

honorable position, and his employer became his bondsman to the amount of \$100,000. Had he acted as some would have done—sent the boy away, proclaimed his dishonor—perhaps he would have ended his days in the State Prison and have been placed amid the temptation of money and for a moment was overcome.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The terms of this paper are—
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Take Notice.

WHOM TO PAY MONEY TO.—Our place of business in St. John is in the Drug Store of Mr. M. McLeod, 26 Charlotte Street. Persons wishing to pay money for the *Intelligencer* may call at the Book Store of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William Street. Mr. McLeod and Messrs. Barnes & Co. are the only persons in St. John authorized by us to receive payment for this paper.

Money sent by letter may be addressed to us, either at Saint John or Fredericton.
Correspondence and Communications intended for insertion in this paper, to be addressed to us at Fredericton.
EXCHANGE PAPERS.—Publishers who oblige us by exchanging, would confer a favour on us by addressing "Religious Intelligencer, Fredericton," instead of "St. John."

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

FREEMILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY.—The first number of the tenth volume of this work has been received. We think the character we have formerly given this Quarterly is fully sustained in the number before us. The articles are as follows:—1. The Partisan Element in Church and State; 2. Philosophy of the Rise and Fall of Empires; 3. Value of a Knowledge of Natural Science to the Minister; 4. Gospel Discipline in the Church; 5. Life and Letters of John Angell James; 6. The Trinity not Inconsistent with Unity; 7. Requisites of Success in Religion and Theology; 8. Contemporary Literature. It is ornamented with a fine engraving of the Rev. Daniel P. Gilley, with whom we formed a pleasing acquaintance in Boston a few years since. We shall probably notice some of the articles in this number more particularly hereafter.

DISTRICT MEETING.—By reference to a notice in another column it will be seen that the Sixth District Meeting has been appointed by the Chairman of the General Conference to be held with the Church at the Mill Stream, on the third Saturday in March.

BAPTISM.—Last Sabbath morning we had the privilege of baptizing four persons at Fredericton, and in the evening of giving them the right hand of Christian fellowship in behalf of the Church. The congregation on both occasions was large, attentive, and solemn. May the great Head of the Church continue to bless and prosper his own cause.

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.—Some of the ideas of "Haven," in his review of the eloquent and interesting lecture of the Rev. Mr. Narraway, on the Causes of the American War, will we think be as new to some of our readers as they are to ourselves. From the Message of President Lincoln, and the action of the Cabinet, as well as from the American press generally, we have been led to believe that the Constitution of the United States provides for the institution of slavery: our friend "Haven" thinks otherwise. We publish his remarks, by which our reader will have both views; and we leave them to judge for themselves which is correct.

EDITORIAL.—The more than usual supply of correspondence this week, has induced us to omit our editorial to make room for it. Our readers will find all these letters interesting, and worthy of a careful perusal.

THE FREEMILL BAPTIST HISTORY.

PORTLAND, MAINE, Feb. 10, 1862.
MR. EDITOR.—The other day a copy of your paper came to hand, and greatly cheered me. I had missed the *Intelligencer* all the months I had been in Portland. Though I had written for it, for some reason I failed to receive it.

Your notice of the history of the Freemill Baptists tempts me to say a word on the subject. I believe if this history could be circulated among our brethren of the Provinces at the present stage of your denominational development, it would save them from many a blunder into which we have fallen. It has been with intense interest I have read this history. I have no hesitation in saying that from the care with which information has been collected and prepared for presentation to the public, it quite exceeds most denominational histories. It is written with such candor, the faults and the virtues of the past are so faithfully delineated, it is not possible for any of our people or yours to read it without great profit. The material are so managed as to render it an entertaining book for any person interested in the cause of Christ to read. If you once begin it, you do not know when to lay it down till you have gone through it, nearly 600 pages.

