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REMOVAL. The Office of the "Religious Intelligencer" is Removed to the Store of M. McLeod, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 26 Blick Building, Charlotte Street.

AGENT.—Mr. A. D. FOSTER, formerly of Clementsport, is now Travelling Agent for the "Religious Intelligencer" in Nova Scotia.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 4, 1861.

A Divine Rule.

"If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his faults between thee and him alone," &c., Matt. 10: 15, 17.

How happy would Christians be if they would always observe the above rule. How many difficulties and troubles, and humiliating scenes would be saved to the church were it always carried out in the real spirit of the gospel. Oh! How beautiful, how glorious, how levely would never faileth!"

it is very often not in the spirit of the gospel. brother, he will tell all his grievances in the ears | ing from time to time in different places. of all his other brethren, and even to sinners; but never go near the offending brother to seek a reconciliation. Nothing is more common than spirit of the gospel.-What might have been healed without any trouble becomes a serious scandal that it will take generally.

The brethren who are witnesses in the case should never be those who are influenced by a contentious spirit. In nine cases out of ten, when this divine rule is properly carried out in one is gained or won back to the path of duty, and thus a stronger bond unites hearts that would otherwise have been alienated perhaps forever. We do not believe that more than the tenth case ously. would ever need to have the second step of Christian labor performed; and this s'ould be who underrate their own abilities. Such are the purpose of saving by a still stronger and to be encouraged and urged to fill situations for more extended effort. Much prayer is indispen- which they are competent. In many cases, howsable. In the second as in the first step of labor, ever, preachers, as well as other men, are very this rule should bo the guide, not only in the liable to form too high an estimate of their own. spirit. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth talents. (Rom. xii. 3, 16.) Hence instances life." Without the spirit of Christ, dwelling in occur in which a man who is laboring comfortthe heart to the exclusion of every act of church ably and beneficially in a retired and humble discipline is productive of the most serious evils situation, aspires to occupy one more popular and and is only adding fuel to the fire of discord elevated. In this he fails to give satisfaction; already kindled. The offender should be shown and his usefulness, if not destroyed, is greatly by every possible means, that you love him as a diminished, and the cause of Christ suffers. brother. He should be made to feel that you are really grieved, not angy at his conduct. How often the wandering one is summoned to appear before the tribunal of the church, to answer for his conduct, and that, too, by a delegated or commissioned individual as destitute perhaps of the spirit of the living Jesus as Satan himself. " Every spirit begets its likeness." and result is the guilty member will not appear. A premature and unchristian expulsion is the result. Unless we are very much deceived a strong effort should be made on the part of the church, in the spirit of the gospel, to reclaim and save, and not too rashly to judge and condemn prior to such an effort. Suppose the church, all the brethren and Oh! how wondrously does he answer! What wherever it has a population accepting its faith. alize what a "sweet home" he is leaving, what a sweet communion he is forsaking, what a divine chaple in of a company, I was a non-commission—brated priesthood, and celebacy has the advantage self that that Government cannot decline the chaple in of a company, I was a non-commission—brated priesthood, and celebacy has the advantage self that that Government cannot decline the chapter of the chapt strong consolation, what beight prospects, and strong consolation, what beight prospects, and well. He was not then a pious man. He be—pensiveness, and facility of removal from point and dignity. It is most certainly a great task, Dispatches to the N. York Herald dated Louiswhat a dear Saviour he is neglecting, and how he is missed in the social gathering of Zion.

the silent voice, that was once heard in the praise | salvation of his men, out of every kind of evil- dinary cases than depth of intellect, or severe of God, and then exclaim, in the fullness of present and to come. At first he began with culture. Father Chiniquy is right in supposing Christian hearts, Oh! brother, can you leave us? temperance. Then he went on to religion. that Roman Catholicism profits by its numerous Must we speak the sad word farewell? Shall He was a noble commander, brave as he was colleges. But christian propagation is something thy voice no more be heard within the concen- good. He dared to do right, no matter who op- very distinct from the diffusion of Popery. What trated walls? Shall thy wonted songs no more posed. When his chaplains were gone, or dis- would suit the one would not do at all for the resound in the sacred places of Zion? Is this abled, he would be his own chaplain. He had other. After all the advantages furnished by parting forever? Shall we never meet again? heard him preach the Gospel many a time. He colleges, it remains to be proved that the old

