

UPPER KINGSCLEAR, N. B.—An ordination service was held at Upper Kingsclear, on the 17th September, when the Rev. Isaac Lawrence was set apart to the Christian ministry a pastor of the Church there.

GRAYWOOD, N. S.—29th Sept., 1862.—Dear Editor.—I am happy to be able to inform you that the good work of the Lord still prospers in our land.

Yours truly, JOHN WYLLIE.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers]

OCTOBER 1.—Gen. Morgan has evacuated Cumberland Gap, rendering it impassable by springing mines, and removing all his artillery and stores.

A portion of Gen. Sigel's division has made a reconnaissance to Warrenton, forty miles from Washington city, without meeting the enemy.

The Confederates are in full force at Culpeper Court House, the northern terminus of Railroad communication with Richmond.

OCT. 2.—General Pleasanton crossed the Potomac yesterday morning at Shephardtown for reconnaissance. He encountered the enemy, driving them to Martinsburg.

New Orleans advices represent guerilla bands quite bold, and harassing Federal vessels greatly.

OCT. 3.—President Lincoln visited General McClellan's army on Wednesday last, and was most enthusiastically greeted by the soldiers. The Confederate forces in Kentucky are estimated at seventy-eight thousand men, including nine thousand recruits who had joined them in that State, two thousand of whom had deserted.

The whole number of Confederates in Arkansas and over the Missouri line are menacing the State, under various leaders, and their forces are estimated at forty thousand men. They the Confederates are confident of wintering St. Louis.

A skirmish took place at Floyd Fork, Kentucky, with two thousand Confederate cavalry, the latter being repulsed, losing forty thousand pounds of ammunition—General Morgan's command which retreated from Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio River near Portsmouth.

OCT. 4.—The Confederate Congress is greatly excited at Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution declaring it a violation of the usages of civilized warfare, inviting an atrocious servile war-worship the execration of man kind, and to be counteracted by severe retaliatory measures to secure its withdrawal and arrest its execution.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, advocated that if the attempt was made to execute the proclamation, the Confederates should hoist the black flag. Others expressed similar views. The resolution was referred, and made special order. The Richmond Whig regards the proclamation as destroying all terms between the contending parties, rendering the next campaign tremendous both in its extent and character.

Gen. Beauregard, has assumed the command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia. 1000 Kansas troops have been obliged to retire before a superior Confederate force at Neosho, Missouri. It is reported that important despatches have been sent abroad this week by the Confederates, including copies of an intercepted letter from President Davis to Slidell, announcing his intention to capture Washington, and make it the capital of the Confederate States.

The letter was written about the time Gen. Lee crossed the Potomac.

OCT. 5.—General Price, with forty thousand Confederate troops, attacked General Grant at Corinth on Thursday last; General Rosecranes led the Federal forces; the result of the battle on that day is not given.

On Saturday last General Price attacked Gen. Rosecranes' right, and Gens. Van Dorn and Lovell his left, making a most determined assault, when they were repulsed with great slaughter, with considerable loss in prisoners, &c.

General Morgan in command of ten thousand Federal troops, arrived at Grapnsburg, Kentucky, after fifteen days exhausting march from Cumberland Gap, shoeless and quite naked. A battle is reported to have been fought at Sarcoxie, Missouri, the result of which is not known.

Every man in Northern Arkansas is either a conscript or a refugee; the houses have all been robbed and terrible destitution exists in the country.

The Governor General of Canada accompanied by the Earl of Mulgrave and a numerous suite, was at Chicago, a day or two since en route to the western prairies on a hunting expedition.

It was melancholy, says the N. Y. Times, to see the 14th Regiment marching up Broadway on Friday without their arms, and to reflect that the fine weapons with which they marched down Broadway four months ago had been given up on Monday last into the hands of the rebels, and since then had been used in slaughtering their own comrades.

QUICK WORK.—Mr. Commissioner Slidell's several millions of dollars worth of property are thus summarily disposed of by General Butler in two lines:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, August 11, 1862.

Special Order No. 251: All the property of John Slidell, an officer of the Rebel Government, is hereby confiscated.

By order, Major-General Butler. R. S. Davis, Capt. and A. A. G.

PRICES AT THE SOUTH.—The following are some of the prices given in a late Charleston S. C. Mercury.

Blockade Goods at Auction.—Another extensive sale of goods, recently imported through the blockade, took place yesterday at R. A. Pringle's store.

