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

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NO 51

Correspondence.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

I clip the following from your issue of

"This seems to be the true solution of the problem as between the Northern and Southern States. At the outset, the feeling in England, and in these Colonies, was altogether in favor of the North; but when it was found that statesmen at Washington, and the whole press of the Northern cities, breathed only fire and fury against England, the sentiment became completely changed. It has been said, that a man may like a friend very much; but that his affection will cool if he finds the friend insulting his mother. Just so in this casethe good mother-glorious old England,has been greviously insulted by the grandchildren of those who revolted against her in 1776, and the latest insult is by far the greatesr and the gravest, so that our North American cousins have lost our sympathy and good will and are pushing matters to an extreme that will render Englishmen unwilling to believe they are derived from

"the good old stock," or are worthy of

bearing the name of Anglo-Saxons." Will you permit your "cousin" with a brothers, and more than a cousins kind feelings, to make a few objections to the points of the above-and first, you are mistaken in supposing that "conquest" is our object in our effort to subdue the South. True we design to conquor the South-and but it is in defence of our government and to prevent one portion of it from dethere is no chance for us to fail in the end and to prevent one portion of it from destroying it. Is it nothing to save intact a stroying it. Is it nothing to save intact a effect of the present official appeal will no doubt great and glorious government like ours? be to stimulate other organizations in every di-We do not want the United States broen into fragments, for very numerous reasons, and hence resist the first attempt, and hope to put a quietus upon the whole ques-Do our cousins in the Provinces, our Mother Country, suppose that we will the country into fragments, for any cause, or for the particular cause (slavery) on account of which the South has commenced this horrid war? It is cause enough, that an attempt is made upon the very existence of our government, to justify our de-

The South had no occasion to defend slavery, for the government had not attacked it. But we say, in homely phrase, "a guilty conscience wants no accusor, the South became alarmed for its pet institution, without cause, either as it regards the government generally, or the particular government for the fair election

of which, they took up arms against us. The fact is, the cancer of slavery was in the body-politic when we took the country from our English mother, and the great question has been how can it be eradicated and save the life of the country? Much of our trouble has grown out of this queson. We trust God is about to settle it for us, and much sooner than we anticicated. This war commenced by the South in its jealousy of the North in regard to slavery; prosecuted by the North in pure self-defence, may evenuate in the total freedom consistent with our "Declaration of Independance." Second, I do not believe that our "Cousins are to any considerable extent, either alienated from us, or have any cause to be, by this war, or anything which was occasioned in connection with it. That some of our journals have said very foolish things about England and the Provinces, there is no disputing. But the masses of our people and yours know how much—or rather how little—all this is worth. Some journals always did say foolish things, and I fear always will, because their Editors and Correspondents don't know any better. If you will forgive our sins in this direction, we will yours, and you will not have more exercise for this grace than we. Nothing is more unfair and ridiculous than the course on this war, of the "London Times," and other papers in England and the Provinces. But nothing of all this inevitable folly can embroil the two nations in war, or should make any unkind feeling between us; and in my opinion nothing has yet been accomplished of a serious nature in that direction. I concede that you ought to know better than I do what the feeling is in the Provinces, but still I must insist that you are etheir mistaken, or have expressed the matter too strongly. At all events our cousins have no real or considerable occa-

As it regards the seizure of Messrs. Sliell and Mason, which I suppose when you refer to "the latest insult," you are entirely shead of the English Government in such a decision, and ignore international law in such matters. I need not here present the proof of my proposition, it has been so amply done in numerous journals, in which cases are quoted where the English Government has done precisely the same thing. We think it is beyond question that we should have been justified by in-

sion for the feeling you attribute to them,

and I must object te your conclusion until

CANADA.

There appears to be a strong war feeling throughout the whole of Canada, and the most energetic preparations are being made everywhere for battle. The following is the Militia General Order, which it is supposed will at once

bring 50,000 men into the field: MILITIA DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC, December 20, 1861.

