dues and demands of every description, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind, whatsoever, except for the interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private within the United States, except interest as aforesaid. The Committee also proposes new sections, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from any person or corporation in the United States, notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not

less than \$500, with any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries authorized by the Secretary to receive them, who shall issue, therefor, certificates of deposit bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, said interest to cease at the pleasure of the Secretary, and the aggregate of

such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of \$25,000,000 ; provided that all duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and the proceeds of all 1st, to the payment in coin of the interest of to answer for contempt Adopted. the debt of the United States : 2d. to the pur-

chase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st of July, 1862, and to be set apart

as a sinking fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the public deht, as the Secretary shall from time to time decide : 3d, the residue thereof to be paid into the treasury of the United States. Mr. Fessenden of Maine, Chairman of the Finance Committee, gave notice in the Senate yesterday, that he should call up the bill today, and press it to its final passage."

THE APPROPR'ATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. The only measure before the Committee of Ways and Means is the tax bill. They have reported the general appropriation bills, all of which the House passed, with the exception of those for the Post Office Department and for the Indian tribes. The aggregate amount reported by the Committee is \$550,000,000. This sum is independent of appropriations reported by other committees, and the increase of expenditures by amendments.

> Gold and American Notes. [From the London Times.]

"Three short years ago some of the wisest heads in this country and in France were oc-cupied in guaging the probable effects of the modern gold discoveries, and speculating on the results which would be produced by an excess in national currencies or a depreciation of the precious metals. Little did these in-vestigators suspect that before their disquisitions were many months old one of the great communities of the world, the proprietors of the principal gold mines and the first explorers of the new treasures, would be reduced to the suspension of specie payments, and be com-pelled to acknowledge that it no longer had money for its occasions. In the seven years following 1850 the mints of the United States issued gold coin to the amount of £76,000,000

despatch was telegraphed to the Boston Journal that "the grand party at the White House last night went off with great eclat," and probably other Jenkinses have written or telegraphed the same "highly important" intelligence over the country

Only two days before Mrs. Lincoln's "splendid supper" a Washington paper, contained af-fidavits of several sick and wounded soldiers who suffered from hunger at the General Hospital in Alexandria, a few miles only from Mrs. Lincoln's residence, neighbors of hers one may

call them. Anson A. Cone of the 46th Pennsylvania certifies that he "found a man confined to a room where he had been 24 hours without food."

Isaac Lovejoy of the 5th Michigan has several times seen patients dip slop out of the slop barrel and eat it.'

Benjamin F. Cook, of the 2nd Massachusetts. certifies that he saw "some of the patients dip from the slop barrel soup that the cooks had thrown away and drink it.

P. M. Miller, of the Pennsylvania 45th, savs that he has "suffered for the want of proper food to eat," as does also Lieut. Dottum of the 6th Wisconsin.

And Charles Flynn of the Massachusetts 2nd certifies that because in his hunger he took a ration from a waiter, he was sent supperless to the "old Alexandria slave pen" where he was kept "without food nearly twenty-four hours." These famishing patriots might at least be allowed to partake of the crumbs that fell from Mrs, Lincoln's table .- Gloucester Tetegraph-

CHEVALIER WIKOFF IN TROUBLE .- Washngton, 12th .- House .- Mr. Hickman. of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, offered a preamble setting forth that Henry Wikoff, having transmitted a portion of the President's Annual Message for publication in the New York Herald before it was laid before Congress, and having refused to state beproperty seized and sold under the laws of the fore the Committe from whom he received it, United States as property of vebels, shall be therefore resolved that the Sergeant-at-Arms set apart as a specified fund to be applied,- bring said Wik off, before the bar of the House

OFFERS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Boston Courier of Thursday says:

to the Union.

the reach of danger.

gaged in a serious and solemn business ; not | that which was no blockade. (Applause.) Our in a mere gaudy pastime. Submission to discipline and the dignity of obedience are both inderstood and practised here, and the enemy any imputation brought against them, had hihat attempts the subjugation of Canada undertakes a work for which greater resources Rut how much longer was that to last? Was

and military power are needed than this continent has yet seen displayed. "The loyalty of the Irish Catholic and French Canadian population has been demonstrated by meetings at which their political leaders have called on their people to rally in defence of the flag under which they have enjoyed perfect liberty and equality, by the alacrity with which the summons has been answered, and by the noble liberality with which the Roman Catholic clergy have voluntarily placed at the disposal of the Government all the secular buildings under their control. In dered his own palace for barracks. In every parish stirring appeals have been made by the Roman Catholic clergy to their parishioners to from one end of the land to the other, among all races and sects, there has been exhibited a pontaneous outburst of gratitude and devoon to the Crown, and a determination to make every sacrifice in defence of its honour, which is a conclusive answer to those who have doubted the expediency of the equal favor shown to Roman Catholics in Canada, and the wisdom of conferring a practical independence on the people. The British people threatened by invasion could not have sprung to arms with more unanimous alacrity than the

people of this province have done. The press has been as unanimous as the people, and the most powerful nation might well pause and count the chances against the success of an attempt to conquer a people so united and determined, even if they had not at their back the whole power of the British empire."