Christian charity, would tell with tremendous lion, as well as a Christian. Many eyes would consider the propriety of resorting to this plan power upon the offender; and if, as his brethren be wet when Havelock was speaking. There was in addition to its theological schools and col and sisters gather around him with tearful eyes, such earnestness-tenderness at times. At other leges? Our French Can dians need men wellimploring his return, his heart were not adamant, times he would make your very hair stand on read in the Bible, and baptized with its spirit, it would melt. It could not withstand the force end. It was not strange that many were convert- of their own habits of thought, speaking their of such love. But if, when all this has been ed. Their hearts melted under his appeals and tongue as natives, to mingle freely with them, done, and the church, as the loving bride of the great numbers turned to the Lord. When they and carry the glad tidings to their doors; rather Redeemer, has watered him with tears, he still received Jesus, as great numbers did, and than preachers seeking to bring the people remains rebellious, then let him be as a heathen professed their faith in Christ, then he went one together to hear the word of God. Denominaman, and a publican." He has no business in step further, and baptized them in the name of tional efforts to establish churches may promise the church, and his exclusion is an imperative the Father and of the Son and of the Holy well at the out-set, but the impression made upon duty. The welfare of the church and the honor Ghost. Oh! what solemn times I have seen the public mind is hurtful in the extreme. The of Christ, both alke demand the separation, and away in India among these men.

Wise Counsel in few Words, in Canada. The letter, although intended as conveyed truths of too great importance, to we hope will be received and acted upon.

would bring their freewill offerings and relieve the danger. Havelock's saints were the men. Conference from this burden. "The Lord loves a cheerful giver." It would be like bringing their tyths into the storehouse, and the Lord would pour them out a blessing that there would not be room enough to contain it. I believe he would bless their basket and their store; and they would never find themselves any the poorer, but rather

Yours truly,

ALLEN W. SHECE.

Ministerial Gifts. The Rev. Charles Tupper D. D. of Aylesford N. S. has been addressing a series of excellent letters through the "Christian Messeng r' to " A Young Preacher." From Letter XVII we

make the subjoined extract :-

When a man has arrived at the deliberate conclusion, that he is called of God to this important work, he should attentively inquire to what ments, and temperament are best adapted. One course respecting the establishment of a College Zion appear, were her erring sons and daughters may be a prudent and useful pastor, but not an at Kankakee, Illinois. The Witness had sug always reclaimed by the sweet. yet powerful efficient and successful missionary, or itinerant gested that Montreal or Quebec would be better influence of "brotherly kindness;" thus de- preacher. The gifts of another may qualify him adapted as a locality, supposing that the object monstrating to the world, that there does exits in to labor acceptably and beneficially as a mission- was to reach the French population of Lower the church, as its governing principle, a divine ary, or itinerant, though he would not succeed Canada. M. Chiniquy misunderstanding this, charity that rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoic- well in the pastoral office. An ignorant or impru- shows by reference to the example of Ro name eth in the truth; "a charity that beareth all dent man is not fit to occupy any position in the Catholics, the propriety of multiplying instituthings, and endureth all things; a charity that | Christian ministry. There are individuals, how. tions for the education of persons who will deever, whose mental resources are not adequate to vote themselves to the spread of the Gospel But alas, it is not so. The rule in most cases, the task of interesting a stated congregation for among his fellow-countrymen. This point is is anobserved; and when followed professedly years, or who do not possess the prudence and well put. "Do you see," he argues, "the splencaution requisite for the discharge of pastoral did and costly colleges and seminaries the clergy and thus its object is lost. How often is it the duties, who may nevertheless labour very useful- of Rome are keeping up in Montreal and Quecase that if a brother is grieved with another ly by visiting destitute settlements, and preachs bec, to prepare the generals, officers, and file-

