WASLEAS -The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for yours resognized as the Denominational Oran I Western New Brunswick Baptist Association, therefore: - Resolve L. That said recognition be continued

by the Churches of this Association

## New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, DEC 18, 1861.

The N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor The New Volume of the Baptest and Visitor of 1862 will commence on Wednesday, January

To meet the diffliculty which many of our subscribers may experience in consequence of the suspension of the CENTRAL BANK, we have made arrangements to dispose of the Bills of that in-Flitution at such a rate. UP TO THE 1st OF JANU-ARY as will enable us to receive \$2.00 for one years advance subscription to the N. B. Baptist

AND VISITOR. We trust our friends will not lose this oppor theire to get the full value of their money, and that they will attend to it AT ONCE as our ar-Pringement extends only to January 1st. New subscribers will get the papers from the date their names are received, to the beginning of the New Volume free.

THE BAPTIST AND VISITOR for 1862. The present Volume of the Baptist and Visitor will close in a few weeks. We embrace this opportunity to express our heartfeit thanks to those valued brethren who have kindly enriched our columns with the contri butions of their pens, as also to such of our ministers and lay members as have promoted in any way the circulation of our p.per. We venture to express the hope that all these brethren and friends will cominue their active co operation and nid-

La relation to our own humble services in the past, we need scarcely say they have been onerous, and at times perplexing; but we have endeavoured under all circumstances, whether prosperous or adverse, to furnish the denomination from week to week with a journal that would compare favorably in all respects with the best religious journals published in these Provinces, and that should be a vehicle of instruction, edification, and guidance to all who might peruse its contents. How far we have succeeded in fulfilling our purpose, is for a hers to decide.

In respect to the future we can only say, that in relation to all the leading questions of this stirring and prolific age, whether they be national or sectional, religious or political, the Baptist and Visitor designs to occupy an in-

While we cherish towards all sections of the ability which God giveth.

Politically we have no party to serve, and therefore shall fiel ourselves at perfect liberty to weigh the acts of all political parties in the bilance of truth and equity and de aid

Events the most startling and momentous, d aly. The signs of the times indicate that the for blaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world in matters civil political and r lighes are possessed by the conductors of the Visior to an extent which will enable them to anost the most sanguine expectations of their reatters in the news department.

As we have before said no paper the size and style of the Visitor can possibly be issued so as to make it reasonably remamerative for I ss than 10s per annum; but knowing as we SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SINPINCE.

THREE SHILLINGS AND NINEPENCE WILL ODEAIN IS FOR SIX MONTHS; FIVE SIBILINGS of the poor heathen. FOR LIGHT MONTHS & AND SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

Death of the Rev. James Bleakney. This beloved servant of God departed this in at his residence at Gordola Point on Sa- charch. My work continues much as usual, gerents. turd y evening, the 14th inst., in the 60th year | Zayat preaching, while at home, here in town, of his age. Bro. Bleckhey was extensively known in New Brunswick as a most groleufurbiut, and devoted services of the Lord Jessus. Nearly forty years of his life was consecrated to the dabors and purposes of the Christian ministry. For a lengthened period Le was nominally paster of the Baptist Church at Good lo Point, but by for the largest portion of his ministeri I life was devoted to missionary work. In this department he was signally successful. His preaching was attended with an " unction from the Holy One." away tracts and books, you will see that the inand many through his instrumentality exper fluence of Zayat preaching is not canfined to the nimed the renovating grace of the Redeenier

and were added to the Church by baptism. Preaching a full and free salvation to peri fing sinners was his strong part. In sentiment he was nurely evangelical, and in his life he was without blemish. A deep consciousness of his own in ufficiency constantly orvialed his spirit, and hence he went forth to his work continually offering up strong cri s to llim who is mighty to save. He was emphatically a man of prayer, and his sermons, them replaced. It would seem to imply ingratihis exhortations, and his evergelistic labors to be for west you have already so kindly done from house to house were all largely imbued to ask you if you could not obtain these for us? with the spirit of devout supplication. He But I make the intimation so that in case there pr. faced one of his missionary tours a few should be any or e among you willing to help us years since, with a day specialty set apart to in this way, he may know what our wants are. fasting and proyer. Remarkable success at Boping to hear from you soon again, I remain tinded the mission so commenced. For several years he was the extremed and indefati ole missionary of the N. B. Baptist Home Missionary Board, and while thus engaged at

RESOT.VED by the New Brunswick Bap-tist Western Association, at its Annual Service, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861. almost to the horrors of dispair. Under the influence of this acute mental anguish, his physical health gradua'ly wasted away, until death came as a well ome messenger to release him from his sufferings, and to introduce bim into that blessed world where sorrows

Our departed Brother filled a large place in the affections and confilence of his brethren in the ministry and of our churches generally. In fact, all who knew James Blakney will feel when they hear of his death that a good | 8 ge in a war with England, yet such seems man has fallen in Israel.

