

The Governor would be advised to reject in the most judicious manner, and as the most unobtrusive grounds.

The probable disappointment of the pleasure they would enjoy in checking over a rejection of the petition furnishes the only intelligible clue to the church which the *Islander* and *Monitor* seemed in commenting on our article of the 30th December. It had advised the people in the country to hurry along with the petition, and should not have been so stily abused.

Mr. Davies says that he has written his letter principally for the purpose of disavowing connection with the Central Liberia Society—that being a member of the old Reform Association, his country friends might suppose he was also a member in the new Society. There are many persons in the country who were members of the old Society who do not belong to the new, and many in the new who had no connection with the old. We sincerely hope that all persons of the first class, similarly circumstanced with Mr. Davies, will not follow his example in writing such letters for the newspapers as the one we have received from him.

We shall take another opportunity to convince Mr. Davies of the error of the opinion he has expressed in the last paragraph of his letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—The Examiner of the 30th ultimo put forward a leading article, proposing the transfer of the Central Liberia Society to the new Society, and the approval of the property of petitioning His Excellency the Lieut. Governor for a dissolution of the House of Assembly, in order that the public might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the action taken by the Legislature for the purpose of settling the Land Question.

I do not trespass on your time for the purpose of informing you and the country that I disapprove the determination of the Central Liberia Society in giving what I consider advice prejudicial to the interests of the colony, for the public are aware, that as a Colonist, would never consent to any settlement of this question which did not ensure a strict and impartial investigation of the fulfillment of the conditions under which the Grants were obtained in the Townships, but I write these few lines for the purpose of informing my country friends that I hold no membership in connection with the Central Liberia Society.

It would have been unnecessary for me to have offered any remarks on this subject, were it not well known that some years ago I took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Liberia Reform Association, and as I have met with many gentlemen who entertained the opinion that the two societies were formed by the same persons, and actuated by the same views, I therefore take this opportunity of expressing my dissent from the course which we apprehend it will take a good deal of careful treatment to control and to compose. It will not only contravene the patriotic sentiment and spirit of the people. It will be a hard blow to the cause of the Colonists. There are undoubtedly cases in which it is necessary for nations or for individuals to sacrifice pride, and even to waive the consciousness of justice, for a time, in order to avoid a fatal alternative. Were we satisfied that the demands of a new and degraded adversary, we might submit with whatever grace we could summon—reserving the renewal of our claims to a more fitting opportunity.

But having taken a position on principle, we would risk consequences reasonably with our country, rather than evade them by any hasty submission, or needless humiliation. Still less should we be inclined to yield to any arrogant and oppressive claims of the party which we sought occasion to fasten a quarrel upon us, which, owing to other causes, they thought themselves able to take us as a disadvantage.

From the unwarranted intemperance exhibited by the Government in this case, and that we put foreign nations completely in the wrong, which might be disposed to interfere with our domestic concerns during the civil strife, we shall put them in the wrong, too, very much, which we do not intend to do, and regardless of the assumed obligations of law, or of national equity, as those who are unfriendly to us on the other side of the Atlantic have allowed their passions to prevail over their reason. Should these favorable articles be published, and the insupportable insolent tone employed by leading English journals be found to express the feelings of the English people and of their Government, we should not feel that we had done our duty, and our own, for such resentment as the case may demand, and we shall have had more time to be prepared. In the meantime, the step is taken, and acquiescence is the part of good citizens, in the present condition of the country. We cannot feel any real satisfaction at the result, we would counsel patience and moderation. No permanent blot, if blot it be, can rest for this, or rest long on the part of those who are not, and who are not, people like our own. And according to their own account of it, our British allies have submitted, and consent to far severer indignities from us, than this.

The Salem Gazette (formerly Rep.) argues that good policy required the backward step on the part of that Government, however hard to take, and says:—

"Every maritime power of continental Europe has the same interest that we have in establishing what may be called the American doctrine of neutral rights, and in securing to ourselves the powers, and its effect is, to hamper and constrain the stronger, that is Great Britain. This is the reason, more than any prejudice against us, or any act of aggression, that has turned the whole public opinion by the Government on this question. Great Britain has been drawn into this course against all her own practice and precedent and permanent interest, by what seems to us an impulse of popular madness, and the instinct of self-interest, which has not the least regard to her side. And this is the reason why every statesman and judicial writer in Europe is against us on this question."

