tidings of the everlasting Gospel of the grace of God. This Blessing is more signal than that of the *furnace*, because its effects will be felt in time, and be celebrated through the ages of an endless eternity.

As his Lordship is in favour of reformatory discipline, it may not be out place on this day, with the utmost respect, to point out emphatically for correction a monstrous evil in the *outer court* of our national Church, which has vexed the heart of every *living* member of the Establishment, and has attracted the scornful attention even of the profane, throughout the length and breadth of Christendom itself—we mean the evil of

SIMONY,

or the sin of Simon Magus, who vainly thought so early as the time of St. Peter, that the power of conferring the gift of the Holy Ghost might be bought with gold; and his offer of lucre for the gift elicited from the Apostle the ever memorable, awful declaration—"Thou art in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity, because thou hast thought that the gift of God might be purchased with money: repent, or thy goods shall perish, and thy soul shall go away into everlasting perdition!" This frightful apostolic denunciation and rebuke is not attended to at the present time; on the contrary, it is neglected and forgotten, and that sin against the Holy Ghost has now attaind, an enormous magnitude, and cries to heaven itself for correction and reformation. It stalks abroad with unblushing effrontery, and may be seen advertised in the daily journals and placarded in our streets!! Advowsons, or Church livings, are sold in the auction rooms, they are put up for competition in the public marts, and are finally knocked down to the "highest and best bidder;" through the Apostle has conveyed in plain, unmistakeable language, that the clerical buyer, whether open or secret, has neither lot nor part in the ministry of Jesus Christ, nor has his heart right in the sight of God! And then again, in pursuance of the bargain, as if to cap the climax of hypocrisy, and to lull suspicion of spiritual merchandize, an address to be presented to the successful purchaser, through private interest, congratulating him on his *preferment* in the *Church!!* on his love for souls, and on his holy devotedness to the mission!! His reply is an echo to the address, which far outstrips the ignominy of Simon's offer, or the sacrilegious infamy of Ananias and Sapphira; because, by his dissimulation, he has succeeded professedly to the care of souls!!

It requires no ingenuity to prove that *slave dealing* is positively harmless when compared with this *trade in souls*. We believe that the period has arrived when this traffic, at least, like the *sale* of indulgences, should be put an end to by the wisdom of Parliament, and that the reformation of this *doomed wickedness* in the outer courts of the temple, should be a subject worthy of the prayerful labours of the highest and *most distinguished* intellect—of a REFORMER, second only to the immortal LUTHER himself.

BRETHREN,

It is not our province to provide a remedy for this impious scandal in the Church; but, with meekness and fear, we would suggest the *use of a restorative*. Men who inherit, or possess such properties, should surrender them to Him to whom the silver and the gold belong, and who is God over all things to his Church, to appoint faithful stewards to His heritage, confessing that gain is not godliness. They might, for this *sacred purpose*, vest the *right of presentation* to such benefices in three or four trustees of honest report, or entrust *this right* to the most godly bishops, *for the time being*, of the national Church, to choose wise pastors to "break the bread of life" to the people of those folds; and, in all cases wherever the owners of such stock are so hardened in the sin of this detestable sacrilege, and will not be convinced that they are serving the mammon of unrighteousness by mercenary barter, let legislative enactment interfere, and wrest the property from usurpation for the benefit of the rightful and TRUE OWNER.

With this remark we would say in

CONCLUSION,

on the threshold of another year, we are thankful to God for the privilege we now enjoy of entering on its vicissitudes, and of humbly, yet freely, speaking to our Christian brethren on the REALITIES OF RELIGION, on a subject which concerns us all, of every age, sex, country, and degree. High and low, rich and poor, noble and ignoble, learned and unlearned, are alike interested in its truth; for without a saving knowledge of *this truth*, it were better for each of us that we had never been born. At the bar of God, when this life shall have been stripped of all its swift distinction, and every soul shall be obliged to give an account of the deeds done in the body, *simply whether they have been good or evil*, it shall be in vain for us to plead that we have done many wonderful works, unless CHRIST AND CHRIST ALONE is formed in us the hope of glory. We may now, with the zeal of angels, dispute about forms and words, rites and ceremonies, articles and rubrics, chapels and churches, ranks and dignities—we may now style ourselves high church or low church, broad church or no church—and yet in that day have neither lot nor part in the kingdom of heaven; because the BIBLE has only been in our *heads*, and *not* in our *hearts*; and we have not been living epistles of Him whom we *profess* to serve.

