

Secular Department.

Boot and Shoe Factory of Mr. M. Francis.

The prosperity of a country is largely dependent upon the ability and disposition of its inhabitants to manufacture such articles as are required for home consumption, and thus save the necessity for foreign importation. Every manufacturer, therefore, of that which is useful, adds to the wealth, as also to the comfort of the body politic, and as such should be encouraged in his business. We are glad to see the spirit of enterprise in New Brunswick taking this direction. Within the last three or four years several flourishing factories have come into existence in St. John, and its suburbs, and are now doing a healthy and prosperous business.

Among these modern establishments, the boot and shoe factory of Mr. M. Francis occupies a prominent place. It is established in Prince Wm. Street, in Wiggins brick buildings. The sale and work rooms occupy five large flats. The first flat is devoted to the retail business, in which his two sons and six others are constantly employed in waiting upon customers, and on Saturday the run is so great, that a temporary supply has to be provided, of five or six additional hands.

On the second flat is a wholesale warehouse, and an apartment filled with English and French stock in great variety, some of which is of the first quality, and at the present time valued at \$10,000. The warehouse is simply supplied with boots, shoes, and rubbers, of almost every description, to meet the demands of all. During the business season of the year, boxes are filled here, in any quantity, and sent to different sections of the Province.

The third flat has a heating, crimping, and cleaning off shop. Two hands employed here, with the aid of machinery, finish off some sixty pairs per day. There is on this flat, also, machines for cutting the sole leather, and for other purposes connected with the business.

The fourth flat has one room for domestic stock, and another for fitting the uppers of ladies boots and shoes. Thirteen girls are employed in this shop, having five sewing machines in constant use. One individual is supposed to perform as much work with one of these machines as ten can do in the ordinary way.

The fifth flat is devoted to bottoming the work. Thirty-two hands, men and boys all told, are employed in this room, and they turn off about 120 pairs of boots and shoes per day.

In the manufacturing departments Mr. Francis has in his employ at the present, forty-one men and lads, thirteen girls, and three outsiders. These added to those in the sale room make, all told, sixty-five persons. As the proprietor is practically acquainted with the business, he is well qualified to preside over the whole concern. A large amount of capital is necessarily invested in this factory, and we doubt not the results are highly advantageous to the owner and to the country at large. Success to this and all kindred establishments.

Agents in the Country Market.

A respectable farmer at Sussex writes us to say that the farmers along the line of railway are subjected to very great inconvenience by a recent act of the City authorities, prohibiting the sale of produce in the country market by agents. He says, if they were allowed to employ agents that they could send their articles forward as they get them ready, and the city would be supplied much more regularly. The farmer, in many instances, finds it inconvenient to leave his home, and would much rather forward by railway to an agent. He very justly argues, if the farmers are better accommodated, and the citizens more regularly supplied by the employment of agents, the present system prohibiting agents should give place to a better law.

Our former correspondent is certainly right both in his premises and conclusions. The law as it now stands seems to us exceedingly arbitrary and impolitic, and ought to be abolished. We hope our city authorities will look into this matter without delay, and do justice to the men who are prepared to furnish supplies regularly to meet the necessities of the place, if they be allowed to do so. For the last ten days or fortnight, the country market has looked desolation itself. Those who have not had a good supply on hand must have been in a sad plight. Probably the non-employment of agents is one cause of this fearful blank. The farmers would serve us right to put us up to starvation prices at once.

COLONIAL.

We observe that the good people of Taylor Village, near Dorchester, have had a public meeting, and have decided to change the name of that place and henceforth call it Rockland.

The Halifax papers seem confident that the Hon. Joseph Howe has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Perley as "Fishery Commissioner." Some say at a reduced salary.

The Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are both summoned to meet on the same day, viz: the 12th of February.

The Halifax Journal says:—"The receipts from the Nova Scotia Railway for the month ending 31st December, 1862, amounted to \$11,898.41, being an increase of \$1,063.95 over the revenue collected in the corresponding period of the previous year."

The spacious basement of the new Wesleyan Church, Woodstock, says the Sentinel, will be opened on the 26th inst., for divine service.

According to the Woodstock Sentinel, Divisions of the Sons of Temperance are succeeding admirably in different sections of the up River country. Success to the noble enterprise which these useful organizations have in hand.

The Sentinel speaks of the district of the "To-bique" as being in a highly flourishing state. He says:—"nature has been lavish in her bestowment of gifts in the way of most fertile well watered, well wooded lands; of vast mineral resources, and not to be despised fisheries, and to which have been attracted a class of settlers of the right sort to develop and make profitable those resources."

