

# THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER

vents it from being more than a sketch. Miss E. does not let her own skeptical endowments escape her in this work, any more than in Adam Beddoe's moral of both belonging to Milton's lofty argument to vindicate Eternal Providence, and justify the ways of God to man. Let us hope that her own heart is not infected so much as her mere understanding with the theories, which would, if they prevailed, destroy that open union of God which the Christian rejoices to behold in the face of Christ. This allusion leads me to speak of the war which still proceeds upon the "Essays and Reviews." Very few, if any, defences have appeared of the opinions advocated there,—a very suspicious sign,—the apologists confining themselves to the more kindly task of excusing the Essays from the charges levelled at them by their opponents. I am glad to see that a work under the title of "Aids to Faith," will shortly appear, discussing at the points raised by the Essays.

Mr. Spurgeon's "tabernacle" has at length been opened, free from debt, and with an exuberance of convocations never before witnessed. There have been a series of meetings of every imaginable sort, and one for the special purpose of assisting the five points of Calvinistic Theology. The "Freeman," Baptist organ, states that the addresses of the five advocates were disappointing, being prosy and wearisome, and that Mr. S. on the next Sunday expressed his dissatisfaction. Modern Calvinists are in a "fix," as the Yankees say, from which no possible ingenuity can extricate them, and they are, therefore, unwilling when they attempt to prove that they are in the full enjoyment of that evangelical liberty which non-Calvinists possess. Mr. Spurgeon himself is too shrewd to attempt such proof. Logio is not his forte. He swallows Calvinism boldly, and then talks and acts as if he had no recollection of the dead. This is the only way open for the very parisiens school. If they begin to reason, they are drawn at once into the highest latitude, the eddy of which forces them to retreat unless they are prepared to deny a Gospel for the world.

The May meetings are at hand, the London Carnival, and it is announced that most of our great societies are behind, financially, as compared with last year. Oh! that their subscribers would but give one week's expenditure on drink to the cause of social reformation and religion! One hears at times of magnificent gifts; as the other day I was told of a meeting of Wesleyan Methodists to form a meeting for Chapel building in London, at which a donation of £5,000 from an unknown source was present ed. But it is the many who are called upon to give, pay and labor for the greater many who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

Foreign politics are a topic on which I must be brief, though the temptation to enlarge is strong. France is entertained just now with a pamphlet, written by the Duke d'Aumale, one of the younger Orleans princes in England, against Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin. The latter is said to want to reply—some say, to challenge the pamphleteer—but consent is refused. What the Emperor does in that line, and wishes the Imperial family to do, is behind the scenes.

The Austrian monarchy is still groping through an ordeal, the issue of which none dare predict. To give the various kingdoms separate constitutions, and yet to keep them all subject to the Hapsburg sceptre, is an enterprise in which, if Francis Joseph fails not, he will be a greater man than Europe suspects him of being.

The Italians, for so we must speak of them now, are going on their way with tolerable even ness. Garibaldi has appeared in the National Parliament, and the storms which descended and passed away, has left a clear sky and purer air behind.

The Poles are in an attitude of great resistance, which must perplex the Autocrat of all the Russias. He has reaped what Nicholas sowed; and as he really seems desirous of doing well by his miscellaneous nationalities, we may hope that the blood shed will more suffice to get for Poland these reforms which will be stepping stones to her most precious rights.

The appearance of Europe is rather that of a troubled sea than of a silent and smiling landscape; yet, the signs of true progress are undeni able; and it is every day getting more impossible that liberty should be sacrificed, and the power of the Autocracy built up on the degradation of the millions.

The spread of religion is, as we well know, the only real assurance of permanent advancement; and we may hope while we pray, and pray to confirm our hopes, that the kingdoms of the world are becoming, more than ever, the kingdom of God and of this Christ, and that He who is the truth will shew himself greater than all the temptations of earth.

## General Intelligence.

### ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

#### Arrival of the "North American."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 6th, 1861.  
North American from Liverpool, 25th, off Cape Race, 1 o'clock Saturday, P. M.

BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceeding unimportant. On 24th House of Commons by vote of 236 to 165 rejected the bill for opening burial grounds of the Church of England to dissenters.

FRANCE.

French journals publish the Pope's protest against Victor Emmanuel assuming the title of King of Italy.