He has left a widow and several son two tender to the bereaved our deepest christian sympathies, and pray that grace may be given equal to their day.

We have just perused a full diary kept by the departed, from which a very interesting obi tuary may be prepared at a future day.

Our highly esteemed Father Nutter's letter on American aff irs has been set up and is ready for this issue, but in view of the facts which have been developed, since it was written, and the nature of the News from England, which this paper contains we think we would be doing our Brother injustice to publish it. We therefore hold it over for further consideration and will communicate with him privately on the subject.

### Religious Intelligence.

COVERDALE, December 18th 1861. DEAR VISITOR -The Zion of our God has been revived in the Dawson Settlement Hillsborough, Christian hearts have been warmed with divine love and the cry has ascended to the God of Sovereign mercy. "Wilt thou not revive us again O Lord, that thy people may rejoice in thee."

That cry having been the product of divine grace in the hearts of Christians was heard, and rich blessings have descended upon the people. Sinners have been converted to God, and those that have long lived in disobedience have been constrained from love to God, to take up the cross and follow Christ. 17 happy souls have been Baptized and others are deeply concerned. Pray

Yours in hope of eternal life. JOHN E. FILLMORE.

# Correspondence.

HENTHADA, BRITISH BURMAH,

MY DEAR BROTHER ;-My letter to you, of Dec. 15th last, has come back to me in the columns of the Baptist and Visitor, and I feet condemned when I see the wide interval between that date and my present. But you must kind-Christian Church a spirit of love and good by let the manifold ordinary and since the great will, and a disposition to do them good, yet fire-extraordinary demands upon my time plead posts or entry. They insist upon putting as the organ of the Associated Baptist my excuse. In my previous letter I gave some their quarret upon the same ground as it the Churches we shall give all due prominence to account of Moung Yau Ein, your native preacher, the distinguishing peculiarities of the Baptist his location &c. He spent two months at the faith, and shall not hesitate to maintain and village of Yuny-doung, whither I sent him, as bedefond them under all circumstances, accord- fore mentioned, upon the application for a preaching to the necessities which may arise and the er, made by the people of the village. During on property punished by Laving an embago on the two months he preached daily from house to every American saip in British ports, and house, and holding a regular Sabbath service which was punctually attended by the few who professed to be inquirers. . It soon became evidepto how at their village, the people had a vague idea that I could help them in their frequently recurring difficulties, on account of the relations as our readers well know are transpiring of many of them being mixed up with those who lived by robbing, and who are fugitives from jus unfelding of 1862 will equal in magnitude and tice. And finding that they had nothing to exi aportance, anything which the world has pect from me they soon ceased to show any in witnessed for long centuries past. The means | terest in the preacher and his teachings. Leaving, therefore, a number of tracts and books with the one man, who really does seem to be truly desirious of becoming a Christian, Moung Yau Ein returned to his former station Taing Daw. where he continues to labor, daily winning more and more the respect of the heathen by his Lithful, humble, affectionate efforts to awaken their slumbering souls and lead them to Him who is able to save. I recently spent a fortnight with him on a missionary tour, and was delighted to see how much he had improved in ability to do the extreme scarcity of money in the coun- preach Christ to his countrymen. His quickness t y and feeling desirous of extending the cir- to comprehend the truth, and his earnestness and culation as far as possible we have resolved to patience; and humility in presenting it to others. family the Baptist & Tisitor for 1802 at make him peculiarly fixed for the work. Let your prayers not be wanting, that his labors may be richly blessed in the salvation of very many

> taken, this time, one of the choice spirits of our little church : Makong, a young woman, the influence of whose character, as a Christian wife and mother, was only good, and that continually, upon all the other female members of the with frequent itineratings among the hundreds of offbrges scattered all over this district. A fine substantial Zayat, or as it would be called in Figure against us. In high handed and almost New Brunswick, meeting house, has just been completed. Being situated near the one great Baznar, which is the change of Henthada, there is no lack of heavers all day long. The Zayat is constantly occupied, by myself, or one of the native preachers, and as we frequently meet truders, whose business has brought them from distant parts of the country, some even from near the borders of China, and as they always take place where the Zayal may happen to be situated. Indeed it is often the case that we hear of good being effected in places most remote from the centre, while we are mourning over the apparently unpromising state of things immediately about us. In my former letter I mentioned that the fire had deprived us of our glebe, and Planitarium. These are so indispensable towards enabing the assistant to give a correct, idea of the form of the earth, and of the Solar System generully, that we are exceedingly anxious to have Yours faithfully.

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

BAPTIS S IN MAINE .- Statistics of the pre-

Secular Department. THE LONDON TIMES on the "TRENT" ALLAIR.

