CHRISTIAN Organ of the Eastern and Western Aew Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

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

VOLUME XV

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1862.

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

THE CAMEL.

This may be thought a homely title to a religious essay. But the great and wise teacher has furnished it, and invoked under this strong to enter the eye of a needle, than a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." Hardly anybody ever read these words for the first time, without pausing, and with Christ's ancient disciples exclaiming, "Who then can be saved?" The expression is synonemous with what he calls the straight gate and the narrow tion of lost, fallen man, yet there are some things connected with his nature and present circumstances, that makes it exceedingly difficult, and somewhat doubtful as to whether he will be saved or not. The way to heaven is plain and easy; God's grace and mercy is amfor his blood clenseth from all sin. But then men will not come unto him that they might have life.

The expression, a "Camel going through the eye of a needle," is a sort of proverb or common saying, to express great difficulty or impossibility of a thing. It often occurs in the writings of the Jewish Rabbi; and in the Koran there is this expression: "The impious, who n his arrogance shall accuse our doctrine with falsity, shall find the gates of heaven shut, nor shall he enter there till a camel shall of whom Christ spoke, in the passage we have admit of no compromise where our claims are pass through the eye of a needle." An object been referring to, went away very sorrowful, tion has been raised against the word Camel, for this reason; "he had great prosessions."

"It is certain that we have never been in a better condition than this time, to go to war; because there is no afficulty between them of the soul. It elevates the carnal passions which constitutes the parable. To obviate this, above the higher and more noble faculties of the New York press a change of public opinion they have substituted Cable for camel. But the meaning is the same which ever word we re-tain. The intention of the teacher was to

"ye shall be as God; knowing good and evil."

And ever since that event, it has been the mas-ter-spirit, by which the whole human race have

but to man. Humanely speaking, it is impossible; and by human aid a rich man counci-enter into the kingdom. The reason is, that much worldly wealth has such an engrossing influence on the affections of the heart, that it is likely to estrange from God and heavenly things. Besides this, the more a man has o this world's goods the more his time and thoughts are occupied with care and anxiety in its management, and preservation; beside this, how apt we are to feel satisfied with the abundance of earthly good. " Soul take thine ease; eat drink and be merry; for thou hast much goods laid up for many years." Thus we see the danger attendant on worldly things. This then constitutes his camel, which cannot

pass through the needles eye. In order to enter into the kingdom of God. there must also be a great change in the character and disposition of a man. It is a change which consists in a revolution, in a disruption of all to which he has been attached." things pass away, and all things become new." How then is it possible for this man to transfer himself from "things which are seen, to things which are not seen." And yet without this change there can be no congeniality with God, no accordance with the mind of Christ, no eternal happiness for man. In a word, Christ has said, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." This, again, is the unregenerate man's Camel; his

unholy depraved heart, will forever, so far

as human sagacity can penetrate, shut him out

of the paradise of God. To be a true christian and to enter into the kingdom of God, it is necessary that a man should seperate himself from whatever is unjust, cruel, and in contradiction to the will of God. Men have their favourite sinful indulgences. These must be denied, mortified, cut off. He must remove from the occasion that leads to it; seperate himself from the persons who lead him into it. This is to do violence to his depraved inclinations; to plack out the right-eye, which offends him. This is too much for human nature. He cannot submit. to this spiritual operation; to this process, by which indulged sin, idolatrous affections, and every worldly thing that keeps the heart from God, is to be arrested, mortified and cut off. "This is a hard saying who can hear it?"— This self-indulgence, this love of pleasure, this attachment to worldly pleasures, constitutes the great obstacle to his salvation, it is indeed, the camel, that cannot go through the eye of a needle; that which hinders the poor worldling from entering the straight gate and nar-row way; and instead of entering the kingdom

of God, "he goes away very sorrowful."

