CHRISTIAN

Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated

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

VOUME XIV

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1861.

NO 50

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. Messrs. Editors: I have observed with some surprise the extraordinary attitude which has been taken, for some time back. by the BAPTIST, in reference to the government and the people of the United States, in the present unhappy state of things, in this nation. Every week for some time past, articles have been transferred from papers hostile to the government of the States, severely criticising and even reviling the government and people of that country. I own that I have felt sorry and greatly disappointed in reading there articles in a religious paper, and especially to find them transferred to so excellent a paper as the Baptist and Visitor. I do not propose to retort, or even to remonstrate against, what appears to me, a great injustice which has been done by the writers of those para-

States, while on their way to England and France, as agents or Envoys of the rebel Government. From two articles on the third page of that number, you seem to think that Captain Wilkes, in seizing these rebels against the United States government, will be highly resented by the English nation should become as belligerent as

those articles to which I refer.

But in reply to these strictures, permit four of their own subjects, who were in open revenue against the government, from the Steamer "Trent," on the high seas, and what then? The English have seas, and we deem it was even so. But schooner Carolina, lying in the dock at Schlosser, on the American side of the river, in the time of the Canada rebellion, I believe in 1838 or 39. A number of cases like that of the Captain of the San Jacinto, were perpetrated by agents of the British government, in connection with the first rebellion. American vessels have been searched time and again; and their sailors seized and carried on board English men-of-war. Have our English friends repudiated these acts, and made reparation to the government and people of the United States? Suppose there was some irregularity in the proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, then let it be accepted as a set-off to the burning of the American vessel in an American port by the British. Or, are we to reason and act on the principle of the Lawyer whose bull had goaded the farmer's ox. John Bull has goaded Brother Jonathan's ox most severely; but when Jonathan's bull only pricks John's ox slightly, there is a great hue and cry raised by the editorial guardians of the British honor, both in England and the Colonies.

For some of the cases here referred to, the American Government complained to the English authorities; but, in consideration of the peculiar condition of things in Canada and Ireland, these cases were overlooked, and little or nothing done about them. And what, we ask, can be done about the visitation of the Trent? Mason and Slidell owned allegiance to the Government of the United States. They had sworn again and again, to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States; but they had turned traitors, and violated their oaths; and as agents and officers of the rebel States, were seeking to undermine and destroy the Government they had sworn to maintain. They were at war against that Government, and Her Majesty, the Queen of England, forbid in her proclamation, her subjects to inter-fere with either of them in the quarrell, even to the carrying of arms, munitions of war, soldiers, dispatches or officers of either party. Here is the very girt of the difficulty. The Trent was engaged in aiding the belligerents by conveying dispatches and officers, and Her Majesty says, if you carry these dispatches and officers, you will do so at your peril, and of your own wrong, and you will obtain no protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct. "Did you, Mr. Editor, or whoever wrote these articles in the Baptist of Nov. 27th, under the heads "England and America," and "Insults to the land and America," Here Majesty's Procla-

In addition to the Proclamation of the Seward, are not the men as described by world a purjured witness and a foul slanand taking the rebel officers into custody. Such authorities in national law, and the rights and liabilities of neutrals, in time those who know anything of the history of of war, as Phillimore, Judge, Kent, Baltimore open their eyes, wide; and recall Walker, Wheaton and others, have decid-more of the beautiful scenes and evidences ed that conveying dispatches of the enemy of refinement to mind, which have been patches are transported, to capture and confiscation. Wheaton says, the belligerent may stop the ambassador of the enemy on his passage. These are acts of hostility on the part of neutrals, which subject the vessel to confiscation. Without pretending to understand the nice distinctions which graphs which you have felt it your right are semetimes made in discussing the and perhaps your duty to proclaim to the questions of the laws and rights of nations world. But I do ask my respected friend in time of war, I think common sense. and brother to grant me an opportunity to must decide, where the mind is not under make a few remarks in reply to several of the views of strong prejudice, that Capt. Wilkes and the American Government These party-bands, were called, the one I will first notice the remarks made in are perfectly justified in the steps they the Baptist of Nov. 27th, which came to have taken. I think, also, that the Brithand last evening, on the apprehension of ish Government is the last government on Mason and Slidell, from the Confederate earth, that should ever think of complaining, in view of the principles they have ever maintained, the course they have ever adopted, and the declaration made in

