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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 20, 1861.

The Admission of Church Members.

Every society has some conditions of membership, and of course has a right to insist on conformity with these conditions by those who seek admission to its privileges.

The qualifications for church membership are very obvious. When we consider the object for which the church was organized—the duties which its members are under obligation to perform to each other, to the world and to God—the privileges to which they have access, it will appear that faith is a necessary preliminiary to the discharge of these duties, or the enjoyment of these privlieges. Besides, the Scriptures plainly teach us that only those who gave credible evidences of faith, were admitted into the church, Acts. 2—4; 47—3, 4.

It is the prerogative of the church to decide whether candidates possess the necessary qualifications, and to receive or reject them. All the members of the sacred community are interested in maintaining its efficiency and purity. We nowhere in the Scriptures learn that its officers or representatives possessed the authority to receive members. On the contrary the language used in reference to their reception implies that it was a duty to be discharged by the church. Rom. 14, 1.

What are the credible evidences of faith which the church must expect from a candidate for admission to its privileges?

1. He must exhibit a certain degree of acquaintance with truth—not a clear and systematic comprehension of those doctrines which Paul regarded as meet for the mature christian—but a knowledge of the more fundamental truths on which faith is based, *i. e.* that men are depraved that the heart is morally diseased, that sin deserves and unless forgiven, will ensure a fearful retribution, that Christ has died for sinners, that he is able and willing to save all who come unto him, and that he claims from his people implicit and heartfelt obedience. There is reason to believe, that much emotion which passes for conviction or conversion, is not based on an intelligent reception of the great facts of the gospel, but is rather the effect of sympathy, or is simply fright in view of impending woe.

2. The candidate should be expected to give an intelligible account of the change which he has experienced. If a believer has felt his great guilt and helpnesses, he has turned to Christ for forgiveness and for strength, he has trusted in His power and willingness to save, and in consequence has experienced peace of conscience, grateful love to his Saviour, and a spirit of obedience to His commandments.

We are not to expect a clear and beautiful narrative, or an account of a marvellous or instantaneous conversion. All that we are to look for from a candidate is such a narrative of his experience, as will give believers evidence that he has felt the burden of sin, has put his trust in Christ, and is willing to obey his commandments. A genuine conversion will be characterized by profound humility, no self confidence, but child-like reliance on the Son of God. Those who tell a brilliant experience, and amaze us by their boldness and confidence, not unfrequently pause in their career and turn back again into the world; while the humble and almost trembling convert, whose religious experience has perhaps been meagre, and scattered over long intervals of time, conscious of his own weakness, and tremblingly alive to the necessity of trusting in Christ at all times, will grow in the divine life and be a steady and useful laborer in the church.

Besides the exhibition of the possession of a certain degree of religious knowledge and a narrative of those spiritual changes which are implied in believing, there must also be exhibited in the life evidences of faith. The conduct of the candidate must harmonize with his profession. He must surrender his old sinful habits and begin a course of obedience to all Christ's holy commandments.

Whenever application is made for admission to the church, these evidences of faith should be insisted on. We do not believe that candidates should be put on a long probation, at the same time the church ought not to receive them until satisfied that they are truly believers. It must be borne in mind that credible evidences of conversion alone will warrant the church in opening it doors to applicants.

It is not judicious to receive candidates for membership in the ordinary devotional meetings of the church. They can tell their experience at such meetings if they choose, but when their case is before the church perfect liberty ought to be allowed to make inquiries respecting the views, experience, and life of the candidate. This an only be done in a meeting of the church.

Sometimes we have applicants for membership from sister churches. These candidates present letters of dismission from the churches to which they belonged. But these letters are only to be regarded as evidences of faith and piety. If there be reason to believe that an applicant, who brings a letter of dismission is not a converted man, the church ought to reject him.

3. We need not dwell on the importance of exercising caution in the reception of members. As they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of the church, they if unconverted are not only of no benefit, but their connection with the church is a reproach, and they may even come to have power sufficient to destroy all its energy. In which case it ceases to become a church of Christ.

The Insult to England.

In our issue of the 6th inst., we mentioned that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Ministers accredited from the Confederate States to the Courts of London and Paris, had arrived in Cuba from Charleston and were to have left for Europe in the British Mail Steamer of that date.