Of course if the Free Christian Baptists become a permanent denomination, it must in process of time form various organizations that it has not yet contemplated with much care, because the want of them is not yet consciously felt. You must have more ample provision for Home Missions. Your Foreign Mission Society is yet to be, and so are your institutions of learning. Printing establishment. So, perhaps, much is to be done to complete your denominational organization. Now here you have the history of a people of the same religious views, tastes and tendencies; of similar origin, trials and hindrances; on the same continent, indeed, near you locally as well as doctrinally. Yet a people more than three times as old. How many of our undertakings have failed for want of experience or wider information; how many disappointed hopes; how many things that seemed of no importance at their inception, that have towered into vast importance; how many things have served their

day, and are now laid by! All these things are so circumstantially described that this history, in affording stimulus to right undertaking and warnings against impracticable ones, may save you many years of unavailing toil and disappointment.

When your ministers come to read this history, it will awaken them to the importance of preserving all those things that furnish the materials out of which your own denominational history must yet receive its information, whether accurate and full, or otherwise. History is said to be philosophy teaching by example; if this be so in general, it must be emphatically so when we have history of circumstances so like our own.

There is one point in which you spoke in your notice of the history to which I beg leave to invite attention for a moment; I refer to our want of system in reference to itinerant ministers. I most fully believe that with proper care on this point our people would now have numbered full twice sixty thousand, and have been more than twice as strong in all other forces as well as numbers. Not that I believe it will secure the highest good of any denomination for all times and lands, to have even the majority of the ministry itinerant. There is a diversity of gifts. Some are Evangelists, others are pastors. There should be a full recognition of this diversity. Of the pastoral gift I need not speak in particular.—Evangelists seem to have the peculiar gifts to raise up churches, the pastors to take care of them, to train them, to enlarge them. The pioneer Evangelist differs also from many of the Evangelists who are blessed with the gift of assisting pastors in the work of winning souls by special meetings. It is manifest that the pastoral gifts, as distributed by the Holy Spirit, are so proportioned to the Evangelical, as that the former can take care of all the churches that the latter can raise up. It is for want of proper organization and development that many churches are left to perish for want of culture by the pastoral gift. On the other hand, when all ministers undertake to be pastors the cords are not lengthened, as in the former case the stakes are not duly strengthened.

There is a true development which will properly combine and proportion these forces, the one to the other. The newer the denomination the more easily can this proper state be realized. Usually new denominations have Evangelists in excess as old ones have pastors in excess. We have passed from the first error to the second—from one extreme to the other, instead of seizing the golden moment in the transition to stop where these forces were in proper balance. At that point we ought to have given such a shaping to our organization as to have preserved the Evangelistic element in full force.

You, brethren, are not too late for that golden moment, and the study of this history will make you anxious to turn that moment to good account—to avoid our error.

D. M. G.

City Correspondence.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 21, 1861.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER.—The Hall of the Mechanics' Institute was filled with a very attentive audience last Monday evening, and seldom if ever was attention more fittingly bestowed.

Rev. Mr. Narraway, widely known as a thorough Englishman, a well read scholar, and a very popular lecturer withal, gave the first part of his discussion on the Civil War in America. It was a splendid effort in a doubtful cause; for the very interesting facts and eloquent sayings with which the lecture abounded, were joined with arguments to prove the constitutional right of the Slave States to dissolve the Federal Government, involving, of course, a justification of what loyal citizens of the United States call treason and rebellion.

A large outline map of the rebel States was suspended in front of the organ, on which the lecturer pointed out the places where the principal battles had been fought, and the present disposition of the forces on both sides.

Reference was made to the Naval superiority of the North, and of the success which must attend that branch of the Federal service, but he gave it as his opinion that the battle of Bull Run was a greater success for the rebels than had ever been gained on the other side. [The extent of Burnside's victories at Roanoke Island, and the particulars of the capture of Fort Donelson, in which three Generals, and about 20,000 other officers and men were captured, and the whole plan of the Rebel campaign in the North was broken up, were not then known.]

Two causes of the rebellion were stated; first, as the remote cause, the conflicting interests of free States and slave States on the question of the free trade in importation of the agricultural South requiring free trade, and the Southern planter would agree to all that, and declare it to be the whole ground of the quarrel, if he were speaking to an English audience; but the lecturer proceeded to show that the immediate cause of the rebellion was slavery; and this was the sore place which was always getting rubbed, and which induced the south to be always complaining and threatening.

