sentatives, especially, has reminded us of nothing so much as of an abolition society; not only on account of the fantastic propositions made by members of the assembled representatives, of the nation, but also by reason of the precipitate, irresponsible, indecent manner in which every man seems to have acted, according to the promptings of his own fancy, and also apparently under the appreself out of popular frenzy."

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861. WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa Resolved,-That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association.

Acw Brunswick Baptist

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, DEC 25, 1861.

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor

The New Volume of the BAPTIST AND VISITOR for 1862 will commence on Wednesday, January

The Price for 1862 will be \$1.50 in Ad-

To accomodate our friends, in view of the hardness of the times, we will receive \$0.75 for Six Months, \$1.00 for Eight Months,

And will take CENTRAL BANK NOTES until the 10th of January next, at the rate of \$2 a year. Subscribers whose term expires on the 8th of January next, will be notified by an X marked against their names on the wrapper next week; and we trust that their remittances for the New Year will be received immediately after, as we do not intend to publish any extra numbers and will not be able to supply them. We trust no one will take offence at the stoppage of the paper, as it is impossible for us to make any distinction whatever. We have no travelling Agent. Our Local

Agents remain as formerly; but where one is not convenient the money enclosed to us by mail will reach us sately.

DIRECT-BAPTIST & VISITOR OFFICE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Rev. D. Nutter on the War.

Our first page contains a lengthy communication from our highly esteemed Bro. Nutter on the grave questions at issue between the North and the South. It will be seen that the views entertained by him are far from being in accordter of courtesy to one of our most able corresrondents, and to a brother highly esteemed for his work ssake, and 2nd, because we are the avowed advocates of free discussion. We are very far from wishing to prevent a Brother from expressing his honest convictions in relation to importherefore he alone is responsible for its contents.

We give full credit for thorough christian honesty in this matter, and still we cannot help thinking that if he saw this fratricidal American war, as we do from a British stand point, he would a nee with us perfectly.

Without attempting a minute reply to the several points to which our Brother alludes, he will pardon us for taking this opportunity to give a few explanations in justification of the course pursued by us on the American question.

We are told that England and her Provinces should sympathize with the Northern States because they are anti-slavery. But is this the fact? We know very well that Father Nutter, and thousands like him in the North are thoroughly so; but is the Government of the United States such? Let the "Missouri compromise," and the "Fugitive slave law" furnish the answer. The constitution of the American Government as expounded by the immertal Webster, and by all others whose opinions are worth a rush, is a proslavery document, and as such throws the wing of its protection over the "peculiar Institution," t e end of time. President Lincoln and his

Cabinet know this, and hence the promptitude with which they check any attempt to force anti-slavery aggression upon the South. They are sworn to maintain and defend the constitution as it is. The whole strength of the Government is brought to bear upon this point. It is not to destroy slavery, but to preserve it intact, that we have this immense uprising in the North and this baptism of blood. We ask our friends of the North, suppose the South would throw MILLIONS of SLAVES should continue to be slaves, and that slavery should be defended by the whole power of the government in the future as it has been in the past, would the proposition be rejected? We believe that President Lincoln and his cabinent not only would not reject the offer but they could not if they would without -

ing the very constitution which the to maintain. wey are sworn Then in the name of

how can they cla: the side of the am the sympathy of Britain on slavery as Northern uprising, as an anti-, movement, when in fact it is no such

Then we are asked to give our sympathy to the support of the American Government, because it is the best and most liberal Government in the world, and because as provincials we are indebted to it for all the liberty that we enjoy under the British flag. But is that the best form of government in the world which cannot resist, without a fratricidal war, and perhaps not then, the first attempts of some of its States to free themselves from its dominion? Is that the most liberal government in the world that holds roun MIL-Lions of immortal beings in abject bondage to

be disposed of as goods and chattles without any reference to the inherent rites of their manhood Is that government the embodiment of all freedom, that can, when put upon its first trial, disanul the act of habeas corpus, put a gag upor dom of the press, summon to its aid the espotism? With this species of freedom as

a and Slidell, that they had no such

ly prosperous course. The House of Repre- by the Law Officers of the British Crown will satisfy Father Nutter, and all reasonable men. that the insult to England by Capt. Wilkes was direct and palpable. At all events, so far as we are at present advised, we can certainly see no valid reason for changing our opinion on that subject. The plain truth is that Captain Wilkes thought proper to take advantage of his position as Captain, of a man of-war vessel, to assail as a coward an unarmed British Steamer, and that in a style the most uncourtuous and offensive- Is hension that somebody else, either in Congress or at home, would outstrip him in the race of fanaticism, and make a better bargain for himand most praiseworthy act of the age, and Capt. Wilkes is lionised as the star of the first magnitude. The individual act of an insane or pompous man, may be treated with sovereign contempt, but when such act receives the plaudits of a nation it is quite another thing.