Prince Napoleon appointed President of the Commission to represent France at the Great Exhibition at London next year. On 24th hour closed at 68.35.

ITALY.

Chamber of Deputies on 24th passed resolution declaring that National Guard of the South had deserved well of their country. It was adjourned.

General Biscio proposed that the Chamber adhere to Garibaldi's project respecting the National armament.

Austrian representative at German Diet had been instructed to propose that the Diet should neither recognize the title of Kingdom of Italy, nor receive any Ambassador from Italy to Frankfort.

Rumors have been current that Victor Em

manuel's representative at Frankfort has received passports but not confirmed.

Paris correspondent of London Post telegraphed that the Pope is firm in his resistance and more than ever decided not to quit Rome.

AUSTRIA.

Stated that seize Flumes was raised by Austrians.

SPAIN.

The Epoca of Madrid says that Haytians demand protectorate of Spain, solely in order to preserve the Administration of the Judicial powers of the re public.

POLAND.

Arrests continued at Warsaw owing to singing of patriotic songs.

TURKEY.

At the request of the Turkish Government the Governments of England and France have sent to Constantinople, persons properly qualified to assist in an investigation of the finances of the Empire, with a view to their adjustment on some permanent basis.

It is asserted that a Russian army of 5000 strong were concentrated on the Pruth and placed on war footing, in consequence of the Fermentation in European Turkey.

Austria takes similar measures.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta Mail (date not mentioned), arrived at Marseilles, 24th. American portion will be forwarded by the Africa. Telegrams from Calcutta to March, 30th, and Canton to March 16th, says commercial reports from Calcutta unsatisfactory, in consequence (as was supposed) of famine.

Famine prevailed at Pekin Insurgents gaining ground. Business in Shanghai very dull.

Japan, English, French, and Dutch Ministers have returned upon invitation of Jeddo.

Siamese Government determined to send Ambassadors to France.

Arrival of the "Northern Light."

NEW YORK, May 3.—Steamship Northern Light from Aspinwall 25th ult., with 350 passengers and \$868,000 in treasure arrived at 2 P. M.

The San Juan is reported to have been destroyed, and the bed of the river turned upon it, by the same earthquake.

Two other towns are reported to have been destroyed.

British ship Marco Polo, from Australia for London, put into Valparaiso, dismasted and leaking, by contact with an iceberg.

Peru is completely disorganized. Echenique is in prison, and Castilla devotes his attention to gambling.

The whole Stock is being well selected for Counter Dealers, and will be sold on liberal terms.

THOS. R. JONES, 5, Dock Street.

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore."

BOSTON May 7th 1861.  
Steamship "City of Baltimore" arrived this morning with advices three days later.

A propositus had been issued in Liverpool, having influential support, for the immediate establishment of lines of steamships to New Orleans, and to Charleston. The Charleston line to start the first steamer July.

A French fleet has been ordered to be fitted out, to convey back to France, the French troops now in Syria.

The commercial treaty between France and Britain has been signed.

UNITED STATES.

Preparations on the part of the North continue, but beyond preparing nothing has been done. Fort Pickens has been reinforced and provisioned. Different reports are in circulation as to the intention of the rebel forces now lying before it, some state that the seige will be abandoned, and others that it will not.

Jefferson Davis is reported as leading the forces in Virginia, and contemplating an attack on Washington. The arms and machinery at Harper's Ferry were not wholly destroyed; neither was the destruction of ships and arms at Norfolk Navy Yard complete; what was not destroyed has fallen into the hands of the Rebels, of course. Strong Union sentiment is in ascension in some parts of Virginia, while in other parts Union men are driven from the state by the mob. The Government of Virginia professes neutrality, while it permits Southern Rebels to move northward through the state and at the same time declares that the first movement of Northern troops into the state shall be regarded as invasion. It is rumored that troops will be despatched to recover Harper's Ferry and what was abandoned at Norfolk.