The complaints which were urged by the south against the north, were enumerated as follows:—1st. Their constitutional rights were slighted by the northern press, which, for a good many years past, has been denouncing slavery as the "sum of all villainies."

2d. Assisting slaves to escape from bondage by what is popularly known as the U. G. R. R., which is, being interpreted, "the Under Ground Rail Road."

3d. The passage of "personal liberty bills" by the Northern States.

4th. The book of statistics, &c., by Helper, showing the evil of slavery, and telling a great many lies (or ugly truths) about it; which book was endorsed by many northern members of Congress.

5th. John Brown's Raid, and the expressions of approval by northern newspapers, anti-slavery societies, &c.

6th. The growth of a political party in the north, formed on a sectional basis, and just ready to become the controlling power of the nation.

To all these the North replied:—1st. Slavery aimed at universal power and intended to make every State of the Union a Slave State.

2d. By the policy of the slave power, Texas was obtained, large enough to make four slave States.

3d. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which slavery was restricted to the States south of a certain parallel of latitude, and from all the new territories.

4th. That the time was now come to act against the encroachments of slavery.

"You have heard in substance what both sides say, now what does the constitution say?" Ans. "It recognizes and protects slavery."

Here are the arguments by which the lecturer supported the above statement:—

First. The constitution provides (Art. I. sec. 9) for the abolition of the slave trade on and after a certain date; therefore it recognizes and protects slavery for the years previous to that date. We cannot agree

with that, for the spirit of that article is hostile to slavery, most unquestionably, and the time for the destruction of the slave trade, was the earliest one that could be agreed upon. Surely if a law were made in our legislature against a certain vice, to take effect six months after its enactment, would any one say such law recognized and protected that vice for six months previous to its coming in force? Besides that article is obsolete, and whatever its provisions for that time, it certainly does not now recognize slavery, but remains in the Constitution as a historic relic to that abominable system, for the purpose of all who may outlive the iniquity which it aims to destroy.

Second. The Constitution provides (Art. 4. sec. 2), that persons held to labor in one State, and escaping into another, are to be delivered up to the person to whom such service is due. In order that there might not be any doubt in the minds of the audience that this section recognized and protected slavery, the decision of Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, was adduced. This eminent judge decided that the Constitution recognizes the right of holding slaves. But for fear that the pro-slavery character of that eminent Southern might weaken the force of his decision in its bearing on the argument, the lecturer referred to the opposition of that same Judge Taney to the course of President Lincoln in suspending the *habeas corpus*, which action of the President was taken to prevent the open treason of certain parties in Baltimore and elsewhere.

This opposition to the President, says the speaker, was one instance in which Judge Taney was right; therefore, he continued, as we find him right in this instance, it is fair to conclude he was right in the other also, and "I think he was."

Let us look at this. In the first place, it is highly probable that in this last mentioned decision, on whose correctness the speaker's whole argument rests, Judge Taney was wrong; for it is well known that he is a strong sympathizer with secession, as well as a strong pro-slavery man, and it would be a very natural and easy thing for him to oppose the acts of an honest and loyal President, who, in accordance with the best legal advice in the country, put a few open rebels in prison, and refused to let them go at the bidding of some other rebels, who claimed the benefit of the laws, yet trampled the Constitution under their feet. It was far easier to believe that Judge Taney was wrong in both cases, for one decision was in the interest of slavery, and the other in support of treason, so that such decisions do not very much strengthen the position that the Constitution recognizes and protects slavery.

We will not use the lecturer's own style of conclusion, and say that because this argument is a failure therefore it is fair to conclude the others are failures also; but proceed to notice the saying of John Quincy Adams, which was cited as a proof that slavery was not in the Constitution. It was this:—"The battle between freedom and slavery is morally and politically vicious." But Adams is not here speaking of the Constitution but rather of the aggressive policy of southern politicians, who obtained new concessions of power by threats and frauds.