Suppose now, brethren, that all these inventions, which are of human origin, should from this day forward be put into their proper place, subordinate to CHRIST THE HEAD, and that we strive to emulate and imitate His perfections, by adding to our "FAITH virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity." Be assured, brethren, that if these things be in us and abound, at the end of the year, if we live, we shall find ourselves, with the teaching of the Spirit, better men and better Christians. The crimes we have this day faintly and briefly sketched in this appeal to your consciences, shall be less frequent and severe; and the enemies of religion shall take knowledge of us that we have been with JESUS. In all our intercourse with the world without, let each of us put on CHRIST in our circle, in our family, in our company, and in ourselves, and to try and win disciples to HIM both by precept and example. This with the unction of the Spirit, will do more to abate vice and exalt religion, to deter wickedness and commend grace, to alarm sinners and convert mankind, than all the progress and cultivation and deification of art, science, and wordly wisdom. Thus earth will be made to change its aspect, the pandemonium which has too much disfigured it during the past shall be superceded by joys unspeakable in the year to come.

We thank the MILLIONS who have read our last Address, and the PRESS, at home and abroad, which has borne it to those millions, and we pray also into their hearts and understandings.

We remain, beloved Brethren,
Your faithful and devoted Servants,
In the propagation of the Faith,
THE DIRECTORS OF
THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1857.
13, *Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, Ireland.*

## A PROFITABLE WALK.

Baron Rothschild sat in his office, counting his gains and calculating the risk of sundry loans which had been offered him, when a spruce, handsome young man entered, and requested the loan of two thousand pounds.

"What was the security?" asked the baron without looking up.

"My note," was the reply.

The great money-lender turned and surveyed his supplicant, scrutinizing him from head to foot. There must have been something honest in the young man's face, for the baron seemed evidently pleased with the result of his scrutiny.

"Would two thousand be sufficient, young gentleman?" said he. "I can let you have ten as well as two!"

"Two will answer my purpose now," said the would-be borrower.

"Though I do not say I will lend it," said the baron, "but I can put you in the way of getting it; and even ten times that amount, if you know how to take advantage of your opportunities."

The young man trembled at the unusual condescence of a man who, in money matters, had the reputation of being very severe. He feared that he was about to propose some doubtful operation, and stammered "Honorable proposition!"

"I would make no other," said the baron with dignity. "Come, we'll take a walk up the street."

Instead of offering his arm to his new acquaintance, he took his, and they promenaded Lombard street. The baron learning the name and business of his companion, and the object for which he wished the money. Hundreds of people met them, and bowing to the great money-king, turned to look at and wonder who could be his companion. Some of the richer and more influential denizens of that moneyed street stopped to chat with him and to them; the baron introducing them to his young friend with the remark, "that any favour they could do him, would be considered a personal favour to himself." Many of these were men whose wealth and influence were so great that their very name commanded the involuntary respect of our young friend. He saw his advantage at once. Arriving at the head of the end of the street, the baron effectionately took leave of him, saying "that if he did not obtain the money elsewhere, he might come in the afternoon;" and with a knowing wink he got into his carriage and drove off.

Our young friend turned to walk back on Lombard street. He met one of the men—a very Crœsus—to whom he had been introduced by the baron; this person desious of cultivating an acquaintance which had such an auspicious introduction, held him in conversation, in the course of which our friend plumply asked for the loan of £5,000. The rich man could not refuse—the applicant had been introduced by Rothschild; he had been as good as endorsed by him—and then the sum would be doing a favour to the great man. The notes were counted out, and the young man's notes taken in exchange. The lender looked at the signer. And he had never heard the name on 'Change; but never mind; Rothschild would not have walked arm and arm with him, and introduced him as he did, if he had not been perfectly good. So with many assurances of distinguished regard, the two parted. A few steps further the young adventurer met another of his new acquaintances and while halting with him he carelessly displayed the bank-notes he had just received; and observing that he had a large amount to make up for a certain great opportunity, and not wishing, for private reasons, to apply to his good friend, the baron, he would feel obliged if he could lend him £10,000.