Washington is strongly defended, and numbers of troops are within a few hours march of the city at different stations; the road between Annapolis and Washington is strictly guarded by troops. An overwhelming Union reactionary movement is spreading in Maryland, and little hindrance is expected to the progress of Northern troops through the State, swing mostly to the presence and power of the Federal forces concentrated at different points. A blockade of all the Southern ports is declared by the President. Two or three privateers are said to be already cruising in the Gulf of Mexico; war vessels have been despatched South; great activity prevails in the dockyards. The "World" says—

We don't suppose that a sterner, more inflexible purpose ever existed in the human breast, than now possesses the northern people to subdue the South into a return to its duty. The purpose is as fixed as fate—it is as resistless as the impulse of self-preservation; and the South cannot too soon understand its exact nature.

The following are among the latest despatches and most interesting items:

BOSTON, May 7th, 1861.  
The Governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature on the 14th.

Federal troops continue to concentrate in the vicinity of Baltimore.

The Unionists in Maryland are strongly gaining ground.

It is reported that the Government of Virginia has ordered the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebel troops.

A despatch from the South says, the proposed attack on Fort Pickens will soon be abandoned on pretense that the troops are wanted further North.

It is asserted that Kentucky and Missouri will stand by the Union.

The Western part of Virginia is arming against the Rebellion.

BOSTON, May 8th, 1861.

Southern despatches are warlike. 40,000 troops are to be immediately concentrated in Washington.

Rebels have a force of 25,000 men in Virginia, including regiments from Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee.

Tennessee Legislature has adopted the secession ordinance and called for 60,000 troops, and has appropriated \$3,000,000.

Northern States are tendering immense forces to the Government.

The War Department has had offers of 250,000 from the States, West of the Alleghany Mountains, and troops are now volunteering for three years or during the war.

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TURKEY.

At the request of the Turkish Government the steamers Adriatic from Paris, stating that Minister Faulkner had presented the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy. This is reliable, coming from a high source.

It is stated further, that Mr. Dallas, our Minister to London, refused to present the Commissioners until he had received advice or instructions in regard to the matter from the home government.

DOMESTIC.

FIRE.—On Friday morning a fire broke out in the brick house No. — Dock Street, the upper part of which was occupied by Mr. McIntosh in a dwelling. Two dwellings were entirely destroyed. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. One, a servant maid, who slept in the attic, with extraordinary presence of mind, descended by means of a rope which she had found and fastened inside her bedroom. Few would have dared the ascent in the daytime from such and elevation.

ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.—Last Saturday seven of the most notorious characters in the Penitentiary attempted to effect an escape from the Penitentiary. Among them were the murderers young Slavin and Munford, McCarron who attempted to kill and rob Welch a few years ago, and four other scoundrels imprisoned for various offences. Five of them succeeded in getting off all of whom have since been recaptured.

E. G. GARDNER, Skirt D. pot, King-st.

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BOUT 30 Yards of Remnant Carpeting in lengths suitable for Halls and Bed-rooms will be sold at Cost Price.

ENNIS & GARDNER, Prince Wm. street,

SOILED SKIRTS.

A BAIRGAIN, Skirt Depot, King-st.

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By Mail Steamers, "Lampedo," and "John Barbour," and by Vessels from the United States.

BALES AND CAVES Woolen Cloths, in Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Trouserings, 2 cases Corduroys and Moulins.

2 " Summer Cloths, in Fancy Coatings, Russel Cords and Trouserings," 3 cases Tailors Trimings, Buttons, Braids, Linings, Limens, Casbins, Galloons, Canvass, &c., &c.

1 Case Black and Fancy Satin Vestings, Black and Colored Velvets and Fox Silk Vestings.

The whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant Goods.

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WANTED.—A first class Dress-Maker and Milliner, to go to the country. Apply at 75 Prince Wm. st.

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FANCY PRINTS, ALPACAS, &c.

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THE Subscribers have opened by steamer North Briton a fine selection of Manchester Goods, which they are selling under value.

177 pieces Fancy and State Prints,

55 " Cloth and Medium Shirtings,

44 " East Grey and White,

4 " American Tinted Linings,

Black Lusters and Coburgs,

54 " Plain and Fancy Silesia,

Black Velvets, Smooches, Chambers,

French Drapery, Denim, Nankin,

Begatins, Gingham, Bedticks,

Padding, Jean, Sulcine, Muslins,

Customers for those Goods will please give us a call.

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LOCKHART & CO.

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES wishing rich Neapolitan Hats and Bonnets should make an early selection at SAMUEL BROWN'S, 1, King-street, where they