



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

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

VOLUME XV

The

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SAINT JOHN; NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29,

FROM HAVANA.

LATER NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ AND NASSAU.

NO. 3

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

THE LEAST AND GREATEST. READ, CONSIDER, AND ACT WISELY.

In the things of this life, men generally examine, reflect, and discriminate between that which is of little value and that which is of greater; between those which will yield them a large amount of pleasure or profit ; and those which afford them but little. In their daily transactions they are acute, judicious, and far-seeing. This is allowed to be an evidence of wisdom. And this our Saviour notices when He says, "The children of this world are wise in their generation." But, mark you, Reader; it is only in their generation. There is another generation. There are other affairs besides those about which the children of this world busy themselves; and the superior wisdom, " the wisdom that is from above," is manifest, when we examine both classes of objects ; those which relate to this life, and those which relate to the life that is to come. Mark, particularly, that this life is the lesser ; but that which is to come is the greater. This is transition, fleeting, uncertain, imperfect; that is enduring, permanent, infallible, and perfectly glorious. Now, this and that is set before us; and Christ has warned us that we cannot have both. He says, "He that will save his life, (this life,) shall lose it ;" (the eternal life) " but he that will lose his life for my sake, the same shall find it unto life eternal. "Now is your time to conclude, reader, which you will choose, the lesser life or the greater.

Again: man is, if I may so say, a complex being. He consists of body and soul. The body is the subject of disease, pain and death ; the soul is spiritual, incorruptable and immortal. The body lives, and feeds, and thrives on temporal and earthly aliment ; the sorl is intellectual, capacious, and lives and thrives on knowledge, wisdom and heavenly things. One exists dust; the soul, if redeemed and sanctified returns to God who gave it : and will associate with angels, redeemed spirits, and live in bliss unspeakable with God through endless ages. Which, then, is the least, and which is the greatest ? Which would you care most for and preserve ? Which would you most fear, man who can kill the body ; or God who can east both soul and body in hell? Which should you be most concerned about ? and solicitous to preserve in health and make happy? For which would you labor most to clothe and adorn, and beautify? Is my reader willing that the Son of God, the King of Glory, should decide for him, or her ? He says, "Take nothought, saying, what shall we eat? or, what shall we drink ? or, wherewithal shall we be clothed ? But seek first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Now the clothing which men in general labor to provide are to decorate the poor, frail, withering, perishing body; while the righteousness which God has provided, and which He recommends is to clothe, and cover, and beautify the soul ; and fit it for the kingdom of God, which you should seek first. Now let me ask that young man who finds leisure enough, now and teen, to read the BAPTIST AND VISITOR, what it will avail him when the Lord comes and finds him clothed, even in purple, and scarlet, and fine linen, but has not on this wedding garment? And let me also ask that young lady, who has stole a few moments from her toilet, or embroidery, if she ever expects to adorn herself, or to appear as beautiful, as her associate and young friend who has cheosen the good part ? No I assure her; not in the sight of the great King of glory ! He says, of her who has fell in love with, and seeks to please Him, " The king's daughter is all glorious within : her clothing is wrought gold. She shall be brought unto the King in raiment of needle work ; with gladness and rejoicing shall they be brought : they shall enter into the King's palace." Psalm 45: 13 -15. O! then, my young friend, who has never thought; or thought but little, let me persuade you to lay this important subject to your heart; and before it be eternally too late, think of, and seek an interest in Christ, who can and will save your precious soul, and clothe it with the 'garment of salvation, and the robe of righteousness. The body is the lesser thing; the soul the greater; for it will dwell with God in bliss forever; or,

within.

Whatever a man sets his heart upon, god of it : he worships the creature inprove his ruin.

value and desirableness of this transitory nance and a cheerful word? Above all, do once would satisfy her and me. manded to set our affections on things with sorrow, our pleasures with pains, our riches with disappointment, and indeed, whatever we may possess, still man's lot is a lot of afflictions; he is born to trouble as sure as the sparks fly upward. Where

tions which are but for a moment, work a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." But when ? where ? how ? Why the same writer who penned this declaration, adds, "While we look not at the but at the things which are not seen, which are eternal."