A militia general order is promulgated to-day requiring one company of seventy-five privates in each battalion of sedentary militia to be im-mediately formed for active service, from volumteers from service men. No man to be accepted who does not volunteer for immediate service and on a day's notice. By command,

A. DE SALLABERY, Lieut.-Col. D. A. G. M.

Commenting on the above the Toronto Leader says, in a double-leaded article:

"The order promulgated from Quebec marks our entrance upon the serious aspect of the great question of the day. So far we have been playing at soldiers. Companies have been formed, drill prosecuted, uniforms purchased, and all the harmless preliminaries of military life observed. But the ideas that have prevailed with regard to the application of these arrangements have been vague and shadowy. The militia general order of yesterday alters the whole case, It looks like business. It notifies the volunteers hat something more than drill and parade may be required of them. It reminds them that they may be called upon to fulfil their patriotic pledges at some cost to themselves The order is issued in the only shape conformable to law. As telegraphed to us, it calls for formation of companies from the several battallions of the sedentary militia liable to active service; the proportion required being a company of seventy-five to each battalion. We predict that it will be responded to as an order emanating from the executive of Canada never was. The order makes no reference to the volunteer companies in existence, and in no manner interferes with the movement with report themselves ready for duty; and the rection. The companies now called for will be forth-coming, and more strictly volunteer com-panies will be formed with a rapidity that will show how thoroughly the people of Canada enter upon the discharge of the responsibilities which events are forcing upon them. The proceeding taken by the authorities at Quebec is unquestionably the result of information and instruc-Their precise import we may not know for a time, but the militia order indicates at once their scope and their urgency. The tone of the Faglish journals received by yesterday's mail sufficiently shows that the indignation excited by the Wilkes outrage is not an evanescent feeling, but is the accompaniment of a determina-tion to demand restitution, with war as the ugly

lternative. The Globe, opposition paper says:

"It is evident that the English people are tho roughly exasperated at the bragging and bully-ing conduct of the Americans. The firing of shotted guns at the Trent after she had hoisted her colors, and the plaudits given to Captain Wilkes by the press, are dwelt upon as causes of offense altogether apart from the main issue. It is very reasonably asked whether reckless and vain-glorious conduct, if permitted to go unpunished, will not lead to outrages of a deeper dye, and the conviction is universal that coute que coute, the American people must be taught to show a decent and proper regard for the feelings and rights of other nations."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Mayor of Quebec has initiated a movement which we should like to see initiated here. As yet, our City Corporation seem as lead in this matter as if they had no exis-

"THE CORPORATION OFFER.-Mr. Pope, the Mayor, yesterday tendered to His Excellency, through the Deputy Adjutant General, the whole of the Police force, for a volunteer corps. He also offered, on behalf of the Corporation, the gratuitous use of the Market Halls, and other Corporation property for drill or other purposes."

tence.

The wholesale merchants of Quebec have consented to close their places of business at 2 P. M., on Saturdays, a movement which it is thought will double the numbers of the "Drill Association."

"THE NEWS IN MONTREAL .- From the Gazette.—The receipt of the news by the Europa and 'City of Washington,' produced a tremendous sensation in the streets yester-day morning: business was virtually suspend-ded. No one talked of aught but war and warlike preparation. The extras and evening papers sold like wild-fire. There was but one spirit animating everybody. All were ready and willing to arm and do their duty by the old flag. There seemed, in fact, a cheerfulness produced in men's minds that doubt and suspense were at least over-that it was at least evident Britain meant to defend her honor and that the day of mere talk and wrangling had passed, and that we might hear less of the insufferable scolding and snarling which has of late assailed our ears, and set to work in earnest. They are happier to see the hon-or of the flag maintained, than to reap the profits of a dishonorable peace."

" From the same .- The ' Times' calls upon the people of Canada to be prepared to defend Montreal till the spring. They will do so. Old England may depend on that. Ere this reaches her shores, well-nigh 10,000 men will be under arms in this city alone. Never was there a more united sentiment among men of different languages and creeds. But for the 'Times,' and 'Daily News' silly clamor against sending out troops and arms, we should have been better able to do it."