the proclamation of the Sovereign. In a letter written by "an American Cotton Planter," which you have transferred to your columns from the London lish nation, and perhaps bring on trouble, Times, is quite a new version of the object if not war, between the two nations. You and motives which induced, what you are speak of this act of aggression in strong pleased to call the Confederate States, in language, and with strong feeling of re- withhoding their cotton from transportasentment, as though it was offering a great tion. Without entering into discussion of insult to the Engish Government and Brit- the statements in this letter, I assert, that, ish nation. You call it an insult, an out. every man in the States, in England, and rage, an atrocity, high-handed insolence, in the Provinces, who has paid the least &c., and seem to get into such a heat of attention to the declarations of the South of passion and resentment, that if the Eng-lish nation should become as belligerent as members of Congress, for years past, or the writer of these articles, we shall surely to the advice and even the prohibitions of have a war between the two countries be- the Governors of the Cotton States, and this Slavery Confederacy, that the state-ments in this letter are utterly false; that his wife, in this same "beautiful and reme to remark, that the British government they contain an unmitigated lie; and that fined city!" But, what of the attack on or their many agents, have left too many the letter was written to gull and hood-wink the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, by the examples of like aggression, to say, or do the weak and credulous portion of the inhabitants of Baltimore, on the 19th of much in the matter. Capt. Wilkes took | English community! The single fact that these traitors have everwhere proclaimed, would control the English Government and the English nation, is a palpable condone the same twenty times ; and tradiction to the whole story; and I wonwhat can they say, or do? But he der that the Times, or any other respecstopped an English vessel on the high table paper, should publish such a letter to the world, without flatly contradicting its Prince of Wales passed through your city the British agents in Canada went over the statements. Read the first sentence of river Niagara, and burnt the American this letter again, and you will be con- he had to pass through in disguise in the secure, and was about to make statements to counteract an impression, which is as deeply seated in the minds of the community, from the declarations of the Southern politicians and leaders of the unjust and wicked rebellion. They have never ceased to threaten England with starvation, and cause her to force the blockade, and acknowledge the independance of the rebel States. Now let any man look at the first reason assigned for retaining the cotton crop on the plantations, and if he is not stupified with his attachment and alliance with the stock-holders and their infernal institution of Slavery, he will see at a glance, that the writer of this letter, designed to deceive. Gunny bags, indeed if they have, as he says, "enough to cover a portion of their crops," pray why is not that portion offered for sale? Why is that portion kept back on the plantations They boast of the inefficiency of the blockade; and are labouring to induce England to break it on that ground. Why then does he talk of its being excluded by that blockade? Could not the numerous ships, brigs, and other vessels which are transporting from England, guns, muskets,

> New Orleans, and that it was fitting out for that destination." These facts are open to the view of all men; and the last untruth is demonstrated by the expedition stopping at Port Royal in South Carolina. So much for the letter of a rebel cotton

immunition, clothing and general merchan-

dize, carry back the cotton; thousands and

hundreds of thousands of which is already

ressed and made up into bales. And on

the other hand, if they can carry on, as

they pretend, an extensive commerce with

England, the West Indies, and the

British Provinces, pray why can they

not import gunny-bagging, as well

as other articles of necessity, if they

had no sinister object in keeping back their crops of cotton? Of the same

character is his insinution of being visited

and devastated by the Northern forces, as

a reason for retainining the cotton on the

plantations. It has been their boast that

they were secure against such forces; yea,

that they intended to take Washington,

and carry the war into the Northern States.

reported object of the Northern expedition

THE WARSAW OF AMERICA.

the name of the Warsaw of America." refinement, for several years past!