special calling seems to be the promotion of re- fied to have built and sustained, at an immense vivals. If these, when they labor with churches, cost, those arsenals? No! They have built up to see this, and yet nothing more disastrous to act in concert with the pastors, and, instead of at Nicolet, St. Hyacinthe, Chambly, St. Ann l the church, or foreign to the above rule and exciting prejudice against them, strengthen the Pocatiere, Assumption, Terrebonne, and at S bonds of union, they may greatly subserve the Eustache, other houses, where the worth of the interests of vital godliness. It is best, in gener- whole country who wish to enroll themselves in offence that may never be healed, and a public al, for them to have a roving commission; for the armies of the Pope, have every facility for they do not usually make good pastors. At the satisfying their desires. The priests of Rom time in which pastorial aid is most needed, they understand very well that the more those places are very liable to become disheartened and im- of training their young men will be multipled patient, and to leave the churches under their the more chance will they have to find out a care in a destitute and scattered state. In cases great number of able men, among whom they the manifest spirit of brotherly love, the erring of this kind, and indeed as a general rule, it is will choose the ablest for their purpose. They important that a minister shall be aware of his are wise enough to see that if they had only own forte and of his own infirmities, so that he few establishments of that kind in Canada, th may occupy his appropriate sphere advantage. ranks of the clergy would be as thin as they are

done not for the sake of getting rid of, but for their modesty and self-diffidence that they need

One of General Havelock's Men.

Au old soldier who served with General Have, lock in India recently attended the Daily Prayer Meeting in New York. A reporter farnishes the

forces in India, complaining of Gen. Havelock. We received a few days since the following let- and saying that he did things unbecoming an ofter from a brother who formerly resided in this ficer, and took upon himself to do what he had Province, but for several years past has resided no right to do. The Chief in command appointed a Commission of Inquiry. They came and this section of the country. private, is conceived in too good a spirit, and made a thorough examination into the conduct of the General and the condition of his men. allow it to pass unnoticed. In behalf of our They found Havelock a most rigid disciplinarian Conference, we sincerly thank our brother for sthorough in discipline as he was fervent in the small donation which it enclosed; but more prayer, and they found no portion of the army in especially for the counsel it coniains, and which so good a state as the soldiers of Havelock They said to him, after all their examination-DRUMBO, C. W., Sept. 18th 1861. "Go on with your temperance; go on with your Dear Brother :- I enclose to you six dollars ; one praying ; go on with your baptizing-the better and a half is for the " Intelligencer," and four and these christian men, the better the soldiers." a half is to help pay the Conference debt. I am They reported to the Chief in command that they sorry that the denomination of which I was so found no such soldiers as the praying saints, as long a member should be in debt Five HUNDRED they called them, of General Havelock. If there AND THIRTY EIGHT POUNDS. I wish my brethren were men wanted for any post of duty and

I have been in many a hard-fought battle, the old soldier added, and our men never went into battle without prayer. They committed themselves to the Lord Jesus, and then they were ready for life or death.

Our armies, said the old veteran, should b otherwise, beside having the assurance of a good praying armies. We must have prayer. Prayer conscience, and THE LORD WOULD DELIVER THEM prevails with God. How was it with Joshua and the kings and prophets of Israel ? What men of prayer they were, and how the Lord heard and answered them. Let us pray for the men in arms-pray for the officers as well as men-pray for the chaplains.

The old warrior spoke with great earnestness and the tears rolled down many a face as he gave his personal 'xperience and personal, hearty, honest testimony to the power of prayer."

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

COBOURG, Sept. 24th, 1861. The Rev. C. Chiniquy addresses a long letter! particular department of it his talents, acquire- to the "Montreal Witness in explanation of his men who will fight the battles of Rome against There are, moreover, some preachers whose the disciples of the gospel? but are they satisnow well filied." He goes on to speak of the Unquestionably there are men of sterling worth expense of travelling, which, with other difficul ties, would hinder young men from enlisting in the service of the church, and adds: " When fifty years ago, the Rev. M. Brossard, Curate of Nicolet, began to build his humble college * * do you know of any opposing voice from Quebec or Montrea!, to kill the new child in his cradle ? Oh! no-the contrary. The Bishop of Quebec did not write him; it strikes us that you intend to do in your little village of Nicolet (Nicolet was then a very poor place) what we do in a better style in our great city, Quebec No, the Bishop did not write anything like that, to discourage the new establishment, but took it under his personal care ; and the seminary of Montrea!, far from trying to crush down the new co'lege as a dangerous antagonist, sent some of its