We are pained to learn from the morning papers that Joshua Stevens was found guilty by the Circuit Court, of the offence with which he stood charged. His wife Mirabehn was acquitted.

The Committee of the Cotton District Relief Fund beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of a subscription of Forty Dollars from Norris Bent, Esq., of Iron Works, Woodstock.

St. John, Jan. 12. Wm. T. Rogers, Treasurer.

The Telegram of Tuesday is informed that the vessel G. M. Fairweather, of Sussex, was to be destroyed by fire on Thursday evening about six o'clock. A large head of cattle was lost, and a large quantity of oats, &c., were among the valuable things consumed. We sympathize with Mr. Fairweather and his family, who cannot easily be made amends for.

A vessel, says the Telegram, that a most melancholy accident occurred on the river opposite Italy's landing last Friday. It appears that some persons were crossing to a wharf from the wharf, and were unfortunately on an opening in the ice. They were all thrown out, and one young child, the daughter of Mr. Jones, keeper of the wharf, fell into the water. She was rescued, but the child was killed.

county, Canada, in a house where its mother, grandparents, great-grandparents, and great-great-grandmother are living—five generations under one roof; the great-great-grandfather being ninety-one years of age.

The ice has been well adapted for skating during the last few days, and thousands of our citizens have been attracted to Lily Lake and other places. It is estimated that there were at least three thousand on the lake on Monday. The scene was a most lively one; the weather was pleasant, and all seemed to enjoy themselves extremely. Yesterday a special train took about six hundred out to the Kennebecasis, where they amused themselves for several hours.

Most of the letters received from Canadians in British Columbia, which find their way into the papers, are full of tales of disappointment.

The Oil Wells at Ennisville, in Canada West, have stopped flowing. There is great excitement in consequence. —Winnipeg.

The annual returns of the emigration from the port of Liverpool, for 1862, show an increase in steerage passengers of nearly ten thousand over the year 1861.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA" AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20th, 1863.

The "Arabia" from Liverpool 10th, and Queenstown 11th, arrived at 6.30 this morning. Experienced fair weather.

The Bulletin de Paris says that Dayton had a private audience with the Emperor on the 6th. Napoleon is said to have recommended armistice in America. On the previous day Dayton had a conference on the same subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that serious defeat at Fredericksburg, the Emperor has again turned his thoughts to American affairs. A correspondent is informed on good authority, that steps have been taken, or are on the point of being taken, to resume the overtures already made unsuccessfully to Lincoln's Government, and this time it is hoped, with the prospect of a better result. Dayton had an audience with the Emperor on New Year's day. England still perseveres in refusing to interfere in any way.

The Army and Navy Gazette says, the Confederate generals have been over-praised; to stand and fight has been their great strategy; not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose; not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done anything but follow events, and make good use of the energy and loyalty of their soldiers. Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies, and war will not long languish in the bloody trail of gigantic skirmishes.

The Paris Monitor publishes an account of the battle of Fredericksburg, written by military eye-witnesses. It says the Federals marched with consciousness of impending disaster; the rapidity of Confederate movement is described as marvellous. Federals, on the contrary, are described as having moved with slowness, and incapacity of their Generals is not doubtfully spoken of.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution of giving a suitable reception to officers of ships coming from America with provisions for the distressed emigrants, and for conveying to the liberal donors the Chamber's appreciation of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted the munificent contributions.

The Chamber referred action of New York Chamber touching Alabama to Special Committee.

Proclamation issued for Parliament to assemble on 5th February. Rumors of considerable reduction in Navy estimates.

A meeting to urge restoration of Galway subsidy was held at Dublin on the 17th inst.

A ship reached Liverpool with 1,700 bales of cotton from Cape of Good Hope grown from St. John Island. Another vessel brought 500 bales from Portugal. Large importations of cotton seed were taking place into Liverpool and being exported thence to new fields.

ITALY.—Important correspondence of Bourbon conspirators at Rome being seized.

SPAIN.—In Congress, Senor Moncassol England of using Spain to improve her relations with Mexico, regretted Spanish troops had not gone with French. Senor Collantes replied. Moncassol's amendment rejected—majority 78.

PAUSSI.—The King in reply to New Year's address, said the present position of affairs was misunderstood; he intended to maintain and protect the constitution; and was compelled to carry out what he considered essential to the welfare of the country without regard to the fact of his being understood.