The latter actuated by such motives as the other money-lender, counted out the desired amount and took the note, with the unknown name in exchange. And so the young man went on borrowing from each of his new friends, until he had accumulated a hundred thousand pounds. All this he deposited with Rothschild, reserving only the £2,000 which he originally desired. The next day there was a great flutter among the rich men on 'Change, and many were the conjectures they made as they "compared notes," about the baron's friend. Time flew on—no one had seen the unknown money-borrower—and some of the leaders began to think they had been victimized. The baron was mute to all their inquiries; and they knew not what to think—when, just before the time of payment arrived, each one received a note from the strang acquaintance, to the effect that if they would present their note at the banking-house of Rothschild, they would be paid. One who had a note of £25,000, went there out of curiosity, as he said—when lo! it was cashed. The news spread like wild-fire. All came with notes; and all as soon as presented, were paid; and upon this affair Mr. C—— established a credit, which enabled him soon afterwards to establish the great house of C—— & Co., whose credit at the present day in England is almost equal to that of the great Rothschild himself, to whose affability its founder owed his fortune and success.

## INVASION OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

That such an event is within the category of possibilities, we suppose few will deny; but, we confess, we have been a little startled by the grave and serious tone in which we find the possibility discussed in the *Boston Anglo-Saxon*—by its Editor, our old, staunch and true British friend, Dr. Bartlett, for many years Proprietor and Editor of the *New York Albion*. In commenting upon some recent speeches of Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, and of Mr. Roebuck, at Sheffield, the *Anglo-Saxon* says:—

"It is consoling to those who doubt the stability of the French Alliance, and who fear a combination of the military powers of the continent for the invasion and subjugation of England, to see such unanimity of patriotic sentiment on the part of the people, particularly that part of the people, which has heretofore been supposed to be ill-affected to the government and existing monarchial institutions of the country. If Mr. Roebuck will go so far as to say he will uphold the Queen's government in any necessary war, we need not fear the defection of other men.

"We have been accustomed to regard such an event as the invasion of England by foreign despots as visionary, and indeed impossible; but, after all, the questiion is not without its alarming features, for if Louis Napoleon should be led off from his alliance with Great Britain, he might form a junction with Russia. Prussia in that case would join Russia, since France could, with an army marched to, or across the Rhine keep in subjection any democratic uprising in Germany. With France, Russia and Prussia in a state of combination, Austria, could not hold out; she must come into the general conspiracy, and then ho! for the conquest of England, her free institutions, and above all, her free press. The power of steam, the conjunctions of railroads, would make it an easy task to throw fifty thousand men on the coast of Kent, which could march to London in a few hours, possess itself of the treasures of the Bank, and the capital of the empire. The Duke of Wellington thought such a thing not impossible, and therefore desired Sir John Burgoyne to write that celebrated letter which was published a few years since.

"England has no safety but in her insular position, and even that is much impaired under the effects of modern science. She has no fortresses to impede the march of an army—she has no mountain fortress from which a guerrilla warfare might be carried on, and the invaders, with the limited force of the British army, would meet with no real obstruction, until they reached the mountains of Scotland and Wales, as in the time of Julius Cæsar and his successors. Twice has England been invaded and conquered by a foe, who assembled his forces on the opposite side of the channel—Julius Cæsar, just metioned, and William of Normandy. Napoleon, the elder, contemplated, or affected to do, a similar enterprise, but was deterred by the spirit of resistance manifested by the British people, the power of the navy, and the then hostile feelings to him on the part of the great military nations of the North."

* * * * *

"Except the alliance with France, England has nothing to avert the wrath of the Northern powers, and such combinations as they may organize against her."

Now, while we cordially concur in the sentiment of our Boston friend, that England's safety must now as it always has, depend greatly upon her insular position, we cannot agree with him, that this ground of safety has been in any respect weakened by the modern improvements in naval science, the application of steam to ships of war, &c. On the contrary, our conviction is that at no period of her history did Campbell's splendid lyrical description more forcibly apply:—

England needs no bulwarks, no towers along the steep—
Her march is on the mountain wave, her home is on the deep!

Certainly at no period of her history was England's naval supremacy, relatively greater than in this present year of our Lord; never were her "hearts of oak"—linked together, as they now are, with chains of iron steamers—more trustworthy; never were her "jolly tars" more numerous, or more "ready—

To fight and to conquer,
Again and again!"

