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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 20, 1861.

THE BEST EVIDENCE OE HAVING THE SPIRIT.

Deception is not impossible in relation to the possession and enjoyment of the Holy Spirit. It is to be feared that many suppose they have the Spirit, when they are utterly destitute of it. Many spirits have gone out into the world, and hence, we are commanded to try the spirits whether they be of God. There are some spirits that may be easily detected—an angry spirit—a proud spirit—a boastful spirit—a worldly spirit—an envious spirit—a selfish spirit—and many others of the like class. There are other spirits not so easily detected. Like Satan, their great father, who transforms himself into an angel of light, so these also, have much that seems like the right spirit, and need to be brought to the scrutiny of the WORD in order to be detected. Here lies the great danger of being deceived. The willingness to judge from outward appearance—to form an estimate from a single stand point—to determine the character by a single feature. False spirits may possess much that belongs to the true. Jehu had zeal worthy of an angel, but it was full of pride and cruelty. Saul had the devotion of a saint when he forced himself to offer a burnt offering to the Lord, but it was mixed with presumption and conceit. Even christians themselves may sometimes mistake the temper of their own minds, and attribute that to the Spirit which is its very opposite; and hence the necessity of a careful scrutiny. The disciples manifested great jealousy for the honor of their Master when they wished to command fire to come down from heaven to consume those who would not receive him, but it betrayed the spirit of revenge rankling within them. Zebedee's sons showed signs of great attachment to Christ when they requested that they might set, one on his right hand, and the other on his left, in his kingdom; but they were evidently influenced more by carnal ambition than spiritual love. Even Peter thought if all men should forsake Jesus, yet would not he—he would die for him; but poor Peter soon learned that his loud professions were strongly tinctured with self-conceit and boasting. Men may possess much that seems to themselves and others true religious zeal and devotion—they may condemn vice and commend virtue—they may possess much fervor, and have warm emotions, and yet be utterly destitute of the Holy Spirit. Men are often devoted, earnest, enthusiastic, and self-sacrificing in a bad cause; and although in true religion these characteristics are always found, yet their existence alone is not an infallible evidence of genuine christianity.

There is one evidence by which christians may be unmistakably certain of having the Spirit of Christ. It is called the HOLY SPIRIT—hence, he who possesses this Spirit, LOVES HOLINESS. Not merely in another. Few men but love uprightness, morality, and purity in others, whatever their own characters may be; but where the Holy Spirit dwells there will be a longing and panting after holiness in that same heart. The knowledge of sin there will be painful—and though it may not be entirely eradicated, it will not be loved nor cherished. Sin is the greatest plague to that heart where dwells the Spirit. The believer who enjoys the Spirit can always find a thousand more excuses for the infirmities and sins of others than he can for his own. He knows how to spread the mantle of charity over the faults of others, but a holy revenge is awakened in his soul against every known iniquity in himself. He longs to be HOLY, that he may be HAPPY. Not only his "heart," but his "flesh" cries out for the living God; and what others can look over in him, and attribute to infirmity, he finds no excuse for: to be like Christ is his single aim—he esteems others better than himself. He who has the Spirit follows God and walks in love.

"Have you received the Holy Ghost since you believed?" is an appropriate and scriptural enquiry which ought frequently to be urged in this day of easy Christianity! This is the "power" which is required in the church to revive and strengthen her, and make her efficient in the work assigned to her. Nothing can supply its place. Gifts, zeal, devotion, labors, and everything else, if they be not baptized and directed by the Holy Spirit will be utterly useless in the cause of Christ. To be filled with the Spirit is every christian's privilege.

REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS.—This distinguished and successful minister of the Gospel has recently been labouring in Montreal. A late number of the *Montreal Witness* says:—"He preached last Sunday night in the American Presbyterian Church, to a very large and attentive congregation. His subject was 'The Cross of Christ,' and his exposition of the essential doctrines of the Gospel was exceedingly clear. Mr. Guinness is exceedingly earnest and very able, and we trust, that all who are in any doubt as to what Evangelical Christianity is, will embrace the opportunity thus offered of hearing him preach. He certainly divides the converted from the unconverted in a way that is much more Scriptural than common. May his labors result in turning many careless ones to Christ!"