We are happily able this morning to submit to the reagers of the Bapt st and Visitor, the first article in the London Times of 28th Nov., when submitting to the British public the earliest interingence of the outrage com-mitted on board the "Frent." It is written with all the power and original for which the leaders in the Times are so remarkable; and atthough it is hoped that the people of the orthern States will not take issue, and en-

The public reception and dinner to Capt. Wilkes at bost a, when such menacing and of whom are ministers of the Gospel. We estraordinary specches were made, especially by Mr. Andrew, the Governor of Massuena setts, snow too plainty the feeling of New rangland on this question of " war with Eng-The proceedings in Congress from the mement a sitting took place, up to our latest miformation by telegraph, all show a desire to provoke hostilities with England.

We deprecate war, with all its attendant errors and miseries, as much as any person possibly can; but it on this occasion, Engad is forced into a struggle for the maintenames of ner honor and her position as one of me first among the nations of the earth, we Colonists must make up our minds to bear some parusmps and be exposed to many inconveniences, as on us the brunt of the battle must fail in the first instance. Now hear what the Times says :

" It requires a strong effort of self-restraint to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mail steamer, sailing under the Biash day, and carrying etters and passengers from a Spanish por to England, has been stopped on the high seas and overnauled. Four of the passengers lave been taken out and carried off as prison ers, claiming and vainty claiming, as they were being forced away, the protection of the ing of Great Bittain. These are the naked facts. We put out of signt the accident that the four gendemen thus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mission from the Confederate States of America to the courts of Europe, and also the peremptory manner which the federal frigure acted in making her seizure. The intention of the federal government evidently was to act upon their strict right, and to do so in as little ceremonious a manner as might be. If they are justified by their rights as belligerents in what they have done, the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. It a rude fellow craims his rights coarsely we must yet give nim ols fights; and if we would not find ourselves in the wrong we must not quarrei with him on account of his ill-manners.

Is n, then, true that every other of the American havy can sup and overhaul our smps wherever they may be found, and can take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be chizens of the United States, or others of the Confederate government? It we were to admit the jedical view of their own position it would be plain that no such ngniexists. They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebelion. they say, or said, that they are not blockading their own ports, but are simply enforcing law which has closed the Southern ports as so, it is clear that the a deral States of Aemrica have in scopping our mail steamer been guilty of an act of aggression which could only sweeping their little navy from the seas. They would, according to their point of view, not be it war, and would have the They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships and carry off our passengers than we should have to stop a French ship and take Mr. Smith O'Brien out of

" But this assumption of the Federal Government has been disaflowed. The world generally has refused to see in this disruption and reconstruction of the North American Republic a mere rebellion. We have recogaized both R publics as belligerent States We declare neutrality between them as between two warring powers. We mete out a recise digree of equal consideration for the nips of war of each. In everything but our Indomacy we hear ourselves exactly equal beween them. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they can sustain their inde pendence, we shall doubtless recognize them iplomatically, as we shall do de fucto. This s the test appared by all writers on Internaional law. To support a claim to enter tato he comity of nations the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Efectors, have som sim-s refused to recognize the government for the time being of England, or France r Italy, but only to their unimate r.dicule. We have already recognized these Confederate States as a beltigerent Power, and we shall, when the time comes, recegnize their roverument. Therefore we have imposed pon ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a power neutral between two belif-

"Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth that we have ourselves estublished a system of international law which now socie matner we have in former days latinest privileges over neutrals which have it different times banded all the maritime powers of the world against us. We have insisted even upon stopping the ships of War of neutral nations, and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by Jefferson in his Memoirs, to which two nephews Washington were impressed by our cruisers is they were returning from Europe, and placed o moron seemen under the discipline of our hips of War. We have always been strennous sorters, of the rights of nettigerents over neualso Mid the decisions of our Courts of Law, they must now be cited by our law officers are been in cooff mation of these unreasonte claims, which have called into being conederations and arm, d neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in procee when we werenot supreme in our dominio Quing to these facts, the authorities ica may be cited on this question are too search by behighent ships of war over neu- Nor is it "the arrest of persons on rathmerchants vessels, to be disputed. The nown to the law of nations,' said Lord Stowel the eclebrated case of the Maria, is the ight of per oual visitation and search, to be "Again, Lord Stowell, in the same judge

ment, which is the storehouse of all Laglish law on this subject, says, " Be the ships, the cargoes, and the destination what they may, right of a visit and search are the incontestable right of the cruisers of a belligerent nation.—
Till they are visited and searched, it does not the Oromecto and in the Miran chi district he is coired many such to his ministry.

The retired from the service of the Board in come quee of ill health in march 1859. He had recourse to medical skill, but the disease continued in a progress ministry was 365.

The Ladies connected with the Carleton Baptists in progress ministry was 365.

The Ladies connected with the Carleton Baptist in progress ministry was 365.