All honour to the brave New England Patriot for such words. Who, better than he, knew what the Constitution of his country intended to declare? Who more zealous than he in opposing the Constitution? Yet it is well known that John Quincy Adams was an anti-slavery man of the boldest type, and according to his opinion, the most bitter hostility to slavery and the most patriotic obedience to the Constitution of his country were in perfect harmony.

The fugitive slave law was then cited as a proof that the Constitution recognized and protected slavery. But very wise men have declared that same fugitive slave law to be unconstitutional; the anti-slavery party say it is, the pro-slavery party say it is not. So there is doubt here also. "Judge McLeod one of the wisest and best of men has said that the Constitution recognizes the status of slavery," but it is well known that Judge McLeod refused his assent to the declaration of his colleague Judge Taney, that the Constitution recognizes the right to hold Slaves. It is surely not just to claim the decisions of these two men who have given opposite opinions on this question, for the correctness of a statement which one of them plainly denies. And it is just here that the true merits of the question may be shown.

The Constitution of the United States was a system of compromises to meet the varied interests of the American people. Slavery had been planted in the colonies while under the rule of England, and with the views common at that day it was not seen in the same light as now. Yet the leading men who formed the Constitution foresaw the evils which would grow out of the system of slavery, and carefully framed it so as not to give slavery any countenance. More than that, they framed the Constitution with the direct purpose of providing for the general abolition of slavery: [Witness the provision against the continuance of the slave trade after a certain date; which the Rev. Gentleman cited as proof of its protection of slavery.]

Of course it was not possible to abolish it at once. It was understood to be a gradual thing, and the word "slave" was not suffered to appear in the Constitution for the good reason that it was intended to discourage the system, so that in a few years there should not be a slave in the nation.

If the Constitution recognizes and protects slavery, why was it always proclaimed and admitted by North and South (until the iniquitous repeal of the Missouri Compromise), that Freedom is National and Slavery Sectional? Why was slavery prohibited in the territories? Why was that line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude fixed as the line beyond which no master could carry his slave? All these things prove that the spirit of the Constitution is hostile to slavery; it puts bars and bands upon it, and by forbidding its extension in the common territories, aims at its ultimate extinction.

True it "recognizes" the fact that slavery existed, else how could it make provisions against it? but it recognizes it as an evil, in which it will yield as little as possible, and which should not have a place in the Constitution, no, not even a name.

It was the spinning jenny, the power loom and the cotton gin, that made slavery so strong in the United States, according to the lecturer's own showing, and slavery began to demand, as the price of its loyalty, what, until these later years, it dared not claim as its right.

In the last few years men have been found who tell us that the Constitution recognizes slavery, but no one, not even the Southern slave holders themselves, dared to say it, until the old founders of the Republic were dead, and conscience was overcome by cotton.

There were two other grounds on which the speaker attempted to justify secession. One, the old Calhoun doctrine of "State rights," which was discovered at the South, and used in the interest of slavery, but never admitted by any man who held the views of that original framers of the Constitution. If the Union was a compact to be broken at the option of any State or States, why does not the Constitution provide for such an emergency? Yet who would be so unwise as to form a system of government which made provision for its own destruction? The States have separate rights, it is true, and are represented in the Senate, but that was an arrangement in reference to the inequality of the population of the States.

North and South; it was one of the compromises of the Constitution, but it has not, and never was intended to have anything to do with secession, which is a modern delusion, and is denounced as treason in the Constitution itself. The other, was the trite comparison of secession with the American Revolution, about which two events there is scarce a shadow of similarity.

Thus it plainly appears that the complaints of the South, all on account of slavery, have no foundation whatever. They have become arrogant and demanded under the Constitution what they are denied by it, and because their iniquitous demands are opposed, they attempt to despise their obligations, and set up a Government where slavery shall reign triumphant. That is the whole story of Secession. HAVEN.

DONATION LIBERALITIES.