No doubt, Julius Cæsar and William of Normandy did, as our friend reminds us, "once upon a time" effect an invasion of the "Right little, tight little Island;" but that was at a time when the

Mariners of England, who guard our native seas,

were, what some of our Boston friends call, "no what"—had they been "born," the *Anglo-Saxon* may rely upon it, Julius and William, like Philip and Napoleon, would have been flogged off. No, no; that the Anglo-French Alliance may come to an end sooner than we hope or expect, is likely enough; nay, that it may be succeeded by a Russian and French alliance, is by no means improbable; but that any Alliance, of either Northern or Southern powers, will ever effect a hostile landing on the coast of Kent, march to London in a few hours, throttle the old lady in Threadneedle Street, "an' mair o' horrible an' awful," is a story, which should be told to the Marines, for assuredly the sailors won't believe it! We have said that the safety of England must always greatly depend upon her insular position; but were she even deprived of that "fence impregnable," were she to be mooted along side of France or Holland, if "all her children"—her Roebucks as well as her Palmerstons—remained "kind and natural," she would, we feel satisfied, not only maintain her own rights, but so leaven the continental nations with the spirit of her free institutions as to leave her without an enemy in Europe. It is, however, needless to speculate upon impossibilities, among which, as we have said, we by no means class the *attempt* to invade our "scepter'd isle;" and consequently, is it well to be prepared for such an attempt. How can we better close these random remarks than in the words of England's immortal bard—who wrote "for all time," and whose advice is as appropriate and reliable now, in the reign of our Good Queen Victoria, as it was when her Royal ancestress, the Good Queen Bess, reviewed her army, assembled at Tilbury Fort to resist the threatened invasion of the Spaniard; the utter destruction and discomfiture of whose gigantic armada still a lesson which England's enemies will do well to bear in mind. What says Shakespeare?

England is safe, if true within itself,
'Tis better using France, than trusting France:
Let us be back'd with God and with the seas,
Which he hath given for fence impregnable,
And with their helps only defend ourselves;
In them and *in ourselves*, our safety lies.


# The Chronicle.

**St. John, N. B., Jan. 16, 1857.**


## THE FAMILY COMPACT.

This threadbare expression has formed the subof nearly two columns of the last 'British Constitution.' The term "Family Compact" has been the watchword of the *Outs*, time out of mind, and means simply this, if it means anything: *that these fellows have got into office, and are enjoying the loaves and fishes where we desire to be.* Thus it was in the beginning, is now, and will continue to be. In the early history of this Province, the most respectable men probably in the country were elected to office, and became the rulers of the land, subsequently, and as the population increased, others sprang up who became ambitious of legislative honours, and in order to obtain their desires, they set up the cry of the "Family Compact," are enjoying all the fat offices, to the exclusion of better men. Hence, agitation became an element of civil polity, and a struggle for the mastery commenced. When out went the Bliss**es**, the Wetmores, the Botsfords, the Peters, the Odells, &c. &c. &c., and in went *Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson.* Ah! now this will do, this is something like, here is a chance for the people! But, alas! the patriots were reckoning without their host. The Smiths, Browns, Jones, and Robinsons, true to their nature,—having obtained power and place—took it into their heads that *they* were the aristocracy; and playing "fantastic tricks before high heaven," soon made their admirers weep; who, poor dupes, only then discovered that "Family compact" was hydra headed, and that no sooner did they cut off one head than out sprang another to replace it. Then up went the cry, why these fellows are worse and more exclusive than the *old* family compact we spent so much time and money to displace. So thinks the 'Constitution,' for it says, "Some have thought such ideas obsolete—dead; not so, they only slumber."—Quite so, Mr. 'Constitution,' they only slumber; then why waste two columns to prove that such should not be, when you acknowledge that it is the nature of things. Does the editor know, that "order is heaven's first law, and, this confessed, some must be greater, wiser than the rest." If we mistake not, the editor of the 'Constitution—we mean the *old* 'Constitution before it was dead and buried, when it supported the present men, and before it opposed them because they would not support him—set up the same cry of defence, the Family Compact. Now, as we cannot recognize, either in the present Administration, or in the one that is "faded and gone," any party on whom we could justly fix the cognomen of family-compact-man, perhaps, he will condescend to enlighten us and his readers at the same time, by telling us who of the present Government belong to the Family Compact. If he points to the Hon. J. H. Gray, our reply is, that he is not even a native of the province and but recently a legislator. If to the Hon. R. D. Wilmot we again reply that he is the man whom the people delight to honor, and was raised by them from the desk of his father's counting house. If to the Hon. E. B. Chandlier, we remember when he was a country attorney, and was but too much pleased when the people who knew the worth of the man, exalted him to the office of their representative. If to the Hon. J. C. Allan, he is the son of a plain honest farmer, and no by means a wealthy one either The Hon. J. Montgomery, a merchant, an emigrant and, we believe, in no way connected with any of the old families of the province. We are free to admit that the Hon. R. L. Hazen does belong to the old aristocracy of New Brunswick, what of that? Are they to be excluded from office because the 'Constitution' chooses to designate him as of the family compact? If so, Mr. Editor, you are guilty of the same exclusiveness which in them you now decry. And now follows the Hon. C. McPherson—a jolly saddler, and proud of his business—not to mention the Hon. P. McPhelim, who you, yourself, in your aristocratic and exclusive notions, denominated as not sufficiently exalted in the scale of civil life to presume to fill such an office. Really now, Mr. Woodrow, this cry of family compact is too flat even to catch the flats. You had better try and bait your hook more cunningly; try a more palatable bait, if you wish to catch the gudgeons. Family compact, as we understand it, is just this: that no matter who holds the reins of Government, if they possess an ordinary share of discernment, they will, in the distribution of the loaves and fishes, as a natural consequence, give the lion's share to their friends. It has always been so, it will always be so; the late Government did so, and it is quite probable that the present Government will follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. Then why prate of family compact; some persons must fill public situations, and so long as they are well filled it matters little to the people who those persons are. And should it so turn up in the chapter of accidents that Ross Woodrow, Esq., should be gazetted to a good fat berth, we should hear no more complaints from the 'Constitution,' of the "Family Compact."