From the beginning we can conscienciously say that we have deeply deplored the unnatural war between the North and the South, and we have no justification to offer in defence of the course pursued by the alienated States; but we believed then, and we believe now, that instead of rushing to arms to defend a constitution baptized in the curse of slavery, as did the Northern States, they would have acted more in accordance with the dignity of humanity, the laws of self interest, and with the genius of christianity, if they had allowed the stave-holding states to have departed in peace until the whole had gone, and then to have reconstructed their constitution upon a purely anti-slavery basis. By so doing they would have gathered around them the sympathy, not only of England and her Provinces, but of the whole civilized world, and secur ed for themselves the approval of a righteous God: but as it is the Federal States are beginning to feel that they can only subdue the South by rining the millions of slaves, with the imple ments of death, and by sending them forth as so many maddened demons to spill the blood of their brethren of the South, and to exterminate them from the face of the earth. To do this is to violate the constitution for which they are professedly fighting, and to commit deeds of violence at the very mention of which humanity shudders, and from which christianity retires in bleeding disgust. As we had no wish for war between th

North and the South, so have we no desire for war between England and the Federal States. Such a war must be attended with the most disastrous consequences to all concerned, and we cannot but cherish the hope that when those at the head of the Republic shall have time for deliberate reflection, that they will not only denounce the mad act of Captain Wilks, but will make all the reparation which the nature of his high handed insult demands. We have thus frankly, but kindly expressed our views so that Father Nuttar and other American friends, who have manifested surrise at the course pursued by the Baptist and Visitor in relation to the present conflict may understand just where we are. We profess no infallibility in the case. The disclosures of the future will condemn or justify the position taken by contending parties. We are glad that Father Nutter has honestly and fairly expressed his opinions. He will be glad that | RESPECTED SIR: we have as honestly expressed ours. Here ance with those put forth, and maintained by crushing conflicts which distract the nations, given. the Baptist and Visitor. We nevertheless give there is One sitting upon the throns of uniand honor His righteous name. May His chosen of all lands hide themselves in His pavilion until the storms of a sin stricken world shall have passed away.

The mere prospect of war between two ent, instrumentally the civilization and chrisanity of the world in their hands, is awful to contemplate. What must the terality be? Gracious heaven avert a calamity so terriffic, a judgment so severe! Let all christian people of every place and name pray and labor for peace, and may a merciful God hear, answer and bless!

Funeral of the Rev. James Bleakney.

On Wednesday last the remains of our departed Brother were committed to their final esting place. The day proved so stormy that was next to impossible or ministers, or other friends to assemble. But at 10 A. M., a few persons gathered at the late residence of the leceased, at Gondola Point and after the reading of appropriate passages from God's word. and prayer by the Rev. I. E. Bill, the corpse was removed to the New Baptist Chapel. When our Brother Bleakney, returned from

his Mirimichi Mission in March, 1860, he was impressed with the idea that his work on earth was nearly accomplished. He therefore chose one of the hymns to be sung at his funeral. his funeral text and the preacher. The hymn is that purely evangelical one composed by Wesley, beginning :-

" Jesus thy blood and righteous My beauty are, my glorious dress; Milst flaming worlds in these a crayed,

With joy shall I lift up my head." The service in the Chapel o pened by ing this hymn. The 12th c'apper of Revelations was read, and prayer offered by the Rev. Alexander Mutch. The sermon by the Rev. I. E. Bill followed, founded upon the passage selected by the departed. Revelations 12th, and 11th, "And they evercume him by the blood of the Lemb," The conflict and the tridown their weapons of war, and yield adhesion umph of the redeemed as suggested by to the Union upon the principle that their roun the text occupied the meditation of the hour. All reemed to feel that while the conflict is tremendous beyond the power of language to express, the victory is glarious beyond the highest flip at of the imagination to concieve. bleakney for more than 40 years had

a engaged in this mighty war-fare with infernal forces, and the contest during the last eighteen months of his life had been awfully severe, but like the worthies mentioned in the text, in the issue he had gloriously triumphed through the blood of the Lamb.

The service having ended, the remains were interred on the brow of the hill back of the Chapel overlooking the heautiful Kennebecasis. where it will rest in peaceful slumber until the resurrection trump shall summon the dead to

So Jesus slept!-God's dwing Son Passed thro' the grave, and blessed the bed, Rest here, blest Saint, 'till from his throne, The morning break, and pierce the shade.'

A Business Directory.-Messrs Hooker and Green ugh have just issued a "Business Directory" for St. John and Fredericton, embracing Carleton and Portland. The publishers have put forth their best efforts to make this work a reliable guide. It is got up in a neat style and justly merits an extensive circulation.