Here then we see that this world with all its contents is but the lesser. It has no reference to the end; no power to assimilate us to God ; to fit us for glory. But, the things above, on which we are to set but for a few days; the other lives for our affections, are the greater; and should rents and guardians with the evolutions of in wonder, love and praise. ever. The body goes back to its original have for us a much stronger attraction some strong predetermined character, inthan anything below the skies. But, the dividual, obstinate, unreceptive, and seekous, and dangerous in their tendnacy are its own way. all things here on earth. Only look at it tations and a snare : which drown men in shape out some darling purpose or plan, destruction and perdition." Did you even and f-161 some hand some how of plan, think of this my friend. If you have not tion of the parent. And thus, though the I advise you, without delay, to solve the wind of every generation sweeps its hopes question of our Savior, which He propounds to you, namely: "What shall it whirled and tossed with more pitcous profit a man, if he shall gain the whole moans than those which come out green world and loose his own soul; or be cast and fresh to shade the happy spring-time away." Think how many have lost their of the cradle. souls by this bribe, which Satan is continually holding out to the thoughtless multitude! Achen, with his golden wedge with changelings. and Babylonish garment; Gehazi, with his two talents of silver and two changes of raiment, obtained under false pretences, from Naaman the Syrian ; both found their ill-gotten gain a bane and curse. Who does not know its deadly, and soul-destroying influence on Judas, Ananias, Demas, and Simon Magus. Now it is useless to go into detail of the individual objects this world contains. If the whole is but, comparatively speaking, vanity and vexation; what can we say of the parts ? The whole is greater than a part. The sins which are only the blind effort of the fulfil all His promises. greater includes the lesser; and yet we creature to express a nature which his pahave seen that, in view of the danger of rent has not, and cannot understand. So loosing the soul and heaven, and the eteragain, the son that was to have upheld the nal weight of giory it offers to us, the old, proud merchant's time-honored firm, whole, if we had it, would be no recomthat should have been mighty in ledgers pense, when that can never be regained. and great upon 'Change, breaks his father's May I not hope then, that he, or she, whobeart by an unintelligible fancy for weavever reads this essey, on things, THE ing poems and romances. A father of li-LEAST AND THE GREATEST, will pender terary aspirations, balked of privileges of on the subject and think seriously of the early education, bends over the cradle of consequence of, Martha-like, being careful and, troubled about the many things of his son with but one idea. This child shall have the full advantages of regular this world ; while they neglect, or turn college training ; and so for years he battheir backs with cold indifference on the tles with a boy abhorring study, and fitted one thing needful. CHURCH MEMBERS. only for a life of outdoor energy and bold I have a few words to you, before I finish adventure-on whom Latin forms and this paper. There are small things, and Greek qualities fall and melt, aimles and great things in the church, and connected useless as snow-flakes on the hide of a bufwith your lives and profession. You have falo. Then the secret agonies-the long professed to love Christ and his cause : years of sorrowful watchings of those that is one of the small things. Do you gentler nurses of humanity who receive the live in daily communion with Him? that infant into their bosom out of the void unis one of the great things in religion. Does known, and strive to read its horoscope that cause which you have espoused, lie through the mists of their prayers and near your heart? and do you cheerfully tears !---what perplexities---what confuand liberally sustain it ? That is one of the sion ! Especially is this so in a commugreat things God requires of you. nity where the moral and religious sense is Again. You are constant Sabbath-dayso cultivated as in New-England, and frail, worshipper. That is well ; but it is one trembling, self-distrustful mothers are told of these least duties you are required to perform. Do you worship when there, in spirit and in truth ? that is one of the that the shaping and ordering, not only of this present life, but of an immortal destiny, is in their hands. greatest duties God requires of you. Do On the whole, those who succeed best you unite in the prayer offered by him who. in the rearing of children, are the tolerant leads in the devotion ? does your heart go and easy persons , who instinctively follow up to heaven in aspirations of gratitude nature, and accept, without much inquiry. and praise, while the choir is singing ? "O to grace how great a debter, daily I'm constrained to be." What is the conseof whatever she sends ; or that far smaller class, wise to discern spirits, and apt to adopt means to their culture and develop-ment, who can prudently and carefully buence whether you worship in " this mountain, or at Jerusalem ;" in Brussels' train every nature according to its true and characteristic ideal.—Mrs. H. B. Street or Germain Street, unless you sing and pray there with the spirit and with the Stowe ... se stored ratate saw as understanding also ?" Again. You have the form of godli-Encouragement to Mothers. ness, a name in his church ; you have put The influence of a loving mother is felt by her absent children as well as by those at home. The memory of her tenderness,