Thave no documents on hand to refer to; but from recollection, will remind your readers, that it has for years been the most noted place in America for riots and rowdyism. Several yoars ago, long before Mr. Lincoln or his administration was thought of, its streets were frequently the scene of tumult and violence. It had two bands of organized furious savages, who kept this city and adjacent towns in one continual state of turmoil and terror. " Plug Uglies" and the other " "Blood Tubs," and they numbered several thousand. They armed themselves with clubs, or City Offices, they sought to control the ballot boxes, and intimidate the electors, They committed every sort of depredation; destroying property, plundering and in-sulting the peaceful inhabitants; and they became so numerous and furious that the police was unable to control them. In 1859. I believe it was, they attacked the police and other officers of the city government, and murdered, in the open day, some thirty persons! These were some of the exhibitions of beauty and refinement, of the City of Baltimore, which has been so grossly abused and insulted by the President and Secretary of the Federal Govern-

But, you, Mr. Editor, cannot have forgotten the plot laid in Baltimore, to assasi-April last, when it passed quietly and unarmed through the place? Was that asarms, when six or eight were murdered, and others wounded, a sample of the beauty and refinement of this city? Let me, my dear sir, in all sincerity, ask what would have been the consequence if when the in his visit to your truly loyal province, it vinced that the writer had an object to night, to escape assassination, by a thousand or two, of assassins, who were leagued together and sworn to take his life?

THE TYRANNY AND BLOODY CHARACTER OF

But, passing from this "beautiful and refined city," we may examine the charges prefered in the article you have transfered to your columns, against the President. The writer says, "that the most honorable blest condition of life, made to endure nauseating circumstances that the meanest felon is free from :"-these, he says, have no beds, blankets, water to wash with, or mental torture unknown to any civilized be so credelous as to believe that like the rest in the inditement is so over wrought and distorted, and is so improbable. I might leave it with the readers, assured that none will believe it, except those who wish too. But, as you, Mr. Editor, have indorsed the statement youris not a word of truth in this charge; and I am persuaded that I could fully satisfy pleased with the government for accommodating him with lodgings in the fort with Kane and the other honorable and talented men of Maryland, assured us that the prisoners were well treated. They were not handcuffed, or marked in any way; they had large airy rooms; were well fed; had comfortable beds and blankets; and every accommodation that could be desired their rooms, but had the whole range of So again, the statement that, it was the the fort and grounds; and were permitted reported object of the Northern expedition to write to, and receive letters from their te seize the 10,000 bales now laying at friends. As to having no water to wash article in the Baptist and Visitor, taken some pains to obtain correct information on this and other charges in the article, be-You have an article in the Baptist and Visitor of Oct 30th under this title, pure porting to be a communication to the Quebec Chronicle, with some of the Editors remarks, indorsing and commend.

The Globe of Friday confirms the announce-dered Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, and the State dered Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, and the Federal government.

It is said, the English people at home and in the provinces are becoming greatly and in the provinces are becoming greatly alienated in their cellings, and have lost allegal, and that the Coline ments about the organization of the least foundation in fact. Could be the the state of the consider what the conside

World, The Times, The N. Y. Post, The ment after this fashion, the horrors are well known to the civilized world. brothers eye, until you have * * * * * Boston Journal, and other papers, the practiced by the Lincoln Government upon American Government is justified, and the people of that once beautiful and by political friends and foes. And, howmore than justified, in boarding the Trent, refined city, Baltimore, have earned for it ever, they might have been abused for their anti-slavery views, and called, a thousand This is truly refreshing! It will make all times, British Abolitionists; I have never but on the banners of England and America. yet, seen the first charge against either of A few years ago when England was threatwill subject the vessel in which such dis- on exhibition in this paragon of beauty and or vulgar language, or indeed as touching the present occasion. Everywhere the ery any of those crimes mentioned by this was, England must not be crushed, she nameless man. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. must be protected if she needs protection. Seward. are no arbitrary tyrants and opstances would pessibly admit. They for- have been ready to sail for England in two secessionists opened the war by firing on tion; and only "provoke one another to the national troops, and vessels, and open- love and good works." ed a bombardment on Fort Sumpter. He had no wish for war; he even assured the South that their peculiar institutions was safe in his hands, and that even the fugiswords, guns, and bowie-knives; and upon tive slave law should be sacredly sustained, may leap to very grave results, and perhaps and carried out by him. And even to this change the whole state of things on this conthe slaves. He is honest and sincere in this; but it is a mistaken sincerity; and I, with the whole British action.

To-day we give some opinions of the English press, to show the feeling in Great Britain on this important subject, the Times of 20th day, he refuses to listen to the general tinent. with the whole British nation, and millions in these States, blame his course in this respect. But whatever mistakes the President may have made, he is not the indecent bloody wretch your author has represented him to be.