☞ More Steam! More development!—We are pleased to learn that a petition is now being signed for Legislative aid to run a boat from Shediac through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and, if possible, to form an unbroken line to Quebec. The novelty of the undertaking, and the utility of it, in a commercial point of view, lead us to hope that the petition may be sustained.

☞ The Early Closing of Stores is now being advocated, not only by the pent-up clerks themselves, but also by the clergy, who desire the young men should have hours for recreation and moral improvement. Dr. Gray is very patriotically lending his energies to the accomplishment of this laudable object. We cordially wish them success.

COALITION GOVERNMENT.—Whoever dreamt of it? A precious span! The MULE of the 'Courier' and the HOG of the 'Reporter;' the one manufacturing slanders against the Executive, and the other retailing them!

A GREAT POLITICAL BLUNDER.—We regret to learn from the 'Courier' that Mr. Light and his troop of engineers are doing everything wrong on the Railway. How very foolish of the Government to employ such persons, when the very man of all men in the world—the Editor of the Courier has been overlooked. Would it not be well, even even now, to stop proceedings, and give the sole control and management to this *solon* of the Broad Sheet? It is really alarming to think that they are putting the track through private properties, going through shrubberies, and even driving piles in the Mill Pond. When she hears of it, "what will Mrs. Grundy say?

RATHER severe.—The Editor of the *Freeman* says, that the Editor of the *Westmorland Times* has been "Ridden on a Rail," and subsequently *transported*, but does not assign any reason for the performance. A wag at our elbow suggests, that he complained that he had not justice from the Government, when they deprived him of the public advertising. This looks like "Justice more than he desires."

## NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of this increasingly useful Society was held, last Wednesday evening, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The Hall, which is calculated to contain about 1500 people, was densely crowded; and viewed from the platform, the appearence was truly delightful. The proceedings were ushered in by a hymn, the singing of which was ably conducted by the Members of the Harmonic Society, with their splendid organ, at which Mr. Card with his usual ability, presided,—The President, Judge Parker, then addressed the meeting—first expressing his satisfaction with the great enlargement the hall had undergone, and next taking a review of much that had been accomplished by the Parent Society and its Agents in various parts of the world. He took peculiar pleasure in referring to the grand results of the late war in changing the religious aspect of affairs in Turkey. He made also honorable allusion to the labors of Mr. Isaac Smith, the late zealous and faithfull travelling agent of the Society, by whom not only many Bibles and Testaments were circulated in various destitute localities, but also two new auxiliaries were formed, and 22 new Branches, of which 16 are in connection with the New Brunswick Auxiliary.