The Ladies connected with the Carleton Baptist in progress ministry to ascertain by sufficient progress of the mervous system. It is ministed as a thoroughly deranged that he is supposed to the limits of the Carleton Baptist in progress and an interpretation of the mervous system. It is ministry in the progress of his religions and ministry in the general section of the mervous system. It is ministry to ascertain by sufficient end as a thoroughly deranged that he is supposed to the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the limits of the Carleton Baptist Charch. The object is property of the limits of the limi

ty, Kent, treating upon the same subject in his Commentaries, says: "The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. The doctrine of the English Admirality Courts on the right of visitation and search, and on the limitation of the right, has been recognized in its fullest extent by the Courts of Justice in this country." So far as the authorities go the testimony of international law writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has a right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas. "We quote these authorities, because it is es-

sential that upon a matter so important as that now before us the public mind should be well informed. But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur-Steamers in those days did not exist and mail essels carrying letters, wherein all the nations up :of the world have an immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do, in these days Moreover, if we give full scope to all this antiquated law, it remains still to be asked whether he men who have been taken from beneath the protection of our flag were liable to seizure. They were not officers of the army or of the navy of the Confederate States.—
They were diplomatic envoys wanting only in some formalities to be ambassatlors to England and France. We do not say that there is any provision in the law of nations which will entitles us to maintain that their persons sacred by reason of their mission; but, on the other hand we are not aware of any authority which will show that these envoys are contraband of war. If we had recognized the Confederate States, we apprenend that we should have been perfectly justified in taking these ambassadors on board our own vessels of war and bringing them to England, without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But, even if it were necessary to admit that these gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is, ve believe the opinion of very eminent jurists hat this was not a question to be adjudicated by a naval officers and four boats' crews. The leval course would have been to take the ship itself into port, and to ask for her condemna tion, or for the condemnation of her passen gers in a Court of Admirality. The result might no doubt have been the same, but if the proceeding were irregular, we have surely a ight to demand that these prisoners shall

"When such tremenduous interests are at stake we feel deeply the responsibily of discus-ing a question like this. Our first duty is to calm-certainly not to inflame the general in dignation which will be felt in these islands as the news is told. We cannot vet believe, although the evidence is strong, that it is a fixed determinaton of the government of the Northern States to force a quarrel upon the powers of Europe. We hope therefore that our people not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without fuil consideration of all the bearings. of the case. On the other hand we appeal to the reasonable men o, the Federal States-and they have some reasonable men amongst them-not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is, and always has been, vain to appeal to old follies and by-gone authorities in ustification of the acts which every English nan and every Frenchman cannot but feel to be injurious and insulting. Even Mr. Seward Southern Commissioners, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent Lendon and Paris than they would have been if they had been heard at St. Jame's and the Thuileries. Questions of this kind in countries where the people exercise power pass out too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peaceloving

## A GREAT LEGAL OPINION.

That distinguished individual, Fernando Wood ate Mayor of New York, took upon himself to apply to the Hon. Caleb Cushing, late Attorney icueral of the United Stares, for a legal opinion pon the legality of the arrest and abduction of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. In reply, Mr. Cushing gives his opinion at great length -- so great. hat we can only find room for a few passages, ufficient however to show that Mr. Cushing dit fers widely from the Law Officers of, and also rom many American jurists in England; he takes just such a view of the case as might be ex-

At the outset, Mr. Cushing says :-"I think we, in the United States, are over-

ensitive, regarding foreign commentaries on our Government, and on its acts and ours; it would better become us to stand steady before the world, in the calm self possession and conscious

"Above all, as I think, have we been overrone to find fault with Great Britain for the atstude, which she has officially assumed, of neuratity in the war now raging between us and our insurgent States. It Great Britain stood one, that fact might imply the existence of just cause of umbrage on our part. But we should remember that France, Russia, Spain, and other great Powers take the same view of their interational duty in this respect, that Great Britain es of hers. It, in coming to this conclusion. ney contradict our policy, and accord to the in urgent States a belingerent status which we reo be considered that in so proceeding, they do dramage to us also, by thus relieving us of all inture responsibility for any international acts us the right to hold them as neutral Governments, o the punctual fulfilment of the obligations of neutranty which they profess, and the right to

" In these considerations. I think, we have the solution of the question of public law raised by the act of Capt. Wilkes. Great Britain, as it seems to me, having taken a step so offensive to our dignity, if not our rights, as to attribute the nternational status of beiligerency to the insurgent States of the Union, cannot rightfully, and will not, refuse to abide the consequences, and o accept, in justification of the act of Captain Wilkes, the doctrines of public law which her own courts and publicists have established, as the necessary incidents of her neutrality towards the United States."

Mr. Cushing goes on to say, that this is not an 'impressment" question, so much debated beween the United States and Great Britain .-That was a claim of right on the part of Great Britain to seize her subjects, as such subjects, on board a foreign vessel.

