Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDY, DEC. 11, 1861.

NO 48

HALL, HALIFAX, BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC.

7, 1858. By REV. S. T. RAND.

The manner in which the dispute was the ancient prophets. I feel [less] more conducted. It is said that Michael the hesitancy with reference to Paul's spicy Archannel contended with the devil, and address to the High Priest, when the latter another occasion we may presume. And there is a remarkable passage in the prophecy of Zachariah, (3d. chap. verse 1st.) which may be compared with the expression used by the apostle Jude. A comparison of the two passages will show that the two cases could not have been one and the left of thy people to the immediately apologised for the harshness of the expression, and in effect acknowledged the justiness of the charge, "Revilest thou God's High Priest," for he replied, "I wish not that he was the High Priest," for it is written, "Thou shalt not speak evil of the rutter of the proposition of the same and the left of the people to the proposition of the same and the left of the people to the property of the people to the people t two cases could not have been one and the same, as they have been supposed to be. Jude, to say nothing of his inspiration, David (1 Sam. 25: 14). The circummust have written very carelessly, and been stances of the case, however, and the tones must have written very carelessly, and been guilty of very culpable negligence in his references, to have misquoted and misrepresented to such an extent as he must have done, had he meant to quote the passage in Zechariah. Such negligence on his part cannot for a moment be admittedcomes to. The passage reads thus :

And he showed me Joshua the High Priest, standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee. Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire!" The only other remark I shall make upon this impressive passage, is, that Satan in his malignant designs upon has been engaged. Against our bodies and our souls, he has malicious designs. Little do we know how often angels-yea. even Michael the Archangel-may come to our rescue, and delivered us from his thren." Happy, oh, thrice happy ! will it be for us, if when we stand before the say that there are other agents sometimes. "Angel Jehovah" and Satan stands at our sent to solicit aid in behalf of the destitute is not this a brand plucked out of the

This was the harshest expression that escaped the lips of Michael the Archangel in his contest with Satan about the body of Moses. And in this respect is he held up to us especially as a "model controversialist." He durst not bring against him a railing accusation. Let us examine this statement a little more minutely. Observe, him an accusation. This he may have done. I may accuse a man without railing. I may mention his faults to his face. or behind his back, and do it with the best of motives, and in the kindliest spirit. He may be my own child; my own parent; my own bosom friend; duty; justice; love, and mercy; the glory of God; his own good, may oblige me to charge him with many and grievous offences: as does the apostle Jude those of whom he speaks. I may be compelled to appear as a witness against him; and I may do it with a bleeding heart, and streaming eyes. But in that case I shall not rail. And the idea here is, that whatever may have been the charges which Michael the Archangel felt himself bound to bring against the devil, he did not rail at him. But what is it to rail? and what is " a

railing accusation?" To rail is "to reproach," "to scoff," " to assail with insolent language," "To censure in opprobrious terms," to swear at ; to curse. Insulting epithets; illnames; bitter expressions; a harsh, censorious judgement; denunciation; all of these, any of these, are "railing accusations." They are a sort of passing sentence of condemnation upon the individual; a sort of consigning him over to perdition; an assumption of the high perogatives of Jehovah the Judge of quick and dead, from which even Michael the Archangel might well shrink with awe; a usurpation of the throne of the most High. which the most exalted created intelligence did not dare to do.

