RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861. WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associations, therefore :-

Resolved,—That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association."

## Mew Brunswich Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N.B., THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1862. The Aims and Wants of the Baptist and

1st. It aims to have as little to do as possible with political or religious strife. the ability which God giveth the doctrines and precepts of the evangelical faith as given

in the inspired word. 3. It aims to advocate the cause of Missions; Education; Sabbath Schools; Temperance, and all interests adapted to

promote the welfare of mankind. 4. It aims to keep its readers fully posted in regard to the work of the Lord in our own land, and amongst all nations.

5. It aims to have its news department well filled with the latest intelligence regarding all matters of social and political, local and general interest. If any compectations of such persons can only be met with this ample variety our readers in the questions of the day, as those are who occupy the great thoroughfares of life.

How far these aims of the Visitor are realized, in its weekly issues, we leave for our readers to decide. One thing is ceritself without very much increasing its price. It will be seen that the secular extracts are principally taken from the leading journals of England, France and America. In this way your readers are favored with the thoughts and opinions of the leading minds of the age.

Having thus frankly stated what are the aims of the Visitor permit us to refer to its

1. It wants to keep itself up to its present size, for the reason that a paper the size, say of the Intelligencer, cannot possibly meet the necessities of the people. 2. In order to do this it wants to increase its circulation.

3. That it may enjoy this increase, it vants the whole hearted co-operation of the ministers and leading brethren of our churches.

Now dear brethren having labored with out renumeration for the last ten years with all earnestness and fidelity to supply you and your families with a useful weekly journal, and having in addition expended more than four thousand dollars beyond the income of the Visitor in the prosecution of this work you will not feel that we are unreasonable in our demand, when we ask you simply to give us your hearty co-operation in continuing to do good to yourselves, to your children, to our churches, and to the country at large. If every pastor would do what some of our brethren are kindly doing, spend a few days among his people in striving to increase the number of subscribers, he would render valuable service to them and to us. If every subscriber would seed us one additional name our list would be doubled at once.

Be assured the value of the paper in the future must be proportioned to the extent of its circulation. A large subscription list will keep it up to its present size. A small one will compel it to do as others have done, grow beautifully less.

Our valuable contemporary the Church Witness, which is about the same size as the Visitor is issued at 10s, but even this amount is found to be below the cost of publication, and the proprietor assures his readers that unless there be a change for the better he will have to discontinue the paper. The proprietor of the Colonial Presby-

terian tells his readers that he is issuing his paper at a serious financial loss to himself. If denominations require the power of the press to carry forward their denominational interests, (and who can doubt it) surely they should be willing to sustain it.

Some 14 or 15 years ago the associated Baptist Churches of this Province decided that they required a denominational paper. Such a paper they have had ever since.-It has been issued on terms however from the beginning which was insufficient to meet its expenses. The loss has fallen heavily upon one individual, but the present connections of the Visitor are such that a fair circulation would save it from loss even in its present improved form .-Judge ye dear brethren what, under all these circumstances, the glory of God and the interests of his cause require at your hands and act accordingly.

Intemperance Increasing. The New York Examiner in a recent

In spite of temperance societies, the use of alcoholic liquors is increasing in this country. The efforts of the friends of temperance have greatly diminished the pubhe and outrageous abuse of stimulants; but there is reason to fear that what may be called the moderate use of liquors, is more general than it ever was. A great many persons who never got drunk, and whose fathers, perhaps, were among the temperance pioneers of forty years ago, have relapsed into the habit of taking a little, "for the stomach's sake." They are very careful to get good liquors, and, in gether; but of the original apostles, with fact, the very difficulty gives a certain zest the exception of those three, it seems to to the pursuit. We do not refer to the use of native and other pure wines—which has considerably increased, and which, in fitness and adaptation. Why did Christ and appeared to be deeply interested in the has considerably increased, and which, in can scarcely imagine any with less natural are far as it displaces coffee, tea and whiskey, may prove a great benefit to the country. But we refer to the consumption of

> of inebriety in Boston "is pe report of the chief

deducting non-residents. The arrests have the world: and it had all sunk down to the steadily increased since the enactment of bottom of society. There were ten milthe liquor law of 1855, in which year they lion men below the medium line where there numbered only 7,582." The report attri- was one above it. And to preach the gosbutes this alarming state of things to the pel it was necessary to have men that were Digdeguash, Piskehagan and St. Andrews. mis-operation of the present law, and "be- free from any temptation, in their teaching lieves it is better to return to a law of pos- to rise above the comprehension of the sible regulation, rather than to adhere to lower classes; and the apostles were selectone of impossible prohibition.'