Nor is it the "right of search" question, so greatly discussed in latter times, with reference Nor is it "the arrest of persons on foreign na-

tional territory," or on board a ship which is of the before mentioned Commissioners and quosi national territory, as fugitives from justice. That matter is regulated by treaty with Great Britain; and treason is not among the crimes for which the right of extradition is granted .exercised by those was have un interest in On that ground, Mr. Cushing says the United them. The lieutenant stated that he wished

Nor is it the case of "arrest of Military persons." There is no pretence that Massra, Massa and Slidell bore commissions either in the Navy or Army of the Countederate States.

All all and its justified to providing history because nell this as an illegal act—a international law—an active of the counted and we international law—an active of the counted and the same of the counted and the same of the counted and the same of the counter of

Those gentlemen, when brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, are subject to be dealt with as prisoners of war, or they may be proceeded against for treason, as Mr. Laurens was; but they could not be dealt with by us, in. either of those capacities, while they were on board the Trent. We are to find a reason to justity their personal arrest while there. We have that sufficient reason, I think, in the fact that they were diplomatic ministers of the Govern-ment of the insurgent States, commissioned as such, and, as such, destined for Great Britain and France. This is the simplest expression of the case, and, in my opinion, the true and only tenable ground on which to maintain the act of Capt. Wilkes."

This is weak enough, but without following Mr. Cushing through all the learned sophistry by which he attempts to sustain this sole ground of justifying Capt. Wilkes, we give his summing

"To conclude, then: In my judgment, the act of Captain Wilkes was one which any and every self-respecting nation must and would have done, by its own sovereign right and power, regardless consequence. It was an act which, it cannot be doubted, Great Britain would have done under the same circumstances. At the same time, it was an act amply justified by the principles and doctrines of international jurisprudence.— We may well regret that occasion for the act has from on board a vessel, and still more a mail packet, of Great Britain, with whom, for all pos-sible reasons, we desire to continue on the foot ing of cordial amity. But, Messys. Mason and Shdell not having been embarked on board of the Trent by the British Government, that Government, as such, has not been offended by the seizure. The Trent, her officers acting on their own responsibility, could have no immunity from the ordinary laws of war, which affect the vessels of a great power equally as of a small one; and Great Britain cannot fail, I think, to perceive that -us no offence was intended to her in the matter, and as the rights of belligerency were exercised by Captain Witkes in the most moderate form, without seizure of mails, without bringing in as a prize, without injury to private pro-perty,—her national pride and her national honor conspire to dictate the most amicable construction of this inevitable act of the sovereignty and belligerent right of the United States.' All which means, that however wrong were the proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, yet it was a thing that had to be done, no matter who was offended, or what might be the consequences. If Ir Great Britain has been insulted, she must just

#### THE OUTRAGE ON BOARD THE "TRENT."

put up with, and submit to the same thing again

when the question arises. That is the sum and

substance of Mr. Cushing's opinion.

The Baptist and Visitor has before stated that the degree of violence and offence with which Messrs. Mason and Slidell had been taken from on board the "Trent," would not be known until the receipt of news from England. This we now have, by the Mail which arrived vesterday. The London Times of Nov. 28th, has the following exact account from

its own correspondent at Southampton :-By the arrival here this morning of the West ndia mail steamer La Plata, Captain Weller nost important intelligence has been received involving questions affecting the relations existing between this country and the Federal Government of America. The mail steamer Trent, Captain Moir, was intercepted by the American steamer San Jacinto, commanded by Captain Wilks, while on her passage from Havannah to St. Thomas, and under force of from the Southern Confederacy, Messrs, Mason and Slidell, were taken prisoners, and forcibly removed from the Trent to the San Jacinto. This act was committed in defiance of the joint remonstrances of the Commissioners, Captain Moir, and Commander Williams, the nav Lofficer in charge of the mails on board war, of 1,446 tons, and carrying 13 guns, was refitted at this port in the year 1854.

It appears from the statements which we have received that the San Jacinto, Captain Wilks, arived at Havannah on or about the 2d of November, from the Coast of Africa, bound to New York. She coaled and sailed again on the 4th inst. At this time it was well known at Havannah that Messrs, Mason and Stidell, with their suites, were at that place, having arrived there in the steamer Theodora, which vessel ran the blockade at Charleston. These gentlemen had not kept their presence a secret, as from the moment of their landing at Havannah they were unquestionably under the protection of the Spanish flag. Passages to Southampton were booked pected from a person of his strong partizan cha- for them by the British Royal Mail steamer which was to soil from Havanna for St. Thomas on the 7th inst., on which day they duly embark. ed on board the Trent as follows :

Mr. Stidell. accredited Commissioner from the Confederate States to France, accompanied by his wife, son, and three daughters.