best teachers to help it to start." There are at least two ways of looking at most subjects; and this is Father Chiniquy's way. To following address as being delivered by the old bring the Gospel to bear upon the many thousands of Lower Canada is a subject so grave that "An old British veteran arose, and began to no mere theory should stand in the way of securspeak with a strong Scotch accent. He said he ing the best means of gaining the desired end. was glad to hear that young chaplain to the army There is danger lest the fear that our own chosen ask for prayer. For his part he believed in pray-instrumentality will be set a ide and cause us to er -he rejoiced in prayer-he lived in prayer. look suspiciously upon other agencies. Roman He had known the power of prayer. He had felt Catholicism has peculiarities which enable it to it. He knew God heard and answered prayer. diffuse itself, and establish centres of influence displays of his grace, said he, have I seen in It can invoke the terrors of the church, if need be answer to prayer. When Gen. Havelock was to secure funds for its support. It has a celegan even then, however, to manifest those quali- to point, as the interests of the church demand. ties which afterwards so distinguished him. It No very high order of intellect is demanded to do was not until he rose to a higher grade that the ks every day work. Unquestioning obedience to Suppose they point him to the vacant seat, and great change took place. Then, he was for the the will of the superior is of greater value in or-Oh! brother, must we be separated in the great was a power in the camp: that you may well method of training pious young men privately believe. The men all respected him. They under laborious pastors has been superceded. Such an effort and such a manifestation of knew he was a thorough soldier—fearless as a Might it not be wise in the christian church to

be needlessly furnished to deepen this impres.

Our weather continues remarkaly fine. The potato crop is said to be very badly affected in

Lord Brougham.

British statesman as follows ;

year in the city of Dublin. At its opening, Lord engagement. Northerns talk of the absurdity of Brougham, in his 83d year, as President for the eight millions of people engaging in a war with year, delivered an oration, which reminded the a nation of twenty millions, yet it almost invariauditory of the best days of Henry Brougham.

Amidst all his eccentricities, this remarkable man has uniformly been associated with great and useful projects for the amelioration of the condition of mankind. Often has he mistaken the right path, because he had not the load-star which points out the true end of man. His Mechanics' Institutions wanted the vital principle of Christianity, and so did his London University, and various other educational schemes.

At the same time, Lord Brougham saw and admired the philanthrophy of Wilberforce and his

years ago, it called forth a remarkably able and vasion suggestive volume, entitled, The Knowledge of Jesus the most excellent of Sciences. In that work Dr. Carson showed how Christianity hailed the advance of science, but only required it to move in its own orbit, and not by daring speculation and unwarranted inferences to attempt to contradict the facts of Revelation.

There is some reason to cherish the hope that Lord Brougham has descended from the cold and unsatisfying heights of natural theology, and grasped the teaching which can only be learned by sitting meekly at the Master's feet. It is Christi- vancing from St. Louis with 40,000 Federal light by the Gospel," and receiving the knowledge Lexington with an equal number of Southerners. of Christ, the believer is enabled to pierce through The other at Washington, where two armies of the surrounding gloom, and by the eye of faith to 200,000 men each will decide the fate of the mount as on eagle's wings to that state of ever- Sout!1. those who become, by faith, " heirs of God and s of very great importance to them. The foljoint-heirs with Christ," of that glory which is lowing description is given of the place. about to be revealed.