Again, I convict this writer of gross falsenood in saying that Maryland doos not for the seizure of the passengers taken away, share with the North in submitting to the present government; theerefore, in apprehending the rebels in that State, "they make visits in the night." That this feeling of opposition to the Union does not in | may be to search neutral merchant ships in gotten the plot laid in Baltimore, to assasi-nate the President of the United States, in the recent election in Maryland; when the vote stood thirty thousand majority for the Union! Here is an overwhelmning argument against the bold and barefaced assertion of this defamer!

Once more, this anonimous writer, who may well conceal his name, tells us of respectable ladies having been reconstruction, at least, one lady of rank, who was pulled out of bed by a file of soldrers, without permitting her to dress, or even to put on her shoes," Now, Mr. Editor, do you include this story in your statement at the head of this article, that you believe it is too true. No! I will not believe this of my worthy and respected brother. It must have been an oversight. It must have been anything. it at the door of the president of the United so weak and thoughtless, as to believe this tale, let me open his eyes and undeceive him, by referring to what he adds to this statement. He not only says they pulled this lady of rank out of bed, and would and talented men in Maryland are pining shoes," but also, that "the fellow forced of the commonest requisites of the hum- cellar in her night gown." Surely this is too much of a bad thing. Does not the writer stand self convicted? for who ever change of linen, from week's end to week's her negro slave to sleep in the attic; but end; and with a refinement of cruelty and no man, after a moments thought, will apology." country in the world, &c. As this charge, woman of rank slept in an attic! In the face of all these facts, our informer stands before the world, a shameless slanderer, a reviler, and an unscrupulous propogator of falsehood! No wonder he concealed his name, and deceived the Editor of the Quebec Chronicle, by insinuating self, at the head of the article, you will that he was a British subject, and had please to excuse me, when I say, I have something to complain of, on his own acthe clearest and fullest evidence that there count. This was only a ruse, we suspect, to cover his retreat, and deceive the Editor, in order to get his lying and slanderous you that it is a gross exageration and an article before the public. We adopt this unmitigated falsehood ! Besides other in- theory because we would not wish to becontestable proof, we had a state prisoner lieve that the Editors, of the Chronicle was pass through this neighborhood since I in league with, and bribed by our agent of first read your article, who, though not the rebel government, to publish these slanders.

Finally, I do not, Mr. Editor, take up the defense of Mr. Lincoln and the United States government, as a partizan, or because belonging to his political party, for I assure you that I belong to no American party. I am an Englishman, by birth and feeling. I love the English nation, people and government. My heart has been with in the fort. They were not confined to England in joy and in sorrow; and when assailed I have defended her, and will still defend her and her people in the right. I in common with all Englishmen, hate slavery, and above all American slavery .with; they might have all the water in the I have been sick and nauseated with the worse than Egyptian or Turkisn bondage. But, I would not hear a Turk or cannibal unjustly slandered, as this writer has slan-

Queen, according to the extracts in the this writer. He begins his bill of indict- derer. First, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward slander. Do not pull the mote out of your the Baptist and Visitor, in abuse and Finally, England and America must maintain relations of amity and friendship,

or the world will be ruined! Nowhere on earth does the genius of liberty preside, them, till now as touching their moral ened with invasion by Russia and France, character; or of cruelty, injustice, oppres- there was such a spirit of sympathy awakension, tyranny, or want of respect for ladies, ed in this nation, as I never saw, except on Even ministers of the Gospel vowed to me, pressors; but have managed the govern- that they would shoulder their musket and ment upon principles and by a policy as cross the ocean to protect the "Good Old merciful, forbearing, and conciliating as Mother." I have not the least doubt but the exigencies of the times and "circum that a hundred thousand soldiers would bore, to strike a blow, or even prepared to months, had they been wanted. So Mr. defend the capital of the nation, until the Baptist, let us cease this kind of provoca-

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

At the present important crisis, we devote much space to the affair of Messrs Mason and

Wherever two or three men met together yesterday, the single topic of conversation was the recent outrage that has been offered by the Federal Government of America to the British flag. This is an outrage all must admit. The manner was one of unusual insult. The shotted guns the swarming boats' crews, were all unusual, and, as we believe, unprecedented in cases of the exercise of that right of search which undoubtedly belongs to a beligerent nation. However clear the right time of war this is a right always odious in