Our Saviohr explained that, it was not so much the simple possession of riches, or any other worldly advantage, as the trusting in them that operated against their salvation. It is the setting of the heart, or affections on things on the earth, and not on the things above, that constitutes the great stumbling block in the way to heaven. We may have wealth, and use it setting on our Canadian defences, and to heaven to heaven. We may have wealth, and use it setting of a rupture with the United on the chances of a rupture with the United on the chances of a rupture with the United on the chances of a rupture with the United on the chances of a rupture with the United on the chances of a rupture with the United on the same time we must remember, that it is altogether a new creation, and it is no: that the North can be said to have on the chances of a rupture with the United

honor that cometh from God only?" Here is another obstacle on the way to the kingdom. Shame and pride, like Siamese Twins are inaperately connected. This is the prevailing evil with some who think they would like to have religion. They have read the Bible; they have heard the gospel preached they have been enlightened and convinced that religion is a good thing; that it is greatly to be desired. But they want it in secret only, they cannot come out and confront the world, and take up the cross and follow Christ. They cannot face the friendship of the world is enmity with God," such persons caunot forego the world's approbation, nor relinquish imflatteries. The question is can such men be accounted christians? can they enter the king-

dom of heaven? ean this camel enter the eye The Brunswick Baptist dom of heaven? ean this camei enter the eye of a needle? No. Christ says, "He that is ashamed of me and of my ways before men, of have at least the satisfaction of knowing, that him will I be ashamed before my Father and before the holy angels?" How then can such who love the approbation of men more than

that of God enter his kingdom? Let'us look at the subject in another light. God has appointed the way, and the only way to heaven. "No man," said Christ, "can come unto the Father but by Me." Christ is similitude an important principle, and a solemn the end of the law for righteousness. "There admonition. He says, "It is easier for a camel | is salvation in no other; for there is no other name given under heaven and amongst men, whereby we can be saved." It is his atoning blood; his life, offered up as a sacrifice to the law, which men had broken, and the justice they had insulted, that constitutes the only hope of the guilty; the only way of acceptance with God. But, salvation by the cross of Christ, is to the self-conceited philosopher, a foolish scheme; and to the proud pharisee, a way. It is designed to teach us that although stumbling block. The one rejects, with dis-God Las made ample provision for the salva- dain, the idea of being indebted to one who was ignominously executed on the cross, for his salvation; and the other cleaves to his own merit, as entitling him to acceptance with God. Thus the pride of opinion, and the conceit of human merit, bars these souls out of the kingdom of God! Publicans and harlots enter into the kingdom of heaven, before such as these ! The pharisee and publican left the temple ; but ple and free; Christ's atonement is perfect; the latter went down to his house justified, but not the other. This camel of self-righteousness and self-conceit cannot go through the needle's eye. Such reject Christ as the physi- treme reluctance of the Cabinet to declare war, cian of the soul, because they are not sick. Such refuse the gold tried in the fire, because they are not poor. He is an Advocate with the Father, but they can plead their own cause, in the personal character of the Minister now He is the great Deliverer, but they were never in bundage. So, as they reject God's only plan of grace, they are left to their own resources, and will perish in their own delusions.

In one word, the evil that shuts us out, and will forever shut us out of the kingdom of God is, our supreme selfishness. The young man to maintain hostilities, and our resolution to been governed ... Selfishness has been the bemore pass through the eye af a needle than a setting sin, the natural bent of fallen nature ; seting sin, the natural bent of failen nature; the necessary tendency of the corrupt mind; and the fact remains that a rich manifestation, and hence the universality of its manifestation, in all ages, classes, and countries. They seek their own, not the things of God. All grades of human beings are distinguished for it. It is the plague-snot of our world, and the bane of the family of man. There may be custumes and usages favourable to it; but the spring and but to man. Humanely speaking, it is impos-

> This camel, like the hydra, may have many heads, and features, and proportions, but it is the camel still; and the camel that cannot go through the eye of the needle; and will prevent all those who trust in it from entering into the kingdom of God.

When our Saviour addressed these words. He addressed them to his Disciples, in whose welfare He was deeply intereste 1, and 15 whom He administered them as a caution. Hence even christians must not overlook this lesson." "Beware of covetousness," said Christ, "for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of assumed, that on our side, it would in all prothe things which he possesseth." Whatever, bability be defensive, and that we should restitle such may possess to the future kingdom trict our active operations to the closing of of glory, nothing is more obvious than that American ports. But if our military tactics they can never enter into the spirit, or enjoy the blessings of this kingdom, while their hearts the United States be offensive? The answer are filled with the love of this world. "You to this question rests in the relations of the must be converted," said He who taught as | Cabinet of Washington with the Southern Connever man taught, "for except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no Federal armies could, at once, continue their case enter into the kingdom of heaven."

bear the name of Christ, while yet they are invade our Canadian dominions at the same uninitiated into the kingdom of God. If they time. In order to do tais, they would have were in this kingdom, heart and soul; how either to double, or to divide, their present different they would appear from what they army. It is hard to conceive that the finances

" Why this cold and lifeless frame? Hardly sure can they be worse, Who have never known his name."