the 14th inst. says:—

Several of our brethren, pastors of the been the most successful. churches, have recently been favored with pleasant donation visits. Rev. Z. Morton 2. It aims to expound fearlessly and with | ple. In the last mentioned case, the very | procedure, not being limited and fixed, but "Social Circle," connected with the church, the members of which met at his housebringing with them liberal gifts of provisisions, clothing and money.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY .-- The Morning Star in an editorial in this subject en-

How can men of means who have been converted to Christ answer to their consciences and their God, for withholding their property influence from the treasury of the Lord! Is not property a talent, a plain that too much space is occupied with means for doing good? Does not he violate secular matter, our answer is, that as many | the teaching of Christ, and bury his talent of our readers take no other paper, and as in a napkin, who possesses and withholds events of the most startling interest are oc- his money, as really as another who posscurring almost daily it seems necessary to esses personal gifts and grace, and whom occupy a larger space than usual with this God calls to go and preach and who yet sort of intelligence. The wishes and ex- refuses to obey? So it seems plain to us. One can preach and should; another can in this way. By supplying our columns quite as well pay fifty dollars a year for preaching at home and in heathen lands, remotest sections of the country, are as and he should. One case is as clear as well posted in regard to the prominent the other; one duty as binding as the other. You give of your property, I give myself, for the work of the Christian religion. To one as equally as the other the command comes from Him who died for us, "Son, go work in my vineyard;" and tain, it would be utterly immpossible to the responsibilities of property for religipublish the Visitor in its present form by our uses, are similar to the responsibilities of personal qualifications.

Temperance Appeal.

A correspondent of the Boston Recorder on urging the necessity of sending Temperance tracts to the army says :-

CAMPS are usually the hot-beds of vice, and wars create drunkards on a mournit scale. This is notorious in relation to the wars of Europe, and of our own with England and Mexico. As armies break up, hordes of sots afflict the land; and this war will be an exception if the dire curse does not follow in its wake.

Which is worse, REBELLION, or the flood gates of Intemperance lifted up, and "liquid death" rolling over the nation North and South alike? We praise the virtue of our camps; but let our legions disband, and we may see that they have vices as well as virtues; and Intemperance, like a volcanic eruption, may rush upon us before we are aware of it! There is evidence painfully conclusive that soldiers dear to us ov many ties are becoming sots; and officers high in position have been drunk on the battle-field, in more than one battle, resulting in our disgrace.

The hand of God is in the Temperance cause, and, as he has done wonders for us. he may now do wonders for our army. Good men, trusting in him, have driven rum into disgrace. Fifty years ago the best of men sold it; now, with rare exceptions, none but the worst. Then all drunk, and nearly all were drunken. Then city bells rang out the eleven o'clock toddy hour, and men marched to dram-shops by church music. We were in darkness. We had not investigated the great field of INTEM-PERANCE. But now the bounds are established--the stakes driven down, to stand as long as the world stands. He is blind, he is an infidel, who fails to see God in this precious and glorious reform. Hence we are encouraged to give our army temperance documents in abundance, and call upon God to make them effective.

Angelic \* Joy .- Spurgeon utters the following beautiful thought on this subject You remember the occasion when the Lord met with thee. Oh, little didst thou think what a commotion was in beaven. If the Queen had ordered out all her soldiers. the angels of heaven would not have stopped to notice them. 'If all the Princes of earth had marched through the streets, with all their jewelry and robes and crowns and all their regalia, their chariots and their horsemen-if the pomp of ancient monarchs had risen from the tomb : if all the might of Babylon and Tyre and Greece had been concentrated in one great parade, vet not an angel would have stopped in his course to smile at these poor tawdry things ; but over you the vilest of the vile, the poorest of the poor, over you angelic wings were hotering, and concerning you it was said on earth and sung in heaven, Hallelajah for a child is born to God to-day.

A sermon will be delivered and a collection taken, in aid of the Leinster Street, Sabbath Sohool next Sabbath evening. The children will sing Sabbath School melodies. Seats free.

> Take Heed to the Bottom. BY H. W. BEECHER

One is surprised when he examines the materials out of which the apostles were made. I have wondered that the stuff for the apostles was not imported from Atheus. There were better men there. Those that were chosen were the poorest materials that at 6 o'clock, P. M. were ever hewn out into apostleship, or anything else official. If you take James, John, and Peter out of the apostles, you have taken out all that left any record. Paul was added; he was an educated man. and he did more than all the others put tofitness and adaptation. Why did Christ select these men? For the very reason that from their calling and position they did not know anything else, and could-not learn snything else in their lifetime, than the simplest language: and that, therefore, when they should speak, their words would go right home to their fellows, the poor and common people. Christ came to preach the Gospel to the mass of humanity, and they were poor. Christ came to inft up

ed accordingly; and it was wise. And in later periods, those ministers that have been Donation Visits.—Zion's Advocate of the most like them in their method of working, whether from necessity or choice, have