beyond the grave. It is destined to perish and enjoy the light of his countenance lifted of course, has never been in this meeting: in the using. Like riches, "that take to upon you? This, my brother, is your loss, but away in her island home, she has heard

How not to do it.

and theories with a self-satisfied air, as if a human being were a thing to be made up, ber of materials combined by an infallible recipe.

Take your child, and do thus and so for a given number of years, and he comes out a thoroughly educated individual. But in fact, education is in many cases

themselves wings, and fly away;" like and your sin. "Return unto me," saith and read of the wonderful answers to pray- Slavery is not the cause, nor emancipation in any pleasure, which is "a dream when one the Lord," and I will heal your backslid- er which are bestowed here. Hearing this, aweketh ;" like honor, " which abideth ings; and I will accept of you graciously and reading the reports of this meeting. not ;" like fame, which is but a flower that and love you freely." It is the christian's she, a godly, praying mother, wrote to me, blossoms above the grave, or as a tree that privilege to have the Spirits witness with living here in New York, telling me what overhangs the sepulchre,--all beauty and his spirit that he is a child of God. Think she had heard of the Falton Street praver fragraace without, but only the loathsome of it christian; repent, and pray. This is meeting, and begging me to go to it. I dust upon which "the worms feed sweetly" one of the greatest of your privileges; to kept that request by me some time before bear the christian name is one of the least. I paid any attention to it. I card nothing But, my friends, what of your Minister ? about religion, and, since leaving home, wealth, pleasure, or honours, he makes a Do you love him? do you honor him for his had greaty neglected the means of grace works sake? Do you attend on his minis- At length I thought of writing to my mostead of the Creator, and it is the idolatry of | try ? and do you feed on the word he preach- | ther, and I thought I would like to tell her the sould : it is the " abomination that es? All this is commendable. But, this that I had been in the Fulton street prayer maketh desolate," set up in the sanctuary is only one of the least of Gods command- meeting. Accordingly, on last Christmas of the heart. And so sure as a man suffers ments. It is the mint, and anise, and cum- day. I came here for the first time. I these things to usurp the throne of the min. Do you also observe, uniformly, the entered these doors for no other purpose General. heart, which God claims, so sure they will weightier matters of the law? Do you than to be able to say I had been here, to daily pray for him? Do you strengthen my poor, praying mother. I expected that After all that can be said about the his hands and heart, by a pleasant counte- would be the end of it and coming here

world, it is to be classed amongst the you open your hand ungrudgingly to supply I came into the meeting, and got into smaller things which are obtainable by his wants? God loves a cheerful giver. this corner where I now am, or near here man. There is another world, another and say, "the liberal soul devises liberal and took my seat to sit out the hour. But kingdom beyond the grave. We are com- things ; and by liberal things he shall stand.' what an hour that was to me! God smote With our naturally selfish hearts, this is my heart, which was as hard as a rock, on the earth. Here our joys are mixed one of the greatest, not least evidence of the just here. The meeting was not half out, inward man being renewed. Do not suffer before I was overwhelmed with such a yourselves to be shamed, humbled and mor- sense of sin that I did not know what to tified to see a few of your brethren bearing do. The next day I came again, and the all the financial burdens of the church, and next, and so on. I could not stay away. thereby monopolizing all the blessedness | I was in extreme anguish of mine, and had then can he look? how may he bear this lot? how may he turn these afflictions to his advantage? Why, " these light afflic-

my heart. Here I came, and sat down in It is common for people who write trea- this corner, day after day; and no one but tises on education, to give forth their rules God knew what a load of sin and guilt lay on my soul.