CANNING, N. S., Feb. 1, 1862.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER.—A movement was made in our General Conference, held at Port Medway last September, that appeared in your columns through Brother Noble, for a general donation visit to me, by mail and otherwise, at my house December the 26th. This event came off according to arrangement on that evening. A number of friends met and we had a very pleasant time. After tea (which was prepared by the Ladies of the place), the meeting was organized according to custom, and the donations began to come in, which amounted to £11 4s. in money, and £26 3s. 6d. in other things as good in a family. There were present friends from Hall's Harbour and Hubbert, which comprise all the churches here except Scott's Bay, at which place a few evenings after, they met and raised £4 10s. more, of which £3 was in money. In the months of October and November I visited the churches in the southern and western parts of the Province, at which time I received from the following churches and individuals the several sums as follows:—Barrington, £4 10s. by collection, £s. 1d.; Bro. Joseph Atwood and wife, 17s. 6d.; Wm. Atwood and widow Atwood, (£s. each), 10s.; from Island Church, by collection, £2 7s. 6d.; Supernumerated Fund, £1 2s. 4d.; Harmony, Charles Cushman, senr. and wife, £1 2s. 9d.; Lewis Minord, 10s.; Port Medway, by collection, £1 8s. 4d.; Kempt, by collection, £1 10s. 1d.; Session Hill, by collection, £s. 3d.; Bro. Ira Robins and family, £1; Bro. Leonard Weston and wife, 7s. 6d.; particular friends at Tusket, £1 12s. 6d.; Upper Argyle, by collection, 10s. 10d.; Lower Argyle, by collection, 14s. 8d.; Shag Harbour, 6s. 6d.; Friends, 7s. 6d. For all these liberalities I tender thanks to my brethren and friends, as well as to the great Giver of all good. JACOB B. NORRIS.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADA WEST, 3rd Feb. 1862.

A column could be filled with details of the doings of ardent spirits in our own town, within the last two or three weeks. Several young persons have been cut off in their prime, self-destructors as truly as if they had suspended themselves by the neck, or resorted to any other method employed by suicides. Their prospects for this world were most hopeful, if it was not for the fact that they were temperate. The father of one is an earnest advocate of total abstinence; and in time past I have heard him tell what Intemperance had done in his family—his son was then alive, but well known as a hanger-on at taverns and saloons—"I had a boy," he used to say, and his whitened locks gave force to his strong and eloquent utterances, "I had a boy—as good a boy as ever lived, and some of our gentry got about him and enticed him to drink, of our gentry got about him and enticed him to drink, and he was fool enough to think it an honor to drink with them; and now what is he?" How sad all this is, and I have had serious thoughts of late about it. Might I not have been instrumental in saving one of them at least—the youth referred to above? Perhaps not; and yet did I make the attempt? Remonstrating the other day with a young person whom I have visited more than once in the hope of inducing him to reform, I learned a lesson which I will give in his own homely way. I had expressed myself as disapproving of him, as he had hitherto disappointed me. "Well," said he, "if you had a stump in your field which you wanted to root out, you would keep grubbing away at it, now a little, and then a little; but you would keep at it; and if you could not get it out, it would not be your fault?" There is a great truth here; and I hope I may never forget the lesson.

As it regards the victim already alluded to, I had no personal acquaintance with him, but it appears to me something might have been done, if I had followed upon an opportunity I had at one time of speaking kindly to him. A goodly number of our citizens were in the Post Office, awaiting the delivery of mail matter. As I entered I observed this young man, much the worse for drink, vainly endeavoring to open a drawer, of which he had the key. His foolish movements excited general laughter, which only made him act more foolishly. Feeling for the poor fellow, I went up to him, and asked him which drawer he wished to open, and assisted him to obtain his object. It was an act of kindness of little value; but it seemed to me that the young man had some feeling of gratitude about it; and perhaps if I had singled him out when sober, and reasoned with him upon the impropriety of his course, and encouraged him to attempt reform, he might have been induced to make the effort. Be it so, the moral is every opportunity should be seized to do good, and no depth of degradation should deter us from attempting to pull others out of the horrible pit and from the miry clay. I confess I have not been very successful in inducing persons addicted to intemperance to reform; but the more barren the soil, the more earnestly must we labour if we would secure a harvest.