And there is often railing in the tones of oice, and the gesticulations used, sometimes, when the words themselves are unexceptionable. Mere words, it must ever be borne in mind, convey often but a part of the force and meaning of an expression. The Saviour could say, " Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites." Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers; how can ye escape the damnation of held! And he nay have uttered these terrible words in the melting accents of love. And if it could be shown that he did not, neither I, nor you, nor Michael the Archangel, would be thence justified in addressing even the devil thus, much less a creature like our ble denunciations, we should be authorized to preface our utterances with a "Thus aith the Lord." Paul's address to the ply it with great plausibility. He can draw down his face, put on a solemn countenance, and talk like a minister, if he chooses to all mischief! thou child of the devil! But I must hever be forgotten that Paul too was "in the Spirit", when he spoke thus. It was therefore, strictly speaking, not Paul but God himself who spoke. This is the effect of error: he can use any kind of the lessents and the privilege, for the first time in the since I left Camp Dennison, of attending Divine service in public. Brother Walcott and myself, together with several others of our regiment, went over to the Sabbath morning service of the Third Ohio Regiment, now quartered near us, and took part in the services of the Episcopal Ritual all under the guidance of Bro, Strong, the Chaplain. The twelfth chapter of Romans the supplied of the devil of the devil

THE MODEL CONTROVERSIALIST. lous results, that we utter forth the words him all the ill-names and heap upon him all young men's prayer meeting in Bro. Strong's that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others A LECTURE DELIVERED AT TEMPERANCE of the Most High, then may we, and then the odious epithets contained in man's or tent, where qui e a large number, princiof the Most High, then may we, and then the odious epithets contained in man's or may Michael the Archangel, "speak as the devil's vocobalary. There was no spethe Spirit giveth utterance." I dare not apply the expression, "Railing accusation," to those words of Paul; nor to those of the blessed Redeemer; nor to those of To be concluded.

that they disputed. These terms denote a commanded him to be smitten on the contention in words, not a physical conflict. mouth. "God shall smite thee, thou whited In the book of Revelation Michael and his wall." He seems to have spoken thus out angels are said to have "fought with the of his own heart and not as the Spirit gave devil and his angels." But that was on him utterance. In fact he immediately

ler of thy people 12011 Handles A. So Nabal "railed on" the messengers of

of voice in which his words were uttered. must be taken into the account, in order fully to see this. Had Nabal really not known who and what David was, when he sent politely for a few of the fat sheep and other good things which had been prepare. He understood his Bible better than that for the shearing frolic, it would have been mighty proper for him to investigate the matter, and to have asked in a kind way, all the questions, he did ask, and to have made all the remarks which he did make; to resist him. And the Lord said unto and David's servants would have been Satan, The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan ready to give him every satisfaction. But that was not his object. He wanted a pre-text for withholding the aid solicited. He knew all about David. But one can almost see him his rigid features, his stern brow; his look of imferious scorn, as he mankind did not confine himself to the asked, "Who is David? and who is the body of Moses, nor to the soul of Moses : son of Jesse ? There be many servan s nor was his contention with Michael the now-a-days who break away every man from his master. Shall I then take n bread and my water, and my flesh which I have killed for my shearers, and give it to men whom I know not whence they be. Here is a specimen of what the Bible calls railing not directly at David, but at having been accepted, a tract was handed assaults. He is the "accuser of the bre the servants. "He railed on them," said the young man to Abizail. I am sorry to

right hand to resist us, there shall be one who is "the Lord," "Jehovah." "The lent objects, who have occasionally to enangel of the covenant." who shall say to him: "The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan! in substance saying to those worthy men, wanderers in the desert, and other benevowho were engaged in a noble, a royal cause, You are all a pack of idle good-for-nothing vagabonds; and you may go about your business just as fast as you like. I shall give you no donation for your "Indian Mission." Well was it for him as well as for the "cause" that his wife was a "superior woman." Abigail deserved to be made a queen. All honor to her; and to those generous, noble-hearted souls who are not it does not say that he did not bring against afraid in similar emergencies to imitate her, even in these degeneratedays. Who when their "liege lords" repulse the hard work ed agents for charitable objects, with railing and insult, remember the solemn promises and vows made to themselves in the presence of high Heaven and "these witnesses." With all my worldly goods I thee endow." and take them at their word :

passing over the "needful," and leaving he 31 charts to find it out when they can. could name some such cases, but I shall not on the present occasion. Michael the Archangel did not dare to talk even to the devil in the spirit and man-ner adopted by the charlish Nabal. He