The Times then proceeds to define what it considers the extreme limits of the "right of search" and contends that it was far-very far-exceeded in the case of the "Trent," and then concludes thus :-

"Such being the legal bearings of this outwhich has been coast up to win remains—former days the British ship of waine stain pard" unlawfully seized deserters on board the "Chesapeake," the British Government, on complaint being made, disavowed the act, recalled the Admiral from the station and expressed regret for the bloodshed which had been occasioned. On a more recent occasion, when the Prince de Joinville forcibly took a pilot out of a British ship, the King of the French felt so acutely the wrong which had been done in his name, that he disavowed the He will not endorse such a report, and lay deed, and, we believe wrote an autograph letter expressing his regret. Among civilized States. But if any one of your readers was nations, and in countries where a high sense of honour rules, the men who hold the government in their hands, think it is as essential to their own frame as to that of those whom they have offended, that reparation should be swift and ample. What the Government of the Federal States will do remains to be seen. not permit her to dress or put on her The Cabinst meets to-day, to consider what action will be taken on the opinion of the Law in the fortress cells of that city; deprived her to go with him from the attic to the Officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary .-If however, it appears to them so clear as it appears to us that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were wrongfully taken when under the proheard, or dreamed of a lady of rank sleep- tection of the British flag, there would seem to ing in an attic? She may possibly put be but one reparation which is adequate to the affront. They must be restored with sufficient

> The Army and Navy Gazette says that with the overwhelming force we could despatch across the Atlantic, nothing the Americans can bring against us, would prevent our taking or blockading every war vessel belonging to them. From the Cork Daily Herald of Dec. 2.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY—DECISION OF THE

The Post confirms the announcement in the Times, and says the demand which Lord Lyons will make to the Washington Cabinet will be plain and brief, and they will hold the issue in their own bands. If our demands are not at once complied with, Lord Lyons will break off diplomatic relations with the cabinet of Washington and return to this country. In London the prompt, clear and temperate expression of the French press on the American outrage was received with satisfaction, as it is believed that it will have immense weight in facilitating the adjustment so long as the means of adjustment are still open. It is scarcely doubted that he Govern-

The London Evening Herald says :- "We are glad to learn that the English Government has decided on an immediate demand for the restitution of the Southern Commissioners carried off by the San Jacinto, together with a suitable apology for the insult ffered to the British flag.

ment of France will act with ours in any

course of policy that may be determined

The Shipping Gazette says there is a possibility, but it is a remote one, that the Federal Government may disavow the acts of Captain Will's, and even go the length of releasing bay, if they wished, for they had the privilege of bathing every day. In addition to this evidence of one of their companions in demand be not complied with, a declaration of a quarrel upon this country they have certainly a good opportunity, but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail themselves of it.

British flag," have Her Majesty's Prochmation before him? And do you think that in view of such declaration, Her Majesty's Government will give the Trent protection and domand satisfaction? What, your Queen repudinted her own proclamation! What, go to war with the United States, to protect repla, and awar them from the states and save them from the states and the concept of the states and the

day has been whether the Federal Government will make a sufficient apology and restore the prisoners. An official order has been received at the Custom House not to allow the shipment of any saltpetre to any place till further orders. The men belonging to the naval reserve in the port of London have tendered their services should war be declared against America. They say they are ready to fulfil their engagement, and protect the honour of our flag, our good Queen and country when- ly engage in such piratical enterprise, may be ever called upon to do so. On the Stock Exchange to-day there has been a general fall of

The News of the World says of the Trent affair "At least Lord Lyons should receive an apology, and if not, we have it in our power to deal a blow which will be more felt than a declaration of war, by simply acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The affair of the Nashville has almost disay peared from public view, in consequence of the more exciting kindred events that the last few days have revealed .- The vessel is still at Southampton; the protest of Captain Nelson, of the destroyed ship Harvey Birch has been published. and communications have passed between the American Minister, Mr. Adams, and Lord Russel, and the result is that the British Government will not interfere, Obviously, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues are anxious to avoid giving ofience if they can, to one side or the other .-The Confederate steamer will be permitted to refit in such a manner as will make her seaworthy, but she will be denied, of course, all means, so far as this country is concerned. ol carrying on an aggressive warfare against the North, and the same policy will be pursued whenever the converse of the case happens-as happens it did in the matter of the Federal cruiser, "James Adger."