There is no ministry that have been more successful, or that have raised up a of Bryant's Pond. Rev. W. H. Kelton of better monument as the result of their la-West Waterville, Rev. C. H. Carlton of bors, than the Methodist clergy. Why? Limerick, and Rev. G. D. Ballantine of Not alone because they have had a consum-Monmouth, are among those who have mate system of organization, though that been thus favored with substantial tokens has helped a great deal; not because they of the appreciation and regard of their pco- have had a certain lithe, elastic method of pleasant surprise came to Bro. B. from the kept roving from one place to another. which had some advantages to the early settlements, but disadvantages to the permanent churches, and injuries to those in charge of such churches and settlements, which counterbalanced the advantages, but because men of all pursuits and callings were appointed to preach among the poor and common people, so long they triumphed, so gloriously; but in proportion as they get the spirit of preaching to the upper classes, and of building churches for them, their success diminishes. I think the most splendid churches are getting to be Methodist churches. We have got to take their places, and go down and take care of the poor. Somebody must do it. And I give warning to our Methodist brethren that if they are going to abandon that field there are enough to occupy it; but that if they want to keep their glory, and transmit it to other generations, they must remember the

Be proud of that field. Take care of those that nobody else takes care of. Take heed to the bottom, and God will see, that your love and fidelity shall work all the way up to the top. I do not object to the Methodists preaching to the most cultivated audiences; all I object to is, that they should lose a conception of the sacredness of human nature clear down to the bottom,

## Correspondence.

We beg to call special attention to the following communication from Dr. Cramp on the day of prayer for Colleges. We trust that our pastors and churches will cheerfully respond, and that we shall have 'a precious season of simultaneous and united supplication for God's rich blessing upon all institutions of learing, but more especially upon those that are placed by Providence under the guidance of the associated Baptist Churches in these Pro-

Prayer for Colleges.

Thursday the 27th instant, will be the tion of the brethren throughout the provinces, in the observace of the day, is earnestly solicited. Our educational institution have been largely blessed in years past, and many a parents heart has been gladdened when children have returned home. giving proof of the new birth. About two hundred young persons are now receiving instruction in connection with our denomination, at Acadia College, Horton Academy (male and Female departments), and the Seminary at Fredericton. - Some of them are servants of the Saviour, and some have begun to preach his gospel; they ask the prayers of their brethren and sisters, that they may attain to eminent godliness, and be prepared for usefulness in the good cause. Others are still unconverted; their teachers and their associates unite in requesting that efforts on their behalf may be seconded by the supplications of the

Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP. Acadia College, Feb. 13 1862.

ACADIA COLLEGE, Feb. 13 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:

Please insert the foregoing, and recommend the observance of the day. The Quarterly meeting of the King's County Ministerial Conference was held this week at Wolfville, We had an interesting meeting on behalf of Domestic missions on Tuesday evening, and an educational meeting last night. Addresses were Nova Sco ia. delivered by the brethren A. D. Thomson. F. A. Higgins, David Freeman DeBlois. Professors DeMill and Higgins, J W Brass, and your correspondent. The home missionary cause ought to be much more liberally-and zealously supported. Other denominations are very active; if we do not bestir ourselves we shall lose ground.

Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP.

Quarterly Meeting.

The December Quarterly meeting of held with the Baptist Church at Middle Simonds. Ministers present: Elders J. Bleakney, B. Jewit, J. G. Harvey. The meetings were very interesting and were continued several days. Brethren Bleakney and Jewitt were divinely assisted in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation during the meetings. Some were enabled to profess faith in the Lord Jesus.

The next Quarterly Meeting of York Carleton and Victoria Counties will be held with the Baptist church in Canterbury commencing on Friday the 14th of March,

J. G. HARVEY, Secretary. Woodstock, Feb. 12th, 1862.

Quarterly Meeting. The Charlotte County Quarterly Meeting was commenced with the Baptist Church at 2nd Falls, St. George, on Fri-

ministry of the gospel and giving a liberal last season, and of disputes arising from irregusupport to those engaged in the work. support to those engaged in the work. The following places had been visited as missionary ground, viz :-- Lever Settlement,

There were quite a number of deaths reported, and but two additions to the churches, one by baptism, and one by letser; facts which should awaken deep humiliation before God, and be a stimulus to more earnest prayer and faithful effort.

The quarterly Collection for domestic missions amounted to \$5.60.

The next Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Baptist church at the Bayside, St. Andrews, (by request,) the second Friday in May, commencing at 2 o'clock, P.

May we not urge on our churches the duty of a fuller representation at the next Session, and invite all our ministering brethren to come and assist in the work of the S. MARCH, Chairman. JOHN McLEOD, Clerk.