GOD'S JUDGMENTS.—The Rev. Mr. Barss of Lock's Island, N. S., writes to the *Christian Messenger*, that more than eighty persons have died since last New-Year's day on that Island within a circuit of twenty miles, and still the plague goes on. Nearly every family is in mourning. He says:—"The prevailing feeling now is that God has a controversy with us." A day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer has been kept. Solemn religious services were held, and all business suspended. God was among the people, and some great event is looked for.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A note from the Rev. W. C. Weston says:—"At our last Quarterly Meeting we had under our consideration the propriety of the Circuit system for our Ministers, and we have a meeting appointed next week to endeavor to carry the system into effect.

THANK OFFERING.—Some unknown person has forwarded to the Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society in London the sum of £2,000 as a "Thank Offering."

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The last term of the current year of this Institution closed on Tuesday. The students—numbering about 33—were subjected to a rigid written examination, during several days prior to the close, in the various branches of their studies. On Tuesday a public verbal examination was held in the presence of a number of ministers, including the Bishop of Fredericton, Dr. Brooke and others; and several other gentlemen. The branches in which the students were examined were the Classics, French, Mathematics, Geology and Chemistry. The English branches were not introduced, as a very thorough examination had already taken place in these, and the standing of each student was already ascertained. The examination was conducted by the Professors but in the Greek the Bishop and Dr. Brooke also took part. We should judge that the mode of instruction in this Institution at present, is intended to give the students a thorough knowledge of the different branches studied by them. We were highly gratified with the examination on Tuesday. The Institution in its former character, as a College, having failed to secure the public favor, we think it is the aim and determination of the President (Dr. Jack) and the other Professors, to raise its character in usefulness, and public estimation. We learn that nearly or quite *all* the religious denominations in the Province are represented among the students. At the close of the examination Dr. Jack and Judge Wilmot made some remarks. The latter expressed his gratification at hearing from time to time as he made enquiry, of the general good conduct of the students, and that everything was progressing satisfactorily. He stated that it is in contemplation to have an examination once in three years of students from all the Universities in the British Provinces, who might choose to compete for prizes in the different branches of study pursued by them. He hoped New Brunswick would not be unsuccessful. He referred also to the probability of a small premium being given to the students who should acquire the greatest proficiency in that first class accomplishment—GOOD READING. He urged the students to endeavor to read English prose and poetry well. Among the several subjects referred to by Judge Wilmot in his brief address, we were pleased to hear him urge upon the attention of the young men of the Institution the necessity of cultivating the HEART—the intellect alone was not enough to educate—a man might be an intellectual giant, but a moral demon. He had known brilliant intellects destitute of moral principle. He urged the students to form characters which would be an honor to themselves, to the Institution in which they were educated, to their country, and their friends. The Judge's address was brief but excellent.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

A late number of the *Abstainer*, published at Halifax, N. S., contains a Report of a Committee of the Grand Division of that Province appointed to memorialize the Medical Faculty in N. S., in order to obtain their testimony to the physical effects of intoxicants as a beverage, on Society, and to the benefits that would result by the spread of the principles of Total Abstinence. The Report states, as the result of their labours, that eighty-five out of the one-hundred and twenty-five medical practitioners in the Province have signed the following declaration, eight out of these reside in Halifax:—

"We are of opinion.—First: That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages. Secondly: That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from intoxicating beverages. Thirdly: that total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and intoxicating beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality and the happiness of the human race."

PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.—It may not be known to our readers generally that there is now in course of erection in the State of New York an Asylum for Inebriates, to which persons may be received on their own application. It is said that four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five applicants for admission are now on file. These have come from all the States in the Union, from all classes of men, and some of them from foreign countries. It is an appalling statement; that there are nearly five thousand applications for admission into an institution, whose only object is to protect men against themselves. It shews the wide spread and fearful character of the *disease of intemperance*, and calls loudly for the adoption of legal measures to save men from the terrible consequences of the liquor traffic.

