

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 18, 1861.

The impending War.
War between Great Britain and the Northern States now seems to be inevitable. How much of war, how many miseries, are summed up in that little word, "Carnage in the battle field, disease and death in the campaign—rapine, robbery and murder on the innocent and the helpless—the accumulations of years of industry wasted in an hour—the wealth of coming generations mortgaged to pay the expenses of defence or invasion—a host of evil passions engendered and bequeathed as a legacy to posterity—this is war. How deplorable too when waged between those who speak the same language, who are members of the same family, and who profess the same religion. We who dwell in these provinces cannot look on as idle spectators of the horrible conflict. We must grapple on the armor, we must be willing to give our blood, and our treasure, and act or suffer as duty requires. We must regard as enemies our kinsmen, and our neighbors, and indict or endure the evils of such a war.

Yet there are evils greater than even war, greater even than a war between the Northern States and Great Britain. Better the waste of life and property—better the sundering by the sword, of ties which had been formed between us and our neighbors, better all the carnage, and desolation, than that the spirit of Great Britain—the Mother and head of nations—should be subdued by a bully, and the mistress of the Seas be compelled to stand blushing before her dependencies, and the world, and her colonies lose confidence in her ability or willingness to assert her rights and theirs, or compelled to live in fear of a powerful, rapacious and unprincipled neighbor.

The Northern States, even if a part from the South will make a powerful nation, and we have been often told that it covets Canada and these Provinces. This we believe, is the language of the Secretary of State before and since his elevation to office, the tone of the American press, secular and religious, convinces us that British America is regarded as a spoil which only awaits the convenience of the Northern plunderer, or as a weak point through which the mother country may be easily wounded and dishonoured. We confess that we do not now contemplate with comfort a residence on the same continent with our ambitious and insolent neighbour.

We have not felt pleased by the intimation so repeatedly given that if England did not act in accordance with the policy or the whims of the Northern Government, British America should be annexed or conquered. We have no such respect for a Constitution which falls to work in the hour of trial, we have no such love for a Democracy which has proved itself to be grasping, impudent and unprincipled, we have no such admiration for the Star Spangled Banner, nor show of its radiance, and trailing in the dust, as to induce us to part with our Queen, our Constitution, our Mother country, that flag which for a thousand years "has braved the battle and the breeze," and those glorious prospects which are now opening up before us. The natives of New England, the Middle, or the Western States, we may like as individuals—but the Democracy—we hate and loathe—and would prefer any destiny to that of being annexed in any way to the republic.

We trust that war may be averted—that the Federal Government may even yet make those concessions which justice and prudence demand, but if war must come, why let it come, and the inhabitants of British America will prove their loyalty and patriotism.

A war will not be without its advantages—it will do more to unite the Provinces than all the politicians could do in an age—it will arouse within us a love of country which ease and prosperity have rendered sluggish—it will "stiffen our sinews, summon up our blood," and call forth the heroic spirit exhibited by Britons in every trying hour—at Agincourt, Waterloo, and Inkermann—it will place the nation which has

gards our fair Provinces with so covetous an eye in a position in which for some ages to come it may look long in vain.

After all British America needs something besides peace and material prosperity. It was not peace or national prosperity which has elevated England to the position which she occupies. Conflict and suffering seem to be necessary to prepare a nation for power or real prosperity. Without these, fertility of soil, abundance of resources, mines of silver and gold only enervate. We perhaps need the conflict which is at hand to prepare us for no mean destiny.

Our American Sympathies.

When the rebellion broke out in the United States, British Americans almost unanimously sympathized with the friends of the Union and Constitution. Our sympathies are however with them no longer.

For years past we had noticed the progress of events in the United States, and had almost ceased to wonder at the meanness or the greatness of the North. The destinies of the great Republic were swayed by a Southern Oligarchy—and the yoke was borne with patience. This power was rapacious, arrogant, cruel and unprincipled, not content with the area which slavery occupied—not content with existing securities for the maintenance of the peculiar institution, it grasped after more territory, sought to make slavery a national institution, and employed every means to entail it upon posterity. It grasped the freest portions of Mexico, and encouraged those filibustering expeditions which have tended to make the American name odious to the world.