It now transpires that they embarked at Havana on the 6th, with their families and suite, in the British West Indian steamer "Trent" that on the 8th when off Bermuda, this steamer was compelled to lay to by a shot from an American frigate, the San Jacinto;—that she was then boarded by a Lieutenant with a party of Marines, her cabins searched, and the Southern Ministers made prisoners in spite of the entreaties and remonstrances of the captain.

It is a right acknowledged by all civilized countries that the flag of a nation protects all who seek refuge under it, and particularly is it the right of England. It is her glory and boast that where her flag waves no slave can breathe. It is the refuge of the enslaved and oppressed of all lands, and the protection she affords even to the vilest criminal is never withdrawn unless in due course of law. Yet this American commander dares to seize two men, not guilty of any crime, not even regarded by England as his countrymen, in the neighborhood of a British Colony and in a British Vessel!

We are much mistaken if when the "Trent" arrives in England the news of this high handed act do not create such amazement and indignation throughout Europe as no American news ever before created. It will arrive too, at a time when no feeling of friendship for the Northern States or interest in the preservation of peace will cause Englishmen to stifle their wrath. The abusive and insulting language of the Northern press since the beginning of the war has destroyed much of the friendship formerly entertained for the Americans. Then the Northerners have been so unsuccessful in their battles that they are despised, and the war they carry on—a war for the subjugation of a people who wish a separate Government, conducted in the most barbarous manner, injuring the trade of almost every European country and threatening to destroy manufactures upon which five millions of Englishmen depend for bread—such a war has seemed to call for the interference of foreign powers. Already memorials have been presented to the French Emperor praying him to "end the war," and English statesmen have looked upon the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy as a just and equitable act.

To take such a moment for the performance of such an outrage upon England is very unfortunate for the North. The telegram speaks of great rejoicings in Washington! Much better reason will the Southerners have for rejoicing. The mission of Mason and Slidell is accomplished—and effected with no expenditure of time, labor or money. A great European power has been compelled to take sides in the dispute, and the triumph of the North is indefinitely postponed. A war is at all times a sad thing. A war with the United States will be peculiarly so, but never has England entered upon any war with so little reluctance as she will should President Lincoln refuse the satisfaction such an insult demands.

American Hostility towards England.

It is an old saying that "those whom the gods wish to destroy they first deprive of sense." It may be an exemplification of this adage that the Americans are now acting, and talking in an exceedingly silly manner. Though in almost every engagement they have been beaten by the Confederates, they still boast of the speedy suppression of the revolution; though the Southerners have in every way proved their unanimity and the strength of their determination to achieve independence. Northerners look upon the capture of Beaufort as the death blow to Southern hopes, though they have scarcely begun to show themselves able to cope with a people inferior to themselves in population and wealth, they dare to talk of a war with the most powerful nation on earth. They have grown in insolence and bravado with each disaster. They have heaped the vilest abuse upon England, made a bitter enemy of their best friend, and plunged themselves in all probability into that war they have so cooly contemplated.

We copy from the *Herald* two articles which will serve as excellent specimens of that kind of writing which has been and still will be productive of so many evils to the North. Both would be very amusing were they not really expressions of American sentiment.

"Ever since the civil war broke out in the United States the English government, English aristocracy, and English press, including Quarterly Reviews, monthly magazines, weekly and daily journals, with some few inconsiderable exceptions, have betrayed their enmity to the American republic in a variety of ways. They first advocated the recognition of the Southern confederacy as a belligerent power, and they soon after recognised the rebel government as such. England next sent out a fleet and troops to American waters, either as a menace to the United States or as an advanced guard in the event of actual hostilities with us. The press at home, and its correspondents here, from Russel down, or rather, perhaps, from Russell up, have represented the permanent dismemberment of the Union as an accomplished fact, beyond human power to reverse, and they have done their utmost to influence the public opinion of Europe against us, with a view to the recognition of the independence of the rebellious States. The wish is evidently father to the thought, and they are only trying to fulfil their old predictions, and to render successful their own efforts to break the republic into powerless fragments, in order that Britannia may henceforth rule the waves, and secure that maritime supremacy of which the American nation has long since stripped her. Already, with indecent exultation, the organs of British interests prematurely boast that their lost trident has been recovered from us, and that England is again mistress of the seas.