DRUNKENNESS IN CHURCHES.—It is said that there are 36,000 Christian Churches in England; and from these 30,000 persons are annually excluded for drunkenness. This is accounted for on the ground that habitual drinking is seldom recognized as a sufficient warrant for exclusion. A writer in an English paper says: "At the present time I know of a church that has been broken up lately from this very cause, nearly every member being charged with the sin of intemperance, not one member daring to exercise discipline upon another for fear of a like exposure of himself; and, owing to this cause, for some months past, the Lord's Supper has not been dispensed."

In contrast with this, it is gratifying to know that Teetotalism is making rapid progress in Great Britain. It is represented by three weekly newspapers having a united circulation of 25,000 weekly; six monthly magazines, circulating 20,000; two periodicals for the young including over 300,000; with two cheap quarterlies of about 10,000 copies. These are exerting a mighty influence on the public mind.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMINT IN FRANCE.—The Minister of the Interior has adressed a circular to the prefects of departments, stating that though the Government has not thought fit to obtain the passing of a law against drunkenness, it has resolved, in order to diminish the vice, to inforce with greater severity the decree of 1851, relative to wine-shops and public-houses. The circular reminds the prefects that in the last legislative sesson numerous petitions praying for the adoption of measures for the repression of drunkenness were presented to the Senate, and were referred by it to the Mnister of the Interior.

DEATH OF THE INTEMPERATE.

It is a sad death. There is no comfort on that dying pillow, no sweet repose, no voice of friendship bidding adieu, no lighting up of joy in the departing spirit.

It is a frequent death. Three, every hour, go through its gates in our land.

It is an early death. Few drunkards live out half their days.

It is an unlamented death. "No one will miss him," is the common saying. Even his family expect comfort, now that he is no more.

Let it be soberly contemplated—

1. By the moderate drinker. It may be his.
2. By the vender. He has filled the bottle and done the deed.
3. By the magistrate. He signed the license.
4. By the heedless parent. It may yet be the death of his own son.
5. If not too late, by the drunkard himself; and let him escape for his life.

Habit hurries him onward. Sickness hurries him onward. But O, his end! his dreadful end!

"On slippery rocks I see him stand,
And death's dark billows roll below."

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

COBURG, 10th December, 1861.

The superintendent of Common Schools for Upper Canada has issued a circular on the Beer Drinking at the Model Grammar School. From this circular it appears that the beer was not used without the knowledge of the authorities of the School. Dr. Ryerson states:—"After a contest at foot ball between the pupils of Upper Canada College, and those of the Model Grammar School, on the grounds of the latter, a lunch, consisting simply of cold bread and meat, was provided, . . . and in conformity with the family habits of some of the boys (especially at a cold lunch), at home, certain of them procured a keg of beer. . . . When it was known, . . . objections, as I understand, were made by some of the authorities; but it was at length deemed advisable not to interfere with the arrangements of the pupil-managers of the affair in this particular, and in this instance, as it was desired to gratify the feelings of all parties concerned, on this occasion of the meeting of the pupils of the two schools, after occurrences not calculated to excite any cordial feelings amongst those connected with the Model Grammar School. . . . I am assured that not a drop of wine was used, or thought of being used, on the occasion; not the slightest indication of excess was shown during the repast, or the day, by any pupil of the Model Grammar School; nor has the Rector received one word of complaint from a parent or guardian of any of the pupils. The circumstance of any beer being used was an incidental one, and which it was considered better to tolerate under the circumstances, after it had been procured, but with the understanding that it was not to be repeated, and the matter would have there ended, with the most kindly feelings among all parties concerned, but for the newspaper attacks, which has subsequently been made upon the boys and their teachers."

The *Globe*, in noticing Dr. Ryerson's circular, is not slow to criticise the mode of reply which has been chosen. The editorial comment begins: "When we lately demanded from the managers of the Model Grammar School, a true statement of certain occurrences within the walls of that Institution, of which false reports had been sent forth, we had no idea of putting the country to any expense. We fancied that the masters and managers of the School were not such terribly great men, but that they might condescend to publish a letter in a newspaper in the ordinary way." Notice is taken of the fact that Dr. R. exculpates the pupils of the Model School, but says nothing about the pupils of the College. "We have very good reason to believe," it is added, "that some of the boys were at all events partially intoxicated." Whether the exact truth will ever be reached or not, seems doubtful. But enough has been said—perhaps more than enough—on this subject in "Canada correspondence."