## Secular Department.

The Natural History Society. Pursuant to adjournment, the members of this Society met at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, for the election of Office Bear ers, when the following gentlemen were elected

Dr. Le Baron Botsford, President ; M. H. Perley, Esq., Vice-President; Edward Allison, Esq., Treasurer; R. Peniston Starr, Esq., Recording Secretary, H. W Frith, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Mr. G. F. Matchew, Librarian and Curator;

. Hartt, Councillors. The above nine gentlemen constitute the Council of the Society, to whom the management of its business and affairs is entrusted.

W. P. Dole, Esq., Wm. Jack, Esq., and Mr. C

The expenses attending the fitting up of rooms for the Society with shelves and cases for the numerous specimens of the mineral kingdom. and for the scientific works which have already been offered to them, will be very considerable, and they trust that an enlightened public will assist them in their endeavours to build up an Institution that will be ereditable not merely to St. John, but to the whole Province. They therefore solicit contributions from every part of the country, in money, books, or specimens of the animal and mineral kingdoms. Until further arrangements are made, contributions of any description, may be forwarded to Edward

Allison, Esq., the Treasurer. The Secretary reported on Friday night, that two hundred dollars had been paid into his hands, as contributions for members enrolled. This is an exceedingly good beginning, and we trust it may be followed up with that amount of substantial aid, which will enable the Society, in a short time, to take its stand with other Societies of the like character in the neighboring Provinces.

Address of Condolence to the Queen. At a meeting of the Common Council, held the Mayor's office, on Friday, the following address of condence to the Queen, was adopted and ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor for transmission to England:

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kindom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

WE, the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in the Province of day of prayer for Colleges. The co-opera- New Brunswick, having heard with profound sorrow of the bereavement which has been sustained by Your Majesty, in the sudden and unexpected demise of His Royal Highness, the late PRINCE CONSORT, whose devoted love and attachment to Your Mujesty, as well as his public and private virtue, endeared him to every heart, beg permission, in common with other loyal and faithful subjects to express our deep symvathy with Your Majesty in this mournful dispensation; and while we feel that no time will efface the affliction that weighs so heavily upon the loving heart, of our Gracious Sovereign, we venture to hope that the great iffection of your subjects for the person of Your Majesty, which prevails everywhere throughout your wide spread dominions, may tend in some measure, to lighten your own sorrow, and that of the other Members of the Royal Family, and that of the hand of a Gracious Providence will be ever outstretched to sustain Your Maiesty under all the cares and duties which devolve upon the Ruler of a great and mighty

Empire. By Order of the Common Council. THOMAS MCAVITY, Mayor. W. R. M. BURTIS, Common Cleek.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislative Session of Nova Scotia com menced on Thursday last, on which day, His Excellency Lord Mulgrave, attended by a brilliant S aff, came to the Council Chamber, and having sent for the Assembly, delivered a Speech of which the following is a synopsis:— His Excellency commenced by alluding to he sudden death of H. R. H. the Prince Consort, and stating that he had no doubt the Legislature would convey to the foot of the Throne, an expression of sympathy and condolence, in accordance with the universal sentiment of

Allusion was next made to the difficulties between England and the United States, which at one time threatened to disturb their amicable relations. H. M. Government had evinced every disposition to defend these Provinces with the whole power of the Empire; and it now became their duty to prepare for self-defence, and take measures to secure the coun-

try against any sudden attack. His Excellency then expressed his gratification in announcing, that the Volunteer Corps throughout the Province are increasing in numbers and improving in discipline; but their numbers are still inadequate to the defence of the Province, and it is not just that a duty which devolves on all, should be accepted from York, Carleton and Victoria Counties was a few, not only without remuneration, but at considerable inconvenience.

A measure for revising the Militia Law with be submitted, which His Excellency said, he would press upon the consideration of the Legislature.

His Excellency promised that the public accounts and estimates for the current year, should be submitted to the House, which would be gratified to learn, that the appropriations of the past year had been met, and the public eredit maintained, altho' the derangement of commerce by the neighbouring civil war, and the closing of the Southern ports, had largely affected the revenue.

The discovery of gold in various parts of Nova Scotia during the last Summer, was next mentioned, as opening new sources of employment, and the attention of the Legislature was invited to a measure for establishing a permanent and uniform system of management of the gold mines.

ment of the gold mines.

[ His Excellency next mentioned, that by the labours of a body of intelligent gentlemen, a very creditable display of objects of Natural History, and of the art and industry of Nova otia, will be made at the Great International Exhibition, not the least valuable or attractive portion of which will be, specimens from the gold mines, and from the rich and inexhaustable Coal measures of the Province.