Tea \$10 50 per lb.; men's boots \$12 50 a 19 per pair; damaged gray blankets \$11 per pair; coffee, damaged, \$1 52 1/2 per lb.; tin, 20 by 14, \$125 per box; letter paper \$15 50 a \$20 per ream; printing paper \$17 a \$24 per ream; women's cotton stockings \$9 a \$13 50 per doz. etc., etc. Ladies' hoop skirts brought enormous prices.

THE CAPTURE OF MUNFORDSVILLE, KY.—Rebel official Report.—Official confirmation of the reported surrender of some five thousand men at Munfordsville, Ky., was yesterday received at the office of the Adjutant General. We append a copy of the despatch received yesterday from Knoxville, Tenn., dated Sept. 25:—

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General, C. S.—A courier from General Bragg's headquarters, eight miles west of Munfordsville, on the night of the 18th instant, confirms the report that Bragg captured about five thousand men at Munfordsville on the 17th instant. Our loss about fifty killed and wounded. The same courier reports that up to the 12th instant about twenty-three thousand Kentuckians had joined General Smith, and they were still coming. The Home Guard was delivering up their guns as rapidly as they could be received.

SAMUEL JONES, Major General.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—Washington, 30.—The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army by General McClellan:

Neat Sharpsburg, Sept. 19—1.30 p. m. Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the American Army:

General—I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1806 wounded, and 76 missing. Total, 2325.

At Antietam our loss was 2010 killed, 9416 wounded, and 1043 missing 12469.

Total loss in the two battles, 14,794. The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:—Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintends the burial of the dead reports about 3000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon a distant portion of the battle field, which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebels killed in the two battles would be 4000.

According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the battles will at the lowest estimate amount to 5000. The full returns will no doubt show a large number of these, about 1200, are wounded. This gives a rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of 25,542.

It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here to be large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field forges, 2 caisson bodies, 39 colors, and 1 signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

On the battle field of Antietam 14,000 small arms we collected beside the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men, arriving immediately after the battle.—At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, but owing to the hasty pursuit from that point, 400 were taken on the other side of the Potomac.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

Latest from Europe!

ITALY.

The information respecting Garibaldi and the Italian Government varies almost from day to day. Now he is to be tried by a special commission, now by a court-martial. The result must be, if Victor Emmanuel would not ruin his present and historical reputation, that no trial is possible. If the noble man would condescend to plead, his plea would be, "Guilty of insisting on Rome for my sovereign—guilty of believing my sovereign wished me to do it—guilty of resisting the Minister, the tool of Rome's oppressor—guilty of loyalty to Italy—finally, of being duped by a lying Minister."

FRANCE.

The Roman question continues to be the chief subject of discussion at Paris, and it is remarked that the French journals are permitted a very unusual freedom of discussion upon this point of the Emperor's policy. The majority of the Paris papers continue to urge upon the Cabinet the evacuation of Rome, and are particularly emphatic in advising the Italian Government to grant an amnesty. The Liberal papers of France have all along shown themselves true friends of Italy, but they have discovered a new incentive to friendship in the fear that the present policy of delay on the part of France may lead to a large accession of British influence in Italy.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Russia, although describing a better state of affairs than that which prevailed a month or two ago, still speak of mysterious fires, and plots to assassinate the Emperor. A few days ago—so goes the story—just as the Emperor Alexander was about to go to a parade, he received an anonymous letter, the contents of which determined him not to go. His body-guard was marched to the parade-ground, however, and on the general officers present undergoing a personal search, a loaded revolver was discovered in the pocket of one of the Emperor's adjutants.

TURKEY.

The dispute between the Turks and Montenegrins seems uncertain of settlement. The latter are said to have asked for peace, but they decline it upon the terms with which it is offered. They are endeavoring to obtain more favourable conditions, but seem to be providing for a refusal and its consequence by removing all their valuable property either make another stand or have facilities for sending out of the country all they desire to save.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have telegraphic news from Shanghai and Canton, and also from Melbourne. At the date (July 18) Shanghai was quiet, and nothing of political interest is reported from Canton. Another attempt, however, had been made to assassinate the British Minister at Jeddo. Two marines were killed and the assassin committed suicide. This attempt is supposed to have been instigated by the leading Damios. Things were unsettled in Japan, and little business was doing.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From Australia a sum of money, variously stated in the telegram as 3,000, and 30,000, but which we think must be the latter, comes by this mail for the Lancashire operatives. New Zealand was still in hot water, the Maories rejecting all terms of settlement.