The Albany Argus (Dem.) has a lively article, with a good deal of wit, in which it calls Mr. Seward's "Happy Days" and tells us:—

"Passing aside such trifles as the mere facts, how Mr. Seward precipitates himself upon the ground. He argues both sides, and ingeniously passes in the middle to confess that he does not know what he has done. He pleads first on one side, and then the other, with an air of confidence which never thought how many sided his claim was, and then puts him to the blush again, by refuting all his own arguments. His attitude, as he holds himself up, at the turning-point of his ratiocination, is a perfect tableau. If he had gone on much further in his precipitate discourse, he would have established forever the British doctrine of belligerent rights, but he arrests himself, like a trained athlete, and, at the critical moment, saves his country and the cause of international law."

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The Philadelphia North American and Gazette (Rep.) has a very interesting article on the subject of the determination of the President, considering all the circumstances of the case, it nevertheless discourses as follows:—

"It is a very interesting question, and the announcement of the decision of the government in regard to the Treaty affair has been received by the public with profound and unprecedented regret, mingled not only with indignation, but with extreme bitterness towards England. It felt that England is as guilty of international outrage upon the honor and dignity of the United States as she feigns that this country would have been in directly ordering the seizure of the Trent, or of any other like vessel, in the guise of neutrality, but really in the direct exercise of the right of the victor to seize the property of the case on our side, we are thrown—without a quibble, and put in the attitude of aggressors, when the aggression is all on the side of the Treaty, and that the English and Imperial partizan, England, the Treaty affair is technically settled, but a shadow will be on the heart of every patriot until legitimate opportunity shall offer to avenge the insulted sensibilities of the United States, and to vindicate the high principles, and through protest just within the law."

The following paragraphs are from an editorial in the New York Evening Post (Abolition):—

We have also, by telegraph, information of an engagement in Blue's Force, Western Virginia, in which the Union forces were victorious to a force of two thousand Confederates. The same telegram reports that General Jackson, with a large number of his troops, are reported to be on the march to Hancock, Maryland, and threatens to destroy it unless it is immediately evacuated by the Union forces.

STRANGE STORY ABOUT GEN. SCOTT'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The same paper from which we took the above supplies the following extraordinary intelligence respecting General Scott's visit to France.

The unexpected and hasty return of Gen. Scott, after his visit to France, has been the subject of much speculation. On leaving America he was described as suffering from injury in the spine, from dizziness, and several other ailments, which he would scarcely have disposed the greater part of the time like one utterly broken down. That this old man would cross the Atlantic, and land in France, was, no one imagined, and the general impression of course was that the news he brought was that which would lead to a settlement of the question. The *Journal*, which ought to be an authority, tells very positively a story which, though it does not seem to be all true, probably has some foundation in truth, and which, if true, would be a most interesting revelation to a very, very faithful ally.

PROFESSOR COLETTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.—The French Government, upon the authority of which we must claim the credit of being undoubted, was taken by an official very high up, whose name we do not know, would be a most interesting revelation to a very, very faithful ally.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE LIBERATION OF THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

We are indebted to St. John Freeman for the following extracts from leading American journals, showing how intensely mortified they are at being compelled to submit to the just demand of Great Britain with respect to the surrender of Mason and Sidel.

"The first feeling of multitudes will be one of relief, that a disposition has been made of the matter so warmly in dispute between this country and Great Britain. In most cases, this feeling will be accompanied by a feeling of satisfaction, which we apprehend it will take a good deal of careful treatment to control and to compose. It will not only contravene the patriotic sentiment and spirit of the people. It will be a hard blow to the cause of the Colonists. There are undoubtedly cases in which it is necessary for nations or for individuals to sacrifice pride, and even to waive the consciousness of justice, for a time, in order to avoid a fatal alternative. Were we satisfied that the demands of a new and degraded adversary, we might submit with whatever grace we could summon—reserving the renewal of our claims to a more fitting opportunity.

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The following paragraphs are from an editorial in the New York Evening Post (Abolition):—

"The part of the correspondence which was most interesting, and which was most interesting, was that which related to the seizure of the Trent, or of any other like vessel, in the guise of neutrality, but really in the direct exercise of the right of the victor to seize the property of the case on our side, we are thrown—without a quibble, and put in the attitude of aggressors, when the aggression is all on the side of the Treaty, and that the English and Imperial partizan, England, the Treaty affair is technically settled, but a shadow will be on the heart of every patriot until legitimate opportunity shall offer to avenge the insulted sensibilities of the United States, and to vindicate the high principles, and through protest just within the law."