The following translation from the two leading French journals of Quebec, are worthy of perusal, as showing the tone and feeling of the French of Lower Canada:-

"From La Minerve.—But what should the conduct of Canadians in the struggle

for Great Britain.

"England has much to lose in respect of its material interests in a war with the United States. They owe her more than a hundred million of dollars, and to destroy New York Boston and Philadelphia, would be to throw British gold into the sea. The war would be for the Americans a full settlement for all the past. Laws would be broken, mortgages forever effaced. It is the custom in the United States to fill the gaps in the balance sheet by States; but can the temporizing which she has the American people and pushing them on in new outrages? It is therefore only a question of time when we shall have war; but we shall have it when the North has escaped from her present contest and embarassments; we shall have it when probably England will be

LETTER FROM THOMAS D'ARCY MAGEE. Thomas D'Arcey McGee declined te speak at a festival of the New England Society at Montreal, recently, and in a letter just pub-lished, he states his reasons therefore, from which we extract such portion as is of general

we shall have it when the debt of the Northern

States to England has doubled."

interest at the present time. He writes: "He declares most absolutely, and it is well the opponents of Canada should know the fact in time, that the Irish inhabitants of this province will be found embattled as one man in defence of the Canadian constitution and the imperial connection. To those who do not know Canada-who do not know the ample freedom we enjoy, social, civil and religious; who do not know how many institutions sacred to an Irishman's worship, and dear to an Irishman's sense of equality, are found flourishing on this soil, the declaration have made may seem doubtful or exaggerated But I repeat, solemnly, and most absolutely, that I know what I say to be the literal and exact truth. There is hardly a group of Irish settlers in Upper or Lower Canada that I have not personally visited during the last four or five years. There is not a man of note amongst them, layman or cleric, that I have not met, and I declare that I have yet to meet the first Formerly, I believe, it was different with many among them (as I own it was some years ago with myself); but since the era of "the Know Nothing" movement, the last vestige of political preference for the United States has disappeared among the Irish here. There is, and I think there ought to be, a warm good will toward the federal cause in its integrity; there is a natural interest felt in the Irish contingent in the federal army; there is a keen and exquisitely painful sense that a war on our frontier with the Northern States would be for the Irish, in truth, a fratricidal war; but for all this no Irishman in Canada will hold back from the defence of his own soil, and if other Irishmen-misled by false reports of our discontent-should come here as invaders, their blood be upon their own heads, not on

FROM THE SOUTH.

ours!

The following extract from a late Baltimor paper was received in a letter by a gentleman of this City, and kindly sent us for publi-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, arrived from Old Point this morning at 7 o'clock.

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk yesterday, bringing three ladies and two gentlemen as passengers—the male passengers were Englishmen on their way to their native country. We were unable to procure a newspaper, although several came down with the flag of truce. It seems that the New York reportorial press sharks, at present residing at Old Point, manage by some means to secure nearly all the papers that come over by the flag of truce and it is only once in a while that the Baltimore press are lucky enough to procure one. We have, however, gathered

the following items from another source. The Richmond Despatch of the 17th, con tains no important war news and is mostly occupied with comments upon the proceedings of the Federal Congress—now in session at Washington. It is of the opinion that the irrepressible nigger cannot be driven from the Federal halls of legislation, as the representatives are educated exclusively for the of the African race, and are elected solely for the purpose of agitating the nigger quetionand even though they were disposed to attend to the affairs of the white man—their consti-

tuents would not permit them to do so. The Coufederate Congress are satisfied that the Federal Government wage war for the sole purpose of stealing niggers, and using some for their own purposes—will enancipate all they cannot use. This view of the matter is prevalent throughout the entire South. The people are prepared, and determined to meet the issue.