We have laid these facts before our readers from time to time; and because we have done so the abolition journals of this city and elsewhere have accused us of disloyalty to the government in provoking a war with a friendly Power while a civil war exists in the United States. This kind of accusation shows the ignorance of the New York journals, and their want of sagacity, from their inability to perceive our views and purposes, or the hostile machinations of the British government. We are already at war with England, and England has been at war with us for thirty years. She has been always at war with us. At the time of our Revolution we waged war for seven years against her, and we whipped her. In 1812 she commenced a war with us which lasted for three years. In that too she failed, and was again whipped. Seeing that she could never succeed in this description of warfare, she next tried her hand at another kind of conflict—a war of abolition—and that she has carried on for upwards of a quarter of a century. She has sent out here an army of open propagandists and secret agents to sow the seeds of national discord.

The American allies of the British anti-slavery propagandists in despite of every warning, introduced this treacherous element into our politics, as the credulous Trojans, upon the artful representations of perjured Sinon, admitted within their walls the wooden horse of the Greeks secretly filled with armed men, resulting in the capture of Troy, which had stood a ten years' siege, and involving the ruin of its king and government. And as the deceitful Greek swore he was a friend of the Trojans, and persuaded them that the fatal wooden horse was of divine origin—a palladium for their eternal protection—so the British abolitionists, in pretended friendship for the American people, have proclaimed their creed as from Heaven, and its adoption as essential to the safety of the country. How fatal their gift and their advice have been is now American history.

The British have thus waged war upon our institutions, and treacherously enlisted in their service American dupes and traitors, who have proclaimed the constitution of the United States, established by Washington and his compatriots of 1776, to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," because it provides for the protection of the institution of negro slavery. The nobility and gentry of England have "feted" Harriet Beecher Stowe because she wrote against that institution a calumnious book called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Now this is a part which the French people have never played towards the United States. They have not meddled with our institutions in any shape or form, and they have not interfered in our domestic troubles since the commencement of the civil war. This we take to be good evidence of friendship for the republic. On the contrary, the ruling and influential classes in England, and their organs, great and small, have never ceased to vilify, misrepresent and taunt us, while they gloat over the anticipated disintegration of our democratic republic. The anti-slavery journals of this city are traitorously playing into their hands, and by their cowardice and poltroonery inviting English invasion.

This article will of course set all British America wild with apprehension. It is to be hoped that the Northeners will not be so very very cruel as the Herald says they will:—

"Present appearance afford a fair prospect that by June or July next we shall have reduced the South to submission, and be left with an army of seven or eight hundred thousand well trained men at our disposal. It is probable that of this number at least two hundred thousand will have served under the rebel flag They will for the most part, have acquired such a taste for a military life that their relish for civil occupations will be lost, and they will be eager for active service, no matter where. The question arises, what are we to do with such an immense army? And the conquest of Canada, of Cuba and of Mexico is at once suggested. There is nothing that the Southerners would like better than the annexation of the last two, and the feeling at the North is strongly in favor of wresting Canada from the power of England. Cuba we could take with a very slight effort, and it would be almost as easy to make ourselves masters of Mexico, while Canada is incapable of offering any resistance to the march of a large army across her frontier. The few fortifications and the handful of British troops that guard her chief cities would be swept away like toys before the overwhelming strength of our invading forces.

Moreover, in the conquest of Canada we should derive moral aid from the elements of political discord there prevailing, and the disposition which is more or less felt throughout the province for a union with the United States. Thus, with little more expense than will be incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, we may acheive these great results, by which we shall largely extend our territory, add to our national wealth and greatness, and give a formidable blow to both England and Spain, in return for their treachery in taking advantage of our present troubles to aid in the destruction of this Union and carry out their own designs on this continent. Had it not been for this war, would Spain have dared to take possession of St. Domingo, or to join England and France in a coalition against Mexico? Be it remembered that we construe this into an open menace, and that when the proper time comes we shall resent it at the cannon's mouth. The conduct of the British government, and the tone of the English and Canadian press towards this country, since the outbreak of the war, have been too exasperating for Americans not to look forward with pleasant anticipations to the results towards which we have pointed. And as for Spain, her sovereignty in American waters is doomed."