Before this power Daniel Webster, the "lion of America," covered and retreated. It transferred the free soil of the North into a vast hunting ground for fugitive slaves. It repealed the Missouri compromise, and thus impelled the future freedom and prosperity of the Nebraska territory. It sought by violence and fraud to fasten slavery upon Kansas, and constrained the Government to look on in silence while Missouri ruffians robbed and murdered at pleasure. The brutal punishments inflicted on those at the South who were suspected of favoring emancipation, and the cowardly assault on Southern slave holders, there are Northern Republicans and some abolitionists in the Government. Whatever may be the result to America of the contest going on, it must be estimated a good thing to have the wicked slave-trade and all the horror of the overland passage destroyed.

We have received from the Author, the Rev. James Bennett of this city, a pamphlet on the question of Union among the various Presbyterian bodies in this Province. We are not at liberty to express an opinion of the merits of the question, but a series of letters which the pamphlet contains, are exceedingly well written, and display wit and vigor of thought in a marked degree. To the general reader the pamphlet is of value as presenting very clearly the nature and importance of the celebrated Carro case. We shall next week publish an extract from the letter bearing on this case.

The St. John and Fredericton Business Directory, published by Hook and Greenough, has been received. It contains sketches of St. John, city and County—and also in Fredericton, a list of the streets, and an account of all the public institutions, and a full business directory, with well gotten up advertisements. The book is for sale at J. Lordly's King Street.

The Daily Evening Globe we learn, has been sold out by Mr. Woodrow, the former proprietor, to Messrs. Ellis & Armstrong. Mr. Ellis was formerly assistant Editor of the Colonial Empire. We wish the new proprietors success.

The Fancy Fair in aid of the funds of the Ragged School, to be held in the Hall of Judge Ritchie's Building, will be open on Thursday and Friday, from 11 A. M. A Band of music will be in attendance during the evening. We hope the Fair will be well attended, and that success may attend so commendable an effort.

The Hon. W. B. Kinnear will deliver the first of a course of Lectures on Fulfilled Prophecies in the vestry of the Brussels Street Baptist Meeting house. Subject: "Tyre." A Collection will be taken up for the payment of the debt on the New Sunday School House.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
FREDERICTON, Dec. 10, 1861.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to give the following Promotions and appointments viz:
New Brunswick Rangers—Major: W. Robinson, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major; George H. Perley, Gent. to be Ensign.
First Battalion York County Militia—Paymaster and Captain E. Simonds to be Captain of a new Company, Lieut. Marsh to be Captain, vice McDonald, resigned; Ensign McCausland to be Lieutenant, vice Marsh promoted; Ensign J. C. Carter to be Lieutenant.
SAINT JOHN CITY LIGHT INFANTRY—James Hawkes, Gent. to be Captain; James L. McNamara, Gent. to be Lieutenant; James K. Gallagher, Gent. to be Lieutenant; Daniel J. Mullin, Gent. to be Ensign.
By Command.
R. HAYNE, Lt. Col. Adj. Gen. Militia.

We understand the above Company of Light Infantry is properly styled the Pioneer Volunteers, attached to the St. John City Light Infantry. They number about ninety members.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—Much excitement was created about noon on Friday when a seaborne, deeply laden and displaying the C. S. Flag, sailed up the harbour and came to anchor. No one at first could tell whence she came, but it was soon ascertained that she was the Kate Hale, 10 days from Georgetown, S. C. with a valuable cargo of Turpentine, &c. This is the first time the Confederate Flag has appeared in our harbour. It is a pretty Flag—Red, White and Red, with the Stars on a blue field.

and neutrality proclaimed, what a thrice of abuse was at once poured forth upon England. The North had virtually acknowledged the South as a belligerent power, yet when England did so openly and manfully, the American press, secular as well as religious, unanimously poured forth volleys of abuse, and dared to threaten Great Britain with the loss of Canada and these Provinces. Then the Ambassador of Great Britain was made the victim of Mr. Seward's impetuosity, for venturing to remonstrate in behalf of innocent British subjects illegally imprisoned. Finally we have the courage upon the Trent—Saddy must also the Northern have felt the want at home, when they manufactured one out of Captain Wilkes. Yet the arrest of Mason and Sidellet from an unarmed steamer was regarded as a comparison for Bull Run, and the laurels lost on the Potomac were placed on the brow of Wilkes.

Now we have no sympathy for the North, and more, we rejoice that Great Britain will not submit to this last outrage. We have felt afraid lest with the ferberance, which has become habitual with her, when America was concerned, she might overlook this outrage, as the exhibition of childish caprice or spite. But the Northern government will not surrender Sidellet and Mason, will not make reparation for the wrong they have committed, will rather reply to the reasonable request for satisfaction with a new insult. All this means war.