A geological survey of Nova Scotia, it was

A geological survey of Nova Scotia, it was stated, would be invaluable, as an authoritative record of facts, upon which capitalists at home and abroad, and immigrants seeking employment, might rely. A correspondence had been opened with an eminent Geologist, and His Excellency hoped the financial condition of the Province would be found to warrant an appropriation for this service.

Reference was next made to the Intercologist.

ded with beneficial results. This work is to be continued, until the irregularities of the past no longer impede the distribution of real estate, and the improvement of that Island.

In the House, Mr. McLellan moved the Address in answer to the Speech, which was seconded by Mr. Gammell, a new member from Cape Breton, who had only just taken his seat. The Honorable Mr. Johnston spoke very feelingly of the great loss sustained by Her Majesty in the death of the Prince Consort, and the House adjourned On Friday, the Address passed unanimously, so that the Government would appear to be stronger than it was last Session.

DR. TUPPER'S LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL.

When the letter of Dr. Tupper to Earl Russell relative to political events in Nova Scotia in 1859 and 1860, and requesting the recall of Lord Mulgrave, was published in December last, the "Colonial Empire" was furnished with a copy, but declined noticing it, on the ground that it was improperly addressed, and that from the beginning to the end, Dr. Tupper was clearly in the wrong. We felt sure that such a rebuke would be administered to Dr. Tupper as would effectually silence him, and prevent his doing further damage to the Conservative party. That we have not been disappointed, the following letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, clearly shows :-

Downing Street, 12th Jan. 1862. My Lord,-I have had the honour to receive

your Lordship's despatch. No. 86, of the 26th of becember, forwarding a letter addressed by Dr. apper to Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of or state of political parties in Nova-Scotia in

the House of Assembly. It is to be regretted that Dr. Tupper's eagerness to urge his own views should have led him into such irregularity as that of addressing the Minister of one Department of Her Majesty's Government upon the affairs of another Department. A duplicate of his letter has, I understand, been sent by him direct to Earl Russel. You will acquaint Dr. Tupper that he may be assured that Earl Russell will not respond to so improper an appeal, and that for my part I must decline to enter again into a subject which I fully examined before, and on which I was obliged to conclude that Dr. Tupper was entirely in

I have, &c., Newcastle. (Signed) The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c.

GENERAL NEWS. The steam transport "Mauritius" sailed from Halifax last Friday morning for England. The steamer "Adriatic" is still frozen in a

North Sydney, Cape Breton. RAILWAYS. The Chronicle says that the earnings of the Nova Scotia Railway, during the month of Jan-

uary, 1862, amounted to \$8446.96, being an in crease of \$1988.64 over the same month last year. and \$2264.91 over January, 1800. It adds.—
"Our road seems to be doing a better business than that in the sister province. HALIFAX HARBOUR The Halifax Reporter says :- For the infor-

mation of our St. John contemporaries we state that although our harbour has been as calm as a mill pond, and the thermometer ranges low, yet there has not been enough ice in it to stop the progress of a small row boat. Report that! THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will hold Special Ordination at St. Luke's Church, on Sunday next. His Lordship will take his departure for England in the next mail steamer .-Record of Wednesday.

District of Gaspe.

The Gteaner has the following information from Philip Vibert, Esq., High Sheriff of Protestant worship at Perce, and to the Census returns from the Mardalen Islands, which form that part of the County of Gaspe :-

"An important event took place here on Monday, the 6th inst., being Epiphany. The opening of a new Protestant Church-St.

"An impressive discourse was delivered or the occasion, by the Rev. Silas Crosse, the incumbent of the Mission. His text being taken from the 31st Chapter of the Prophet Jeremiah, and part of the 34th verse. "'For they shall all know me, from the

east of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord.' "There being only thirteen Protestant

amilies in this vicinity, that is reckoning Messrs. Chas. Robin & Co.'s Establishment as one—the building is proportionately small. and contains only 15 pews, each holding six persons; these are roomy and comfortable, not the narrow boxes we meet with in many of our Colonial Churches. "The site has been admirably chosen, being

on an eminence at the foot of, and to the South West of Perce Mountain, commanding one of those grand romantic views which abound in this

"The building consists of a strong wood frame on a brick foundation, with Gothic Windows. Porch, &c. The Pulpit and Reading Desks are of Oak. The Altar and Font Railings of Birch. all manufactured in Jersey. The whole is in keeping, and forms one of the prettiest little Churches we have yet seen.