called him no hard names; applied to him terms or tones, there was neither contempt, edicule nor irony, in his addresses. And remember, it was not because the truth would not warrant such expressions. He could have charged him with all species of crimes and misdemeaners. He could have said, "you liar," you thief! you hypocrite! you turn-coat! you apostate! you vagabond! you calamniator! you slanderer! you enemy of God and man! He

might have called him "every thing he could lay his tongue to," had he deemed it proper, and no one could have said either that the charges were false, or unmented The devil has changed his politics, has changed his religion; is a liar, and every thing else that is base and bad. But however proper it may be on some occasions to say all this, it was not the time nor the occasion when Michael the Archangel was engaged with him in argument. It always looks suspirious, looks as that an opponent was cramped and pinched when he starts aside from the point in dispute to rake and scrape up all the delinquencies of his antagonists private or public life. It is easy to abuse an opponent, the it may be hard to convince him. But the "Model Controversialist." would not descend to such miserable shifts. The devil may indeed have deserved it. Doubtless he did. But that

was another matter. Michael the Archangel knew to well what was proper and be-We are not indeed told how the devil managed the debate on his side. There was need to tell us that. We have seve-ral recorded specimens of his mode of rea-soning. He can quote scripture, and quote

To be concluded.

Religious Intelligence.

INCIDENTS OF ARMY LIFE. The Advocate gleans from his exchang-

es some interesting items in camp life which may be read with profit :-

A young man from the Sabbath school joined a New York regiment on the upper Potomac, and true to his religious profession, at once went to work for his Master. He wrote to ask the Sabbath school with which he had been connected, to send him some copies of a little Union Hymn Book. and in the course of his letter mentions the following :

To-day, as it is the Sabbath, I have enoyed myself. In the forenoon, I got the boys together, and had a prayer meeting and I was invited this afternoon by the boys of our other section, stationed a little distance from us, to go down and hold a meeting with them.

We all assembled on a canal-boat, and the deck was as full as it could be crowded with our company, while a company of cavalry were close by, numbering about one hundred and fifty present. I am alone in this great work; but what helps me is that they all look to me to go ahead. We had a short meeting, and our Sabbath has been spent as well as could be expected.

A correspondent of the Protestant Churchman thus speaks of what he saw and heard in the military hospitals near Washington : was the lost of

tain camp, a soldier who was walking near by was hailed, and volunteered to act as te him, styled, "Are you ready?" Reading aloud the title, he said with deep feeling, "Yes, thank God, I am ready."
At Alexandria, a German was lying

origade hospital, in a corner of a ward, on bundle of straw Beckoning the visitor to come to him, he asked "Will you not come and talk to me, sir?" Yes, my friend; and what would you like to have said to you?" "Well, sir, a few days ago I wanted to give my heart to God : so I melt down, and with true earnestness asked God to accept my heart, and ever since I have felt, oh, sir, such peace ! and I thought I would like to tell you." Two days after, calling to see him, the attendant lifted a blanket, and in that same corner uncovered a corpse. The soldier had gone to be at peace forever.

A United States army nurse at the Alexandria hospital asked the visitor to go into one of the smaller rooms and see a sol dier who, she thought, much needed spirit ual counsel. On a cot was lying a United States marine, who had been struck in the spine with a shell.—His face wore an aspect of stupidity. Conversation seemed uninetlligible to him; but at the reading of portion of Scripture, his face brightened. "Thank you," was the simple expression of his gratitude for the offered paayer. Two days after, we called only to learn that he

also had fallen asleep. A volunteer was found in one of the wards of the hospital at Annapolis, greatly no appropious epithets, used no insulting enfeebled by a protracted sickness. Men tal depression accompanied bodily weak-ness. Bending over him, the visitor asked. " Are you a Christian, sir ?" His lip quivered, and a tear dropped in the corner of his eye, as he replied, "I want, sir, to trust in Jesus." His bodily pain, longed-for but absent friends, present discomforts, were all forgotten in this growing desire of his soul to look to Jesus.