The Opinionie Publique says of the Mason and Slidell affair :- " We perfectly understand the deep sensation this event has caused in London; for if the French flag had received such an insult the whole country would have risen as one man to demand striking satisfaction.

"The Paris Patrie, of the 28th, maintains that the agent of the Washington Cabinet had no the violence, the refusal to afford any reason right to arrest the Southern Commissioners while on Board an English mail steamer, and asserts that the English Government has ordered preparations to be made for the immediate despatch f reinforcements to Canada, The Pays and Constitutionnel censure the conduct of the commander of the "San Jacinto

Paris, Friday Evening, Nov. 29th .- The immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the American outrage, orders were forwarded by telegraph to all military ports to fit out with the utmost despatch, all the ships in ordinary or in reserve, It is also reported that the American Minister (Mr. Drayton) has been actively engaged in persuading M. Thouvenel that the interests of France required her to join the North in putting down the claims of England to naval emigrate homewards. They seem to dread

that the English government will lay an embargo on the American bottoms in English

At Havre the belief in a war between England and the United States is so general that all the New York merchantmen are hastening to complete their cargoes, to be able to sail as soon as possible. Party feeling rules very nigh between the Northerns and Southerns at

The Federals assert that the North will spend its last man and its last dollar before giving up the Southern Commissioners.

The Southerns, who are numerous at Paris. say that the recent outrage will do more to forward the triumph of their cause than any amount of victories Beauregard might obtain At Havre the crew of the Bermuda, which has just arrived there, having run the blockade at Charleston, have been warned by the police not to repair to the usual haunts frequented

by the Yankee sailors. The opinions of the French journals are still more out-spoken than yesterday in favour of the English view of the outrage.

The Temps says, it would appear as if the Federal Government had sought deliberately to put itself in the wrong. The Presse says it was impossible—even in

stretching to the utmost the meaning of the text-to assimilate the Southern Envoys to contraband of war. It trusts that President Lincoln will spontaneously offer a signal repa-The Patrie remarks that, happen what may,

one cannot but recognize the right of England to act as she has done. We will say moreit is her duty, and she fulfills it with a strictness which circumstances command, and Europe will approve of the issue, which now rests with the Cabinet at Washington.

A telegram from Shields, Nov. 30th, states that the Tyne naval reserve have voluntary offered their services to he Government to is as follows :resent the American outrage. There are between 1,200 and 1,400 men in the books. A supplement to the London Gazette issued to-day at 5 p. m., contains a proclamation pro-

saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and brimstone. The Express says the clerks at the Admiralty were ordered to remain at their posts until the breaking up of the Cabinet Council. On termination of the Council, the clerks were relieved from further attendance, the presumptaking no steps towards increasing the fleet,

will have been received. One hundred and twenty five able seamen vesterday left the flagship Fisgard, at Woolwich, for Portsmouth, under orders received by Admiralty telegram. Anticipating the object of their hurried departure, they started in the highest glee December 1st.

until the result of the demands for satisfaction

gratifying as it is entirely gratuitous.

MONEY AND BANKING .- The Bank Returns indica e hat the signs of an impending ple-thora of money are becoming plainer. The great addition to the private deposits and un-employed reserve in the last return forms the principal feature. The bullion is likewise still increasing. In the discount market the rate

AMERICAN ITEMS

PRIVATEERS UNDER THE MEXICAN FLAG. The published statements that letters of marque are fitting out in New York, to sail under the Mexican flag, for the purpose of preying upon the commerce of the three powers which have sent an expedition to Mexico, will attract, no doubt, the prompt attention of the Government. That there are those who would readitrue enough-regardless, as they would show themselves to be, of all concern for the best interests of their own country. So far as we have observed, no interference with our own commerce has occurred, on the part of Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Spaniards. But we believe that no American vessels will be permitted to sail with any such intent.—Boston

THE JUDICIARY.—We cannot do otherwise than condemn the strain of remark indulged in by Mr. Hale, in the U. S. Senate, on Monday last, in reference to the Supreme Court of the United States ; - and the abolition of the Court. which he proposes, is manifestly unconstitutional. It is an old trick of New Hampshire politicians, when the members of a Court stand n the way of any of their schemes, to abolish the Court-that is, to change its name, thereby outsting the old members, and filling the ench with more pliable materials. We trust that Congress will not disfigure this troublous period of our history with any such questionable expedients .- Salem Gaz., 13th inst.