We append with pleasure the several Resolutions which were, for the most part, eloquently supported by those who moved and seconded them:—

1. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bill, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Stewart:—

*Resolved*, that the Report, an abstract of which has been just read, be received: and printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

2. Moved by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, seconded by H. W. Frith, Esq.:—

*Resolved*, that this meeting desires humbly and gratefully to acknowledge the Divine Blessing, which has attended the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, during the past year, as detailed in its annual and monthly Report; and to recognize in the accession to its funds, during a year of great national anxiety and expense, a renewed call for increased exertions to extend the circulation of God's holy Word throughout the world.

3. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bennet, and seconded by Mr. Grant:—

*Resolved*, that while this meeting joyfully hails the restoration of peace to the world, by the termination of the Russian war, as a cause of great national and individual gratitude; it must devoutly acknowledge the overruling Providence of God in rendering that war an occasion of imparting spiritual blessings to many engaged in the service, and of opening a door for the Scriptures in places hitherto inaccessible to the feet of those bearing with them the glad tidings of the Gospel of Peace. We trust also that the calamities which may be produced by the war with Persia may be mitigated by the like consolations.

4. Moved by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, seconded by the Hon. S. L. Tilley:

*Resolved*, that it is with peculiar pleasure this meeting learns the success which has attended the zealous exertions of the late traveling agent of this Auxiliary—Mr. Isaac Smith—not only in the distribution of the Scriptures in various parts of the Province, but in the formation of new Auxiliaries as well as Branch Societies.

The kind and welcome reception, so generally given to Mr. Smith in the places he has visited, calls also for our grateful requisition.

5 Moved by Dr. Botsford, seconded by the Rev. Wm. Scovil:

*Resolved*, that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the several Branches connected with the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Ladies' Association of St. John.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

SUSSEX VALE, Jan. 8, 1857.

SIR,—I perceive in the *British Constitution*, (so called) of the 6th inst. a long tirade against me for requesting to be excused from taking that paper. The editor says that he never asked me to subscribe. He forwarded me the paper by mail, which amounts to the same thing. Such a gross and malignant attack upon the Government of the province, was so utterly repugnant to my feelings, and so contrary to the professed principles of the (so called) *British Constitution*, when in existence some two or three years ago, that I could not avoid expressing my disapproval in the mildest manner possible. Now, as the *Constitution* attacks me, both in a public and private capacity, he must excuse a few comments. He says there is something "*beneath all this*" his attack!! It must be low indeed!! That "Mr. Evanson is a candidate for the office of Emigrant Agent." Query. As there is no land to be disposed of in this county according to Government scheme, is any Agent required? He says further, that if Mr. E. should get the office he could not fill it with credit to himself or benefit to the people. I can affirm with a clear conscience that an application was never made by me to any Member of the present Government for any such office, and I defy him to prove the contrary. And as to my qualification, I refer the present *Constitution* to an editorial of the prior *Constitution*, that died some three years ago, eulogizing the merits of a small pamphlet published by me, at my own expense, when last in England and Ireland, on the subject of "Emigration and Colonization." But whatever my qualifications may be, I venture to say, that no person in this province ever felt more truly interested for the welfare of the immigrant than myself, and when rendering them any service in my power I never enquired whether they were Roman Catholic or Protestant. The *Constitution's* competency as Editor of a public journal may be judged by specimens already produced. He next comments upon my age; but old as he would make me appear to be, I can yet take a flying shot at an Editor—with a goose quill, of course. But it is never too late to do good, I hope. I will not comment upon the *Constitution's* youth; he may enjoy it with all its malignity.

The first number of the *Constitution* was very quiet on politics. Says I to myself, "there's something brewing;" but when the second number came, I was completely *shocked*; as it contained a most unjustifiable and unwarrantable attack upon the Government, and upon the public and private character of a gentleman who had been exalted to a place of power and emolument, and whose greatest fault is that he is a Roman Catholic.

If my information be correct, there were more Roman Catholic appointments made during the late Administration than at any former period of the history of New Brunswick. I have not the pleasure of knowing the Post Master General, but he must be a man of talent, or he would not be placed where he is. And according to the present doctrine, talent should be promoted and encouraged.

The Government were constantly taunted by the "Opposition" press to fill the vacancy, and no doubt, they had good reasons for making the appointment. But as the *Constitution* "likes Mr. Watters, and dislikes the Hon. Mr. McPhelim, although of the same communion; it does not follow that there is reason to dread that the fifth of November is to be enacted over again, notwithstanding the great alarms of the *Constitution*. As well might her Majesty be brought to account for appointing Sir Dominic Daly Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and he for daring to accept the appointment.