The Europa's news of the effect in England of the Mason and Slidell seizure, was received in Richmond on Monday, and the public generally were delighted at the prospect of a speedy war between the Federal Government and that of England, and the consequent raising of the blockade of the Southean ports. A great many houses were illuminated in Richmond in honor of Engiand's action, and the news was rapidly spreading throughout the Confederate States, everywhere creating the

greatest enthusiasm. one of the lady passengers by the boat this morning was direct from Charleston, and reports the late fire there to have been greatly exaggerated, the loss will not exceed four millions, which is two-thirds insured in foreign offices, and it was reported that the Confederate Congress would make an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers. She says the

fixes a stain on "the flag which has braved the battle and the breeze," will it be an honor there could not have been any foundation for to 40,000 men will be assembled in Canada by there could not have been any foundation for such a report.

Commodore Goldsborough, Major Dyer and Capt. Taylor, came passengers in the Adelaide, and immediately proceeded to Washington. All was apparently quiet in the vicinity of the fortress when the Adelaide left.

The Memphis Appeal publishes telegraphic reports of the foreign news, and remarks:— What will be the course of the trembling yrant at Washington we are unable to say, but presume he and his advisers will refuse to bankruptcy. It is, therefore, a serious matter take up the gauntlet so fearlessly offered by for England to go to war with the Northern Great Britain." It thinks that the action of the Federal Government will engender such a already used over-much, produce any other state of sentiment in France and England as effect than that of augmenting the insolence of to secure the speedy recognition of Southern independence.

The rebel account of the Green river fight places the Federal loss at ninety-five killed and one mortally wounded. The same exageration characterizes the report of the battle at Camp Alleghany, in Western Virginia. Geneherself embarrassed in some European war; ral Milroy is reported killed. The Federal we shall have it when the debt of the Northern loss is set down at 500 killed. The rebels acknowledge twenty killed and ninety-sexen

> The Appeal rejoices at the movements of the radical abolitionists in Congress, and speaking of the emancipation schemes of Messrs. Stevens, Bingham, Sherman and others, it says: "Our people rather like this species of legislation, inasmuch as it wins victories for us which the bayonet and bullet will be slow to achieve."

Latest Accounts from Washington. EPORT THAT ORDERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO RE-LEASE MASON AND SLIDELI.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, Special despatches from Washington state that Minister Adams reports to the State Department that he had an interview with Earl Russell, after the discussion of the Trent affair in the British Cabinet, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

It is said that Ireland is ripe for a revolution, in case of war between England and the United States. There is not, however, much faith to be placed in this.

The Evening Post says that private letters, from well-advised sources in Washington, represent that certain interviews were held between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, immediately after the Trent affair, and their respective letters to London at that time were based on the disavowal man of all those bodies and orders of men, who of the knowledge, by our Government, that such does not frankly and loyally prefer our Canadian institutions to those of the United States. resentation of the peremptory demand of the British Government, which came out in the Europa. Further advices from London will probably be awaited.

A special despatch from Washington to the Post, says that the Cabinet has resolved to release Mason and Slidell, and orders have gone on to ship them at once to Halifax.

Lumbering on the Aroostook,

The Aroostook "Pioneer" of the 24th says There has but a few, if any, teams gone into the woods this season, and the signs of the times seem to indicate that the lumbering operations will be conducted on a much lighter scale, than any previous year within our know-

Our village seems quite dull this winter-in fact, every one seems to expect it to be so, and consoling themselves with the idea, that it cannot be otherwise during these war times, conform themselves very readily to the new state of things. But this should not be so; while a great portion of our male population are far away, fighting in defence of their country, let us enjoy ourselves, in their absence, as well as we can."