Montreal and Toronto have recently introduced horse-railroads for the transit of passengers, and the inhabitants find them a great convenience. In Montreal there is one drawback. They run on the Sabbath. This is too bad, and can be justified only on worldly principles. The plea of carrying people to Church is absurd. The *Montreal Witness* remonstrates against the desecration of the holy day, and argues strongly in favor of the discontinuance of the practise, expressing the belief that the usual effects, in the endurance of some form of evil, may be expected, if this course is not taken speedily. The command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is indeed a momentous one, and he who refuses obedience exposes himself to more speedy judgment, according to the belief of almost all Christians, than in the case of many other forms of violation of divine law. Perhaps there may be some error in the inferences often drawn upon this point; but the coincidences, if such they are, are very startling.

Quite a controversy is raging on the subject of Immigration. The *Montreal Witness* recently averred that the Romish Hierarchy had incited the Government to appoint persons to go to France for the purpose of inducing French Roman Catholics to settle in Lower Canada. D'Arcy McGee, himself a Roman Catholic, on a public occasion, embraced the opportunity of denouncing the scheme, as fraught with mischief, and said that he took the greater pains to speak freely and clearly, because the scheme in question was for the advancement of his own Church. His opposition was based upon the obvious impropriety of attempting to promote sectarian Immigration through the Government. He held that the Government should know settlers as Citizens, not as Protestants or Roman Catholics. All honor to him! His position, as the representative of a Roman Catholic population, gives weight to his words. We have no reason to believe that he is courting popularity. He is sorely beset by the organs of Romanism both in Lower and Upper Canada. Indeed a paper, originating with himself, or greatly dependent upon him for its existence, not long ago, came out against him, misrepresenting and denouncing him. Whatever his antecedents were, since Mr. McGee's residence in Canada, and especially as a member of Parliament, he has been consistent and liberal. May he continue in the path he has begun, and he will deserve well of his adopted country! The *Globe* has taken up the subject, and in its own way, is doing battle for right. Its heaviest blows are, of course, aimed at the Government, for lending itself to the scheme. It sees in the movement an effort to reduce the preponderance of numbers in Upper Canada, that the clamor of this section of the province concerning Representation by population may be silenced. The French Canadian journals give some color to his statement by the method of justification which they have adopted.

War between Great Britain and the United States is not regarded in Canada as by any means probable; although preparations in the event of collision between the two Governments are going foward. This arises in part out of the action of our neighbors in fortifying their side of the Lake. The necessity on either side does not appear. It is only spening money in a very foolish manner, which might hav been better spent. No true Canadian would desire war. A. B.

THE NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Europa" due at Halifax when we went to press last week arrived at that port on Sunday. The wildest excitement and enthusiasm prevailed when it became know that the people of England were aroused by the "Trent" affair, and that the British Government had determined to demand satisfaction. There is evidently a war spirit abroad, and the loyal people of our Provinces have already partaken of it. From the very lengthy despatch to the News Room, which details the action of the Government of England and the general feeling of the people, we copy all that is important and interesting. Of the probable results of this sudden storm, a conjecture can hardly be formed. Were it any other nation on earth than the United States, we should say that war would be inevitable, but we are prepared to hear almost anything from Washington. If the mobocracy prevails, war is certain; if the wisdom of the nation is allowed to dictate, reparation will be made, and peace be secured between the two nations. Humanly speaking, no greater calamity could befal this continent than a war between Great Britain and the United States though we doubt not if such an event is allowed to take place, it will be overruled, in the wisdom and providence of God, for the *future* well being of the people of this continent. GOVERNMENT *on this side of the Atlantic is* SICK, and it may be that civil war—as at present conducted—is inadequate to cure it; a contest with some foreign power may be necessary to purge and correct the mischievous elements and influences which have long been poisoning and undermining the best institutions of the American nation.