The condemnation of Captain Gordon to death for the crime of having engaged in the slave trade initiates a new era in the history of the nefarious traffic. It is well known that though many were taken in the fact, none for many years, were condemned to death for the crime, either by the British, or any other power.

It is curious and illustrates the progress of events that the American Government which usually threw all kinds of obstructions in the way of England acting with effect in putting down slavery, should be thrust to carry out the extreme rigor of the law (we are presuming that Gordon will be executed) against those engaged in the slave trade. There is so doubt a decided change in the Government of Washington. We must not call it inconsistent the simple fact is, there are a different set of men, with different principles in the Government now. Instead of Southern slave holders, there are Northern Republicans and some abolitionists in the Government. Whatever may be the result to America of the contest going on, it must be estimated a good thing to have the wicked slave-trade and all the horror of the overland passage destroyed.

Calling Out and Drilling the Canadian Militia.
(Translated from the Montreal La Minerve, of December 7.)
At the time of the secession of the South from the United States, and of the outbreak of the war between what is now called the federal and Confederate States, we began to believe that it would be prudent for us Canadians to defend our country in case of danger. We know that Gen. Sir F. W. Williams wrote to England to this effect, requesting the sending of more troops, and that the Imperial Government, in answer, also demanded by immediately increasing the military force of this country. These troops having already seen much active service, we were certain of great help should we be attacked, and their numbers are not sufficient to be very effective. If during the present winter our neighbours would desire to trouble us, which may take place, if we judge from the many complications that have and are taking place almost every day, that the government will not be able to defend us, it would be extremely necessary that the provincial government should take measures to immediately organize the sedentary militia, who have before done great service to this province. The government will send all the troops of the sedentary militia, ordering them to form one company in each parish or township of Lower Canada, and to discipline such militia as soon as possible. We well know that without discipline a militia is not a militia. It is well known that it would take some time to discipline a body of them. But the government can easily surmount all these obstacles by immediately acting in the matter. It is only necessary to call to a special meeting of the militia, and to instruct such officers assembled the manual exercise, and the proper military discipline, which could be done in a short time, and the officers would then return to their respective parishes to form their companies. By this means, and in a little while the militia would soon become effective.

It would not be requisite, at present, to arm this company, as we all know that the habit of carrying arms is not to be recommended. These for drill and when called into active service the government would be prepared to furnish them the necessary arms. By this means we could soon form a sufficient force in Lower Canada, and in the event of a serious invasion, we could be organized into different battalions, and be concentrated together in a certain district in about fifteen days.

Defences for Repelling Invasion.
From the Niagara correspondent of the Leader.
The absorbing topic in Canada West, especially along the frontier, is a consideration of our defences in case of war. I will not enter into details, but will state in general terms that, in view of the total want of preparation, without a single regiment of militia, it is impossible to defend the frontier of drill, without, in short, one single means of defence to rely on in a sudden emergency, a feeling of intense anxiety prevails all classes. We see the western portion of the Province, with all its accumulated wealth, its loyal population, its towns, villages and happy homesteads, exposed to a possible irruption from a numerous and indelible foe, and liable to be overrun, plundered and devastated before our means of defence are organized. With the best material in the world to defend a country, our actual capabilities for want of organization, are about her. Should a war break out suddenly, nothing we have at present could prevent Western Canada being invaded and perhaps occupied by the enemy. Our people would fight with all their native unskilled valor to protect their country, but at what a loss of loyal life and property compared with that required were we organized and prepared.

In view of the immense interests at stake, and immediate future depending on such threatening contingencies, it is the imperative duty of the provisional government at once to commence disciplining the militia by at least taking the necessary steps for the breaking out of a war of 1812. That of organizing for present duty Bank companies in every militia regiment in the province. This step was the salvation of Upper Canada in the late war, and is necessary so obvious that every day our government delays taking this preliminary step it is incurring the most terrible responsibility of exposing Western Canada to a disastrous invasion. One month of American occupation would involve the loss of more life

and more destruction of property than would pay for our whole militia to be kept on a war footing for five years, to say nothing of other considerations. Every day's delay increases future danger, therefore let it be impressed on the government of this Province that the plain immediate duty is to organize the militia and put such portions of it on permanent service as the exigency requires.