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

From the London Times, Dec. 13. "The saying that "out of evil comes good" s almost as old as evil itself. Yet, old as it is, it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the truth of the adage, than in looking at the present high state of organization and military efficiency of our army, as a result which has sprung entirely from the miserable collapse of all its departments in the Crimea. To prove this, we need only glance for one moment to the method and accurate relative proportions in which all the various branches of the service (except cavalry) which go to form a complete army, are now being rapidly brought forward for service in Canada. In 1854 the troops were huddled out to Gallipoli, and Varna, as fast as the men could be got together, and when landed almost left to shift for themselves as they best could, which, as all the world knows now, was badly enough. In fact, so utterly wanting in all the important auxiliary branches of a regular army was the force in the Crimea, that with the increased military knowledge of the public now, they would refuse to consider it an army at all, in the proper sense of the term. and regard it as what it really was, an aggregation of regiments. In the corps d' armee which is preparing to leave our shores we see how all this is altered. It is not merely regiments of infantry and batteries of artillerythese have always been forthcoming-but it is a perfect litte army, some 12,000 strong, and which, when landed, will be ready in all its branches to take the field at a day's notice. There are two battallions of the Military Train with their waggons for land transport and ambulances for the sick, under the command of Colonel Kennedy, C. B., the ablest organizer of this branch of the service, created entirely since the Crimean War. There is to be a large showed the necessity for its permanent establishment. There is to be a numerous staff of Commissariat officers, and an extra complement of Royal Engineers, for road and bridge making, and, if necessary, for hutting or su-perintending the erection of earthworks. In short, as we have said, the reinforcements now going to Canada constitute in their various elements, in all except cavelry, a perfect little army, as well disciplined and equipped as any Power in Europe could send forth at so short

midsummer. When we look at the very short period which has elapsed since the news of the San Jacinto's outrage reached this country, nothing is more striking than the rapidity with which this corps d'armee has been assembled for foreign service, and has either already em barked, or will be on its way, in the course of another week. Thus Captain Vesey's No. 5 Battery, 4th Brigade, only got its notice at Bristol on Tuesday; it was in Woolwich on Friday night, and sailed in the Melbourne last Saturday norning. This vessel also took out 30,000 Enfield rifles, with bayonets and other accoutrements, 2,500,000 rounds of Enfield ammunition, 1,300 rounds of Armstrong shell, a large number of smooth bore heavy cannon, one complete battery of 12-pounders, one of nine for field service, with their carriages complete, as well as Captain Vesey's own battery of Armstrongs, and a store of ice sledges, ice saws, &c., for the St. Lawrence. Yesterday the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 950 strong, with Captain Leslie's No. 6 (Armstrong) Battery, 4th Brigade, 260 strong, embarked on board the "Australasian," and sailed in the evening for Canada. In this vessel also went a number of snow sledges, Commissariat stores, Armstrong and smooth-bore guns, shot, shell, and cartridges for 13, 10, and 8-inch mortars. The 1st battalion of the 16th Regiment will go this week in the "Persia," which, like the rest, will take out large supplies of guns, shot, and shell, and, in addition, a number of our best drill sergeants, to "set up" the already fine regiments of Canadian Volunteers. Other transports are being taken up by the Government, and each day, in fact, for some time to come, will witness the departure of Canadian reinforcements. The instructions to the commanders of

these vessels,-and the same instructions will

their wintering at Gaspe are quite out of the

question. The land-locked harbour of Gaspe

be gained. At Halifax and St. John. New

Brunswick, therefore, all the troops and stores

will be landed, and, in case of very severe wea-

ther, remain there till the melting of the ice in

spring leaves them free to resume their pro-

ties for a rapid advance when necessary, these

stations are admirably chosen, giving three

main routes by which the men and stores can

simultaneously move up-namely, the heavy

stores and ordnance by water from Halifax to

Riviere du Loup, or Quebec, while the troops

are sent forward by rail to Pictou and Shediac,

where transports can await them and convey

them at once up the St. Lawrence, without

losing time by steaming from Halifax round

Cape Breton Island, and so on to the Gulf.

Across Nova Scotia, from Halifax to Windsor,

is a very good line of railway, capable of trans-

porting from 5,000 to 6,000 troops per day,

and from Windsor, another line continues di-

rect to Truro, in the centre of the peninsula.