The news from Washington in another column is important, and every despatch from either way is now looked for with the great anxiety.

BY THE "EUROPA!"

The *Europa* left Liverpool on the 30th ult., but was detained at Queenstown by order of the Government for twenty-four hours. She brought out a Queen's Messenger and despatches for Lord Lyons at Washington. We subjoin as follows from the dispatch to the News Room:—

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Observer*, a Ministerial journal, asserts that the demand for apology from Federal Government will be made, and that Lord Lyons is instructed to insist also upon the restitution to the protection of the British Flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum. The *Observer* adds there is no reason why Mason and Slidell should not be restored to the Quarter-Deck of a British Admiral in the face of twelve British Men of War.

Nearly all the London weekly papers treat the question of the San Jacinto in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers. The agitation increases.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—The *Observer* adds that the Government demands from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the restoration of the persons of the Southern Envoys to the British Government.

Yesterday, P. M., after five o'clock, Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle; three of the Ministers, including the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War travelled from London to Windsor by special train to be present.

Previous to leaving town the three Ministers had attended a Cabinet Council at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

The *Observer* says a Special Messenger of the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry our demand to Lord Lyons, and will proceed by the Packet from Queenstown to-day. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands for apology insist on the restitution 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 they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New York or Washington itself in the face of some ten or twelve British men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the "Trent" was before the guns and cutlasses of the "San Jacinto." It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this. The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything would be settled. In the meantime a large ship (the "Melbourne") has been taken up and is now being loaded at Woolwich with Armstrong guns, and some 80,000 Enfield Rifles, ammunition and other stores.

It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian militia. A strong force of field artillery will be despatched forthwith.

The Privy Council held by Her Majesty on Saturday last was for the purpose of issuing an order prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, of all gunpowder, saltpetre, spirits of nitre, and sulphur.

The Queen's proclamation is published in a London "Gazette Extraordinary."

It is stated in the *Times* that nearly every ship loading for New York is taking out large quantities of lead. Lead is not mentioned in the Royal Proclamation. The American operations in lead in this market date from the commencement of the war. In the German markets they commenced in October. As almost all saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have practically a monopoly of the article.

On Friday the Cabinet directed Lord Russell to prepare their despatch for Lord Lyons: on Saturday the Ministers met again to revise and finally settle its terms, and it was sent off the same evening.

The *Times* says the principle on which Government rests its demands is, that a British ship must, until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved, be held to be British ground, as if she were an actual piece of British soil. And the rights of protection of all persons on board is as valid as on British territory; now no such violation has been proved or sought to be proved against the *Trent*; consequently the seizure of the four persons who were forcibly dragged from her decks was entirely illegal.

Without questioning the right of a belligerent vessel to stop and search our merchantmen for contraband of war, our Ministers entirely deny the claim which was asserted in this case, and which would permit a foreign naval officer to take persons at his own discretion from under the British flag, on the pretence that they are rebels or citizens of a hostile State. The law which governs the stopping, the seizing, the judging, and the condemning of neutral merchant ships is clearly laid down, and being, at the best highly oppressive to neutrals, it must be strictly adhered to. This law, even when interpreted by the harsh practices of a bygone age, contains nothing which can justify the carrying off of persons in the position of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were at the most civil servants of the hostile Power, and were travelling from one neutral port to another in a neutral vessel. If the Government of Washington holds that the Confederates are belligerents, then it is bound by the laws of war, which treat only military and naval persons travelling for belligerent purposes as contraband, and even in that case direct that the contraband character shall be duly established in a Prize Court. If, on the other hand, it declares that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were seized as rebels by virtue of its Municipal Law, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated. Indeed, on the latter plea the Federal Government might station a sloop in the Channel to board the Dover and Folkestone steamers daily, and carry off every Southerner who might be found.