LATVIA.—Liverpool, Jan. 19. Liverpool Advertiser publishes the correspondence between General Nebb and Mr. Christie, American and British Ministers at Brazil, of personal and pugnacious character; affair of honour at one time threatened. Letter also published from Mr. Nebb to Earl Russell, complaining of Christie's conduct.

PARIS.—Monsieur announces Journal du Demanche has received their printing.

MADRID, 9th.—Debate in Congress relative to Mexico continues. Senor Rivera declared non intervention policy.

STEAMER TUCARORA arrived at Gibraltar 31st December, and anchored near Seville.

A correspondent of the Times just returned from Madeira says the steamer Tucarora had been employed in a sort of blockade off Funchal. Four British gunboats bound for Nassau were lying in roadstead on the 18th December. The Tucarora chased one of them, the Douce, and fired at her about a mile and a half from shore; sent a boat off, and after examining Douce's papers let her proceed.

An American cruiser, ship rigged, apparently in chase of a very large ship bound W. S. W., was seen on 20th Dec, in lat. 24, long. 13, by the Challenger, arrived at Falmouth.

The Globe says Parliament will probably meet on the 5th February. Also says that the Ministry towards economy have been successful to a substantial extent, and coupled with an increased income, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget will be very favorable.

A meeting of the shareholders and friends of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at Liverpool, on the 7th, to hear an address from the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, on the prospects of the enterprise. Mr. J. B. Browne presided. There was an influential and numerous attendance.

Mr. Wortley took a confident and hopeful view of affairs, and earnestly appealed for Commercial support. Speeches in a similar strain were made by Sir Wm. Browne, Mr. Ewart, M. P., and other gentlemen of influence, all of whom promised substantial aid to the undertaking. Mr. Wortley announced that the Directors had not bound themselves to any firm or any kind of fee, but held themselves open to take the very best that offered.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

(From the Church Witness, of Wednesday.)

The attack by the Confederates upon Springfield, Missouri, has failed. They were compelled to retreat, after fighting for thirteen hours.

Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, has been captured by the Federals under Gen. McClelland. A large amount of stores and ammunition, and from 5000 to 7000 prisoners were also captured.

We hear nothing further of Gen. Rosecrans, who started from Murfreesboro' in pursuit of Gen. Bragg. A Boston paper of last Saturday says:—"General Grant appears to have been entirely crippled by the destruction of his stores at Holly Springs, and the capture of the railway in his rear. General Rosecrans was seriously embarrassed by Wheeler's rebel cavalry in his rear during the fight at Murfreesboro', and now we see that an important bridge between him and Nashville has been destroyed. We can judge, therefore of the difficulties he will have to contend with when he penetrates sixty or eighty miles farther into the heart of East Tennessee."

We learn since that five steamers with stores for Rosecrans' army were captured by the Confederates at Holly Springs, on the 13th inst. A Federal gunboat was also captured. Rosecrans is evidently in a very dangerous position.

A statement that the army of the Potomac has received orders to cross the Rappahannock, and make another attempt to capture Richmond. The movement is probably already in progress, and we shall hear the result of it in a few days. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Falmouth on the 14th inst., gives a most detailed account of the movements of the Potomac army, and says that the army is in a very dangerous position.

operations which has, no doubt, had great weight with President Lincoln and his cabinet. He says:—"At the end of two or three months the army of the Potomac will be diminished by fifty thousand men, whose term of enlistment for nine months will then have expired! It will be further reduced, and fearfully, too, by the mortality, swelled to a frightful figure by the bad weather, imperfect shelter and cursed inaction that will be upon us. And whence are we to recruit fresh troops? Shall it be from the camp of instruction of fifty thousand men, about which we have had pompous proclamations, but which never had any existence outside of those proclamations? Or shall it be by a draft, which we have never yet dared to put in force? As for a winter campaign against Richmond, by this line, set it down as hopeless."

The loss of Galveston and of two Federal ships of war is severely felt in the North. It has "caused a general feeling of gloom among the army and navy officers at New Orleans." Admiral Farragut has dispatched half a dozen of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane.

The Alabama has captured and destroyed the Parker County, a ship belonging to Boston. There is a decided movement in the Illinois Legislature in favor of peace. One member said boldly at a Democratic caucus that he did not believe the Confederates could be subdued, and did not think they ought to be; another, that he did not know which was guilty of the greatest treason, the Government at Washington or that at Richmond, and that he was in favor of leaving New England out in the cold, and organizing a Western Republic; another declared himself unequivocally for revolution—at which there was great applause. Others were for withdrawing Illinois troops from the field. In connection with this subject, the following paragraph, which we copy from a New York paper, is significant:—"The One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Regiment, stationed at Holly Springs a few days ago, and the officer commanding the brigade was compelled to deprive the officers and men of their swords and guns, and place them under arrest."