A German was asked if he would like to hear some verses of the Bible read. "Oh it will be too good, sir?" When we knelt in prayer, the tear-drops fell; and when a German Testament was given to him, he said, "Please write down for me your name; that I may tell my friends in Iowa who gave me the blessed book."

Here is an illustration of the influence of a faithful Christian. To a stalwart man from Maine the remark was made, " Christians are always the bravest soldiers. "That's so, sir," was his reply; "for in my company was a man who always prayed in his tent. Some comrades used to scoff at him; but I said to them one day You had better let that man alone. When it comes to fighting, you will find him the bravest of us all." Then with longing earnestness, the volunteer added, "I wish I had been in his place."

A soldier writes from Camp Elkwater on the river of that name, in Western Vir ginia, to his pastor in Cincinnati, and his letter shows that the flame of piety and de-votion can glow brightly in the camp as well as at home. We give the following

I am rejoiced to say that yesterday morn

ar Methodist society meeting, during which earnest prayer was addressed to the Throne of Grace for Divine aid and assistance to nerve the soldier in the performance of his country's and his heavenly duties. Impassioned prayer in behalf of the unconverted soldier, that he might fight the battles of his country under the banner of the Cross, arose on the still air from that tent till unanimity of feeling and concern again made manifest the prortise of our Savior. that he would be in "the midst." Nor were the absent ones at home forgotten, but petitions for the increased strength of Zion everywhere were offered with an earnestness that betokened accepted prayer, Much time was spent in Christian interchange of experience and seasonable ex-hortation, and our little "camp meeting" adjourned to meet again on the following Thursday evening. Indeed, we all felt that it was " a season of refreshing to our souls," and "knew that it was good for us to be there." and eved bud . sendand of of

A SURPLUS IN THE DUTCH REFORMED MINISTRY. The Christian Intelligencer tells of more than sixty ministers applying for an empty pulpit at Flatbush, Long Island. We, not a great while ago, received a note from one of the deacons of a church in Massachusetts, begging us as we would be done by, not to mention again the fact that their pulpit was vacant—a notice of a previous week having brought an embarrassing number of applications.

A Welsh missionary in New York makes an appeal through the Advocate and Journal, for aid, he says :-

There are in the United States not far from three hundred thousand Welsh peois estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. Having occasion to ask the way to a cer- Of these, there may be one thousand who have connected themselves with English congregations, and one thousand more who guide. "Will you ride sir?" The offer attended divine worship in the Welsh lan-having been accepted, a tract was handed guage, leaving from eight to ten thousand Welsh people in this city who may be considered worthy objects for missionary la-

> THE VALUE OF EAST INDIAN COTTON. A Manufacturer" writes to the Times :- "On Tuesday last a varn agent asked my opinion of some 32's twist cops which he had on sale, at the same time desiring me to give the varn a careful examination. I dio so, and found it to be good, strong, and clean, felly equal to the average on the market, and suitable for any kind of shirtings or other cloths of which 32's mule twist is the basis. The agent then rate of 71d. per lb., while middling Orleans used for the same counts was selling at 11d. The varn was sold on Tusday for 134d, per lb. The spinner is evidently a clevar man, and knows his business. While many are complaining about the high price of American cotton, he, and others with him, are carefully adjusting their machinery, and making good yarn from the long despised Surats.