One day I came in here, and it seemed nothing could do me any good, and here, in this corner, I sought the Lord, and He heard me, and delivered me out of all my trouble, and put a new song into my mouth, even praise to the living God. Jesus I laid hold of by faith, as my Saviour; and nothing more than a blind struggle of pa- I gave myself up to Him, and was soon lost

In my distress I had forgoten all about writing to my dear mother. But when the disparity will be greatly amplified when ing, by an inevitable law of its being, to Lord had mercy upon me, and forgave me France and England will not let the opportunity we take into consideration how treacher- develop itself and gain free expression in all my sin, I felt that I must send a winged messenger to my mother; and I told her But everybody takes an embryo human all about my coming here, and the great in the light of heaven. "He that will be being with some plan of one's own what it change which had come over me. What rich in this world, falls into divers temp- shall do or be. The child's future shall news that was to send back to my praying the South, as the price of our recognition, even mother-that a careless, prayerless young through the Lord Jesus Christ! I am a happy man. I do not often come and plans like forest-leaves, none are here, but I am in some prayer-meeting nearly every day, and I thank God that he gives me grace to stand up for Him, and speak of His mercy to me. For the temperaments of children are Now, I want to say one word to the often as oddly unsuited to parents, as if many mothers who are here, to encourage capricious fairies had been filling cradles them to pray and believe for their children that God is a covenant-keeping God, and he will hear and answer your prayers. A meek member of the Peace Society, The answer may come late. It may come a tender, devout, poetical clergyman, receives an heir from heaven, and straight- long after you may be asleep in death. But if you will believe God, it will come. I way devotes him to the Christian ministry. But lo ! the boy proves a young stand here a monument of God's mercy war-horse, neighing for battle, burning for and grace. because I had a mother who gunpowder and guns, for bowie-knives prayed for me, and who believed as well as and revolvers, and for every form and ex prayed. O, if I could encourage one mopression of physical force; he might make ther to have more faith in God, my object in coming here to-day to tell you somea splendid trapper, an energetic sea captain, a daring military man, but his whole boything is accomplished. I want you to have confidence in God, and believe that he will hood is full of rebukes and disciplines for

their hearths and the sacrifice of women and ture, for instance, when he would meet with children to the lust and eruelty of infuriated society in the capital of the provine inbarbarians. Well may M. RENOUF conclude that ferior to that of no place. He would find degree the object, of the American Civil War, and that to such a ground of sympathy the North is no way entitled. Nor has the North any claim on the sympathy of the mass of educated men who sincerely wish well to liberty, nor of the smaller number who view that liberty as residing in Democracy. The South does not fight for absolutism, but against an union which she has learnt to detest. The North does not fight for liberty, but rather to deprive the South of that dearest of all liberties-the right to choose its own Government. If the Secession be completed, there will not be in America more slavery or less freedom. We shall have two Republic instead of one. and their rivalry may at least break through the fetters of that mediocrity which chains everything in America down to the same dead level, and leaves her in her utmost need without a statesman, an orator, or a "Having thus disentangled the question from

certain considerations which tend to obscure its true significance, M. RENOUF proceeds to inquire what is the true policy of England and France with regard to America. The question, he remarks, is not one of principle, but of fact America has been ever since its independence, eighty years ago, a Power continually increasing in magnitude. Its means of increase has been a, sorption and annexation. At the rate at which was proceeding the Union would shortly have re ached the Isthmus of Darien, and proceeded to absorb the Spanish Republics of South America. It is for this extension of power, no doubt, that the North is contending, and, should they succeed in subduing the South, they would probably revert to such a line of policy. M. RENOUF might have added that they would by subduing the South mark the commencement of a policy of conquest, and that this new policy, once fair. ly inaugurated, would very probably find nothing on the American Continent able to resist it.