Mr. Mason, accredited Commissioner from the Conjederate States to England. Mr. Eustis, secretary to Mr. Slidell, accompanied by his wife,

Mr. M Farland, secretary to Mr. Mason. The Trent sailed from Havanna at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and nothing oc-curred worthy of notice till about mon on the 8th, when, in the narrow passage of the old Bahama Channel, opposite the Paradon grand lighthouse, a steamer was observed ahead, apparently waiting, but showing no colours.— On approaching her, Captain Moir, of the frent, ho sted the British Ensign, which met with no response until the two v ssels were within about a furlong of each other, when the stranger fired a shot across the Trent's bow, and hoisted the American flag. This proceeding was quite contrary to all acknowledged law, us when a vessel of war wishes another vessel to stop it is customary to fire first a blank cartridge. The Trent was still on her way, when a shell was fired from a long pivot gun on the American's deck forward, which burst about 100 yards from the Trent's bow. Captain Moir immediately stopped the Trent, as the American had her broadside of guns run out, and men at quarters ready to fire. --- Captain Moir then hailed her, and the American captain replied that he wished to send a boat on board. A bout containing two officers and about twenty men, armed with muskets, listels, and cutlasses, then shored off and boarded the Trent, and demanded a list of the passengers, whi h the captain re-fused to give. The officer commanding the hoat stated that the name of the frigate was most positive information that certain passengers were on board, whom he would take out. This was also refused. Commander Williams. R. N., the naval agent in charge of Her Majesty's mails, with Captain Moir, positively objected to their being taken, denying their right to take any person whatever from under

sword in hand. After some more parleying Messrs Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and M'Farland were taken and forced into the boat. The Americans went back to the cabins and took. Americans went back to the cabins and took. The haveage, and sent it with "Emancipation League." Mr Slidell said, as the boat shoved off, that he expected redress from the British Government for this outrage while under the protection of its flag, and called upon the English captain to represent the case properly. The licutenant stopped on board, having ordered the boat to return. He then stated that he had orders to take Captain Moir and his papers on board the San Jacinto, and that the Trent was to be moved nearer. Captain Moir replied, "You will find me on my quarter deck; if you want me, you will have to come there for me," and he immediately walk-

The lieutenant, however, went into one of the boats, and told Captain Moir that he could prohe Trent steamed ahead for St. Thomas. The indignation felt on board the Trent by every person of whatever nation, can better be imagined than described. A considerable num ber of foreigners of different nations were

among the passengers, and it is affirmed that every man would have fought if called upon to do so; but, with such an opposing force, and the unarmed condition of the Trent, it was deemed mpossible to make any defence. The officers of the San Jacinto asked for provisions to maintain the prisoners, as they stated that they were short of stores. Captain Moir told the four gentlemen that at their request he would supply what was needed, and they having expressed a wish that he should do so, all the

necessaries were supplied.

The despatches of the Confederate Emissaries escaped the vigilance of the boarding officers, and they have all arrived safely here per La Plata.
The families of Mr. Shideli and of Mr. Eusti were arged by the first lieutenant of the San Jacinto to accompany them, but, being informed on inquiry that it was probable they would be separated from them on their arrival at New York, they declined the offer, and have arrived the dock the whole of the party went on board the Nashville, which is now lying near the entrance of the graving dock, where they were received with every attention and kinduess, and left for London by the 3 o clock train. One of the gentlemen of the party has the despatches in his possession, which he, of course, keeps in close custody till his arrival in London. Besides the mails and a large quantity of pas-sengers, the Trent had a large amount of species on board from Mexico for England, as well as a

very valuable cargo of general merchandize. It is stated by the friends of Messrs. Slidel and Mason, who have come home, that the lieu tenant of the San Jacinto said this was the most painful act he had ever been called upon to perform, but he was compelled to do it asting under orders on me omerti grang

TREATMENT OF MISS SLIDELL. The Purser of the "Trent" has addressed letter to the Times, in substance the same as the above, but with the following in addition. It speaks for itself, and needs no angry comment.

After stating the force that was used toward Mr. Slidell, and that gentleman's retiring to his stateroom to pack up some clothes, the Purser

"A most heartrending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her tather, and the Lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threwherself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the Marines to advance, which they did with bayonthe cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the Marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left that he held him and his Government responsible for this out-

"If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly builying in the time of conduct remark, first, that, on being asked if they would have committed this outrage it we had been man of-war, they replied, "Certainly not," and, secondry, that Captain Wilks sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board his ship, and a seond for Captain Moir to move the Trent closer o the San Jacinto. Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they

attempt to cutorce them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THE PURSER OF THE TRENT. Royal Mail Steamship Trent, at sea, Nov. 8

## ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

That the war waged by the North upon the Southern Confederacy, is not a war for the abolition of slavery, but really for the subjugation of the South, and the perpetration of the d'peculiar institution," is now acknow-ledged as the true views of the Federal Goveriment. The Boston Courier shows this in a leading article, as follows:—
The EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—We have

declined to publish among our advertisements a notice of an address to be delivered by Ex-Gov. Boutwell, before a body of persons calling themselves Mil ne Emancipation League." Not long since, we called special attention to this set of associates, and arged the forma-tion of a UNION LEAGUE, the necessity for which becomes every moment more apparent. We do not know that this refusal to an advertisement, in the way of business, or that its publication would have any enect upon such as constitute tile "League" in question. But we keep it out, as we would any pestiferous announcement, not choosing to reupon the whole project with unatterable dis-like. And we will not aid it, even by the sanction of a formal publication under protest, because we feel a soper, deliberate, resolved nostility to it, and mean to resist it with all the powers at our command. For this "League" is nothing more nor less than a scheme of Disunion. Mr. Boutwell does not expect to emancipate the slaves; but to push the theory of emancipation, which is an impossibility, up to the point which shall make the complete division of the States unavoidable and final. And thus, while the colored race would be doomed to perpetual bondgae, and slavery be deprived of all alleviating influences which could result from intercourse between the slave States and the free, in Union -the North and the South would be down to all the renewed borrors of barbarous

League," and a slight anticipation of the re-sults of its successful organization and oper-ation. To this end, fire-brained zealots and political demagogues, in Congress and out, are wreaking on the country the foam of their frothy madness. To this end, New Eagland has been secretly stirred up by busy emissaries of the "League," and we doubt not a goodly number of weak-minded men and women are secretaries, and said that those were the persons he sough, and that he would take them at all hazards. The four gentlemen, who were standing near, answered to their names, and requested to know what was wanted of they will be the address of Ex Gos Boutwell, what mischievous and yet shallous speculations they have allowed themselves to indulge in. Comparatively weak in numbers and influence we know they must be; and that States can, in no way, justify the arrest of Alessis Mason and Slidell.

Nor is it a case of "fresh pursuit" of a public enemy, drawing with it the right, in some cases, to enter the territory of another nation, to effect a capture.

The heutenant stated that he wished to take their on board the man-of-war, to which are the traitors in this country and which are the traitors in their be seen which are the traitors in this country and which are the traitors in their be seen which are the traitors in their beautiful to take them on board the which are the traitors in their beautiful to take them on board the which are the traitors in their beautiful to take them on board the which are the traitors in their beautiful to take them on board the which are the traitors in their beautiful to take them on board them of their forces is put to take them on board them of their forces is put to take them of their fo Nor is it the case of seizure of an enemy's despatches." However probable that may be, that there were such despatches on board yet, says Mr. Cushing, the fact does not appear. The mails were not searched, nor was the "Trent" brought in for examination, as prize, on that account.

Nor is it the case of "arrest of Military persons." There is no pretence that Mason and Slidell bore commissions either in the Navy or Army of the Consequence States.

The unity ground than an absolute Capt. Williams, R. N., then spoke as follows, with the Mason and Slidell bore commissions either in the Navy of the content of the ship, Commander Williams, R. N., then spoke as follows, will have a few descriptions of Mr. Stevens of Penn., confirmed also from other quarters, that tiem. McClellan would not fight, on the basis of Mr. Cameron's original Report. He may work when, in the name of that Government, and in distinct language, I denounce this as in likegal act—an act in violation of international law—an act, indeed, of wanton piracy, which, lad we the means of defence you would not dare to attempt." The lieutenant which were the manner of the Constitution and the Union. We have a man absolute the Constitution and the Union. We have a man allowed that there are pfenty of thuse high international law—an act, indeed, of wanton international law—an act in violation of Mr. Cameron's original Report. He want indeed of the Constitution and the Union. We know well that there are pfenty of thuse high international law—an act in violation of Mr. Cameron's original

#### THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of "The expeditionary force which will shortly be assembled in the Mexican waters, under the flags of England, France, and Spain, has naturally attracted great attention, especially in the Northern States, and has furnished the occasion

for suspicions and surmises which have found expression in language by no means complimentary to the Powers engaged. The British contingent amounts already to 850 guns, and 10. tingent amounts already to 850 guns, and 10.600 Seamen and Marines The Spanish Admiral, RUBALEABA, commands 12 steamers, mounting 300 guns, and the French Admiral, JURIEN DE GRAVIERE, probably a squadron of 10 sail and 310 guns. The assemblage of this force in the Gulf of Mexico, while the Federal squadron is labouring to effect a blockade, the inefficiency of which has been demonstrated in numberless instances, and the recognition of which is solely due to the squares of the Maritime Scates of due to the courtesy of the Maritime States of Europe, is not an agreeable subject of contem-plation for the Cabinet of Washington, or their supporters in the press."

force sufficient to interdict Commerce, in con-formity with the received maxims of internation-al law, we should hear nothing of the Mexican ar raw, we should hear nothing of the Mexican expedition as a movement justly open to suspicion. It is because the Federal Government well know, that they are maintaining a blockade on sufferance, and emb trassing Commerce through the forbearance of the Neutral Powers, that they fear the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a combined fleet belonging to those Powers. The Federal Government may rest satisfied on this rest.