The Farmer's Supper

. The geod pe ple of Carleton prepared sumptuous feast, which they designated " The Farmer's Supper," and on Thursday evening last invited their friends to enjoy the rich re- A, Smith is enjoying the blessing of God upon past. The Baptist Chapel was fitted up for his ministry in an enlarged degree. The work the occasion by placing a temporar were spread the entire length of the house. These tables were abundantly supplied with beef, pork, turkey, goose, fowl, vegetables of all sorts; tea and coffee, and pies and cakes in great variety, &c. By 6 l'. M. every seat at these extensive tables was occupied by guests prepared to do ample justice to the guests prepared to do ample justice to the good things provided, and many others were in waiting to embrace the earliest opportunity to get the worth of their money also.

eating department of the evening's programme. As might be expected, by this time the most voracious appetites present appeared perfectly satisfied, and still the ample supply was very far from being devoured. In fact there seemed quite as much remaining as had been con-

sumed. The abundance, the variety, the quality and the whole arrangement reflected very great credit upon the ladies of Carleton. The idea, we were informed, was suggested by the preacher, Bro. Lockhart, for the purpose of replenishing the funds of the Church, and the ladies took it in hand, and worked it into a beautiful manifestation of

woman's energy and benificence. The feast being over, Rev. I. E. Bill was called to the chair, and the intellectual section of the programme opened by the presentation of an excellent address from the young men of Carleton to Dr. Clay, accompanied by a valuable set of surgical instruments, as an expression of their appreciation of his useful services. To this the Dr. made a very chaste and appropriate reply. The address and the reply appear in another column. This part of the evening's entertainment having ended, the following gentlemen addressed the meeting, viz: Rov. S. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Hartley, Rev. Mr. Cady, Dr. Waddle, Rev. E. McInnis, R. Salter, Esq., I. E. Bill and Rev. Dr. Clay. After the luxurious enjoyments of the table, as a matter of course, the speakers were in a happy mood; exceedingly generous, charitable and eloquent, and acquitted themselves in a style highly satisfactory to all present.

The Portland Choir, under the instruction of Mr. Vincent, discoursed sweet music, and contributed thereby their full quota to the delights of the occasion. The hour of 10 P. M. having arrived, the choir sung the Doxology, and the meeting quietly separated, not, however, before the guests passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the ladies of Carleton and to the Choir for the entertainment of the even-

We congratulate our Brethren Clay and Lockhart, the several members of the committee of management, and especially the ladies, on whom the burden principally rested, on the success of the "Farmer's Supper." And we trust the proceeds will be such as to stimulate them to renewed acts of christian charity and

Address to Rev. Dr. Clay.

Allow me in behalf of a number of the young let the matter rest in love, and let all wait the men and others, of Carleton, to present you unfoldings of that Providence which holds the with a small token of our esteem, in these two destiny of Empire in his Omnipotent grasp, small cases of surgical instruments. We reand gives guidance and stability to all the gret that the depressed state of the times preinterests of truth and righteousness upon the vented us from doing much more. You must earth. How desightful the thought that amid not, however, look upon the VALUE of what the upheavings of political strift, and the you receive, but to the spirit in which it is

It is now a little over nine years since you the article infull, and for two reasons, 1st as a mat- versal dominion, who will bring order out of first came among us, and we would desire this mark of regard for you to convey to your mind work together for the good of those who love the fact, that your friends have not decreased in number, neither have they lost any of the respect they first entertained for your character. You came amongst us a Baptist, known only to Baptists. Your presence, however, on the platform and in the pulpit, and your dugious denominations in Carleton, and to this some of all denominations have cast in their

You will allow us. dear Sir. in conclusion, to express our regret that the effect of that fearful disease (Diptheria) upon your throat. has rendered it necessary for some months past, and in all probability for many months to come, for you to abundon your duties as a public speaker; while we trust that care, your own skill, and the blessing o. our Heavenly Father, may again fit you for the performance of all your former duties. Hoping at the same time that this mark of our esterm for your character as a Physician may induce you to make your abode permanent in our midst. In benaif of the Committee,

In answer to the foregoing Address, Dr Clay delivered the following extempore REPLY.

My Young Friend:

AARON CLARK.

In rising to reply through you, to the kindness of the Committee, in thus presenting me with a mark of their esteem, allow me to express my thanks to yourself, the other members of the Committee, and all who have assisted you, for thus manifesting their kind regards for my welfare. Whatever may be the value of the present you have made me. 1 can assure you, that it is to the spirit in which it is given that I shall took; for I know it to a spirit of kindness and affectionate regard. Nine years have indeed passed away since first I came among you; and when I look back, how many seasons of sorrow and affliction have many of you been called upon to pass through as we have followed to the grave your parents, companions, brothers and sisters, and friends. But to-night we have met for the purpose of enjoying ourselves, and this mark of the es teem of my friends, fills my heart with gratitude and joy. There is in your address, however, one feature that gives me more pleasure than any of the rest. It is that, sithough came among you a Baptist known only 'o Baptists," that now I have friends in every denomination,-Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodist, Presbyterians, Free Christian Baplist, -- and my own people have cast in their mite towards presenting me with a token of their esterm. I am sometimes asked if I am not afraid to go around our streets at all hours of the right, as I do, alone. I need not be atraid, for I believe I have not an enemy in Carleton. A man need not fear that lives in the affections of the people; and if any of you