The government of a peaceful Federation would be succeeded by a reign of military violence, and the equilibrium of Europe might be threatened by an armed democracy, powerful by sea and land, and having effectually moulded its ploughshare into a sword to grace the arbitrary hand of some successful soldier. Besides, M. things which are seen, which are temporal; like a batch of bread, out of a given num- as if I should sink into hell. I felt that RENOUF considers that France has a very heavy material interest in putting an end as soon as possible to the present struggle. Her trade, as an exporter of articles of taste and luxury, and as an importer of cotton, has suffered very materially by the Civil War, and bankruptcy threatens many of her principal houses. England and France have common interests, and ought not to separate. If the North refuses satisfaction, England will at once declare war, France, though at the request of England she will not immediately take part in it, will be no uninterested spectator of the contest. If, on the

at Halifax for instance, the same at Quebec or Montreal quite an order of aristocracy ; races, balls, regattas, and dining out. Indeed, at the parties at some of the Government houses, I have seen an assemblage of "fair women" and "brave man," which, to say nothing of the glare and glitter of a hundred brilliant uniforms, would place many of our similar parties in Belgravia fairly at a discount. All the large towns the merchants drive a thriving amount of business—the lawyer has his clients; and, in short, professions of all kinds are open to all, and are remunerative as well. Such are the inducements held out by our American colonies to men of education and capital to a very moderate extent to commence with, and who never would repent havng made the choice.-COSMOPOLITE.

1862.

The Catholics of Canada.

We doubt if there are in these Colonies nore loyal class of people than the Catholics of lanada, of whatever origin, who do not fail ei ther by words or deeds, to testify on all occasions, their devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and her Government As further evidence of this, we give the trans-

ation of a letter of condolence from his Lordship, the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, to the Governor General, on the occasion of the death of the Prince Consort :---MONTREAL, Dec. 31, 1861.

My Lord .---

It is the duty of every subject of Her Majesty to testify at every fitting occasion, his sentiments f respect and loyalty to his August Sovereign and Her Worthy Representative. The coming new year gives us this precious occasion, and I take advantage of it to lay at

yoar feet my respectful homages, as also those [of the chapters of the Cathedral, the Committees and all the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal. We daily supplicate God that He may go of arms, etc. pestow His grace on our Gracious Queen, consoling Her in the great sorrow which the unexpected loss of her worthy and well loved spouse causes her, and to give his powerful aid to hose who assist her in the government of her vast Empire, and particularly in the Adminis- were not allowed to take, to the British authori tration of this Province. We also pray in these stormy times for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of this and other countries, so

that under the wise Administration of Your Excellency, this Province may remain at peace, and enjoy the true happiness a people may deire, in obeying the laws, divine and human, and in obeying its Government. I have the honor to be, My Lord, With profound respect.

And high consideration, Your Lordship's TOTAL LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP OF THE LINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-Steamship "Columbia," from Havana 18th has arrived. Sugars dull and declining; stock in port, 25.000 boxes. Molasses in moderate demand. Exchange declining ; sterling 121 a 13 prem.; on New York 1 a 21 discount.

Mexican news to the 10th has been received. Communications with the interior are cut off. A regiment of Spanish troops started on the 4th on the Medillion road for a reconneissance. They were driven back, after proceeding a mile, by an unseen foe.

Our correspondent says Vera Cruz is surrounded landward and almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel can reach the city, and many articles of prime necessity are sadly needed. Many Spanish soldiers are sick, and there are many desertions. There are great fears of an attack on Vera Cruz. Several Spanish sentinels have been shot.

An American vessel, the Beautiful Star, [there is no American vessel of this name] had arrived at Vera Cruz with 4000 guns and 300 pounds of powder, &c., for the Mexican Republic. This was seized by the Spaniards, as also a small lot of arms on board another brig. More are expected, which will also be confiscated. The English, French and Spanish flags wave over the Cas tle, the French and English fleets having arrived.

General Prime was also at Vera Cruz. There is considerable discontent among the French and English at the want of courtesy in the advance of the allied expedition not having hoisted the three flags at first.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie, to endeavor to clear the environs of Vera Cruz, that the market might be supplied with fresh provisions. Most of the French troops had disem barked

Nassau dates of the 12th state that the English ship-of-war Conqueror will be a total loss. The crew had reached Nassau; also forty cannon. The Gladiator was still in port, with a car-

Schooner Whirlwind, with a cargo of mahogany and hides from Tampico, intended to run the blockade at Charleston, but was wrecked.