### International Railway.

The London Mining Journal, a paper of great -It is " pretty certain," according to the New weight and influence among English capitalists, York Tribune, that the representatives of the in its issue of the 18th January, thus speaks of Southern Confederacy in Europe have offered the Intercolonial Railway : to England, as the price of recognition and

support, not only free trade, but the gradual "The resources of Canada are each year beabolition of slavery. The South will surren-der slavery and all beside, rather than return coming more fully developed, the natural consequence being that each year the necessity for improved means of communication between her more western cities and the mother country is more severely felt. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada connects the cities on the left, bank of "The Battle of Roanoak Island, is acknowthe St. Lawrence it is true, but this is not suffiledged by the Confederates to have resulted in cient, for the most eastern terminus of that line a most complete and overwhelming defeat is still to the westward of all ports which are in of their forces. Their whole army made prisa position to keep open more than six months in the year. . The Saint Lawrence, after receiving oners-all their armed vessels captured or desthe waters of the great chain of American lake troyed-Elizabeth city deserted and burnedwends its way northward ere it flows into the such is their own account of the disaster which Atlantic, and thus closes the city of Quebec has befallen them. The number of prisoners which is the focus of commerce for the British is stated at 2500 or 3000, which probably in possessions of North America, with an impenecludes only the troops upon the island. It trable barrier of ice during no less than six has been reported that Gen. Wise, with about months of the year. This circumstance places 5000 men had taken up a position at a place the Canadians at a great disadvantage- they called Nagg's Head on the narrow stripe of land must either submit to the inconvenience of being which seperates the Atlantic from Roanoake enabled to ship at intervals only, or must send Sound, to the westward of which only a few | their produce through the United States, whereby their profits are much diminished. The promiles distant is Roanoak Island. What has become of this body of troops does not appear position for completing the line from Halitax to Quebec is again revived, and will now, doubtfrom the accounts received, although it apiess, be carried out with energy. Since the propears that their commander had retired beyond ject was first introduced to the notice of British capitalists circumstances have much changed, "The U. S. Senate yesterday passed the and an enterprise which ten years ago offered fortification bill and then took up the treasury

but a moderate prospect of success, now pre note bill. Mr. Fessenden of Maine, in exsents inducements sufficient to satisfy the most plaining the amendments proposed by the scrupulous. The completion of the line from Committee of Finance, stated his objections to Halifax to Quebec would double the value of Grand Trunk stock, and would, moreover, offer the legal tender clause, which he could vote for only as a measure of temporary necessity, the greatest encouragement to English capitaland with the understanding that it was not to be the permanent policy. The Senate had got through with the list of amendents when they adjourned. Mr. Henry Wykoff, a correspon-dent of the New York Herald, was brought ists to assist in the development of the vast mineral resources which Canada and Nova Scotia are now proved to possess; for all difficulties, either in obtaining men and materials, or in sending the produce to market, would be remov-ed. We understand that at no distant period the public will again be appealed to for capital for the italitax and Quebec line, and considering before the House, to answer for contempt, in

this inefficient and paper blockade to be eter-nally respected P-(No, no.) Were we to submit to be starved ? (No.) Were we to expect our great neighbor, France to submit to be starved ?-(No.) Were we, in this year of 1862, for the sake of favoring a ferocious and frantic civil war, to allow the great ports or commerce to be closed, all the operations of trade to be suspended, credit to be deranged, unoffending persons to be subjected to unparalleled privations, and many of our poorer countrymen absolutely to be reduced to penury and starvation ?- (No, no,-" Three cheers addition to the buildings already gnumerated, for Mr. Massey,") It would ill become him, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal ten- who had been connected, in however humble a capacity, with the government of the country, to counsel his fellow-countrymen to precipitate measures ; and if he saw any object volunteer in the defence of the country; and or purpose useful to themselves, or beneficial to markind, which could be evolved from this frightful internecine war, he should counsel his countrymen to submit to their privations, and allow the war to take its course. (Applause and interruption, which lasted for a minute or two.) An addition had lately been made to the blockade, which materially altered the question; for it had sought not only to blockade but to destroy the outlets of commerce. There was some doubt whether Charleston harbor had been really destroyed; but commander Davis, who had charge of and sank the "stone fleet." boasted that in a very short time the port would be destroyed for ever. This was not a blockade, but an attempt to make war upon nature itself-to defeat those benificent provisions which nature had made for the safety of mankind. If the statement of Commander Davis was true, coupled with the other facts. that the bockade was inefficient and was likely to last for an indefinite period-then, speaking in the interests of peace, and desiring the freedom of commerce, he declared that, for the sake of humanity-for the sake of the people themselves who were involved in this mad, and hopeless, and aimless contest-that it was the duty of the great maratime powers to consider whether the time had not come, by mediation and by friendly interposition-(hisses and applause)-to endeavor to put an end to this state of affairs. (Cheers.) That was his opinion; and that was the policy he meant to support in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) It was not with him a question whether it was possible by any means to preserve the Union of the United States; he believed that to be absolutely impossible. If the eleven Confederate States were determined to be free, no power on earth could reduce them again to subjection. No high-spirited people-no people of the Anglo-Saxon race-had ever been held down in slavery ; however small might be the area of their country, or the military power that overshadowed it, he defied any man to put his finger upon any state in Europe and say that it was so. (Cheers.) An exception might be made regarding Poland. but he believed that before this generation had passed away they would see a tree and united Poland. (Cheers.)

New York Money Market.

(From the New York Wor.d of Friday.) " In foreign merchandise there was a better demand for consumption yesterday, with a partial resumption of speculative demand. Breadstuffs were steady, but not active. Provisions were generally firm, except mess pork. Spirits turpentine fell off 15 cts. per gallon, but other naval stores were firm. Cotton was inactive, and spices rather easier. Freights unchanged.

Money is easy at five to six per cent. Fo reign exchange is firm. The stock market is dull, and prices are irregular. Gold is firm at