Another sad record remains. Recently a lively stable, kept by a gentleman of our town, was destroyed on fire about two in the morning. Three horses were suffocated, and what was not suspected at the time, a wretched female also perished in the flames. Some boys during the day discovered the charred remains, and although proof was wanting, it was strongly suspected that a person in the employ of the owner of the establishment had admitted the female to the building, and through them the fire originated. Both were addicted to intemperance, and whereby may be charged with this loss also.

"O strong drink! thy victims are many! and thou criest 'Give! give!'"

Mavor, the polygamist—bigamist is a word inappropriately applied to one who marries so frequently—has been apprehended once more, and under circumstances most distressing. He was found, almost frozen to death, under a covering of straw, in a barn, where he had taken refuge. He was charged into Court upon a bed, pleaded guilty to a crime long confinement in the State Prison, Michigan. It is thought that he will be compelled to undergo a surgical operation on his feet, in consequence of the exposure to which he subjected himself in attempting to escape from prison. Until he recovers he will remain at the prison in Allegan County. Thus has Mavor's sin at last found him out, and he is disabused of the ways of the transgressor is hard; compared with the wrongs he has inflicted the punishment imposed by the State is very light. Even for such criminals there is mercy in the blood of Christ. Of all imposture, to personate an ambassador of Christ is surely the worst or among the worst; and yet God's word remains true: "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon." Blessed Gospel! May it win the hearts of many rebellious ones, despise it who may!

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17th, 1862.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—The city was visited on Saturday last by quite a severe snow-storm. A considerable quantity has fallen of late, and the sleighing has been very brisk. Winter enjoyments are more highly prized here than in New Brunswick, where snow and ice prevail for several months during the year. Thus far the present month has been rather cold, and Central Park, a favorite resort, has been

thronged with skaters and pleasure-seeking individuals generally.

The past week has brought reports of several important and decisive engagements of a warlike character. They to have been triumphs of the Federal cause. It would seem that the sad reverses experienced by the Unionists last summer and autumn, have been more than compensated by the recent successes. The capture of Fort Henry, in Tennessee, though not in itself of so much importance, is of consequence, as it commands the navigation of the river as far as the Alabama line. Already the Union gunboats have gone as far up as Florence of that State, and were all along the route greeted with words of welcome and delight. Eastern Tennessee has, from the first, displayed a disposition to aid the Northern cause, and though they have not dared to assert it, yet of their friendly feelings there has been no doubt. It, too, is the opinion of many, that the Union has numerous sympathizers throughout the entire South, but, from well known reasons, they are compelled to conceal their sentiments. Such has proved itself to be the fact both in Kentucky and Tennessee. Burnside's expedition, so long in preparing, and so unfortunate in making an entrance into Pamlico Sound, has just been heard of. An official account of its operations was received on Friday last by the Navy and War Departments. Roanoke Island, on the coast of North Carolina, which was strongly fortified and protected by a rebel force of three thousand, has been captured, and the entire number killed and taken prisoners. The Unionists lost about fifty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. As nearly as can be ascertained, the rebels lost about an equal number. Between two and three thousand prisoners are now on their way to New York. The rebel fleet, which consisted of nine small gunboats, was almost completely destroyed. But one vessel escaped. Several small towns in the vicinity have also fallen into the hands of the invaders, and the latest accounts inform us of their determination to take possession of the railroads leading from Norfolk, in Virginia, to the larger Southern cities. It is presumed and hoped that Gen. Burnside, with his large force, will soon make still further demonstrations, and prove himself worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen.

Another naval expedition is about ready to start, and some of the vessels have now sailed. It is styled the "Mortar Fleet." It has been some time in course of preparation, and is represented to be of rather a formidable character. Its destination is still a secret. As the American people are clever at conjectures, it is supposed to be bound for the Gulf of Mexico, and perhaps up the Mississippi river. That it will sail to the Gulf there is little doubt but its exact point of future operations is still veiled in much uncertainty.