is sick, and I will attend him for nothing, and find his medicine. In conclusion, I think I Priendship can say that if there is one desire stronger than another, it has been that my instructions might benefit the young men of Carleton; and I trust the advice given from the platform, in my lectures, may induce you to obey the laws of God as written in your bodies, by which you will secure to yourselves good health, and transmit to your posterity sound constitutions; and that what I have said from the pulpit might lead you to love God more, and serve him better, that you might be happy on earth, and enjoy eternal happiness hereafter. I hope that I may still continue to enjoy the confidence you have hi herto placed in me as a Physician.

know that I have an energy, let me know if he

Butternut Ridge, and New

We are rejoiend to learn that the Rev. J.

Associational Lecture.-Rev. C. Spur in waiting to embrace the earliest opportunity den, D. D., is expected to lecture in the Meto get the worth of their money also.

A couple of hours were consumed in the Young Med's Christian Association.

Wednesday being Christmas the Visitor issued a day earlier than usual. Its news columns are crowded with intelligence of sur-

passing interest. We tender to all our readers the compliments of the season, and trust that while they enjoy the smiles of a beneficient Providence they will not be forgetful of the wants of those less favored than themselves.

The letter in our last issue from the Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, was addressed to the Brussels Street Juvenile Missionary Society.

Union SERVICES .- The annual Charity Sermon of Brussels St. Church will be preached this evening, by Rev. T. Crawley. Seats free;

Collection for the poor.

The Charity Sermon of Germain St. Baptist Church will be preached on New Years' evening. Seats free; Collection for the poor. Both of the above services will commence

6 o'clock, P. M. The two churches are united in these meet-

ERRATA.-In the hurry of getting off this issue, a day before the usual time, the proof of Rev. D. Nutter's article on the first page was not corrected. We regret this but our intelligent readers will see that the errors are typographical.

We are exceedingly pleased with the tone of our American Religious Exchanges on the Trent outrage. . It is calm, respectful and peaceful. If the same spirit prevail at Washington, the amende honorable will be made, and forbearing, generous England will ask no

Correspondence.

For the Baptist & Visitor. New Brunswick University.

The Examination of classes in the N. B University, took place on Tuesday last in presence of a goodly number of the friends of education, in, and around, the city of Fredericton. The students both seniors, and freshmen, though subjected to a most rigid examination in the various branches of Latin, Greek, Geometry, French, Chemistry, &c., evinced a degree of proficiency, and thoroughness which was alike creditable to themselves, and to the Professors of the University.

After a few brief remarks by the President. His Honor Judge Wilmot, in a warm and appropriate speech, expressed his entire satisfaction with all the exercises of the day, and congratulated the students on the very mark. ed progress which they had made during the last term. He ad. aonished them to look well to their hearts, as well as to their heads, that while they strove to acquire an education to fit them for useful and honorable positions in society, they might also cultivate largely, those moral quanties which are essential to give weight and influence to whatever professions they might subsequently choose to follow.

The Seminary. The usual recitations at the Baptist Seminary came off on Thursday evening last in the presence of an unusually large and respectable audience. Every available foot of space in the chool room was densely packed, and a con siderable number were unable to gain admit-

The exercises, consisting of several dialogues, and other select pieces in prose and poetry, were performed in a very satisfactory manner and reflected much credit on all concerned. gement of the Preceptress, Miss Magee, were ead by the Principal. These, as we were nformed by Dr. Spurden, were purely original and certainly evinced an amount of talent, and assome instances, of excellence, worthy of

lder, and more practical hands. The exercises were interspersed with "sw eet nusic," discoursed by several members of the Baptist choir whose services were kindly voimeered for the occasion,

Miss Currie presided at the melode on with ner usual skill and efficiency. The se lettions were appropriate, and the singing "ve'ry good." I will not now stop to make any l'engthened emarks in reference to the Semi nary, or its claims upon the Baptists of this province. It is too well known, and deeply regretted, that it deserves a much larger share of their sympathy than it at present enjoys.

It offers all the ordinary facilities for the acquisition of a sound and liberal education, which are usually found in similar institutions. The wonder is that more young men are not to be found, who are anxious to avail themselves of such important advantages. The work of the Seminary for 1861 has

closed. May we not hope that the New Year will open with brightening prospects for its increasing prosperity and usefulness:

The following was the order of the Exercises :-Music, Morning Song, Robert Armstrong Lady of the Lake. Waterloo, Arthur Freeze, Denton Mitchell, Alexander Selkirk, Frederick McPherson, uglas and Marion. Let every heart rejoice

and sing,

Lochiel's Warning, G. Steadman & J. Wylie. Edwin Phair. The Alarm, The Negroes Complaint, John Spurden, Henry Davis, The relie Logic. The Englishman The Indian Doctor.