A donation visit was made to the Rev. G. F. Miles and family, at the Baptist parsonage at Amherst, on Tuesday the 5th instant. About two hundred persons were present during the evening. The donations amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars. A. S. Blinkhorn, Esq., made the presentation address, Mr. Miles replied and was followed by the Rev. Thomas Todd and M. Lowe, Esq., in appropriate addresses.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

THE CENSUS.—The returns are coming in very slowly, and some months will probably elapse before all are published. No doubt a very respectable increase will be shown.

The COURIER gives the following as the population of the County of Gloucester. We subjoin the returns of 1851. The increase in that County is 3,378, or nearly 29 per cent. At this rate the population of the Province will be about 250,000

	1851.	1861.
Bathurst.	2,943.	3,770.
Beresford,	2,048.	2,583.
Caraquet,	1,795.	2,510.
New Bandon,	1,114.	1,803.
Inkerman, } Saumares, }	2,377.	1,233. 1,660.
Shippegan,	1,427.	1,526.
	11,704.	15,082.
		11,704
Increase,		3.378.

The News gives the following as the population of Albert County:—

Parishes.	Population.
Alma,	955
Coverdale,	1 233
Elgin,	1,331
Harvey,	1 567
Hillsborough,	2 940
Hopewell,	1,988
Total,	9,444
Population in 1851,	6,313
Increase,	3,131

Being an advance of over 49½ per cent.

The Reporter publishes the following returns for York County:

City of Fredericton,	5,654
Queensbury	1,719
Douglas,	3,805
Dumfries,	696
Kingsclear,	1,770
Manners Sutton,	1,120
New Maryland,	406
Prince William,	1,183
St. Mary's,	2,428
Southampton,	928
Stanley,	1,273
Canterbury (supposed).	1,500
Total—	22,482
In 1851,	17,628
Increase in Ten Years	4,854

nearly 28 per cent.

BLANCHARD HOUSE.—A new hotel bearing the above name has been opened at Woodstock. It is a fine four-story brick house, 60 by 40 feet with parlors, chambers, &c., sufficient to accommodate 100 guests.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOONER CONDEMNED:—Providence, Nov. 12.—The British schooner Adelso, which brought a cargo of naval stores out of Wilmington, N. C., and into Newport in stress of weather, was condemned to-day, together with her cargo, by Judge Pitman.

EGGS.—We understand that upwards of 240 barrels of Eggs brought over the Railroad from P. E. Island, will be shipped in the steamer New Brunswick this morning for Boston.—News.

NEW BUILDINGS.—A pleasing contrast in Architecture is seen in the building that is being erected directly opposite the shanty Police Office—the new "British North American Bank."—The front is of New Brunswick Free stone, with brick sides: and the whole edifice will be completed in the course of next summer. A suite of rooms is provided for the use of the Manager. Mr. Christian. Arrangements have been made for heating the whole building by the Steam Heating Appratus of Messrs. Chubbock & Son of Roxbury, Mass. The boiler is located in the base of the building and pipes are connected with 'Radiators' which will be placed in the several halls and rooms. This steam invention we suggested last year to the Alms House Commissioners for the saving of fuel, money and labor, while a vast increase in comfort is insured. The steam apparatus is used in all the large Hotels in the States and can also be used in private houses as well. The contrivance is so simple that an ordinary servant or a youngster about the house can attend to it. Persons curious to know more about it might call and examine it in operation in the Bank building. The vault where all the valuables are to be deposited, is excavated out of the solid rock, and cannot therefore, be removed or harmed by burglars, of which fact the fraternity can govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. McDonald's brick building on King Street when finished will be an ornament to that portion of the street. There will be stores in the lower flats, and it is said the remainder of the building will be occupied as a hotel.—[News.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The following is the religious classification of the Province according to the late census. The total population of the Province is 330,857. Of these 86,281 are Roman Catholics; 69,456 belong to the Preibyterian Church of the Lower Provinces; 55,336 are Baptists; 47,744 Episcopalians; 34,055 Methodists; 19,063 Church of Scotland; 6,704 Free Baptists, 4,382 Lutherans; 2,183 Congregationalists; 901 "Christians" and Reformed Baptists; 846 Universalisis; 236 Reformed Presbyterians; 158 Quakers: 143 Evangelical Union; 112 Bible Christians; 46 Sandemonians; 32 Campbellites; 27 Mormons; 13 Swedenborgeans and 3 Deists. Other Creeds 822; no creed given 2,314.