The present month was expected to witness active movements in the vicinity of the Potomac. The recent advices from Washington represent it as perfectly useless to move, with the present muddy state of the roads in Virginia.

Springfield, in Missouri, lately held by the Confederate General Price, has been evacuated upon the approach of a large Union force. Bowling Green, in Kentucky, is also, reported to have been evacuated by the rebels.

Brigadier-General Stone, whose name figures largely in connection with the Ball's Bluff disaster, has been arrested on suspicion, and is now in Fort Lafayette, awaiting his trial. A praiseworthy vigilance in the public Department appears moved in consequence of late. If traitors and rebels are allowed to move and act in the capacity of officers, &c., the most stable Governments will crumble to atoms. But the infliction of punishment, where punishment is due, is salutary, both in its immediate and remote effects. Too much lenity has already been displayed in this respect by the Administration. Actual and avowed secessionists have been allowed to retain their seats even in the Senate, and not until the past few weeks have they been expelled. Should the charges which have been preferred against Gen. Stone be fully proven, he cannot fail to receive the severest punishment.

The Trent excitement, so intense a few weeks since, has given way to an almost entire calm. All appear perfectly satisfied with the disposition of the persons of Mason and Slidell, and in no solitary instance has there been any demonstration hostile to the course pursued by the United States Government. The Stone blockade, of which so much has been said and written, has ceased to cause any fears of a foreign war. Secretary Seward's declaration of its being the duty of the Government to remove all such obstacles when the war shall have been ended, seems to have arrested the fears and threats of foreign journals. The allegation that Charleston harbor is completely and forever destroyed, appears without foundation. Much difficulty is still experienced in preventing vessels running its blockade. The main channel is still open, and it is said that those obstructed by sunken hulks can be reopened.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made by which an exchange of prisoners has been effected. The Federalists formerly held in confinement are now released, and the Confederates captured some time since have returned to their homes in the "Sonny South." Privateersmen taken captive have been placed upon the same level as prisoners of war. The large number taken on each side compelled the adoption of such a course, and the laws of humanity dictated it. The manner in which those so recently captured will be disposed of has not yet been ascertained.

The Treasury Note Bill, which consists in the issuing of a limited amount of Demand Notes upon the United States, has passed the Senate, with certain modifications. The most important are the payment of their interest in specie, and their being constituted a legal tender in cases of debt and otherwise.

The execution of Captain Gordon, convicted of having been engaged in the slave trade, is to take place on the 21st inst. He was first sentenced to die on the 7th inst., but was afterwards granted an additional two weeks. Though the laws of this country have for a number of years declared to punishment of death any person guilty of a single instance, among the many offenders, have they been carried into effect. In no previous case has the sentence been passed, but by means of quibbles and lawyers' quirks, the legal penalty has been ingeniously evaded. At length, unfortunate Gordon, who had become bold and reckless at the success of his predecessors, is sentenced, and though very strenuous efforts are being put forth to have it commuted, yet the 21st of the month will find all probability witness its fulfillment. He is quite a young man, and has a wife and child in New York. He, too, has very respectable and influential relations and friends here. How sad that any man should suffer death for the crime of speculating in human flesh and blood.

The health of the city is not so good as it was a few weeks since. The Hospitals and other Public Charities are crowded with incurable cases. Small-Pox and Typhus Fever are quite prevalent, though not occurring as epidemics. Diphtheria, which is making such fearful ravages in many of the country towns, has not visited the city to any considerable extent. Report mentions a good deal of sickness among the soldiers about Washington.

c. n. g.

The "Delta" arrived here on Tuesday, with troops from Halifax. The men landed at noon on Wednesday, and started at once on their journey to Canada—sleds being in readiness on the Wharf.

The *Globe* states that the Hon. James Brown, Hon. John Robertson, R. Rankine, Esq., R. Wright, Esq., and T. W. Daniel, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners for this Province to the London Exhibition. The estimated receipts of the Railway during the past year were \$163,500—the actual receipts only amounted to \$130,678. The estimated expenditure was \$98,000—the actual expenditure \$94,245.—W.T.