The heading of the "Constitution" says that it is *devoted to Protestantism*, &c. I always conceived that Protestantism was based upon brotherly love, kindness, benevolence, and christian charity. But if based upon *unworthy, unchristian*, and *uncharitable* principles I should blush for my religion. But, believing the principles of the "British Constitution" and of "Protestantism," as understood by British Protestants to be very different from those of the paper named the "British Constitution," I must beg leave to exercise the right of private judgment and of public protest against his assumptions. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. C. EVANSON.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—As I have read some articles in the *British Constitution* that are calculated to do harm to the unreflecting reader by raising the cry of "No Popery," &c. I should now like to take a step back and seek the cause of such a cry. The professed reason simply is, that Mr. McPhelim has a seat in the Government. But, perhaps, the real reason of all this arises from the fact, that the Roman Catholic vote was given, at the last elections, to the men who truly sustained the real British constitution, by upholding the Lieutenant Governor in the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. Men who then became a breakwater to the first Republican wave that threatened to submerge one branch of that constitution which the *British Constitution* pretends to have so much at heart.

How would the *British Constitution* now have written had the Roman Catholic vote been given against the present advisers of His Excellency—had their vote turned the scale in favor of the men who first called a Roman Catholic to take the oath of an Executive Councillor?

The Radicals now have all to win and nothing to lose. Hence, they try to stir up religious animosity in the ranks of their opponents, and would fain make us believe that the presence of one man in the Executive Council will be sufficient to make the laws of the Vatican become the laws of the land.

Now, how is it that when the wedge was first entered, they could see no danger? Why was not Mr. Watter's appointment fraught with as much danger to Church and State as Mr. McPhelim's.

So it was; but circumstances alter cases. Then they thought the Roman Catholic vote would support the Radical ticket. They did evil that good might come.

But when they found that they had calculated without mine host,—that the Roman Catholic would not always obey their beck. They then resuscitate the *British Constitution*, and go to the country with the cry of "the Church in danger," sounding the tocsin for Protestants to rush to the rescue, and save their altars from the desecrating touch of Popery.

Such is, I believe, the true motive that has produced those political sermons, of which the P. M. G. has furnished the text; but I am much mistaken if the reflecting Protestants of New Brunswick can be misled by such sophistry.

Jan. 8, 1857. DARYL.

One hundred Mahometan pilgrims have arrived at Gibralter, en route to Liverpool and Ireland.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, January 8th.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the morning of December 24th, arrived at Portland at 5 o'clock, P. M., January 8th.

The Ericsson would leave Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the 24th.

The Persia arrived at and the Niagara sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 20th.

CONGRESS OF PARIS.

Contradictory statements respecting the Conference continue to abound. The principal statement is contained in a letter from Vienna, of December the 14th, stating that Count Buol had received from Count Walewski an official notification that France cannot accept the interpretation of the Bolgrad and Isle of Serpents questions in the absolute sense determined on by England, Austria and Turkey.

Count Buol had sent this unexpected announcement in all haste to the Emperor in Italy.

Paris papers publish the text of the letter under reserve.

The London Globe, organ of the British government, denies that there is any difficulty in the way between France and England.

The London Daily News believes the difficulty does exist, and will postpone the meeting of the Congress indefinitely.

The Paris Debate thinks that all hope of adjournment is not lost, and the Congress may open within the time specified.

The Paris Constitutionge thinks Congress will open early in January, and be satisfactory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The war with Persia is not at present popular. The London Times, usually government and the London Press, Derby organ, both denounce it. Many English, and several French presses, think it will cause another war between Great Britain and Russia alone.

On the 20th, Capt. Hartstein, Lieuts Walle, Stone, Hunter, Davidson, Drs. Maccon and others, of the Resolute, were entertained at the Admiralty House by Admiral Seymour, Commander in Chief. Mr. Croskey, U. S. Consul, and Chevalier Pappalardo, Vice Consul at Portsmouth, were also guests, with a circle of naval officers. were afterwards presented to Lady Seymour and family. Afterwards the agents Lloyd's, at Portsmouth, delivered a telegraphic message to Hartstein, from the shipowner's society of Liverpool, requesting permission to send a deputation from that society to present an address. A reply was returned that they would be received on Tuesday next, on board the Resolute. On Christmas day the American officers will dine with Lady Franklin.