The American Consul has sold the coal brought to Nassau for Federal vessels, but which they

The gunboat Santiago de Cuba was at Havana. There was great activity among the troops at Havanna, and it was reported that they were to be sent to Vera Cruz. Several cases of insubordination had occurred among them, and three non-commissioned officers were killed. The murderers had been publicly garroted.

Bic Harbour.

"Hear its doom, and sink to hell."

Once more : what does the reader think of this world ? Is it not a beautiful world ? a rich world ? a world of pleasure ? of honor ? a world to be greatly desired ? So thinks the man, rich or poor, whose heart is set upon it. What a fine thing it would be if one could only obtain as much of it as his ambitious heart would covet. To be a general, a minister of state, a lord, a duke, a prince, a king, an emperor ; to swim in wealth ; to call our lands by our own names, and feel that our houses shall abide for ever; to enjoy the admiration and applaase of the multitude ! These

make up the sum total of what this world contains. But, there were two knights of on Christ by baptism, your name is enroll-old, who contended about a shield. One ed on the book of the church. This is asserted that it was made of gold : the well. But there is something more neces-

There was a peculiar unction and earnestness in this young man's words, which cannot be described, the power of which could be seen in the glistening tears which fell from many eyes.

(From the London Times Jan. 17.:

A French view of American Affairs. "Among the many good gifts of Democracy knowledge of itself does not seem to be included. If the Civil War does nothing else for the reading part of the people of North America, it will, t any rate, teach them what they are, and what s the true meaning of the phenomena which surround them. They can learn little or nothing from their home orators and their home writers. Of a mob, as truly as of a monarch, it may be said that the same fortune which made them Kings forbear them to have a friend. They are approached with boundless adulation and prosrate servility. A thousand venal pens are ever ready to transform their vices into virtues, to falsify the most obvious facts, and to persuade the multitudinous Sovereign that his crimes are proof of matchless virtue, and his errors of more than human wisdom. But America, so to speak, has in these latter days gone beyond herself .---She has become the property, not merely of penny-a-liners and stump orators, but of the whole human race. The events which are occurring on her soil, though neither glorious to her sword nor to her pen, are yet of sufficient consequence to attract to her the attention of the keenest observers and the most pungent writers of the day. Her institutions are explained, her politics are

Her institutions are explained, her politics are analyzed, her prospects delineated, and her fi-nance dissected by hands incomparably more able than have been for many years employed upon them. A faithful mirror is held up to the misguided Confederacy in which she may see her face, not as her flatterers have represented it to her, serene in Majesty and terrible in calm resolution, but distorted with passion, envy, and hatred, and a burning but ungratified thirst for revenge.

"Of all such writings on American subjects we have seen none more clear, more just, and more conclusive than the short pamphlet of M. Sidney Renouf entitled "Europe and the Ameri-can Union." With that imitable power of state-ment and clearness of deduction which are the acknowledged characteristics of the higher minds

acknowledged characteristics of the higher minds of his country, M. Renoul strips off one by one all the glosses and disguises under which the real state of America has hitherto been con-cealed. Slavery is not, he says, the cause of the rupture. The Government of the Union had done nothing to present the Union had

America should make slip without intervening for the purpose of putting an end to the conflict so fatal to Americaso injurious to the peace and happiness of the civilized world. It may not be, as M. RENOUF anticipates. that we shall be able to obtain from the prospective abolition of Slavery, but we may now securring will in that the events which are of grace—had found salvation here, in and to a close that hopeless and exterminating conflict, fraught with so many events which disgrace humanity and perplex reason, before it has been carried to an extent which will destroy the last vestige of a Republic once fondly regarded as the last and best guarantee for human liberty and progress.