An application has been made by the Counsel for the prisoners in the Gardener stabbing case to have them tried by a Jury *de medietate linguæ*, i. e., by a mixed jury—half of their own countrymen. The question was elaborately argued to-day by Hon. J. W Johnston and J. W. Ritchie, Esq., for the prisoners, and the Hon. Attorney General for the Crown. The point is an interesting and novel one in this country, and no doubt will be carefully considered. The argument had not concluded when we went to press.—Reporter.

We are glad to understand that Dr. Gesner has lately come from New York, and visited the gold regions in this Province, on behalf of a company of wealthy gentlemen in New York. So satisfied was he with his researches, that he has taken up a number of claims for the company. Dr. Gesner is well known to the scientific world for several useful works on the geology and resources of the lower Provinces.—Reporter.

A letter from W. Gossip, Jr., Civil Engineer, dates Sherbrooke, Guysborough Co., 28th Oct., contains, we believe, the latest intelligence from this last discovered gold region. The diggings are situated about a mile and a half from the west bank of the St. Mary's River, opposite the town of Sherbrooke. About forty applications for three-quarter-acre claims have already been made. Eight veins of gold bearing quartz have been discovered. One man is known to have taken out $40 worth of gold with a hammer in one afternoon—one nugget worth $10, and two $5 each. On one claim the washing averaged 50cts. to the pan of dirt. Accounts from Wine Harbour Diggins (but fifteen miles distant,) continue encouraging. The quartz at Sherbrooke is said to be highly impregnated with metalic minerals, consisting of bi-sulphates of iron and copper arsenical pyrites, and doubtless some silver. The region in the neighborhood of the diggins has been burned over and the ground is mostly open, rocky, barren, and somewhat swampy.—Journal.

A young woman named Pooley, living at Bear River, was unfortunately burned to death on Monday last, by her clothes accidently igniting. After suffering about twenty four hours, after the fire was extinguished, she breathed her last. Alas! how uncertain is life.—Digby Acadian.

During the severe gale of to day, the abutment of the breakwater, building at this place, was again carried away from its moorings; but was not injured.—[Ib.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn from St. John's, N. F., that parties have again commenced cutting the telegraph wires; about 25 miles from St. John's the wires had been cut twice.

There was more rioting at Harbour Grace last week. One policeman was killed, and others were badly wounded. A steam-frigate has been sent there, and a detachment of troops was to follow. The election takes place at Harbour Grace on the 20th inst.

DECLINE OF BAPTIST CHURCHES IN CONNECTICUT.—A correspondent of the N. Y, Chronicle writes:—"The Associations in this part of the State have all held their anniversaries. But few of the churches report additions by baptisms. Revival influences have descended upon but few of the churches. It is probable we shall suffer a loss in our membership in nearly all the churches. Many of the churches are feeling the depressing influences of the times upon their financial interests. Their contributions for the different benevolent objects will come far short of the demands of the various societies for their current expenses. We have no doubt that all these trials will be for the ultimate good of the churches. The chaff of their membership will be blown away, while the wheat will remain in its purity."

UNITED STATES.

CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT.—The Herald's Correspondent on board the Beinville gives the following account of the recent operations at Fort Royal, S. C.

His concluding remarks are rather significant at the present time.

UNITED STATES VESSEL-OF-WAR BIENVILLE, HILTON HEAD, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT PORT ROYAL HEADS.

At about eleven o'clock this morning commenced an engagement with the enemy in peculiarly well constructed intrenched positions on St. Philip and Hilton Head islands, South Carolina const. (entrance to Savannah eleven miles from here,) and defended by upwards of twenty-nine hundred troops, artillerists included. The battle lasted for about four hours. Besides tents, some small arms, &c., we took the whole of their guns, unspiked, five of which are of the superier rifle cannon, three mortars, which after we dismounted they buried. The remainder fifty in all, on both islands, are of immense calibre, none being so low as a thirty-six pounder. We captured no more than seven or eight prisoners, who, for reasons best known to themselves did not effect their escape with the rest as they might readily have done. Our loss in killed and wounded on board the fleet probably amounts to about twenty or thirty in all, whilst that of the enemy cannot be properly arrived at, but is supposed to be not far from two hundred and fifty.