A Dialogue, in two parts. Henry Smi h, Geo. Gunter, Chalmers Currier James Wallace, Freder ick McPherson, and Arthur Freeze. Hamilton McKee, The Cameleon, peak Softly, Count not your Chickens George Brayley,

before they're hatched, Jas. Armstrong, Music, Schemes of life Joseph Gill, Original,—Miss F. Yardy and Miss C. Wilson, Beauties of Nature. The second part of the

Indian Doctor, Arm, arm ye brave, Frederick Scott, Christmas times The quarrel bet ween Br Charles Miles and R bert Haggerman, Original,—Miss E. Harn-mond. Original,—Miss E. Sp. gr-Memory, Star of the Evening, The ensuing year, Peter McLeod, Lauculan Ferris, The new year, Original,-Miss A. Phil-

tips. Original verses,-P tobert THE QUEEN'S MESSENGER TO WASHIN G-TON .- We learn on authority, that the Quer on's special Messenger to Washington, with important despatches from the Foreign O ffice for Lord Lyous, was Captain Conway Ch arles Frederick Seymour, a grandson paterne lly of

the Marquis of Hertford, and maternally of the

Capt. Seymour was a captain in 1 he 85th Regiment, and was from some tirge Aide-de-

ADMINSTON OF KENT CCRY TO THE SOUTH ERN CONPEDERACY.—A despatch from For reas Munroe, Dec. 17 th, states that on the day cceding, Henry C be, were swern in which State has Southern Confer

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The "Colonial Empire" is informed that His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Gordon will arrive here from Fredericton on the evening of the 26th instant, and will take up his quarters at the

Wayerly, with his suite.
It is understood that His Excellency visits St John, at this time, entirely on matters connected with the Volunteer movement, and that he will hold a Volunteer Levee during his stay here .-His Excellency will also confer with the officers of the City and County on Militia affairs, with the view of having matters put in train, in case it should be necessary to call out the Militia

As it is customary to hold a reception at Government House on the first day of the Year, His Excellency will probably leave here on the last day of the old Year. We understand cards have been issued for a Ball at Government House on the evening of New Year's day.

ARTILLERY ON GUN SLEDS .- In order to be prepared for moving light artillery in winter, the military authorities in Canada, have entered into contracts for building gun-sleds. One of these contracts has been entered into with a carriage building firm in Montreal. This is a capital idea, and may prove useful,

if not absolutely necessary in New Brunswick. MILITARY.-Captain Gray, R. E., who has for some time been Commandant of this garrison, left here yesterday morning by train for Moncton, en route to Halifax, havin been

It is reported that George's Island, in Halifax Harbour, is to be strongly fortified. There are indications from certain move ments at the Barracks, that a body of troops may arrive here very shortly.

summoned by telegraph.

CENSUS-1861.

VICTORIA COUNTY. Parishes.

An lover,	_	_	-	876	
Grand Falls				1411	
	,	•		860	
Perth,	-	-	_	1345	
St. Basil, -		-	•	577	
St Francis,				1384	
St. Leonard			-		
Madawaska	, -	-	-	1217	
				7700	
Popt	5408				
Increase		-	COUNTY.		
Parishes.			F	opulation.	
Addington			-	1125	
Colborne,	-	-	-	797	
Durham,				1240	
Dalhousie,		-	-	1595.	
Eldon,	• •	-		70	
	. 4			10.15	
				4827	
Popu	latio	n in 18	51,	4161	
Incre	ase,	—16 pc	er cent.	- 666	
	UNBU	URY CO	UNTY.		
Parishes.	1	Population.			

SUNBU	RY COUN	ry.	
Parishes.	1.5	P	pulation.
Burton		-	1511
Blissville, -	-	•	1464
Lincoln, -		0 -	829
Maugerville,	-		7 3
Northfield, -	-	-	896
Sheffield		-	1114
onemera			
			6057
l'opulation	5301		
Increase-			756
CARLE	TON COU	NTY.	a fact
Brighton, -		•	1448
Kent, -		-	1091
Northampton,		•	829
Peel,	-		861
Richmond, -	-	-	2458

Teent,	_			
Northampton,		•	829	
Peel,	-	-	861	
Richmond, -	-	-	2458	
Simonds	-	-	2081	
Wakefield, -		-	206	
Wicklow, -	4.	-	1642	
Woodstock,	•	-	3866	
			16337	
Populatio	11108			
Increase-47	5229			

Population Alnwick. Black vi'le. 1658 Blissfield, 631 Chatham, Glenelg, -1250 Ludlow, -Nelso .. -3501 New castle. 2106 Northesk. Derby, -630

Hardwicke.

v rithout doubt, reach 250,000.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

18888 Population in 1851, 15064 Increase-25.38 per cent., - 3824 The total population of the Province will.

991

The Halifax Express says :- " We stated in our issue of Monday last, that the Governme mt contractor for land conveyance, had recei wed orders to hold himself in readiness for so me urgent transportation. This order, we su ppose, is in connection with the intended re moval of the 62d Regiment to Canada, as we learn that all the arrangen ents have been n sade to forward them, in case such steps be req uired, consequent upon orders t. om England by the new hourly expected steamer."