Would you then, my christian readers, come and enjoy the length, and breadth, and depth, and height of the love of God, which passeth knowledge, you must wring of the neck off this beast; this selfish spirit, this worldly spirit, this stuped spirit, this camel, which cannot go through the eye of the needle!

The prevailing influence of this world, is called the kingdom of Satan, the kingdom of darkness, the kingdom of this world. On the other hand, the prevailing influence of true religion, over a man's character, is called the kingdom of God; the kingdom of heaven; the kingdom of God's dear Son. These designations mark, on either side, a dominion of principle. "How hardly then shall they that have riches"—they that have worldly idols, worldly attachments—how hardly shall they pass out of the dominion of sense into the dominion of faith—into the kingdom of God! "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into thekingdom

THESE PROVINCES.

The London Morning Post, which is supposed to take its inspiration from Lord Palmston, has the following as a leading article:for our own comfort without idolizing it. We may improve it for the benefit of mankind, and the glory of God; as stewards, who are to give an account to the Great Master. The soul is not injured by the amount of a man's possessions; but by the amount of his attachment to his possessions,

To gratify the lust of the eye, and the pride of life is to take the camel into the heart, and

sulting in what Lord Clarendon with truth admitted to be, "drifting into war." Now, on the contrary, we have sent a peremptory demand to the American Government, though a lemand couched, no doubt, in that language of courtesy which one ostensibly friendly nation must necessarily adopt towards another. But while we have done this, instead of counting upoe a pacific result, as we did in 1853 and 1854, we have taken all the measures which the imminence of certain war could demand. Thus we inculcate three leading facts upon them. We are showing that Government, that we are resolute in our demands; we

are showing them, that we are not afraid of war, and that we are prepared to commence hostilities. These are the only means of effectually supporting just demands against unjust aggressions. During the negotiations which preceded the Crimean war, on the other hand, we allowed the Russian Government to trace, first, the division in our counsels, then the exand, finally, the inadequacy of their preparations to meet the event of a rupture. Much, no doubt, depended on the great difference at the head of the Government, from the Prime Minister of that day while much also has been learnt from the experience of the Crimean war. But Lord Palmerston well knows that the best chance of avoiding war with an encroaching Power, is by evincing out capacity

clear and indefeasible, and if those are right who think they descry in measures for its immediate increase. The en-thusiasm exhibited along the sea coast of the

the Northern and Southern States -- the ports of Charleston and New Orleans would be by the retreat of the stars and stripes, and the ports of Boston and New York would be blockaded in turn. Such a result would, in itself, be nearly equivalent to the termination of the civil war, for it is obviously by the command of the sea alone that the North can now continue its hostilities.

"If, then, naval warfare between England and the United States would be turned into a system of maritime blockade, what would probably be the kind of warfare which either party would conduct by land? This much may be were to be on the defensive, would those of campaign with their present antagonists, who How many there are in our churches who are already a match for them in the field, and of the United States would admit of the former course, especially at the moment from which they cease to draw their material of war from this country. And if they adopt the latter course, it is likely that they would be defeated on either side. We assume, therefore, that unless the Northern States were prepared to nerve themselves to gigantic exertions, probably beyond their power as well as beyond their

will, they would be compelled to accept a peace with the Southern Confederation, before they ventured upon offensive tactics against our Canadian dominions. Did they go to war with us, and continue to prosecute their campaign against the South, they would find themselves cooped up within three hostile lines. There would be, in addition to the Confederate States on their southern frontier, our Canadian forces on their northern, and our fleet upon their seaboard. To disengage themselves from one enemy before they deliberately encounter another seems to be the dictate not so much of prudence as of necessity. We will imagine, then, the Government of Washington recognising the secression of the Southern States under pressure of a European war. Then, no doubt, they would have a great military force at their command; for it would be hard for us, who have stood neutral between North and South, to expect the South to do therwise than stand steaming along to the northward, as she passneutral between us and the North. The Northern army is, probably, more apparently formidable in numbers, than it is actually so in organization; but at the same time we must