Great Britain tells us in the despatches of Earl Russell that she will not permit this to be done. The despatches of Earl Russell, in which she tells us that she will not permit this to be done. The despatches of Earl Russell, in which she tells us that she will not permit this to be done.

It is clear, therefore, that our enemies cannot meddle with the English vessels in a case like that of the Trent without provoking a war. Another attempt to enforce what until now had been regarded as the law of nations, against a British vessel, with either our consent, or our acquiescence, passengers on board, would bring the British navy upon our coasts without any previous demand for reparation."

The New York journals, with one or two exceptions, have been very silent on the subject of the seizure of the Trent, just as they saw it in a totally different light before the decision was reached. But perhaps we cannot better close this congregation of the Trent, than by quoting the final paragraph from the London Times of the 11th ult., on Mr. Wood's letters addressed to that journal. After alluding to the hope expressed by Mr. Wood that a negotiation and proper discussion would ensue, by means of which the delivery of Mason and Sidel might in the end be brought about, which proposition the Times regards as no better than renewed insolence, it declares:—

"But her forbearance will never be tried. We can do nothing, contrary to Mr. Lincoln's wish, the sentiments of every Englishman on this painful subject. We do not ask from America courtesy or affection, respect for the Queen or regard for our Prince. These things are hers to give or to withhold. We do not ask from America any favor that we are in the habit of receiving from other nations. We have long ago made up our minds to dispense with that; but we do demand that she shall abstain from actual outrage, or that if it is committed, she shall make reasonable reparation. If she will do this, it will be; if not, the alternative will not come in the desired form of 'protracted negotiation.'"

The Boston Daily Advertiser says:—

"Even now, so undisturbed is the palpably sinister purpose of England, that we cannot but feel it to be uncertain whether the issue has been postponed for years, or only for a few months. But we say with a solemn and earnest warning, that should any man dare to suggest that the despatch of Earl Russell to the United States, and the subsequent terms on which an adjustment of the question, not essentially critical, has been forced upon it at a moment of distraction and weakness."

The Boston Courier of Tuesday said:—

"All we need ask of England now is, to keep hands off our affairs; and as we have disappointed her in her still more, in working out our national problem in our own way. We do not wish to look to England for either aid or sympathy. Her people and government misunderstand us, as much as we do her. We shall be cured of some of our prejudices, and our national character shall be much better off, by attending to our own concerns at home, and by looking upon Great Britain exactly as upon other foreigners as 'enemies in war, in peace friends.' But as she has mastered her former progress, and has anticipated, in the highest degree, our own relations with her may take in the future."

It may not be amiss to add a brief extract from a speech made by Senator Hale of New Hampshire, in the U. S. Senate, when it was rumored that the Government were about to surrender Mason and Sidel. After declaring that such a surrender would be a national disgrace, he said:—

"By this we would yield all that we had gained in the Revolution, and be limited to a second rate power. No man would be so foolish as to offer peace, but he would not submit to national disgrace and dishonor to obtain such peace."

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has never been seen. Suspicion being aroused, search was made, and a quantity of female apparel was found concealed near a hut which Eddy built. He was arrested and placed under guard, to wait further investigation. While in confinement he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. On being discovered, thinking he was about to die, he confessed that he had murdered the woman, and subsequently sank the body at a place called Black Ledge, where search is now being made. Eddy lies in a very precarious condition.—*Acadian Recorder, Halifax, January 4, 1862.*

C. Y. M. LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Very Rev. James McDonald read a lecture on Thursday evening, before a large and respectable audience, which assembled at the above Institute. After giving a description of the geographical relations, and the national resources of the Northern States, the Rev. lecturer entered into considerable length upon the discussion of the 'Games and Consequences of the Civil War.' The Rev. gentleman agreed with the views of President Davis, and other Southerners, which he cited, in attributing the war to the high duties imposed by the Northern States, and which are opposed to the South; and further to the 'moral' opinions of the Northern 'press and pulpit in reference to the Slave institutions of the Southern States. The Rev. lecturer entered into considerable length upon the discussion of the 'Games and Consequences of the Civil War.' 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