COLONEL FREMONT IN NEW YORK.-The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal thus writes as to Colonel Fremont :-

"Gen. Fremont, unheralded, came to the As tor House on Friday with his family and took rooms. He held a levee all the day, and the press to see him was great, and men of rank and influence called and paid their respects to the late commander of the army of the West. Mrs. Fremont, seeming no less an object of public regard than the General, held an informal reception all the day, and cards, flowers and con pany kept her and her daughter busy. Gen. Fremont declines all public demonstrations of every name, and chooses to attend to his private business and leave his future with the people. But the masses will not let him alone, and in some form a demonstration will be made. On Wednesday night Mr. Summer made a passing allusion to Fremont. In an instant the audience was in a blaze. The mass came to their feet-cheer on cheer followedthe wildest enthusiasm prevailed at the bare mention of his name—without waiting for the sentence that was to follow it. These are straws which tell the politicians which way the wind blows."

The Governor General.

His Excellency Viscount Monck, was sworn in as Governor General of the British North American Provinces at Quebec, on the 28th Nov. and thereafter the following proclamation was issued. It will be observed that New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are included in the Commission of the Governor General of Canada. It is that which occasions these Lower Provinces being deemed officially in Downing Street, to be regarded generally in England, as part of Canada;

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, in the county of Wexford, Governor General of British North America. and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., To all to whom these presents shall come

A PROCLAMATION. pleased to constitute and appoint Me to be Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over each of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, with all and every the powers and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained and which belong to the said office; I have therefore, with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make

whom it may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at

Quebec, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign. By Command. CHARLES ALLEYN, Secretary.

The Right to Secede. A Convention has been sitting lately in the Western part of Virginia, which represented 37 counties, and one third of the white population of the whole State. With the tacit approval of the Federal Government, this portion of Virginia has seceded from the remaining two-thirds of the State, and erected itself into a new State, which at first it was determined to call Kanawha, but in the end has been christened "Western Virginia." If the Washington Government recognizes this Secession, and allows the representatives of "Western Virginia" to enter Congress, it will openly sanction and justify the very principle against which it professes to be fighting.

With regard to the right of the original hirteen Colonies, or States, to secede from England, we find the following in the closing paragraps of the 8th volume of Bancroft's 'History of the United States."

Speaking of the Declaration of Independ ence, the historian says:-

"The declaration was not only the announcement of the birth of a people, but the establishment of a national government; a most imperfect one, it is true, but still a government in conformity with the limited constituent powers which each colony had conferred upon its delegates in congress. The war was no longer a civil war; Britain was become to the United States a foreign country. Every forrights; the colonies did not dissolve into state of nature; nor did the new people underake a social revolution."

Here is the case as clearly put as possible with reference to the Seceding States of the Union, which applies to them in exactly the

Mr. Bancroft lays it down in the words italicized, as a principle, that where the inhabitants of a territory, possessing the elements and capacity for carrying on a separate government, declare through their municipal organizations with such unanimity as would give it the force of law, their Independence of the supreme authority, they have inaugurated a formal revolution, to be distinguished as such from a riot, insurrection, or rebellion. During the latter class of proceedings, society becomes informed me that it was spun entirely from disorganized, and is governed merely by force Surat cotton, bought the previous week at the of arms; while under the former, an organized society remains, possessed of all the forms of civil government, and conducting all its public affairs through them.

> Such appears to have been the case in the Southern States, where no disorganization of society has taken place, and all the ordinary forms of legal procedure have been maintained, which cannot be said of the Northern

> After discussing this right of Secession very ably, the Montreal Gazette has the following statement, which is very much to the purpose

"The United States very early recognised the independence of the Spanish American Colonies, and the Secession of Texas from Mexico, a recognition, in the latter case, terminating in an alliance and annexation. In the former case, when interference of European powers on bchalf of Spain was threatened the United States protested very strongly that "with the governments whose independence they (the U.S.) had recognized, the could not but view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in other manner their destiny, as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This, be it remembered, was pending the contest, ere Spain had given her colo nies up, or even Britain had recognized their independence. But Britain at the same time declared, through Mr. Canning, "that it could not enter into any stipulation binding itself either to refuse or delay its recognition of the colonies, nor wait indefinitely for an accommodation between Spain and the colonies. The precedents of that time have formed the basis of the foreign policy of both nations since; and in this, and the Texas matter, as well as their own secession from the British empire; the United States have established precedents, which they ought not to object so vehemently to see applied to their own case

PRIVATEERING.