warfare. A year hence their armies might be in a much better state of discipling than they vulnerable, and for a considerable distance the frontier is an artificial one. Between Maine and New Brunswick, an imaginary line con-To gratify the lust of the eye, and the pride of life is to take the camel into the heart, and so God cannot dwell there; nor can the soul serve God and mammon. "If any man love the world, the love of the father is not in him." So says our Saviour, "How can ye believe in me who seek the honor of men; and not the honor that cometh from God only?" Here is honor that cometh from God only?" Here is New Brunswick, by which troops might be stutted the demarcation. In the can also holds good; although in the rear of this part of the Canadian frontier we have the River St. Lawrence; but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to prevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injuprevent the incursion of an enemy resolved to but on that river is Montreal, which the injurge to but on that river is Montreal, which the injurge to but on that river is Montreal, which the injurge that it is the cannot in the Canadian for the canadian the rear of this part of the Canadian for the rear of this part of the Canadian for the rear of the rear of this part of the Canadian for the rear of the rear of the rear of the Canadian for the rear of the rear of the Canadian for the rear of the rear of the Canadian for the re

"Whatever may be the issue of our demand some two hundred thousand men; and although have at least the satisfaction of knowing, that we have done everything to avert war, even by doing everything to prepare for war. It is impossible to discover any more signal contrast, in respect both of diplomatic negotiation and of military preparation, than between our conduct now, and our conduct before the Crimean war began. Then we had a long and desultory negotiation, evincing an extreme desire on the part of the leading members of the Canadas; and these means ought to the Canadas; and these means ought to the Canadas; and the worst issue of political sulting in what Lord Clarendon with truth gencies of war can ever justify."

> The Atlantic Telegraph Again. A circular, signed by Mr. George Seward, is secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in London, proposing renewed efforts for establishing submarine correspondence beween Europe and America, has been handed to us by Mr. Cyrus W. Field. It is alleged in this circular that, notwithstanding the failure of several submarine lines, the success of other important water routes encourages re-newed effort on the route between Ireland and Newfoundland. The successful lines men-tioned are that to the Buearic Islands, the one between France and Algiers, and that between Malta and Alexandria. The last is said to be the best laid—capable of "working through without repeaters, at the rate of eight words per minute—being 1,400 miles in length."

per minute—being 1,400 miles in length."

It is stated in the circular that "the internal structure of the first (Adantic) cable was allwrong; but that the experience of its defects will enable a future effort to be successful on that line, as it is alleged to have contributed largely to the success of the lines above named."

The improved mode of constructing the cable, it is stated, will be "more expensive, but this will be compressed by the fact will be commercially compensated by the fact that, instead of working at the rate of two words per minute," the former alleged rate, "a due increase in the size of the conductor will give almost any speed that may be desired, even across the Atlantic, if the quantity of insulating material surrounding it be propor-

tioned to it on scientific principles." The secretary urges the construction of an Atlantic telegraph as a means of promoting harmony between the nations, at this crisis, and trusts that patriotism on both sides of the water will open the eyes of those interested in the well-being of society? to the importance of the enterprise for that pacific purpose.-N.

misled in the pursuit." It will be remembered that the Iroquois was bliged to watch the Sumter, without entering the port of St. Pierre, as she would thereby have been prevented from following her, within twenty-four hours of her departure. Anticipating that she would leave in the night, Capt. Palmer had arranged that signals should be displayed from a house, indicating the course of the privateer, which would necessarily be north or south alongshore, after clearng the mouth of the harbour. She took the southerly course, which was duly signalized.

The land along the whole shore is quite high, so that a vessel could easily crawl along under it, without being observed by another ship in the offing.

Another advantage of quite equal importance favored the Sumter. She could watch the movements of the froquois, between which ship and the distant horizon there was no back-ground. Accordingly, when it was seen by the sly commander of the privateer that the Iroquois steamed away to intercept him, as he should pass the southern point, he reversed his course, and passing the entrance of the harbor from whence he had just issued, kept on in a westerly direction, while his pursuer, nothing doubting, maintained his course, till he arrived at the point where he found his mistake. Discovering now the trick that had been played upon her, the Iroquois turned likewise to the northward and followed the shore along, also passing the mouth of the harbor. Much time had not been lost as yet, and Capt. Palmer felt pretty sure of his prize. He could see that the privateer had not entered the harbor, and had not got an offing; and he knew, although a stern chase is a long chase proverbially, that the result was only a matter of time. At least he thought he knew all this -but he did not. The Sumter had on board the best pilot in the Island, a fellow who, like the Irish pilot, "knew every rock about," but was not likely to prove his knowledge as Paddy did, by striking them and exclaiming: "An' there's one of 'em. ver honor.