From Truro to Pictou, the distance is less than

40 miles, the first 15 of which are through the

forest, and over a good road. Along the last

22 miles of the distance, after entering the

county of Pictou, the roads are as good as the

best turnpike roads in England. If not barred

by the snow, this two days' march to Pictou.

might easily be made at any time, as, in the

dead calm stillness of a Canadian winter, only

the wind blowing over the snow is to be fear-

ed, and this route is nearly always sheltered by

the forests of overhanging pines. From Pictou the men could embark in the harbour in

the roughest weather, and steam at once for

Those stationed at St. John, New Bruns-

wick, would find even greater facilities, for

the people and Government of this colony (by

far the most active and enterprising of all the

lower provinces) have constructed an excel-

lent railway across the Province, and thus con-

nected the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St.

Riviere du Loup.

gress into Canada Proper. As affording facili

be given to all till the Government have later advices as to the ice in the St. Lawrence,prove a very bad one, with Canadian snoware to do the best they can, without running storms and the north wind sweeping over the any risk, to get up the St. Lawrence as far as frozen hills, it would be hazardous in the last the Island of Bic, or, if possible, to Riviere degree to attempt a march to River du Loup. du Loup. The latter point is the nearest east-It happens unfortunately that the garrison ern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway in of regular troops in Upper and Lower Canada Canada, about 100 miles below Quebec, and just now is smaller than it has been for some on the opposite bank of the river. If the time past, as there are only four of our regiships can make this point, there is nothing to ments there, the 17th, 47th, and 30th Regiprevent the troops passing by rail along the ments, with the 4th battalion of the 60th bank of the St. Lawrence and across the Vic-Rifles, a small detatchment of the 100th Canatoria-bridge to Montreal, and thence by the dian Regiment and two or three batteries of same line to any part of Upper Canada, even Artillery. The colony, however, is by no to the shores of Lake Huron itself. To every | means in the defenceless state which this small Grand Trunk has its rails, not even excepting the very new capital of Ottawa. If Riviere du Loup cannot be gained by the transports, they are to disembark their troops at Bic, some 45 regiments of Upper Canada are almost equal miles below it, though at a part of the stream in drill to the best London corps, while the that is often clear when Wolf-River is frozen average weight and stature of the individuals up. The Governor-General of Canada has al-ready been informed of this programme, so that ample accommodation in the way of snow composing these settler regiments, is much higher than the standard of our metropolitan Volunteers. The Volunteer field battersledges will be provided here for the conveyies of Upper Canada too, are especially excelance of the regiments up to the Riviere du lent, and, in fact, almost as well manned and horsed as the Royal Artillery. With our best Loup station. In an ordinarily severe Canadian winter, at this time of the year, all means drill sergeants at work upon such materials as of access by the river to either of these places these, the frontier towns ought to be well would be barred by the ice. The latest news, able to hold their own against any predatory however, affords the best reasons for hoping, inroads, and little more than this is likely to that the ships will certainly be able to gain be attempted, if the winter should be so severe Bic, if not Riviere du Loup. Transports that that our own troops cannot reach the St. may start from this country still later, will not attempt the passage of the St. Lawrence without calling at Halifax, to ascertain the latest intelligence as to the state of the ice in the river. If it should be found that not even Bic can be gained by the vessels which left last week, and during this, the instructions of the commanders are to return and land their troops and stores at Haltfax and St. John. The suggestions which have been put forward as to

A DIFFERENT VERSION .- Commander Wiliams of the "Trent" has been entertained at a dinner in England by the Royal Western Yacht Club. He gave an account of the affair with the "San Jacinto," which differs in almost every detail from the accounts in the American papers. He flatly denies the stataments made y Lieut Fairfax, for he parted with him after nutual apoligies, in case personal offences had been given on either side. As to the s frozen hard even when Riviere du Loup can seizure being authorized, the "San Jacinto" was at St. Thomas on the 16 or 17th Oct. : and when Commander Williams returned to Havana on the 6th Nov., he found that the San Jacinto' had been to Havana from St. Thomas, that she had coaled there and as Southerners in their bearts, had lunched with Mr. Slidell and family, and extracted from them their intended movements. Miss Slidell branded one of the officers to his face with his infamy, having been her fathers guest not ten days before.'

land, through Maine, and over a considerable

upon the frontier in the neighbourhood of

Montreal; so also would the railway to Og-

densburgh, on the American side of the St.