Such is an analysis of this very remarkable pamphlet. It is well worthy the consideration of the American public, for it shows how clearly its actual position is estimated and how keenly its future is speculated upon by the very people whom the Press and the Statesmen of America have sought, as it appears in vain, to conciliate by all the arts of adulation. The appearance of such a pamphlet is cold encouragement to add a war with England to along catalogue of existing embarrassments. The nation which Americ has, in her presumptuous folly, taught herself to regard as her sure ally in the contest which she has so long sought to force upon England, which she has sought to conciliate by the share of the lion's skin represented by Lower Canada and by the most fulsome adulation, has taken the mea sure of her, of her flatteries, her menaces, and her promises, and contemptuously rejects them

Our Province.

The slanders upon New Brunswick which were published in the London Field by George S. Hinton, have led to several persons addressing that admirable paper on behalf of this Province, and setting forth its advantages. In the Field of Dec 28th we find the following let-

NEW BRUNSWICK .- Observing lately in your journal a controversy respecting the aptitude of New Brunswick as a place of residence for colonists of a superior order, you will perhaps permit me as a farmer-resident of some years' n that colony, to make a few observations .--We will suppose a gentleman of birth and education with the interest of 10,000 to live onsay 4001. a year-and that his residence is in London ; it would cost him 120% of this sum to provide himself with a commonly comfortable home merely; and there will then be 350l. left pour tout potage-and, with a growing family, we all know pretty well how much this sum will procure in London. Snubbed by rich relations, and Jew-jostled everywhere, the position of this family will be anything but an enviable one. Even in the case of setting up a mere shop the good will of it cannot be bought.

under 1000l. What prospect is there then of for a family in such a case, or even ore than the mere commonest adlife ? . Suppose the residence of his

family to be in the country, an occupation must be had, and farming possibly had recourse to. This will be sure to entail a dead loss. Rich neighbors around, with their 60007. and 80007. year, will snub them to a certainity ; an imugent voemanry will look down, upon, and n all probability, give annoyance; and a needy laboring class, finding their maptitude for country matters, will do short work and rob and plunder whenever they get an opportunity.— the society will be limited to the parson and the doctor—in short they will inhabit a desert without having any of the advantages of one. We will now look at the position of this family settled in New Brunswick. A cleared farm of 250 acres, at 4l. an acre. would cost 1000l., and more ; house, 5001. ; and furnishing and stocking the farm, 8007, more-in all 25007. Now this farm will produce food for the whole family, as well as any number of visitors, horses. dogs, &c., as well as fuel. There will remain clothes and groceries, the latter about half the price they are in England. The climate upon gainst Mr Clarke on account of his publishing the where in underside a shore action and the shore latter and the the shore latter and the the shore latter and the shore

Very humble and obedient servant + IG, BISHOP OF MONTREAL His Excellency

The Right Honorable C. S. VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c., &c. The following is the reply : QUEBEC, 3rd Jan. 1862. My LOBD,-

ne, and for the respect and loyarty which you express for Her Majesty the Queen, and myself vho represents her in Canada. I request you also to thank in my name, the Chapter of your Cathedral, the Committees, and the Clergy of your Diocese. I am much pleased to learn the sympathy they

express for our well beloved Sovereign, now so profoundly afflicted, and of their prayers to God there being a batture of ice of about half a for the alleviation of her sorrow. That they may be heard is the ardent wish of

all her people. I take this occasion, My Lord, to testify the satisfaction which I feel at the attachment of the

Catholic Clergy to the Government at this disquieting period, and the desire to promote the bublic good with which they are animated. I thank them myself for their patriotism, and vill not fail to communicate it to Her Majesty's

Government. Accept, My Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration. His Lordship the BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Americans in Canada.

Mr. Clarke, civil Engineer, now resident at Ottawa, has sent the following letter for publication :--

OTTAWA, 24th Dec. 1861.

Thos D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M. P. P. DEAR SIR;-In your otherwise excellent letter o the Secretary of the New England Society of Montreal, dated 20th Dec. 1861, there is a statement in regard to American born citizens, which all parties, because the award of the Land Com-I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. You saytheir interests are mainly or wholly Ameri-

This may be true of some of those mere adventurers, here to-day and gone to-morrow, that chance has thrown on this side of the lines, and who perhaps next winter will be found on the other side again; but is emphatically untrue of those American born subjects of Her Majesty, who like myself have adopted Canada as their ome. Our sympathies are not with the invaders of

Canada. Human nature forbids it. A man's sympathies are where his best interests are. with his wife and children, his home and fireside. Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also.