The report of the Secretary of the Federal Navy, submitted to Congress last week with the President's Message, has a remarkable passage in relation to privateering. It will be seen from what follows that this same privateering, which was so strongly maintained by the U. S. Government in 1856, contrary to the wishes, and against the solemn agreement of all the European powers, by the Convention attached to the Treaty of Paris, and which the same Government maintained stur-Whereas Her Majesty by Her Letters Patent onder Her Seal of the United Kingdom of Great dily until the breaking out of the Civil War, is now heartily denounced, because it has been the second day of November, in the twenty-fith year of Her Reign, has been graciously leased to constitute and appoint Me to be Go-

The Secretary of the Navy now says: all all "It was natural that apprehensions should prevail in regard to armed cruisers commis prevail in regard to armed cruisers commis-sioned expressly by the rebel leaders to de predate upon our commerce. This robbery of merchants at d others engaged in peaceful and havful pursuits by piratical cruisers is not in-consistent with the general conduct of those who have violated law and moral obligations Paul but God himself was spake. This is the effect of error: he can use any kind of style and every mode of argumentation, that Elynas was struck blind, and went about seeking some one to lead him by the hand. When you or I, can show by such mirror.

I do also hereby, and with the general conduct of those thought the first verse of the chapter furnished the that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the said Province of Canada, do the first verse of the chapter furnished the that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the said Province of Canada, do the first verse of the chapter furnished the that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the said Province of Canada, do the first verse of the chapter furnished the that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the said Province of Canada, do the first verse of the chapter furnished the said Province of Canada, do the first verse of the chapter furnished the said appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and command that the said appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and command that the said appointment in the said appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and command that the said appointment in the said appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and command that the said appointment in the said appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and command that the said appointment in the said appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and command that the said appointment in the said appointment. I do also hereby and with the same advice, re

and these few have been in constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces. Such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture, were soon wrecked, beached or sank, with the exception of one, the steamer Sumter, which by some fetality was permitted to pass the Brooklyn, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and, after a brief and feeble chase by the latter, was allowed to proceed on her piratical

"An investigation of this whole occurrence was ordered by the department. Soon the Niagara and the Powhatan, from the Gulf squadron, followed in vigorons pursuit-the latter, though long in commission, and with defective boilers and machinery, under her energetic commander, tracking the piratical craft as far as Marannam. The Keystone State, Richmond, Iroquois, and San Jacinto were also in search of her at different points and periods. Although a piratical rover, without license from any recognized or acknowedged government, and avowedly engaged in the robbery and plunder of our citizens, I reret to say this vessel has been received, and

The Secretary of the Navy fully justifies the rrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their eing forcibly taken from on board the "Trent;" and as his report accompanies the Message, it implies that the Federal Government mean to

her wants supplied, against the remonstrance of our consuls, by public authorities, in many

foreign ports where her character was well

uphold that act, and defend it to the uttermost. The Secretary of the Navy says :-" Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the

San Jacinto, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens and leading conspirators, were with their suite to embark from Havana in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama Channel he intercepted the Trent on the 8th mer subject of the British King in the thirteen colonies now owed primary allegiance to the His vessel having been ordered to refit for serof November, and took from her these dangerous dynasty of the people, and become citizens of vice at Charleston, the prisoners were retained would, by stopping the wholesale robbery practhe new republic; except in this, everything re- on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where ple. The number in the city of New York | mained as before; every man retained his | they were committed to the custody of Colonel limmick in command of that Kortress "The prompt and decisive action of Captain

Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives. be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the

It will be observed, that although Captain Wilkes is excused for not having captured the 'Trent," yet in view of the " special circumstances," it is not to be drawn into a precedent