The Moving Light in the Bay of Chaleur The Mirimichi Colonial Times gives the

" A phenonema of a strange nature has been visi ble in the Bay Chaleur for the last 50 years; and talth ugh every innabitant along that exter sive coast, is accustomed to witness it from tirne to time, yet we do not remember having se en anything about it in print, or hearing of it from any individual, up to the time of our ate visit to that quarter about three weeks ago. On the night of Monday, the 17th ult., wall ip Caraquette, a fine settlement about 40 miles below Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, we saw this famous light, apparently a short distance below Point Mizzinette, but far out in the Bay. It appears as if the hull of some little craft was on fire, and the devouring ele ment was sweeping through the rigging, con-suming verything within its reach. Such of course were the first efforts of the imagination in endeavouring to give outline, or snape, to an indefinite some hing, that was far beyond the powers of closer investigation. It we pointed out to us by John McIntosh, Esq., that place, in whose company we were at the time of its appearance. This gentleman gave us a short sketch of its history, which was corroborated by the statements of many others from different localities along this extensive

sea coast."

"The light, in its appearance and movements, is totally different from the lynis fatus or "Will o' the wisp;" precedes a nurth-westerly storm and is a sure forerunner of it. It is not confined to one locality, but is men from time to time, at different places, by the inhabitants of Caraquette, Grandance, New Bandon, Salmon Beach, in fact by the whole population between Miscou and Bathurst. It is not confined to summer, nor to the open water, but is as frequeetly scen on the ice during the frost of winter. In the summer season, parties have gone out to examine it in boats, as they approach it, it disappears; and after they have passed through the place where it had been; to some distance, it re-appears behind

natural causes not many intelligent persons doubt; but like all other strange sights and circumstances, it has its tradition, which is not only current among the illiterate, but is firmly believed by many of the more intelligent inhabitants of the Bay Chaleur-this we shall give in our next."

THE "WARRIOR" A GREAT SUCCESS.—The "Warrior," 40, iron screw frigate. Capt. the Hon. H. H. Cochrane, C. B., arrived at Spithead, Nov. 23rd, from Plymouth Sound, having made splendid run from anchorage to anchorage in 10 hours, nine of which were at full speed, clear of the breakwater of the Sound to St. Helen's Roads, the tide being unfavourable nearly the whole time. The maximum speed during the day was 171 knots under steam and plain sail to royals, with he wind on the port quarter and smooth water, the revolutions of the engines at smooth water, the revolutions of the engines at the time being 54½. Rear-Admiral R. S. Robinson, Controller of the Navy, landed at Portsmouth from the ship yesterday. It is probable that the "Warrior" will go into Portsmouth harbour to make good slight defects, and to carry out some few alterations which have been suggested from the transfer of the second s gested from the experience gained on her sea trip. The most important of these may be an enlargement of her rudder, and an application of hydraulic power to work it. The "Warrior's" cruise has furnised many valuable hints regarding the fitment of iron ships, and Captain Cochrane's presence at Portsmouth, will enable him to afford invaluable assistance to the authorities relative to their outfit of the "Black Prince."

The Present Depravity of New York. It would appear from the published notices that human depravity at New York has arrived at a pitch beyond which it cannot, and ought not, to be borne. The N. Y. World, after alluding to the picturesque riot and debauchery which followed the restoration of Charles II.; to the wild license which rung through the evanescent rule of Masaniello; of the carnival in the streets of Paris after Waterloo, when the public gardens were crowded with wild-eyed seekers after plea-

sure-thus speaks apropos of the recently established Concert Halls :-"If New York had rested for a season under such iron restraint as that which the grim protector imposed upon England; if our armies were returning victorious or vanquished; if there were existent alien causes of social commotion, it would not be a matter of surprise if the community forgot decorum for a season, fell into figure, and spun through cracovienne quick license and immorality. But we have had no CROMWELL, nor have we whipped anybody, nor is our island capital menaced; and yet one has but to walk along Broadway in the evening, to discover that we have inaugurated a reign of debauch and immorality to which that of the Restoration was deccrous, to which the wildst excesses of Paris during the Regency were innocent and innocuous. The vice seems to have grown, because surrounding social conditions favored its growth, not from an accidental or temporary cause. A lewd hierarchy uplifted one day a brazen image of the most besotted sensuality, and lo! the town fell flat like the Aztees when their wooden idol was mounted upon the Tiocallis.