We have enjoyed in Canada, all the privileges, political and social, which are granted to the sons of the soil. We have been protected by her laws in time of peace, and L hope we never shall be found backward in defending her laws against any invader.

We will protect our wives and children, and our homes without asking who the invaders are, or on which side of a surveyor's line they were born. It is our duty to drive them back first, and inquire their pedigree afterwards.

And if this fratricidal contest should take place between two Christian nations-for which alas! they both seem too ready .- Americans as you clearly point out, will not be the only ones called to the sad duty of fighting their own countrymen. There are Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen on both sides of the border, who may ere long be arrayed against each other.

If there be any of my American born fellow citizens who dissent from these sentiments of mine, let them make it known, but I am sure there are none.

As you have taken occasion to tell your countrymen in the United States, that in case of ap nvasion of Canada they need expect no assistance here, so I will raise my voice and tell my countrymen that when this struggle comes upon us, if come it must, we shall forget all nation-1000 acres of forest land, at 4s, an acre, 200, alities all races and creeds, and unite with one soul, to fight as Canadians, for the land we live

> Iam with much respect, Your most obedient servant

THOS. C. CLARKE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.) SIR,-Having seen, in your issue of the 7th instant, a communication from Captain Fred. Wathen, master of the wrecked ship Sutel, and Daniel McLean, master of the wrecked bark John Pink, to the effect that at the time the troop ship Persia left Bic they had a good opportunity to see the state the Gulf was in gale from NNE, and many miles of ice, some of it thirty or forty feet thick, were drifting from the North Shore, now, sir, being at Bid on the morning of the day the Persia sailed and also on the 1st instant, we can say that at the time the Persia left, it was clear weather, the river quite clear of ice except in shore; mile, and no more than one inch in thickness. From experience, we can safely say that the largest sea-going ships can at any time during the months of January and February safely land any number of troops at Bic Harbour without being in the least disturbed by ice.

[Signed by one pilot, eight captuins, and eleven residents of Bic.7

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH IN DIFFICULY .----SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 17.-Governor Dawson left here Dec. 31st on account of a personal difficulty. He was pursued, whipped and robbed 12 miles east of here. Seven desperadoes who committed the assault have been arrested. Three of them in endeavoring to escape from the officers were killed.

The Prince Edward Island Land Commission.

There is much complaint in this Island from missioners, which went to England in August last, has not yet been made known to the Colony. The Islander of the 17th says :---

"The Year 1861 has passed away, and we have not received the Award of the Land Commissioners. Nearly six months ago, these gentlemen brought their labours to a close, and sent their Award to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was then informed that the Award had been forwarded to the Colonial Office, and he, without delay, intimated to the authorities in Downing Street, the desire of the Government of this Island that the decision of the Commissioners, which so deeply interested the majority of the people, might be sent out as soon as possible.

" Up to the present hour, however, His Excellency and his Government know no more of the Award than was communicated to the public by Mr. Howe. They know not the views of Her. Majesty's Government with reference to it.'

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business, on the 20th February.

The Examiner comes to us in a new dress, and greatly improved in appearance-in editorial ability it has always taken a high stand, and fully maintains its former position."

The editor of Ross's Weekly made a trip to this City late in the season, and thus discourses :

"Within a few years, the city of St. John has undergone great improvements, which we must glance at in a hasty manner. The splendid buildings erected in King street, in place of the little, low, tumble-down wooden houses which formerly stood at the corners of King and Prince William streets although specimens of architec-tural excellence, are not the only changes that tural excellence, are not the only changes that impressions who may not have seen the city for some years. They may be seen in almost every street and ally throughout the city. In all di-rections are to be observed fine new private resi-dences, or else old ones so completely renovated, as to be scarcely recognized. The old eye-sore, the Market House at the foot of King street, has been removed, and an open square, where con-gregate truckmen, hand cartmen, and wood-saw-yers, is now found in the place of its former site. The clearing away of the Market House has