The death-dealing missiles came so thick and fast that to the sacredness of our cause can we alone attribute the miraculousness of our not having to report the gaining of a too dearly bought victory.

Strange to relate that on board of us we had only two killed, viz: Patrick McGuigen and Alexander Chambers, and four others wounded. Bienvile is a good deal damaged; and as the honor of bearing the glorious intelligence to the Empire City will be confided to her, she is likely to be an object of much interest when she shall have reached there. Three shots went right through her, one more took the after side and cut a spanker, another went through her bulwarks close to the deck and bounded into the sea, whilst others carried away various pieces of gear the galley smoke stack, &c.

About nine o'clock A. M., with the exception of now and then an odd signal from the fleet all was seemingly hushed in breathless repose.

The fleet and troops ships in the inlet, numbering in all about 100 vessels, presented a striking contrast in the rural scenery on shore. We were not, however, left long to enjoy those peaceful pictures, for in a minute or two more (ten minutes to eleven, A. M.) a signal from the flagship summoned us to participate in another scene which was more awfully grand. Our commodore (Dupont), with his fine ship, the Wabash, was the first to lead the assault, then followed the Blenville, Capt. Steedman, second in command. Amongst the war vessels engaged, were the following, viz.—Flagship Washington, frigate Susquehanna, sloops-of-war Blenville and Vandalia, gunboats Mohican, Pawnee, Seminole, Unadilla, Seneca, Pembina, Augusta, Pocahontas and Penguin (the latter took no part in the action); tug gunboats R. H. Forbes, Curlew and Isaac Smith, with others whose names I have not ascertained. These all formed and came into action in the manner previously arranged by the Commodore. Now came the sight which not many live to see in a lifetime. The Wabash has fired her first gun. The fight has commenced; one second more and we too are engaged, and the fight is almost general. Here we are up to the very centre of their batteries. Shot, shell, fire and smoke are now all that can be either seen or heard. We gradually pass, the remainder come up and attack in succession and then round again to renew the engagement. It was in this manner that we kept to it for the four hours, and each time we neared the centre of their batteries our lads could be heard remarking what a peculiar dislike they—the rebels—have for the Bienville. Be this as it may, every one allows that we were longer under and received more of their fire than any other ship there. In the last course going down we lay to for upwards of twenty minutes, and that, too, in the very teeth of their guns, which they had time to prepare for us from the interval which elapsed between the Wabash and Susquehanna having passed until we had time to come up.

We had no other vessel conveniently near to divert from us a portion of their fire, and didn't we get it? Thick and fast did the missiles from their batteries envelope us. Balls taking the rigging and going through the ship, fore and aft. Numbers could be seen with impetuous velocity skimming the surface of the water, until by degrees distance would hide them from the sight. This was their last grand effort. After we passed delivering a broadside, they asked no more, but retreated precipitately, which they could not have done while under the fire of our guns. The Wabash and Susquehanna rounded again to renew the attack, but after firing a gun or two found they could elicit no reply.

The Commodore, seeing this, immediately despatched a boat with officers and men under a flag of truce, but could not, as they anticipated, find any one there to receive them. Now for the great moment of excitement on board the fleet. The glorious, the stainless, the unconquered and unconquerable flag of freemen in a free country, the "Stars and Stripes," now gracefully unfurl their broad folds to the breeze, from what was but a moment ago the stronghold of the enemy, and which in an hour or two hence will be occupied by 15,000 Union troops, under command of General Sherman. The hearts that but an instant before were nerved to steel now pray for forgiveness to the wretches who have brought such desolation on their noble country. The iron hand which was ready to plunge with the most deadly effect into the breast of the enemy now clasps that of some staunch old friend, and as they stand there motionless as statues—for their hearts are too full to speak—gazing at the flag rising ceremoniously on shore, with eyes which not long ago shot glances as of lightning in the same direction, but which are now moist with tears of joy, a person could not help exclaiming "What a pity that it was our brother countrymen, and gallent men too, as they this day proved them to be, that we were felt necessitated to defeat; but on their own heads, not ours rest the consequences of their rash and ill judged acts." Yes, if it was but the flag of that piratical old arch hypocrite England we had humbled, how different at such a moment would have been the sensation in every breast.