It seems, then, that the Federal Government claim the right, not only of boarding British ships and Mail Steamers, but of capturing them, if they find anybody on board supposed to be inimical to that Government. It amounts to the heavier Bourbon mould, and his gray eve, this-a Federal Government vessel may bring to, and search, any of the Cuuard Steamers off Halifax, and take from on board whom they please; or they may intercept any of the Mail Steamers which leave England for all parts of the world, at their will and pleasure; and they may detain the Mail packets which leave England daily for the Continent, either from Folkestone to Boulougne-Dover to Calais-or London to Ostend. In these packets, Southern agents are constantly passing and repassing; and if the "Trent" was properly stopped on the high seas, and some of her passengers taken out, so may any other British Mail Steamer, in any part of the world, be treated in the same way. according to this new and extraordinary American doctrine

That Great Britain will submit to this last outrage we cannot believe for a moment, and before the present week is out, we shall proba ever gave his life for his country.

It will be a prouder glory for the house of bly know a great deal more about it.

HAVELOCK .- It is announced in nearly all the Northern papers, that Colonel Charles Frederick Havelock, late of the British army, and brother of the late General Havelock, of East Indian fame as an earnest christian and gallant officer, has been appointed aide-decamp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of

The information was first telegraphed from Washington, and has been extensively copied in Colonial papers. The "Colonial Empire" begs leave to say, that the late Gen. Havelock had no brother in the British army; and that there is no such person in the British Army list as "Colonel Charles Frederick Havelock." That a person named "Havelock" may have been an aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan is quite possible; all the rest is simply "fudge.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT .- The following letter from this flourishing settlement, in the North-west territory, has been received at

"Red River Settlement, Oct. 28, 1861 .-Hereabouts we are in the enjoyment of 'Indian Summer'-a season which you, Torontonians, love to talk about, but of which, in ranted aggression on the West India mail truth, you know very little. With us, it is an packet "Trent"; and the seizure of Messrs. annual reality; with you, it is very often a myth. In Rupert's Land, no period of the honored shade of our violated flag, is the conear is so enjoyable. A hazy, dreamy atmosphere gives a softness and beauty to the dying summer, making it inexpressibly charm-The very sunlight is chastened, and ing. The very sunlight is chastened, and subdued in the gradual change from a sultry summer to the icy winter of these northern latitudes. Song birds, and birds of passage, are all gone; and the dusky aborigines are off, too, flitting far into the interior to their winter quarters, where hunting and fishing will occupy them till spring."

The Aroostook Country.—So many men and horses have left Aroostook for the war, that some romantic travellers from that region say, there is nothing left in the country but handsome women and fat oxen.

WARNING TO CAPITALISTS .- Canadian bankers and others who have not made their New York deposits special, had better loose no time in doing so. The New York banks hold the authority of the government to suspend specie payments at any moment, and the intention is to suspend with full vaults, so as to reserve the whole specie for government purposes.—Montreal Advertiser. en offices the to most first diagraphic with

PECULATIONS BY AMERICAN CONSULS .-The fifth Auditor of the American Treasury has made a report to the Secretary of that De partment, in which are some startling statements as to the peculations of the U.S. Consuls in different parts of the world. The report says :-

I regret to be obliged to state that some of our Consulates seem to have been exposed to considerable peculation from our own agents

Although these officers are required by law o report quarterly, I found, on entering upon the duties of this office, that the last salary report of the Consul of as important a port as Liverpool, was March 31, 1857, and that the Consul then acknowledged a balance in his hands of \$2928 83. Since then he had strangely been permitted to hold on without reporting, spending all the funds he could reach, neglecting the payment of all claims for food, clothing, and medical attendance of our sick and destitute seamen; and, by a course of plunder and profligacy unequalled in our history, contracting public and private debts, which, I am assured by a neighbouring Consul, probably exceed two hundred thousand

It is perhaps some consolation to reflect that this plunderer no longer disgraces the Government abroad, but, like our late Minister to Spain, who of all our foreign Ministers manifested the greatest affection for extra allowances, has found a kindred and congenial association in the ranks of the rebel conspiracy. It is, however, proper to remark that reports were made from this office to the proper authorities of the delinquencies of the Consul to Liverpool without producing any decided action.