eral Government may rest satisfied on this point. Whatever the want of this country, or of France, of the raw material, which is stored in abundance at the present moment in the Southern States, there is no intention of resorting to force to open the Southern Ports, or even to co-erce the Federal Government into a respect for the obligations imposed by the laws of Maritime warfare. It is quite possible for the Cabinet of Washington to commit the Northern States to a collision with this country. The decisions of the Northern Prize Courts, the imprisonment of British subjects on frivolous and groundless pretences, but above all, the constant threat of an invasion of Canada, may induce the British Government to take a very prompt and resolute course for the protection of British interests, in the Northern Continent. But without some such provocation, we are quite satisfied no action will e taken by our Government in reference to the existing struggle, nor would any such action be sanctioned by the British public."

The Times thus expresses itself with respect to

" There are two nations which will regard this expedition with very different feelings. Spain will naturally see in it a substantial proof that she is rapidly regaining the place which she once occupied in the first rank amid the Powers of Europe. She is admitted as a confederate by two. States which aspire to control the destinies of the world. She must also feel a peculiar plea, sure in beholding the position of the colony which fluing off its allegiance to her 40 years ago, and comparing it with her own. The Spanish nation, seems about to reason its sure in the seems and its sure in the seems also in the seems also in the seems and its sure in the seems also seems about to renew its youth, while the appar-ently vigorous and prosperous colony has fallen into more than semile decreptitude. The States of the American Union, on the other hand, cannot but view the presence of the troops of France, a England, and Spain on the continent of North America with feelings of mortification and dis-trust. England, so long lectured with the Mondoctrine and Spain whose faire n the New World America has so long looked on as about to become her own, have announced their intention of doing themselves justice by an armed intervention, without seeking the appro-Convention reserves to the United States the liberty of joining with the three European Powers, and that a sort of apology is offered for this course by the suggestion that if the Convention

were not immediately concluded, its objects might fail through delay. Still, it can hardly be con-cealed that, torn by intestine disorders, and wasting mutual destruction that strength which once was consolidated in support of their foreign policy, the United States occupy a less important position than in the days of their union and of their strength. No ungenerous advantage has been or will be taken of this, but it is impossible not to feel that a great nation is seeking to efface itself, and that, considering the shortness of the time which has elapsed, and the small amount of bloodshed which it has undergone, its endeavors have been crowned with a very considerable

The Confederate Commissioners on their way to England !!

amount of success."

We cut the following important intelligence from the Halifax Morning Journal, received by mail last night ;—
Some few weeks ago it was announced in telegram to this paper, that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason in the Southern States, Messrs, Hunter and Breckenridge had been appointed in their place; and that the later would make his way on to Halifax and proceed in the Cunard Steamer to Europe. The telegram turns out to be correct. Air. Breeken-ridge, it appears, arrived here about a week ago, accompanied by another gentleman, and took passage this morning in the Canada, for Europe. It appears that the authorities in Boston were

aware of the fact of Mr. Breckenridge being here, and the Attorney General of Boston sent a notice to the Captain of the Canada, previous to his sailing from Boston, forbidding him taking Brecksailing from Boston, forbidding him taking Breckenridge on board. We learn that Capmin Muir
very quietly replied that he was not supposed to
know who his passengers were; and he would
like to see any passenger taken out of his ship,
while under the protection of the British flag.
It is also stated that a similar notice was served
on the Captain of the Canada here; but, we are
informed that no notice was taken of it, and Mr.
Breckenridge is now on board the Steamer on

The above we give on the authority of the Express of last evening, but do not vouch for its entire anchenticity. We may mention, in connection with this statement, that for a week past, two gentlemen, whose names, business and destination seemed to be shrouded in mystery, have, been in Halifax, and it is possible that they may have been the Southern Commissioners. If so, they managed to preserve their incog, pretty effectually until the hour of their departure.

VOLUNTEER CONCERT.- The second Voluntee

His Excellency the Honorable Mr. Gordon His Excellency the Lieut Governor will visit St. John, in a few days to confer with the Field Officers of the St. John County Militis, as to the efficiency of their several corps, and bringing them into a state for immediate service. At the them into a state for immediate an opportunity same time, His Excellency wishes an opportunity of addressing the Volunteers at this i crisis, and no doubt a favourable occasion will be afforded him of doing so.

l'ower. Faith, Me am. and he as be did so.
"if you were as strong as you are handsome, it
wouldn't have got away from you."

"Which shalf I thank you for first, the service
or the compliment?" asked the hely smiling.

"Troth, ma am. "said Pat, again touching the
place where once stood the brim of what was a
beaver, "that look of your beautiful eye thanked
me for both."