These concert halls make separate and several appeals to the curious, and the depraved. On the stage, gross, indecent performances drag their weary length along, from nightfall to midnight. The visitor may get comfortably drunk in his seat, if he desires. There are attendant Ganymedes who will bring him chalices of any variety of drink, so that he may and have his intellect improved, his tastes chastened, and his spiritual faculties exalted, by Ethiopic colloquy, pantomime, mysterious dis-appearances, ladder tricks, and comic songs. But the final appeal is made to another and viler propensity. The "pretty waiter girls," adver-tised in the Herald with all the pomp of serried

relied upon to crowd, as it does, these obscene " We think that the interests of the community demand the immediate extinction of these infamous places of resort. They disgrace the city. as they disgrace our civilization. They are contaminating our youth, accelerating the depravity of those already depraved, and sowing wide the seeds of social degeneracy, and de adence. Such shameless appeals to sensuality as they daily make through the columns of the Herald, the only sheet vile enough to lend itself to such uses. would not be tolerated for a day in the most dissolute capitals of the continent. The absorption of the public mind in the events of the war, has allowed this evil to flourish unchecked for a season: but the time has now come, to demand its abatement, the prosecution of those employed in it, and the visitation of such penalties as shall hereafter rid us of similar enormities."

The "Trent" Outrage. The London Morning Post which is regarded as Lord Palmerston's paper, has the following article as its leader on the 29th Nov., fully spaced out:-

"When we yesterday announced the forcible Messrs, Slidell and Mason from on board the Trent, we gave it as our opinion that "this proceeding was not in accordance with international law," and we stated that the facts of the case had been laid before the legal advisers of the

"Our opinion has proved correct, for it has been decided that the action of Captain Wilks. of the San Jacinto, was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers sailing un-der the British flag, and the deed he has committed amounts to a flagrant violation of the code of nations and a direct insult to this country. "Under these circumstances, we need hardly

point out that the Government will lose no time in seeking for the prompt and complete reparacourse it will assuredly receive the unanimo approbation of public opinion. In a question such as this, where our feelings of hospitality and our national dignity are so wantouly attacked, men of all parties will unite to support the Government in the vindication of legal right and the honour of England. " We are unwilling to place the worst construc

tion upon the outrage committed by Captain Wilks, and to look upon it as an intentional affront on the part of the Government of the United States. We yet hope that the Government will at once disavow the act of their officer, make suitable apologies for it, restore the persons of the gentleman arrested, and, in fact, make every

compensation in their power.

Wild as are the words, written and spoken, by Mr. Seward, and reckless as American policy not unfrequently is, we can hardly suppose that the Northern States are seriously disposed to accept war with England.
"We have in the American waters, what with

the Mexican expedition and the ships already there, a force amounting to not far short of one thousand guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. In one month we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, blockake the Northern ports, and turn to a direct and speedy issue the tide of the war now raging. This is so obvious that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet of atmost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet of Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demands,—However humiliating to the arrogance, and displeasing to the vanity, of some sections of politicians, the people of the Northern States must see that there is no other course open to their Government, or consistent with a really honour able national character, than to comply with the requirements of this country and of Justice."

Will tipes on Jac with England? This is the almost universal heading just now of articles in the American papers, and

pretend to say; but that it is the result of make of our government. If that demand is limited to a claim for an apology, or expression of regret, that Commodore WILKES did not do otherwise, the right use of language can easily remove the difficulty. But if that de-mand is made to comprehend the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL to British protection, it can be met with nothing short of a point blank refusal; and, if England insists, the settlement must be made at the cannon's mouth."

This is tolerably significant, and shows clearly enough, that the Cabinet at Washington, have pretty well made up their minds on the subject. But in announcing this decision, the World goes further, and says :-

"An apology and an engagement for the fu-ture, couched in courteous terms, would cover the whole ground of complaint, as we now understand it; and England could not avoid accepting such an amende honorable, unless she is bent on forcing a war upon us. Such an attitude would cost us no sacrifice of dignity, would relieve our naval officers of an invidious discretionary power, and, by the rich prizes it might secure, would advantage both our gallant sailors and the finances of the nation.'

" But if the British government, not content with this, demands the restoration of MASON and SLIDELL to the shadow of the British flag, there must be an absolute refusal, let the consequences be what they may. This nation can submit to no such humiliation as surrendering her own citizens, even though they be rebels, to foreign authority. We can no more make such a surrender that guilty citizens may be screened, than we could that innocent citizens might be oppressed. For no purpose can we allow a foreign government to stand for an instant between our own government and its citizens on its own soil. Even though the capture might be wrong, the injury would have to be settled in some other mode

It is quite possible there might be some mis-take in calculating on the "rich prizes a War with England might secure, which would ad-vantage both our gallant sailors and the finan-ces of the nation." We fear the Federal Treasury would not be benefitte I very greatly, that way, but would be completely emptied before such a war was ended. But the temptation of "rich prizes" thus held out, shows how the wind sets in that quarter.