On Sunday the Resolute was visited by some of who set out in the Arctic search in her and other ships, among whom were Capt. Pullen, Capt. Richards, and Lieut. Pym. Tuesday, the 23d, a banquet was given to the American officers by the city of Plymouth, being the only public dinner they could attend.

It was reported on 'Change that Government is arming all the gunboats for active service; probably for the East.

FRANCE.

The private letters from Paris are not of a despanding character, although the Bourse shows continued weakness.

The position of the Bank of France still improves, and it is expected that the restriction against the discount of bills having more than 60 days to run will be recinded this week. With regard to the rate of discount no alteration seems to be looked for, even under favorable circumstances, till January.

Money is very scarce, especially on the Bourse, but the pressure is partly attributed to operations for the purpose on the part of Rivat financiers.

In Holland and Belgium the various restrictions recently adopted by various banks are maintained in full force. At Hamburg, owing to the renewed efflux of silver, the rate of discount is again 7 per cent.

In Paris, on Monday, the funds closed at 86,25 for money, and 86,55 for account.

SPAIN.

A Madrid despatch of the 18th reports that a revolutionary club had been discovered in the city. Arrests were made and papers seized.

The new loan was contracted for by M. Mires at 42.

ITALY.

The principal powder magazine at Naples had exploded, many soldiers were killed.

A government announcement says bands of insurgents are still flying about in various parts of Sicily, but there is no fear of a general revolutionary movement.

PERSIA.

The news is far from definite. Advices from Constantinople of the 13th, say that Ferouk Khan, the Persian minister, continues his negotiations with Lord Stratford Redcliffe to adjust the difficulty.—Ferouk is about to proceed to Paris.

Persia continues her warlike preparations.

The Times Paris correspondent states that the Russian army amounts to 40,000 men complete on on the shores of the Caspian, and is still in *cantonments*. The Russian general had, however, sent three superior officers into the nearest province of Persia, to examine the situation of the towns and forts, and to take plans of the routes by which a passage might be made for an army.

SWITZERLAND.

Latest.—*Berne, Monday.*—Hopes of peace increased in official circles. Four fresh divisions are called out. The Students of Zurich have volunteered for the active army. The popular enthusiasm is increasing.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that a letter has been received by the Emperor from Gen. Durfour, mentioning the effect that had been produced in Switzerland by the note in the Moniteur. The inference drawn is that the Swiss will be obliged under the double pressure to grant the required concessions.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe telegraphs this evening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15th—The Persian General Murat Mirgah, marched into Cabut, and occupied Turrah.

The Viceroy of Egypt is expected at Constantinople.

A board of Trade notice in the Gazette, announces that the prohibition to export Rye, Barley, Oats, Meat and Potatoes from Poland, has been removed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The arrival of breadstuffs continues on a liberal scale, but owing to low tides ships cannot dock before next week. On Saturday last there was a speculative demand for Indian Corn, and all offering at 32s. 6d. to 33s. was taken. Wheat and flour were also in some export inquiry. Of the latter some 3000 to 4000 bbls. extra Ohio sold at 31s. for shipment. At our market to-day there was a good attendance of the trade, with some large millers from the interior, who expected to find bargains in the recent arrivals. Some of the principal receivers having withdrawn their samples, a good consumptive business was done in wheat at an average advance of 1d. to 2d. per bushel, and in some cases as much as 4d. above the depressed sales of last week was paid. The market closing with a more healthy appearance than for some time past. Flour quiet and no change in price. Indian Corn in moderate demand at an advance of 6d per quarter on mixed and yellow. We quote: Wheat—white 9s. a 9s. 9d; red 8s. a 9s. per 70 lbs.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA."

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1857.

The Steamship "Asia," from Liverpool, morning of the 27th ult., arrived here this p. m.

The approaching Conference at Paris, the difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland, and the War between Persia and Great Britain are the main topics discussed by the newspapers, but nothing definite has yet been developed.—It is reported that England will mediate between Prussia and Switzerland.

The holidays have interfered with regular business.

Cotton active on Wednesday with a slight advance.

Flour unchanged; Indian Corn advanced 2d. per quarter.

London Money market firm.

Consols closed 94 to 94 1-8.