· We, the Protestant community of Perce, are deeply indebted to Messrs. Charles Robin & Co., they having not only given the site-one acre ground-but also contributed liberally towards the erection of the building. In fact, but for their liberality the Church could not have

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS .- Copy of the Census of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, as taken in 1861 Population, 2.859. Acres occupied, 7,083. Barley, 4.196 bushels. Oats, 8,531 bushels .-

Wheat 1.282 bushels, Potatoes, 21,627 bushels. Hay, 2,731 tons. Value of Stock \$48.849. Schooners, 88. Fishing Boats, 232. Nets. Average of 3 years,-Imports,\$42,929. Duty

\$3.000. Exports,—Pickled Fish, 104,000 barrels; Dried Fish, 16,000 quintals; Oil, 30,000 gallons; Value of Furs, \$5,500. "Vessels entered, 250. Tons, 10,300. Men "About 100 vessels arrive every year and de

not enter. In the above estimate is included the Fish, &c., taken and consumed by the peo-ple, and the probable value of the Coasting

COUNTY OF GASPE .- A correspondent of the

Heaner, writing from Shippegan, gives an ac

" On Saturday, the first day of February. middle aged man of the name of Odelan Landry, committed suicide by shouting himself with a gun. An Inquest was held on the body, at the Dwelling House of James Drysdale, in Little Aunce, in the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, before Justices Doran and Alexander. It appeared by the avidence that the of Gloucester, before Justices Doran and Alexander. It appeared by the evidence, that the man for a week previous, had shown great depression of spirits and spoke of matters of his past life which bore heavily upon him. On examining the body, a powder flask and shot bag lay near him, and it appeared he had loaded the gun, which had a percussion lock, but as he had no caps he had placed a small poker in the stove and made it red hot. He then placed the muzzle of the gun to the pit of his stomach, rested the butt on the floor, and then applied the poker to the touch-hole, which discharged the gnn, the contents going into his stomach. This produced instant death. On a slip of paper he had made a memorandum of a Will, which left all his personal effects, consisting of his wearing apparel,

GENERAL SCOTT.—It is now said that General Scott has abandoned the idea of going to Key West, and will not leave New York for come time to come. The story about his mission to Mexico is "bosh."

The Municipal Franchise.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron has publicly an-

ty is not properly represented. We look upon the question as one of great importance. It is not new. It has at different times been discussed by the public press. It has also been incidentally discussed in a very clear manner. in the recent book of Mr. J. S. Mill on Representative Government." The principles set forth by Mr. Mill, the high priest of the advanced liberal school in England, very strongly support the views which the Conservative, Mr. Cameron, desires to embody in an act of Parliament. We may notice, too that our Rouge contemporary, the Herald, some time ago, argued the question in the same sense. So there is a somewhat singular unanimity upon it, from the different poles of the political compass. To our view, the principles governing the position are clear. Municipal councillors are not elected to deal with the political liber ties of the electors, but with their property.-When private people join together in a stock company, for any object, they vote in exact proportion to the amount of money each contributes; and we think it would be aifficult to show by any sound process of reasoning why the same principle should not be applied in municipal elections—why a man should not vote in proportion to his interest in the municipality. Under such a system a man possessed of no means could vote to make "ducks and 1859 and 1860 and on your refusal to dissolve drakes" of the money of his richer neighbor; in which way gross injustice has often been done, in many of the cities and towns of this continent. If a municipality run into debt, and come to grief, under a system of voting accordng to property, there could be no more complaint than in a joint stock company which should ruin itself by a speculation voted for by all its shareholders. The general principles are easy, and seem likely to claim general assent. Their practical application to the existing state of things, is what will be the test of statesmanship. The late Mr. Mackenzie used to introduce scores of bills, the general principles of which nobody could disapprove, but they were so crude that nobody could vote for them. "See, then," the agitator used to exclaim before the country, " how these men reject good measures, which the people want!" We don't mean to compare the practical statesmanship of Mr. Cameron with that of Mr. Mackenzie. We simply wish to impress that, in a question of such importance, it is desirable that we should have a well-digested, well-considered measure, or it might be better not to meddle with the subject. We shall look with interest for the promised bill of Mr. Cameron.

The Stone Blockade.

The following letter from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell relative to his interview with Secretary Seward on the subject of the stone blockade has been published in London:-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (received Jan. 27). My Lord:-Three days ago, in obedience to your lordship's orders, I spoke to Mr. Seward on the subject of the plan adopted by this Government of obstructing the entrance to some of the harbors in the Southern States | 1862 is received. It is a work which can not by sinking vessels laden with stones in the be too extensively circulated among all inter-