The Boston Courier, a sedate paper, expresses itself firmly as to the impossibility, in the present position of the country, of giving up Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and that seems to be the prevailing opinion. The Courier says :-

"The Times contains the following leading ar ticle, which we must say is as fair and moderate as we could possibly expect. It will be perceived that, while the Times informs us that despatch will be forwarded to Lord Lyons, and that reparation will be demanded-(and we should think less respectfully of our English cousins if they did not demand it)-yet the extent of the requirement is left entirely indeterminate. We cannot doubt that every proper reparation will be promptly and courteously afforded by the Government, every apology made which the irregularity of the circumstances renders due, every claim allowed for delay, or what-ever else may have occurred to put the Trent to serious inconvenience. That the British Government would see, as we do, the impossibility of giving up the Commissioners, even if the letter of the law were against us, in the recent circumstances of the country, we have heretofore expressed our opinion.'

The Passport System.

arrived at Liverpool from New York, Nov. 19th The following appeared in the Times of the 20th, and appears to have caused some sensation:— Some circumstances occurred, on the departure of the "Africa" from New York, which are worthy of mention, as showing the irregular tised in the Herald with all the pomp of serried manner in which the passport system is carried and down the town, are an included the British Consult at New York, respecting the necessity of persons embarking for England being provided with passports; but previously to the departure of the Africa, a policeman was sent up to the Consular office, to request that an official should be sent to the quay. The Vice-Consul proceeded there, and found a body of police drawn up, in whose presence the passports were made out. As the Africa was just getting under way, two police officers boarded the ves sel, and attempted to arrest an English lady from Georgia, who had a passport. The lady resisted the capture, and Captain Shannon, find ing they had no warrant for her arrest, declined to allow the officers to remove her. They therefore departed without the lady, but intimated that the Africa would be stopped at the Narrows, by the Federal vessel on guard there. The steamer, however, passed the vessel unmolested The passengers by the "City of Baltimore, which arrived here on Saturday last, had their

passports served out in the same lose manner. Effect of the Foreign News-The Feeling at Washington.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The late news from England has occasioned no marked excitement among public men, the indignation of the Brit-ish press having been anticipated. Hence the absence of expressions of surprise. As in pending disputes between the United States and Great Britain heretofore the angry public voice has subsided to await the result of diplomatic formalities, so will it be again. The particular claim of the British Government growing out of the removal of Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Trent having yet to be presented, the arguments in support must become a question of con-troversy, and it is not unreasonable to assume that our own Government will bring at least equa

advantage and skill to the discussion.

When the British Government shall have made formal demand for the restitution of the rebel Ministers, the time will have arrived for such a response as will show that, although we are engaged with the insurgents, there is still integrity in the Government to furnish such a reply as will not be at variance with our heretofore amply sustained character of national independence. Questions are generally asked, what will be the result of the controversy, rather than the ex-pression of individual opinion upon the subject. As to the Administration, there is reason to believe that neither the President nor any mem-ber of the Cabinet will be diverted in the least degree from their present course of conducting

the war. The Wall street panic was telegraphed here to-day, and excites much amusement in Administration circles. The falling of stocks in Wall nistration circles. The falling of stocks in Wall street on newspaper reports of Cabinet Councils in London, is considered rather a matter of speculation than of wisdom. It is thought that stocks will rise to-morrow in New York.

The administration is understood to be expecting, possibly, a war with the Navajoes, but it has not begun to think a war possible with either England or France.

Harrord, Coun. Dec. 10.—The European news caused great excitement in this city for a time, but the unanimous feeling was that England's demand for Mason and Slidell could not be listened o for a moment. The sober second

be listened o for a moment. The sober secon bought is, that our Government should be firm but conciliatory, and if the alternative is to give up the Commissioners or right, then fight, PHILADELPHIA. Dec 16.—Stocks declined un-

der the foreign news, especially the fancies.

Baltimore, Dec. 16.—The effect of the toreign new has been to call forth warm Union sympthy. Nearly all the Irish have been secessic

thy. Nearly all the Irish have been secessionists, but they are now strong Union men.

Cincinnari, Dec. 16.—A firm tone is taken by
the people here in support of the Administration. If it is decided that Capt. Wilkes did right,
concession to England or any other Power it is
hoped will not be entertained for a moment.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—The English news
was received here with indignation. The protection of the honor of the country is the only

the matter is discussed in every shape, but the general expression is, that if England insists on the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slideil, there is no hope of an adjustment and that there must be WAR!

A few days—perhaps a few hours—will settle this momentous question. Meantime, it will not be amiss to look at the opinions of some of the leading journals, and first we give the following from the New York World, a Government paper, believed to be the organ of Secretary Seward:

We conceive that the question of peace or war, between England and the United States, depends mainty upon the precise shape of the demand which Lord Lyons is instructed to