This man had been assured of one thousand dollars by Capt. Semmes, in case he took the Sumter out safely, clear of the rocks and of the Iroquois; and he certainly earned his money. On seeing the pursuing steamer after him in hot haste, he quickly formed his resolution and shot his vessel through the narrow crevice of two high rocks into a little harbor not laid down in the charts.

ed within six hundred yards of his hidingplace! It is needless to say that when a sufficent time had elapsed, the Sumter came out at her leisure and pursued her original course to the south.

If the privateer had doubled the man's re-

ward, it would have been no more than right in such a transaction between too such characters; but when we learn that the people of St Pierre were so elated at this clever performance that they made up a separate purse for the pilot, we can but regret that French vanity should in this instance have caused such an inconsiderate act.

We write these facts of the case, to defend the absent and inform the public, -which we learn from a sufficient source; and because we see a cock and bull story going the rounds misrepresenting them, but which upon its face bears the evidence of both misconception, to say the least, and self-glorification.—Boston Courier.

positions. This morning we found 25 of his lead on the field. The enemy's loss cannot be less than 60. We took 25 prisoners and a

tribution in small quantities.

One hundred and twenty-five condemned Government horses were sold at auction to-day. They brought from \$1 to \$98, or an average of \$28 each. It is said that some of these animals have contagious diseases.

Capt. Tompkins of the U.S. Navy, has been appointed Master at Annapolis to fill a va-The following changes it is rumored will

shortly take place: Col. Biddle Roberts to be Provost Marshall of Washington, in place of Gen. Andrew Porter, who will enter upon service in the field, and General Seth Williams, Adjutant General of the army of the Potomac. to be Adjutant General of the army of the United States, in place of Gen. Thomas. NEW YORK, Jan 14.—Special despatches

from Washing on state that Secretary Chase refuses to make payment on contracts when ever a Congressional committee asks for delay. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning reported favorably on Mr. Cameron's nomination as Minister to Russia. The Committee on Military Affairs also reported favorably on Mr. Stanton's nomination as Secretary of War. The opposition in the Se-

The House Committee on Ways and Means, had another meeting this morning. The hundred million demand note bill will be reported.

nate will be slight.

SEVERE SUFFERING OF THE MASS, 28th .-NEW YORK, Jah 14 .- The 28th Mass. Regiment is stated to have suffered terribly all vesterday afternoon from cold and incipient starvation. The regiment was quartered in Castle Williams, where facilities for keeping nien and officers warm or even comfortable were barely attainable for half their number, and the night was one of the most severe of the season. Several were frost bitten. Added to this they had scarcely anything to eat or drink since landing there until this noon, when, through the exertions of the Massachusetts agent here. a hot dinner was sent to the half-famished men, and he has completed arrangements looking to their future comfort while quartered in the damp and unhealthy castle. The menhowever, keep up good spirits, and aver that the Massachusetts authorities are blameless.

SMALL POX IN WASHINGTON .- "The spread of the small-pox in and about this city has alarmed the civic and military butho tal will soon be vaccinated. It is said that there is not enough vaccine matter here for the use of the army surgeons, but this can hardly be possible. Cases multiply in the city to such an extent that the newspapers have been requested to put the people on their guard."

CHANGE IN CROPS .- One of the results of the war, as is already beginning to be developed, will be a change, to some extent, in the character of the crops produced in the different sections of the States. The stoppage of the transportation of corn South, operating with other causes, has made the price so low that the raising of this staple by the farmers of the West and Northwest, brings a positive loss to themselvos. Since kerosene and lager beer have come into more extensive use, the lemand for distilling purposes has also diminshed, and the spring wheat of the Northwest supplies its place, to a great extent, for cheap food. The farmers will, in future, raise only enough to supply the local consumption, and the crop will be eplaced by others more remunerative. In the south, the stoppage of trade with the North will result in the planting of corn in those fields which have been heretofore exclusively devoted

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Most of the vessels comprising Gen. Burnside's expedition left very quietly at intervals during last night. The thers left during the forenoon to-day, including large fleet of schooners which has been here for some time. The New York did not leave till 11 o'clock to-day, and the transport Louisiana and New Brunswick are still here this afternoon, and a number of schooners and several gunboats, said to form a part of the expedition. re still in port.