Some of the consulates on the Pacific coast and islands need investigation and reform. In four of these, the disbursements for the relief of seamen, during the year embraced in the last report from this office, exceeded \$14,000, and were about \$800 more than disbursements of all our other Consulates during the same

In my judgment, the appointment of an effi-a cient Consul General for the Islands and Coast of the Pacific, with a salary of \$4000 or \$5000. ticed under cover of our humane provisions for sick and destitute seamen, save to the treasu ry ten times the amount it would cost

A LOOK AT THE FRENCH PRINCES .- There was an august display on New York avenue o-day, when McClellan and his Generals, with ong lines of cavalry, passed through on heir way to the review of the grand army of the Potomac on the Virginia side. Copspicuous among the cavaliers were the young French princes, whose birth and lineage render them already illustrious. Le Comte de Paris 10 a handsome young man. His figure is fine, his bearing elegant and modestly quiet. He is full bearded, carrying an ample forehead above clear, meditative eyes, which look as if the calm soul of his Saxon mother shone through them, holding guard over his stormy Gallic blood.

Le Duc de Chartres is more bovish : a tall. slender, graceful youth, his figure appearing to fine advantage in the simple uniform of an American officer. His smooth chin is cast in slightly dull and saturnine, seems to foreshado somewhat of the gloomy fate of his family. It is slightly suggestive to all these descendants of the great tyrant Louis the Fourteenth, the youngest of the Orleans Boarbon princes, one heir to so proud a throne, clap their spurs and dash down our shabby republican avenue, in the rear of our young republican General, in the midst of our great republican army. Will they yet cover the disgrace which clings to their name, with the ource of a new glory which they shall win for it?

Of the eighteen princes who have borne their father's title, nearly all lived and perished miserably. Only two of the eighteen were distinguished for virtue-one of that two was the father of these boys. The rest were murdered by others, or murdered by their own excesses. The besotted slaves of their own vices. they died at their orgies—in the arms of their mistresses—on the block of the executioner, or in ignoble exile; not one fell in battle, or

Bourbon-one of more transcendent lustre than if they had fought for their forfeited throne-if it can vetbe said of the last of the Orleans princes that they fell fighting for liberty; that they gave thier life-blood for the perpetuity of a free government, in behalf of a great nation and country, and that nation and

The Kingston Whig says, that one of the results of Lt. Gen. Williams' visit to Kingston has been the despatch of 600 barrels of gunpowder to Toronto, to be followed in a day or two by the sending forward to the West of a large number of heavy metal guns to be placed in position at Toronto and elsewhere.

T. D'ARCY MAGEE, M. P. P.-The Montreal Gazette states, that on Monday last, after a brilliant examination, this gentleman was admitted to practice as a member of the Bar

THE CULMINATING OUTRAGE.-The Quebec Morning Chronicle has the following:

"The arrogance which the United States have shewn towards Great Britain, since the Revolution, has been crowned by the sutrage offered to the whole Empire, by the unwar-Mason and Slidell, from beneath the hitherto sistent sequel to the Intolerable list of insults and injuries heaped upon us, since 1812-13, by the mes u scrupulous, vain-glorious, and uncouth so:-disant democracy that has ever been permitted to exist. The Imperial Gov-ernment has allowed itself to be bullied and

Montreal Horse Railroad.—We (Witness) are informed that the City Horse Railroad has been leased to Mr. Easton, the contractor, for \$15,000, which will yield 16 per cent. on the Company's stock. The lessee is to run the road according to a contract to be entered into, to keep it in repair, and to deliver it to the Company in good condition at the expiry of the period. This appears to be an excellent arrangement for all parties