The "negro" will hush up, a day or two, in Congress, before the British storm,-but only for a day or two. If there were earthquakes on hand—earth, and even sky, toppling over; comets smashing against comets, and Sumner survived—Sumner would turn up, crying negro," "negro," "negro," even amid the funeral orations he would have to utter over orbits, crushed, and all the people thereon. Nevertheless, now, Sumner may hush up a day or two.-N. Y. Express,

EMBARGO OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVER.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13 .- The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers have been placed under military control and surveillance, and no boat will be permitted to take freight or passengers, or allowed clearance, except those authorized and commissioned by the proper military authority. All owners and others interested will be required to take the oath of aliegiance, a violation of which will subject the boat and cargo to forfeiture, and their owners to the penalty prescribed to those giving aid to the

DISLOYAL GOVERNMENT CLERKS. Washington, Dec. 13 .- Mr. Potter of Wis-

consin stated in the Republican caucus Monday night, that his Committee had reported to the Administration against the loyalty of behad before and five hundred employees of the Committee to report the whole matter to Congress in a few days. The movement is not considered friendly to the Administration, and will create much excitement in the Departments, many of the clerks reported against being retained by influence of Republican members of Congress.

EMANCIPATION -The question of emancipating the slaves is one on which the Federal Army seems greatly divided, and the action of Congress will be sure to displease one party or the other, and perhaps lead to some unexpected results. Read the following as a specimen of how matters stand :-

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS .- The Post of last evening objects to the confirmation of Brigadier General Stoneman's commission, on the ground that he has stated publicly that 'should Congress adopt a certain course in conducting the war, he, for one, would sheathe his sword." The Post also states that other officers, with whose names they have been furnished, have said the same thing. Undoubtedly the list might be made as long as our columns would admit. So far as we are informed, the same opinion prevails throughout the army. If Congress should adopt the course of requiring soldiers to fight for the purpose of reducing men to slavery, the list of resignations would hardly be longer than it will be, if they adopt the policy of fighting to free slaves, or that of arming slaves to murder their masters. But we see no reason for objecting to the soldier's refusal to serve in either war, if he is able to resign .- Journal of Com-

THE WILL OF FRANCIS JACKSON. -A noted abolitionist in Boston, Francis Jackson, Esq., lately departed this life, leaving a will of an unusual character, by which he bequeaths his great wealth to Trustees, all of them noted abolitionists, for the purpose of promoting measures for the abolition of slavery in the States. One remarkable passage in this will

" Disregarding the self-evident declarations of 1776, repeated in her own Constitution of 1780, that " all men sre born free and equal," Massachusetts has since, in the face of these hibiting the export or carriage of gunpowder, solemn declarations, deliberately entered into a conspiracy, with other States, to aid in enslaving millions of innocent persons. I have long laboured to help my native State out of her deep iniquity, and her barefaced hypocrisy the return of the Duke of Somerset, after the in this matter. I now enter my last protest against her inconsistency, her unjustice, and her cruelty towards an unoffending people. tion being that Government had decided on God save the fugitive slave who escapes to her borders, whatever may become of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This is severe language, and is made the subject of much commentary by the press of

CAN THE UNION BE SAVED ?-Since the meeting of Congress, the opinion gains ground in the Northern States, that the Union can-The Shipping Gazette remarks on the offer not be preserved, the action of both Senators of the naval volunteers to come forward for and Representatives being such as to forbid active service, that it is the fruit of dealing li- all hope of a re-union taking place. On this the Fortress, I have, since I first read this helpless and hopeless Africans, in ten-times Government is resolved at all hazards to force berally with our seamen, and it is all the more point the Boston Courier has the following which is rather significant:

" WHAT OF THE NIGHT."

"The question proposed, assumes that it is night, and we only wish that we could confi-dently answer it, in the spirit of the Scriptural reply—"The morning cometh, and also the night." We have watched for glimpses of this morning with the most intense anxiety, and have often thought we saw signs that it