THE TROOPS AT BEAUFORT .- Capt. Milliken makes a sad report of Beaufort and its surround ings. He says it is very sickly and the troops suffer terribly. The encampment, and all the surroundings, are on a sifting sand, a wash from he sea, which is changable and penetrates everywhere. The fever of the climate prevails extensively. It is certain that the place must be abandoned in the spring, or the troops must be so reinforced as to maintain a foot-hold inland Eleven hundred men are on the sick list.

The Boston Board of Trade and the Block-

The Annual meeting of the Boston Board of Trade was held last Wednesday evening, when the Secretary, the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, presented a very elaborate report. This report, besides discussing many local subjects, finds great fault with the Federal Government for its conduct in the purchase of supplies, the employment of vessels for the blockade, and in various other matters. The employment of a bad class of steamers to assist in the blockade, the Board of Trade contend was wrong, and that the fishing vessels and fishermen of the New England States should have been engaged instead, and then there would have been no doubt of the efficiency of the blockade, which the Board do not pretend to say is perfect. We give one extract :--

"Surely, resort to these inefficient steamers was not necessary. The halibut fishery on George's bank is as perilous an employment as can well be imagined, yet it is not interrupted either in the gales of a northern "autumn," or in the terrific storms of a northern "winter."— This fishery, then, could have furnished the very vessels and the very men that were needed for the shoul waters of the Southern coast. Of the thousands of schooners which are engaged in the oyster trade and in the cod and mackerel fishe-ries, five hundred, at the least, are of light draft the United States. Further westward, we are protected by the chain of lakes, or at least we should be so protected; until the enemy should, succeed in gaining a maritime superiority upon them. Into New Brunswick, or Eastern Canada, however, he might readily penetrate, until the she were met by an adequate force in the field. What, then, would be the result of his irruptions: first, as regards the civil population, and, secondly, as respects our opposing force? On the former point, we are quite without apprehension. The Lower Canadians are French Catholics, who still remember with indignation a former invasion by the Yankees, and who look for the protect io. of their Church property to British rule. On the latter, we must remember, that the milital of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick together numbers with 3 cannon posted on the hill. We fought them until dark and drove them from all their Changes in the Cabinet.

The Boston Courisr of last Thursday has the following article on the following rumours:

"We receive various rumors from Washington of contemplated changes in the Cabinet. These would naturally spring up, whether worthy of credit or not, after the retirement of one of the Secretaries, though there can be no reason for it, if we are to believe some of the newspapers. According to them, it would really seem that Mr. Cameron has gone out for no cause or reason whatever, making the fact itself totally unaccountable, had we not different sources of in-

"The rumors now fix upon Mr. Welles, of course, whose resignation, it is true, ought to be hourly expected, upon Mr. Chase, who is said to have taken umbrage at the manner in which his financial projects have been received by the House, and by the Committee of business men itia, contains regulations as to Clothing, as with which he has recently conferred-and who may, perhaps, be well enough disposed to seek relief from burdens of no common magnitude. To these are added Mr. Smith, of the Interior, and Mr. Blair, of the Post-office Department, no causes in their case being assigned and, finally, Mr. Seward, "because of his un-popularity." This would leave only Mr. Bates, the Attorney General of the original list of cabinet officers who is known to agree with "the President and the army,"-for that is now the formula, -in opposition to the emancipating confiscating party in Congress and out of it.

"That most, if not all of these changes, are likely to take place, before any long period elap-ses, may well be believed; and it is in the highest degree desirable. As a body, these gentlemen do not command the confidence of the country. In the case of some of them, the most serious personal objections exist. They have not agreed with the President, or with one another. Evidently, they have had no concerted policy; and, indeed, it has been equally evident, that, owing, no doubt, to this very state of things, each Secretary has taken the liberty to do what was right in his own eyes,—frequently, it is to be feared, in carrying very strong and high-hand-ed measures into effect. Besides, they went into the Government on an entirely wrong basis, which most of them had themselves busily built up-that is, they had fomented the very difficulties which have brought on the war. They present in themselves obstacles well nigh insuperable to its successful management, with the expectation of bringing our revolted countrymen ack to their allegiance.

"So far as anything like policy can be predicated of that uncertain state of things, which has now existed for nearly a year, it is to be abanand distinct constitutional principles. The rebellion is to be put down-but put down as a rebellion and nothing else-not a Southern rebel lion, not a slaveholders' rebellion, but one of citizens of a common country, who are wrong and to be set right, by all the means, peaceable or forcible, at the command of the common country. It does not seem as if this Cabinet were fitted to aid the President as others might, in the completion of this good work; we shall not

Bankruptcy of the Federal States.