Lawrence, about 50 miles above Montreal, be

would have to march at once, and in this case

the general rendezvous for all would, of coure.

be St. John New Brunswick. From this town

there is now, via Fredericton and Madawaska,

an admirable road across the colony to River

du Loup, and, with log huts erected at the

proper halting stations, there is no apparent

reason why, in the ordinarily still, calm air

of a Canadian winter, the regiments should

River du Loup in at the the most ten days .-

Hut acc mmodation and stores could easily

be provided for two regiments at a time, and

horses through by this route. The guns,

therefore, would have to be taken in sledges,

course, we have taken it for granted through-

out, that the winter will not be more than

NEWS FROM THE STATES.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE-ANOTHER

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Express says there was a rumor this afternoon that in the interview which Lord Lyons held with Mr. Seward, the latter read to him a letter which he had written to Minister Adams ten days ago, in which he said that it the British Government claimed Mason and Slidell noon the ground of illegal capture, and as contrary to the law of nations, and would consider the principle as settling the principle for both nations, they would be given up on request.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 24th.-William Bartlett, formerly editor of the Daily Mercury,

was found frozen in the snow near his house this morning. A STOCK-JOBBING RUMOR. NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- The Commercial says there is a rumor very prevalent, on which speculators in stocks are operating, that Ma-

son and Slidell are to be sent to England in the steamer to-morrow, but we cannot trace it to any reliable source. At all events, the Agent of the Steamship

Company has not recived any orders for their Lawrence. This line runs from St. John to accommodation. The Washington correspondent of the New Shediac, a port some 60 miles nearer to Ca-York Tribune furnishes an abstract of a grand nada than Pictou, and, above all, it runs direct the whole way without a break of any scheme of National currency, which has been nearly perfected by the sub-committee of kind. Considering the 40 miles' march ne-Ways and Means. The bill which has been cessitated by the interval between Truro and prepared for the consideration of Congress Pictou, it is most probable, that all the troops provides for a Bank Controller in the Treawill be forwarded by this line, as being the And be, a little at least, comingly, in this time, and be, a little at least, comingly, in their access and even opinions. I do not know the man mamged as who wishes any intentions of the little are the little and the second and th sury Department, to be appointed by the Preshortest and nearest to the places the men are

clothing if the exigencies of the service should guard bill holders and prevent frauds upon compel a march over the snow. If the weather the public. They require each bank to kee is severe in a Canadian—that is to say, in an always on hand specie equal to 25 per cent. e Arctic sense, of course, no attempt would be the amount of bills in circulation. They makt made, to move the troops up from the pro- stockholders personally liable to an amoun vinces to Canada. The same cause would equal to the stock held by them. The Com-operate with almost equal force upon the mittee will have the bill ready to report imenemy, though in case of war, it would not mediately after the 1st of January, and will entirely check their operations, for the Grand press its early adoption. It meets fully the Trunk line of railway, which runs from Portrecommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is intended to carry out his views." extent of United States' territory, would afford them facilities for at once commencing war

The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock was celebrated by the New England Society of New York, on Monday evening, by a banquet at the Astor House, at which speeches were made by Mr, Evarts, President of the Society : Rev. equally available for the despatch of troops Dr. Adams, Robert J. Walker, Rev. Dr. against us. In such an emergency our troops Storrs, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Charles Anderson, and others, with a poem by Mr. Saxe. Among the letters read was the following from the Secretary of State:

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 11, 1861. To C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House:

Dear Sir :- Pray present my apo'ogy to the Sons of New England for declining their invinot accomplish the march from St. John to tation to the New England Dinner. My duties here allow me little enjoyment of the Holidays. If it were an Old England dinner instead of a New England feast, I would certhus, following each other at intervals of one tainly strain a point to attend. I would like day apart, the whole force, with proper man- | so good an opportunity to attempt to show to agement, might be across in 20 days. It our cousins across the seas that there is no would be very difficult, however, to get the material benefit or moral influence that can accrue to us that will not also increase the prosperity of Great Britain, and that every disand horsed after their arrival in Canada. Of aster which befalls the United States is also pregnant with suffering and sorrow sooner or later to be borne by Great Britain. Express ordinarily severe. If it should happen to my warmest acknowledgements to the Com-

mittee, and believe me, Ever faithfully, your friend, WM. H. SEWARD.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

We are gratified to find the following graceful notice of the late Prince Consort in the Boston Courier,-it is really pleasing as coming from a leading Northern journal:-

"The death of Prince Albert is a serious public loss to England; not directly and immediately, because the proprieties of his posinumber of regular forces would imply. The tion, which he always scruplously respected system of Volunteer regiments has attained as kept him from all participation in public affairs, much perfection in Canada and in the lower | but as the removal of a man in very high place, provinces as among ourselves. Some of the whose influence was always used for good. The position which he assumed by becoming the husband of the Queen, was one of much delicacy and difficulty, requiring tact, discretion, and judgment, to escape embarrassments. and avoid giving offence; and it is not too much to say, that the Prince Consort always found in his sound moral instincts, an unerring guide, which led him safely and honorably through all combinations and perplexities, however serious. The Queen's selection of him for her husband, was an eminently fortunate event for her, both as a woman and a sovereign. She had by inheritance, certain peculiarities of constitution and temperament, which, had her marriage proved unhappy, might have produced untoward results; but the royal marriage was a very happy one, and would have been so deemed in any station. His influence over the Queen was great, and was always judiciously exercised. His cheerful spirits, and equable temperament, were exactly what were needed in the royal consort. He superintended the education of his children with conscientious fidelity, and excellent judgment. The value of the example set by the royal household—the exemplary discharge of all the duties comprised in the relations of husband and wife, father and mother-has oeen very great. There was not in all the realm. a better ordered and more wisely trained family, than that which was set in the highest place. Prince Albert was an accomplished and culti vated man, especially in the fine arts; and was that two of her officers passing themselves off a liberal and judicious patron of artists. To the royal household, his death is an irreparable loss: and the Queen, in the discharge of the duties of her elevated post, can never cease to miss and mourn a faithful, manly, and loving heart."

> A WORTHY EXAMPLE. On the evening of the 19th inst., after the presentation of the "Colours" to the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, the City Guards were asked by their commanding officer, Capt. Chas. R. Ray, whether they would be willing to place their services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief if hostilities were commenced between the United States and Great Britain. The members of the Company responded by unanimously tendering their services. This noble expression of loyal devotedness to Britain's cause, has, we understand, been forwarded to head quarters .- Courier

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The article we republish to day from the London Times, will give our readers an idea of the prompt movements of Her Majesty's Government n sending reinforcements to North America .-The "Colonial Empire" is glad to draw attention to the fact, that the military authorities in England have, at last, discovered that St. John, and not Halifax, is the proper military turning point for these Provinces, as well as a covering

We are also glad to announce, that about 4000 troops are expected to land here this week, some direct from England, and others from Halifax. The most energetic preparations are being made here for their reception, and every available building in the city has been engaged for

The large School house of Trinity Church, the Catholic Temperance Hall, Smith's Brick Build ing, Prince William Street, the Lewer Cove Market House, the new Police Office, and several other buildings, were yesterday taken possession of by workmen, volunteers and others, and are being rapidly fitted up for troops. In the event of there being no immediate hos-

tilities with the Federal States, these men are to remain here all winter, in which case, we