a mistake to suppose that this plan had been and that for 1862 will be found equal to any manently. It was, he said, simply a temporary military measure adopted to aid the blockade. The Government of the United from Philip Vibert, Esq., High Sheriff of States had last spring, with a navy very little berries, Raspberries, Currants, etc.; on Annuals and their Culture; on the Manufacture taken to blockade upward of 3000 miles of coast. The Secretary of the Navy had report- Wheat, Barley; Oats, Rye, and Indian Corn; ed that he could stop up the "large holes" by means of his ships, but that he could not stop up the "small ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close some of the numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the channels. It would be the duty of the Government of the United States to remove all these obstructions as soon as the Udion was restored. It was well understood that this was an obligation incumbent on the Federal Government. At the end of the war with Great Britain that Government had been called upon to remove a vessel which had been sunk in the harbor of Savannah, and had recognized the obligation, and removed the vessel accordingly. Moreover the United States were now engaged in a civil war with the South. He was not prepared to say that, as an operation in war, it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbors of the enemy, but nothing of the kind had been done on the present occasion. Vessels had been sunk by the rebels to prevent the access to their ports of the cruisers of the United States in order to make the blockade complete. When the war was ended the removal of all these obstruct ns would be a mere matter of expense any address on the receipt of price. Address the would be no great difficulty in remov- Joseph Harris, publisher of the Genesee Faring them effectually. Besides, as had been already done in the case of Port Royal the United States would open better harbors than

those which they closed. I asked Mr. Seward whether the principal entrance to Charleston harbor had not been recently closed altogether by vessels sunk by order of his Government; and I observed to him that the opening of a new port 30 or 40 miles off, would hardly console the people of the large town of Charleston for the destruc-

tion of their own harbor. Mr. Seward said that the best proof he could give me that the harbor of Charleston had not been fendered inaccessible was that, in spite of the sunken vessels and of the blockading squadrons, a British steamer laden with contrabaud of war had just succeeded in getting in.

I have, &c.,

The Civil War. The following important statements (if true

are from the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post:— "The President stated yesterday to several of his friends that the recent victory over the rebels at Fort Henry was of the utmost importance. with a blow upon the railway connection fifteen miles from the captured fort. He further stated that hot work is expected in that region at once. The question was distinctly asked of Mr. Lincoln, if the government were in possession of any advices from England or France which threatened interference with the existing war. He replied that the government had nothing which was not in the foreign journals—that there is no special danger of interference at the present time, though it was evident that the interference party was at the last accounts growing daily stronger in both England and France, but that the victories which the government expects to win over the rebels in the next two or three months would put to flight all thoughts of med dling in our affairs. The fact was distinctly nced that the government was fully deter mined to press onward at once upon the enemy and thus answer the just expectations of the

lately taken the management of the war into his own hands. This is the true explanation of the lately taken the management of the war into his own hands. This is the true explanation of the statements in the newspapers that General away after their use, it being pretty g McClellan was relieved of his general command of the armies of the United States, and Mr. Stanton was really in charge of the general management. There has been no formal change, but the President has quietly assumed his constitutional power as Commander in chief of the armies of the United States. Of course in doing this he commits the more active duties of that office to his Secretary of war. One of Mr. Stanton's recent orders was issued "by order of Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief," etc. Herstofore similar orders have been iasued "by order of General McClellan." The change at once attracted attention here, Mr. Lincoln frankly avows his purpose to plas the war to a speedy conclusion, and admits that the people

are right in demanding that when they are taxed so roundly as it is proposed to tax them, something shall be done toward extinguishing the rebellion. A western governor was recently nounced that he will introduce a measure, durwith the President, who asked him: " Will the ing the coming session of Parliament, to raise people of the West sustain the government the Franchise in Municipal elections, on the through the onerous taxation which must be imposed upon them?" The reply was emphatic. "They will endure anything, if they are conground that, under the present system, propervinced that they have a government.

> PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES .- The following table is compiled from documents received from the United States Census office : Census of White. Free Col'd. Slave, Total. 1790.....3,172,464 59,465 108,495 893 041 5.305.9371810.....5,862,005 186,456 1,191,364 7,239,814 1820....7,861,931 233,504 1,538,125 9,638,191 1830....10,537,378 319,599 2,009 043 12,866,020 2,009 043 12,866,020 1840....14,195,695 386,303 2,487,455 17,069,453 1850....19,553,104 434,419 3,204,313 23, 91,876 2,487,455 17,069,453

> 1860.....22,008 081 482,122 3,953,587 31,443,790 EMANCIPATION LECTURE. - Mr. Horace Greely of New York, the cheerful political philosopher of bran-bread memory, delivered lecture at Tremont Temple last Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Emancipation League. He had quite a full audience. The subject of his lecture was "The Nation." After a somewhat lengthy disquisition on the political condition of Europe, Mr. Greely proceeded to consider what there was in common between the North and the South. He found that language, religion and memories of the past-everything was in common but slavery. He dwelt on the horrors of slavery, and said, such is the implacable enemy which now aims a blow at the heart of the republic. How was that blow to be parried? The people of the free States heretofore had been content to let slavery alone in the States where it existed, but resisted its extension to new territory .-South Carolina seceded when Lincoln was elected, not because of his election, not because she feared any attack on slavery in the States, but because she saw a determination on the part of the North to resist the expansion of slavery. If the Union was to be restored it must be restored on one basis or the other-freedom or slavery. There could be no compromise. He was for liberty, with or without the Union.