In the New Jersey Legislature, a Mr. Holsman has offered a series of peace resolutions. They propose an armistice for six months, and a National Convention to meet at Lexington, Kentucky, to arrange terms of amicable adjustment of all difficulties. The resolutions are made the special order of the day for the 22d January.

The Confederate Congress was opened at Richmond on the 18th inst. President Davis in his message after briefly referring to the campaign since his last annual message, he says:—"The anticipations which entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinions of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. But earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed to endure, any suffering and continue any sacrifice, however prolonged, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established."

He then refers back to the history and to the days when four of the States, now forming a portion of the Confederacy, were recognized as independent sovereignties by the two great maritime Powers of Europe in a treaty of peace concluded in 1788. He reviews the history of the Confederation and the ultimate reunion of the States, and asserts that the now Confederate States were members of the Union, with the right as equal and independent sovereignties, to secede when in their judgment their safety and honor required such a step. He speaks of the early determination of England and France, and other European Powers to confine themselves to recognize the self evident fact of the existence of a strict neutrality during the progress of the war, but draws from this the conclusion that their course of action was but an actual decision against the South, and in favor of the Union, and at the same time tending to prolong hostilities. He complains of European injustice in other matters, citing the conclusion of a treaty with the United States for the abolition of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of in foreign ports the prizes which their privateers might capture. This he thinks one of the direct shafts aimed at the success of the Confederacy. Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances by the Confederacy to the neutral European Powers, and their own admission as to the inefficiency of the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, neutral Europe had received these remonstrances in almost unbroken silence, submitting to the wrong inflicted on her commerce by the United States. He, however, asserts that, while thus speaking of the European Powers, he has no complaint to make that these nations have declared their neutrality.

In speaking of the war, he says:—"It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every atrocity, committed by the armed forces of the United States, at different points within the Confederacy. Since my last communication, one Gen. McNeill murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against Gen. R. F. Butler, has by its subsequent action, after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt but sanctioned it by acquiescence. I have, accordingly, branded this criminal as an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our officers. Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another General by the name of Melroy, who had issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threat of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house, and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who should fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces. This subject has also been submitted to the military authorities of the United States, with but faint hopes that they will evince any disapprobation."

Of the act in relation to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow men of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while at the same time, they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the invidious recommendations to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence. Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable massacre recorded in the history of guilty man, is not shared by a profound sentiment for the impotent rage which it discloses. As far as regards the action of this Government as far as criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced by the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States, providing the punishment of criminals is not in violation of the laws of the United States.

By special request, we devote several columns this week to the publication of the speeches delivered at the recent anniversary of the St. John Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. They are well worthy of a perusal, and are adapted to do much good.

An account of money received at the Office of the Christian Visitor for the week ending Jan. 21st, 1863. If any mistake occur in the shape of omissions or name, or amount, please inform the office.

By Rev. Dr. Crandall—Wenden Fowler, Esq. \$1; Benj. A. Herriot, 1; Jonathan Titus, 1; Joseph Rideout, Esq. Bible and Visitor, 6; By George Taber, 1; John Rankin, 1; By James W. & Co., 1; Allen McDaniel, 1; Jesse Gillis, 1; Samuel Tingley, 1; Timothy Bishop, 1; Rev. E. O. Read, 1; By Rev. Thos. Blakey—Rev. N. Cleaveland, 2; By Wm. Wallace, Esq.—Asa Fillmore, 1; Hon. W. B. Brewster, 1; By Rev. Dr. Hurd—Isaac Parent, 2; Rev. W. W. Cress, 1; By John Gato, Esq.—Moses McNally, 1; By Edwin Frew, Esq.—William Stone, Esq. 2; By Lewis Keith, 1; John Alward, 1; By A. B. Blinckhorn, Esq.—Eliza Embury, 1; By Rev. Dr. Cullen, Esq. 2; By Rev. W. C. Allen, Esq. 1; By W. A. Coray, 1; F. D. Ganong, 1; John Urquhart, 1; By J. B. Morris, 1; Thos. Whetstone, 1; By A. A. Randall, Esq. 1; By W. A. Coray, 1; David Hatfield, 1; James Somerville, 1; Daniel O. Dell, 1; W. C. Davis, 1; E. H. White, 1; John W. Lewis, 1; Daniel Morrill, 1; W. A. Charles, 1; W. A. Charles, 1; By Wm. 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