The most exciting topic at the present time is the impending bankruptcy of the Federal States. The Duke of Wellington was accustomed to say, with reference to the European wars in his time, that it was often "the last dollar" that won, and he attributed many of his great victories to the ability of England to pay its way fairly and squarely, at all times, and everywhere. We are not told what is the condition of the Southern States in money matters, but here is what the New York World says of the North :- "It is proposed to suffer the national credit to sink out of the world's respect before any measure is adopted to preserve it. Certainly, every person of common sagacity or sanity must confess, that it would be vastly more discreet and becoming, to impose the tax on the people now, while the public credit is fair, than a fortnight hence, when, to all present appearances, it may be mortifyingly impaired. With the present sitting of Congress rests the very fate of the republic. fear nothing from the army of traitors who menace the capitol. We do fear, that Congress may not resist the temptation which besets it, that i will not cast out the devil which is seducing the nation to its financial ruin. There is less to be dreaded from what surrounds than the capitol, from what it contains."

QUEBEC.

We copy from the Quebec Chronicle the following account of the complete isolation of Quebec in winter, unless when the floating ice in the St. St. Lawrence "takes," and forms a chrystal

WANTED, AN ICE BRIDGE.

"The canoe men are busy, now, and it is exciting even to witness from the wharves, the bustle that prevails at the places whence the canoes are launched, and where they are, when possible, brought to shore again. Still more exciting, however, are the incidents which attend every crossing of the river, and which must be experienced to be described. The ice which now fills the stream, and is dashed up and down by every tide, consists of quite extensive floes, in termixed with very respectable icebergs, and the channels of clear water which here and here occur, are few and tortuous. It is a wonderful thing, that very little real danger attends the crossing of this moving ice-field, but it is a fact, that accidents seldom happen. However, as the imagination is the real creator of perils, travellers to and from Quebec, experience the pleasurable sensation of risking their lives, as they are paddled along a narrow water-lane, while the ice seems closing as if about to crush them every moment-or dragged across the rough ice-masses, which cannot be gone round— or launched again into the cold black water, with a velocity which is, or is not, agreeable, according to their temperament-or made walk over the batture towards their journey's end. There is a pleasing uncertainty, too, as to the length of an expedition across the river. which may last twenty minutes only, or may take an hour and more. The same remark applies also, to the cost of the excursion, which naturally varies with the wind, the temperature and the tide. But however agreeable the novel-ty of a winter trip, from Quebec to Point Levi may be to perform, one trial is sufficient to satis-fy a reasonable mind. And we Quebecers have therefore long ago come to the resolution, that we ought, if possible, to secure an ice-bridge an-nually, even though it should take away the oc-cupation of the cance men, together with the opportunity of experiencing, in this low latitude, the luxuries which Polar travellers enthusiastically describe. For an ice-bridge wonderfully facilitates communication between the North and South shores of the St. Lawrence. It would enable our storekeepers to supply themselves with imported goods, at a far less cost for freight than they at present pay. It would allow of people from the Point Levi side coming to Quebec, to buy the articles of which they may stand in need. It would fill our markets with cheap and abundant supplies for bousehold use. It would prevent our owing almost shut out from the world, as we at present virtually are for several months. Indeed, it astonishes ourselves,

to think how complete our isolation from the Southern shore now really is. What have we

prospects that will be opened to us, if we can secure the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway; but it will benefit every town and city in the Province, more than ourselves, unless we can provide a ready means of constant access to the depot opposite. Levis and Quebec ought to be valuable to each other, but we desire no benefit from the transfluvial corporation now. We cannot have our country houses there, because we could not be sure of coming regularly inte town. We cannot use the commercial facilities which exist there, for a similar reason. Neither can dwellers in Levis well do business here. So, two places whose interests would be forwarded by close intercourse are obliged to look upon each other with a jealous eye."

Uniform of the Canadian Volunteers. The Gazette, calling out the Canadian Mil-

follows:-Field Batteries and Foot Companies of Artillery. "Blue tunics and trowsers the same as the

Royal Artillery. CAVALRY.

"Blue tunics, single breasted, with scarlet facings and white cord. Blue trousers with white stripes down the legs. Officers to wear silver lace.

RIFLE CORPS OR COMPANIES.

"Rifle green tunics, single breasted, with scarlet facings and black cord shoulder strap; collar and cuffs slightly braided.