The *Times* adverts to Mr. Seward's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier, the only inference from which was, that he was about to force a quarrel with England. The *Times* says the wisest course for Canada will be to prepare; let her at once discipline her militia, and emulate the Mother Country by drilling her Volunteer army. Montreal only wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the spring returns, when we can make it secure. The danger to Montreal, or to any other point on the frontier, is less. Canada should not rely too much on us and too little upon herself.

The Morning *Post*—an organ of the Government—says:—

Wild as are the words written and spoken by Secretary Seward, and reckless as American policy not unfrequently is, we can hardly suppose that the Northern States are sincerely disposed to accept war with England. We have in American waters, including the Mexican Expedition and ships already there, a force amounting to not far short of 1000 guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. In one month, we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, could blockade the Northern Ports, and turn to direct and speedy issue the tide of war now raging. This is so obvious, that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet at Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demands.

The *Times* says the depositions of officers of "Trent" have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and their opinion has been given that the proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the Law of Nations. It is, we understand, opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was confined to visiting and searching the mail packet: that if any man or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to a prize court which would hear evidence and arguments on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedents and authorities. The *Times* observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The Cabinet meets Friday to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the Law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If Mason and Slidell were wrongfully taken they must be restored with a sufficient apology. The *News* says that beneath every thing there exists an under current of apprehension lest American Government really contemplate the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain, in order to gain a standing ground for abandoning its design of subjugating the South.

Times' city article says the universal impression seems to be that in its present unhappy position in the eyes of the world, the United States Government can scarcely command themselves so as to regulate their course by light of law, reason or courtesy; and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to the exercise of utmost forbearance. *Times* of 30th makes the important announcement that Cabinet has come to conclusion that act of Captain of San Jacinto in seizing passengers on British vessel and carrying them forcibly away, is clear violation of Law of Nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded. In all probability first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord Lyons to demand reparation for ill advised act in seizing Mason and Slidell while under protection of British flag. Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lyons will, under instructions from his Government withdraw with British Legation from Washington.

The *Post* (Lord Palmerston's journal) confirms *Times* statement—says the demand of Lord Lyons will be plain and brief; and if not complied with diplomatic relations will be at once suspended.

Shipping Gazette believing there is a possibility but remote one, that Federal Government may disavow acts of Capt. Wilkes, and even go length of releasing Southern Commissioners; but if demand be not complied with, declaration of war on the part of England is inevitable. If Federal Government is resolved at all hazards to force a quarrel upon England, they have certainly good opportunity; but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail of it.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores is formally prohibited. It was stated that one ship with large cargo of saltpetre for America has been stopped, and that the relanding of warlike stores already shipped, had been required. The Naval volunteers were offering to come forward to protect the honour of the British flag. There is no confirmation of report that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada.

FRANCE.

Letters from France state that the news of American difficulty caused an immense sensation in Paris, and first general impression is that ample reparation must be made to prevent collision.

Communications have taken place between English and French Governments, and a good understanding on the subject was believed to exist, as it already does on questions of policy to be carried out with reference to American questions generally.

BY "CITY OF WASHINGTON!"

By the "City of Washington," Queenstown dates to the 5th inst., are received. The excitement in England was unabated. The following is the principal news:—

Letter from General Scott in favor of maintenance of kindly relations between England and America attracts much attention.

Exports of ammunition, arms and lead prohibited.

Paris *Patrie* has an editorial shewing disposition of the French to recognise the South if England sets example.

Ship "Lady Franklin," London, for New York, put into Plymouth, 3d, took fire same night, was scuttled; Southerners among crew suspected.

English journals generally very bitter and hostile in their remarks; continue to treat matter as one which cannot be tolerated. Lord Lyons' instructions on which Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined.

"Morning Post" says an acknowledgement of error and surrender of prisoners would be received with great joy; but if Federal Government fails, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty; her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

The "Times" continues to assert that it has been Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England. Both it and the Post call for energetic Military preparations in Canada. Serious decline daily taking place in Canadian Securities—total 12 per cent.

The "Times" says it may reasonably predict three things will immediately follow outbreak—viz., destruction of Southern blockade, complete blockade of Northern ports, and recognition of Southern Confederacy by France and England.

Active preparations going on in various Navy