He had no doubt that the nation would emerge from this struggle free. It might be shorn of its prestige, but it would cease to be used for the aggrandizement of slavery. It might be that some of the States had gone irrevocably. The weakness of the nation was its reluctance to look its antagonist fully in the eye. Slavery was the aggressor in the conspiracy and has earned a traitor's doom. -A little more experience will bring the slowest up to Fremont's march. When slaves are invited to come within the Federal lines, then we shall begin to see the beginning of the end. Eighteen seventy-six, Mr. Greely thought, would see us humbled in pride, of no more account as a nation perhaps, than Sweeden or Brazil, but it cannot see us the propagandists of slavery, and in that he rejoiced.

Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory,

Such is the title of a little book published at the commencement of each year by the editor of the Genesee Farmer. The volume for ested in rural pursuits. The six previous Mr. Seward observed that it was altogether | volumes received very general commendation, of the series. Among the contents of this volume we notice articles on the Culture of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, etc., with a list of good varieties; also of Straw-Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, and Indian Corn; on Cutting Potatoes for Planting; on Harrowing Potatoes; Chinese Hogs; English Mutton Sheep; Making Hay; Covering Grass Land with Straw ; Culture of Figs ; on Poultry; on the Culture of the Peach in the Middle States ; Fruit and Malaria : Protecting Plants from Frost; Summer Pruning Apples; Rules for Arranging Ornamental Grounds; Fireproof Wash for Roofs, etc; on Cider-Making; Seeding with Clover among Corn; to kill Canada Thistles; Amount of Roots from Clover and Grasses; to Destroy Insects, the Poultry Mildew ; Trimming Osage Orange Hedges; Cultivation of the White Bean; Moss on Roofs; Whitewash; a Novel Ice-House; Application of Manure: Toads and Bees; on the Cultivation of Dwarf and Standard Pears; Mulching the Current; Mildew on the Grape; Spiræs and their Culture; Cold Graparies; When to Gather Grapes; Low-Headed Trees ; the Delaware Grape ; Strawberries; Aphides on Trees; Covering Grape-Vines in Winter; Acrating the Soil Warts on Cattle ; Cut Worm and Corn Grub Killer; Treatment of Milch Cows, etc., etc. Price only 25 cents. Sent prepaid by mail to

New Australian Gold Field.

mer Rochester, N. Y.

Late news from Australia bring intelligence of the discovery of new and extensive gold regions in that favored country. The old gold fields are situated in the eastern and southeastern sections of the Australian continent; the new district is on the western side of the country, and extends from north to south a distance of seven hundred miles. The part of this extensive district which at latest dates had attracted most attention, and promised to yield very richly, is called the Lachlan diggings. Of this place we read that "the main lead is two hundred yards wide, with an ascertained length of tifteen miles; but it is supposed to extend much further. Mining plant and machinery to the value of £49,495 was erected in the month of September One nole produced 73 ounces to the first bucket general yield, 30 to 40 ounces to the tub. Two other leads, struck about half a mile distant, yield very heavy." This, of course, is the favorable side of the picture; and while we are told of one hole yielding so large an amount of golden treasure, we are not told of the hundreds that yield nothing but blighted hopes, and ruined health, and broken hearts. A government return published in 1861, showed that all the gold produced in Australia since its first discovery would scarcely give an average rate of wages o three shillings per day to the people engaged in searching for it. This being the case, when we deduct from the gross amount the fortunes that have been realized by a few, perhaps by a few hundred, successful ones, we can partly estimate the destitution and suffering which thousands of disappointed gold-seekers must have experienced in their arduous and unrequited toil.

The machinery for quartz mining and crushing is now brought to a state of great perfection in Australia; and the whole work is carried on with such skill as to yield profitable returns from such skill as to yield profitable returns from rock that two or three years ago would have been considered quite worthless. Mr. C. Leicester, consulting mining engineer at Melbourne, says, that in consequence of the improved methods of developing the auriferous resources of the country, "the Hercules Company on the Victoria reef. Bendigo have completed a contract with a party of miners, to raise and get to the stamps, the quartz from a 120 ft. level, at three shillings per ton, thus leaving the maintenance of the engine, superintendance and removal of tailings, as the only charge on the produce, so that a return of two pennyweights of gold to the ton will leave a margin of profits." The same authority says that the use of stamps for crush-