"Rifle green trowsers with two strips of black braid on a scarlet strip down the legs; collar the Highland Companies are recommend ed to wear Tunics or Jackets, and Trews the same as those used in the regular service, the material and facings of the Tunic or Jacket to be in uniform with the Rifle Corps. "The buttons of the Tunic of each arm of

the force to be of the same description as those worn in the regular service, encircled with the words, 'Volunteer Militia, Canada."

"His Excellency is pleased to leave the description of the future head dress to be decided by the force themselves; but, with a view to uniformity at each station, it must be arranged that each arm of the service will always ap-pear on parade in the same style of head dress -the Highland Companies, however will continue to wear such head dress as may be con-

"In thus prescribing a uniform for the Force His Excellency earnestly desires to impress upon the Commanding officers and all others concerned the expediency of keeping the expense of the uniform of the Volunteer Corps as low as possible—His Excellency is satisfied that the most simple uniform be the most serviceable, and that the several corps will be maintained in a more efficient state by diminishing the cost of the soldiers outfit."

The Lumber Trade and Reciprocity. [From the Quebec Chronicle.]

The Albany and New York papers say that Canada derives great benefit from being allowed to send lumber into the States free, under the Reciprocity Treaty. Granted. But is not the benefit reciprocal? Is it not an advantage to Chicago and New York to get cheap sawn lumber from our side? Of late years, too, quite an extensive trade has sprung up here in lumber brought down from Michigan. In a year or two more we should not be surprised to find half the lumber manufactured in that State coming to the Quebec market. Does the New York Tribune imagine Michigan will allow the St. Lawrence outlet to be shut up? The more we reflect upon this subject, the stronger our conviction grows that although certain newspapers may try to write the Treaty down, and mob-orators endeavor to stump it out of existenco, their efforts will be in vain, for the voices of those interested in its permanence will make themselves loudly heard, alike from the West and from New

Arrival at Quebec of a Queen's Messenger by Express from Halifax, by the Overland Route, in Six Days.

"James Kerr, Esq., Queen's messenger, arrived at Russel's on the 7th instant, by express from Halifax, having left that city on New Year's day, beating the mails via Port-

Mr. Kerr pursued the following route:-Halifax to Truro by train, miles. 63

Truro to Moncton by sleigh, Moneton to St. John's by train, St. John's to Fredericton by sleigh, Fredericton to Woodstock, Woodstock to Tobique, Tobique to Grand Fails, Grand Falls to Little Falls. Little Ealls to River du Lonp, do River du Loup to Quebec by train,

Total. Mr. Kerr reached Tobique, January 5th, and experienced a succession of snow storms, which, according to letters addressed to him by W. R. Newcombe, Esq., Superintendent of Roads in Victoria County, N. B., and also from F. E. Beckwith, Esq., High Sheriff of that county, were never exceeded in severity

for the last fifteen years. Little Falls is the last stage in New Brunswick, and Mr. Kerr telegraphed from there to River du Loup for a special train. Mr. Kerr describes the road from Little River Falls to River du Loup as little inferior to rail. A portion of the troops are already on the road to Canada. Two large lumber merchants have taken the contract for putting the troops hrough, and there is little doubt that they will arrive at their destination without ex-

periencing any obstruction.
"We should add that Mr. Kerr informed us, that by relays and ordinary weather, he could have accomplished the whole distance in seventy-six hours, but that the journey could be accomplished in the time which he has now performed it by any person without missing a night's rest."-Chronicle

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD was very much incommoded last winter with too much snow .- This winter, it has, so far, at least, too little. The frost has sunk into the unprotected earth and so deranged the ties and sleepers as greatly to more dangerous. state at the transfer to

GUARD FOR THE VICTORIA BRIDGE - On the authority of the Kingston News, it is stated that on the 14th, a detatchment of forty men of the Forty-seventh regment, under the commat d of Lieut. King, was dispatched to this bridge to act as guard. It is understood that a force will be kept stationed at both ends of this important structure henceforward.

Southern shore now really is. What have we seen of the troops that have passed up West, almost within hall of us? How little of the traffic created by the extension of the railroad to River du Loup, comes under our immediate notice? It is all-important for our tuture, too, that we should establish regular communication with our neighbors. We talk grandly about the TELEGRAPH CABLE.-It is stated that Mesers Glass, Elliott & Co., have tendered to the English Government to lay a cable from Milford Haven to Halifax by July, 1862, for £700,000,