Another Correspondent writing on the 10th gives the following particulars of the landing of the troops, &c:—

The victory gained by the naval force on the 7th has been followed by the successful landing of the 15,000 troops of the expeditionary corps. 2000 of General Wright's brigade landed immediately after the evacuation of Fort Walker, and 1,000 more men of the same brigade and General Stevens' command landed the day following. Three regiments of General Viele's brigade—viz: The Third New Hampshire, Eighth Maine and Forty-sixth New York—landed yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to a camping ground two miles west of Fort Walker, in advance of the other brigades. The Forty-seventh and Forty eighth New York regiments are now disembarking in surfboats. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact that in landing our troops not one casualty occurred. Our soldiers are in high spirits, and anxious to meet the chivalry of South Carolina in the field.

The United States engineers with this command are now repairing damages to Fort Walker, and will have it in perfect order in a few days.

Hilton Island, on which our troops are, is eleven miles long and seven miles wide. It is famous for its growth of long staple, or sea island cotton. It is said by the contrabands, who are constantly seeking refuge with us, that this year's crop has only been partially gathered; that what has is in the barns on the plantations.

General Sherman has decided to fortify this place on the land side, so that it will be impregnable. A line of intrenchments will be thrown across the island, with bastions at proper supporting distances, so as to make a cross fire from each. To arm this we have upwards of one hundred pieces of heavy artillery, all of them of the most approved patterns, some of them rifled. The work will be commenced at once.

Last night, by permission of Commodore Dupont, the officers and men of the fleet celebrated their victory by a grand pyrotechnic display. The heavens were illuminated with rockets, and in the rigging of the ships were seen fancy fireworks, made for the occasion. The bands of the naval vessels played our national anthems, and the affair passed off with great eclat.

INSULT TO ENGLAND.—The following despatches have created intense excitement. The first was at once pronounced a "canard," but the confirmation of its truth by additional telegrams has filled all hearts with indignation at this wanton insult offered to our flag, and forebodings of a war with the United States.

The first despatch is from New York, Nov. 18th. It says:—

A Fortress Munroe despatch says:—"Slidell and Mason were taken from a British Steamer on 8th inst. off Bermuda. A Federal Lieut. and 35 armed men went aboard from the United States Frigate "San Jacinto," and effected their arrest. The Rebel Commissioners made but feeble resistance. The Captain of the English Steamer raved and swore, and called the United States officers piratical Yankees, &c., &c. Mrs. Slidell and four children went on to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16th.—Intelligence of the arrest of Slidell and Mason has diffused the greatest possible joy among the citizens and Government officials from the President down.

Another from New York says:—

Concerning the arrest of Slidell and Mason, the Captain of the San Jacinto learned at Havannah that they had taken passage on Steamship Trent for Southampton. The San Jacinto pursued and fired shot across her bows, and the arrest was subsequently made. Official despatches are witheld for the present.

Another:—Mason and Slidell's arrest causes great rejoicing. The San Jacinto was expected at New York.

They were taken prisoners from the British Mail Steamer Trent, by a first Lieutenant and 34 armed men from the "San Jacinto." The Ladies of these gentlemen were allowed to proceed.

NEW YORK, 19th.—A despatch to the Tribune from Washington says it is not improbable that the Steamer Trent may have been overhauled by two American war vessels before the former reaches her destination.

A despatch to the Times says there is an increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Commodore Wilkies' act.

I am informed that Secretary Chase expressed regret that he did not seize the Trent.

Board of Aldermen of New York tendered hospitality of the City to Com. Wilkes, inviting him to receive congratulations of citizens in the Governor's room, City Hall.

A National Salute was fired in New York on Wednesday in honor of the capture of Port Royal.

WASHINGTON, 19th.—The report that the President intends to call for 200,000 more Volunteers, is unfounded.

Rebels are rapidly dispersing from several Counties in Virginia.

Brig. General Walker has resigned his Commission in the Rebel army.

Secretary of War, Benjamin, in accepting his resignation, administered a rebuke for Walker's insulting language to Jeff. Davis.