No doubt ever enters the mind of any Canadian about the final result of any invasion of this province. The mighty power of England, seconded by the zealous cooperation of all classes here, secures ultimate victory. But it is at the moment before our feet, and the duty of the government, at a season of the year, perhaps, when help cannot reach us, that we have much to fear. The adoption of prompt measures to put the province in a state of defence is at once the duty of the government, and the duty of the people of Upper Canada. It is in no spirit of defiance to the United States that they demand the arming of Canada, but as a simple preparation for the defence of their homes in this country. We mean nothing aggressive by such a step, but we must and will feel secure.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The following tables of receipts have been furnished us for publication. They embrace the traffic receipts for November 1861, compared with November, 1860, and also those of the last two weeks separately.

Month ending	Corresponding Month last year.
Source, 30th Nov. 1861.	\$4,201 25
Passengers,	\$7,077 61
Freight,	4,411 81
Mails and Sundries,	1,098 33
Totals,	\$9,887 75

Week ending	Previous week.
Source, 7th Dec. 1861.	\$767 53
Freight,	861 06
Mails and Sundries,	242 60
Totals,	\$2,929 68

(Morning News.)

FIRE IN ST. STEPHEN.—The store and dwelling house of Mr. William McGibbon, of St. Stephen, were destroyed by fire on last Tuesday morning. There was insurance to the extent of \$3000 on the buildings and stock.

On Wednesday morning we were visited with a South East gale of wind, which for the time it lasted was very severe. The schooner Ellen, from Cornwallis, with produce, while making the harbor became waterlogged and unmanned, and the heavy captain near the Bell buoy. The crew were taken off the wreck by Mr. B. Dougherty, of the Quaranine boat from Partridge Island. Mr. D. deserves great praise for venturing out in a small boat to rescue the crew. The schooner Life Boat was manned and promptly put out to the scene of the disaster.—Nbr.

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It is reported that Fort Pulaski has been evacuated and is in possession of Federal troops. Stocks have generally recovered from the depression caused by first announcement of English news.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.
Captain Seymour, the Queen's Messenger by the Europa, left last night direct for Washington, where he will arrive on Thursday morning. The Africa will be detained at New York till Friday, to carry back Lord Lyons' dispatches. The American Minister at London also sends a special messenger by the Europa.

The news from the west of war to-day is confined to skirmishes of outpost.

The reported attack on New Orleans is probably premature.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

The Jura arrives to-day have partially settled stocks, which had nearly recovered the depression of Monday.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.
Her Majesty's Mail Steamer "Europa" left Liverpool at 2 30 A. M. on Sunday 30th Nov. and was detained at Queenstown, (Dubl) 12 hours, to await a Queen's Messenger, with despatches for Lord Lyons, H. M. Minister at Washington.

The mail intelligence via Queenstown is from one of Reuter's telegrams to the Agent of the Associated Press at Halifax. It is as follows:
London, December 18th.
The Observer (a Sunday Ministerial Journal) asserts that a demand for an apology from the Federal Government will be made, and that Lord Lyons will be instructed to insist also upon satisfaction to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum. The Observer adds that there is no reason why Mason and Sidellet should be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, in the face of twelve British Men of War."

"All the London weekly papers treat the question of the "San Jacinto," in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers, and public opinion is increasing."

On Saturday, Nov. 30th, at 5 P. M., Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Three of the Ministry, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, travelled by the special train, and by special train, in order to be present.

Before leaving town, these three Ministers had attended a Cabinet Council at the official residence of Lord Palmerston.

The Observer says that a special Messenger from the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry the demands of England to Lord Lyons, and that he will leave Queenstown to-day.

The public says the Observer, will be satisfied with leaving the British Admiral, in the face of twelve British Men of War."

The Observer adds, that there is no reason why Mason and Sidellet should be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, at New York, or Washington, in the presence of some ten or twelve British Men of War, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet more ridiculous than the "San Jacinto." It is no fault of ours, says the Observer, if it should come even to this.

INCREASE OF THE FORCES IN CANADA.
The arrangements for increasing the forces in Canada are not complete, says the despatch, but in a few hours, everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the "Melbourne," has been taken up, and is now being loaded at Woolwich, with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, and ammunition and other stores. It is not unlikely that these stores will be carried by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canada militia. [This means all the British North American Provinces, in Downing street philosophy.]

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