THE AFFAIR OF ASPROMONTE.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.—The following letter from General Garibaldi himself, relating to the unhappy conflict at Aspromonte, will be read with the greatest interest:

"On board the Duke of Genoa, Sept. 1. They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldier who obeyed, but the men of the clique who cannot forgive the revolution for being the revolution—it is that which disturbs their conservative digestion—and for having contributed to the re-establishment of our Italian family. "Ye, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavoured in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being shed. "I ran to the front of our line crying out to them not to fire, and from the centre to the left where my voice and those of my aides-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of 200 metres, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri who were in the front of me directing their shots against me struck me with two balls, one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making a serious wound. "As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded, I could see nothing more, a thick crowd having formed around me while my wounds were being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line

which was at my litter, and to that of my aides-de-camp, not a single musket was fired. As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours, and when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that the men might disarm themselves. The intention of my companions were, however, so little hostile that I only by this disarmed in the crowd some officers and regular soldiers.

"It was not so on our right. The picciotti, attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire upon the whole line, and although the trumpets sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusillade, which lasted not more than a quarter of an hour.

"My wounds led to some confusion in our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retreat into the wood, so that little by little the crowd around me broke up, and the most faithful alone remained. At this moment I learned that my staff and Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following considerations; first, that I should be free with my staff to withdraw where I pleased (I replied, 'On board an English vessel.') Second, that having arrived at the sea shore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino conducted himself as a valorous and intelligent chief of all his military movements and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy towards me and my people. He showed his grief in having shed Italian blood; but he had received peremptory orders and had to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatsoever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race would have been terrible. However, far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the Government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow countrymen.

"In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions had thrown ourselves, with heads bent, I hoped nothing good from the government of Ratazzi. But why should I not have hoped for less rigour on the part of the King, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it at any price? What afflicts me most, is this fatal distrust, which contributes not a little to the incompleteness of national unity. However it may be, I once again present to Italy a serene front, assured of having done my duty. Once more, my unimportant life and the more precious ones of so many generous young men have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest of causes—pure from all vile personal interests.

"G. GARIBALDI."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AERONAUT.—Mr. Glaisher, with Mr. Coxwell the aeronaut, has just accomplished the highest ascent—nearly six miles—ever yet known in a balloon. The rarity of the air and the cold were of course unparalleled. Mr. Glaisher became unconconscious; pigeons taken up fell from the balloon like stones; the thermometer sank to 52° below the freezing point. At last Mr. Coxwell found his consciousness vanishing; his hands were paralysed, and he was actually obliged to pull the valve-string with his teeth! One shudders to think of what their unique but sad fate must have been, had Mr. Coxwell's fast-ebbing consciousness deprived him of the power to raise the valve. Never before have mortals been in danger of dying without pain six miles above the earth, and descending no one can conjecture when.

THE PRESTON GUILD.—The Preston Guild, an institution the origin of which is almost lost in obscurity, and which has degenerated in the lapse of time from a powerful and busy local Board of Trade, into a mere pretext for holding a local festival on a great scale, has been held during the last week, after the customary interval of twenty years since the meeting in 1842, which being the first after a Reform Bill which had swept away all the remaining ancient municipal rights, was also the first held on a thoroughly new footing. Rejoicings and gaieties of all kinds have always accompanied the celebration of the festival; but now, as in 1842, they form almost its chief object. Of course the people of "Proud Preston" are very much attached to their ancient traditions, and notwithstanding the frightful distress existing in the country, determined to hold their Guild at the orthodox time, devoting it is but fair to add, all the surplus profits, if such there be, to the alleviation of that distress. The town was crowded to excess even before the opening day, and during the week, an unceasing round of processions, meetings, shows, and concerts took place. Perhaps the most important event has been the show and meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, at the dinner following which, Lord Derby, whose family has been associated with Preston for centuries, presided. He proposed all the toasts of the evening, speaking at some length to that of "The Society." The point of his speech was the offer of a reward of 100l. to the first person or company who should successfully and profitably to himself, utilise for agricultural purposes the sewage of any district with a population of not less than 4,000, situated within the district of either of the great Lancashire agricultural societies. If each society produced a successful candidate, he would willingly give the reward to both.