The Pope and the Brigands. The Papal Government is the nuisance

Italy. Italian peace and unity will be impossi-

ble so long as that wretched priestly cabal is allowed to foment discord in Victor Emmanuel's dominions, and to hire brigands and assassins for the purpose of creating a re-actionary feeling in committed every day and every night by banditta who know that they have the blessing of the Pope, as well as the still better thing, the pay of the ex-king of Naples, are positively incredible. The barbarities are absolutely shocking, and such as dare not be described in detail. But what will Europe, especially the Papal portion of it, think of the religion of the Pope now? Will not their eyes be opened at last to the impossibility of reconciling the religion of the God of love with the deeds that are done by the authority or connivance of the man who calls himself the Vicar of Christ ? In an important circular issued by Baron Ricasoli he expressly says that the disposa sessed king resides in Rome at the Quirinal, and there coins the false money with which the Neapolitan brigands are supplied, and that the offerings extorted from the Catholics throughout the different countries in Europe, in the name of St Peter, are employed to enrol these brigands in every part of Rome. They go to Rome to inscribe their names publicly, to receive the word of order, and the blessings which make these ignorant and superstitious men hasten with greater alacrity to commence their career of murder and pillage. From Rome, also, they obtain the immense quantities of arms and ammunition which they require. We do trust that the eyes of Roy man Catholics will be opened by these astounding villainies. The concluding paragraph of Baron Ricasoli's circular, which we quote, ought to bring conviction to many minds. "What the civilization and the humane sentiments of the present age cannot tolerate," says the Baron, "is that schemes of subjugation should be prepared the river and set free. at the seat and centre of Catholicity, not only with the connivance, but with the countenance of the ministers of him who represents on earth the God of meekness and peace. Truly religious minds are indignant at the abuse made of cordance arising between the precepts of the Gospel and the acts of him who ought to interpret and teach them. Rome, by advancing in the path on which she has now entered, compro- Lexington. nises her religious without promoting her worldly interest. Every upright mind is already profoundly convinced, and this universal convicand very heartily do we wish it speedily accomplished; but according to our view of things, liberty to the Church whilst it is Papal seems must go farther than they have probably thought of yet, and the Pope is provoking them so bitter-It cannot be otherwise. The traditions of his Zoliicoffer. throne and the very conditions of its occupancy render it impossible for him to be the friend of freedom, either civil or religiou. Under Popery have convi tions; he must receive, with implicit free agents have, for the priest has to attend to arms and amunition belonging to the State. has to grapple with and overthrow a gigantic arms.

General Jutelligence.

NORTH and SOUTH,

It would seem as though the strength and efficiency of the Confederate armies have been very greatly underestimated, or that the North-The English correspondent to the "Morning erners have placed too great reliance upon their Star" speaks of this venerable and distinguished own might. Since Bull Run, indeed since the beginning of the war, Southerners have had the The Social Science Congress is being held this advantage over their opponents in almost every ably happens that the South can concentrate more men at a given point than the North, has as much of the material of war, as good soldiers, as skilful generals.

Taking a rapid glance at the position of affairs at this moment we find the Southern armies in possession of the greater part of the State of Missouri, the result of a series of victories; advancing into Kentucky in different directions, actually encamped on the Ohio River a few miles from land, and threatening Lousville itself; and compeers, and not only in regard to the slave-trade, strongly intrenched in immense numbers within but in many social plans he became the pioneer of a few miles of the Capitol. Arizona has been those City Missions and other Christian associa- conquered; New Mexico seems likely to follow; tions, which have gone on increasing in vigor, the Indian Territory is completely cut off from whilst godless institutions have decayed and died. the North, and its inhabitants enlist in the Con-When he published his Natural Theology many federate armies; Kansas is threatened with in-

Meanwhile the North is working vigorously for the defence of Washington; plans secret expeditions down the Mississippi from St. Louis, and other expeditions along the Southern coasts; exults in the possession of Hatters and looks for the speedy conquest of Fort Macon, off Beaufort, for the purpose of strengthening the

Two great battles are imminent. The one in Missouri between Gen. Fr mont who is adanity which has " brought life and immortality to troops, and Gen. Price who will come East from

The capture of Lexington by the Confederates

The city of Lexington is about one hundred and twenty miles from Jefferson City, and contains probably twelve thousand inhabitants. It is situated on a high, rocky bluff, which there has its course on the south side of Missouri river, and which slopes almost precipitously directly down to the bed of the river, making very steep ascent from the landing up into the city. From the rear of the city the land recedes lightly in alternate successions of beautiful prairie and choice timber, and is well occupied favour of the cruel Bourbons. The atrocities by finely cultivated farms, yielding a first rate support to this hitherto thriving place. Lexington has formerly had an active trade with the caravans of Sante Fe and the Great Salt Lake. The great emigration to California which has passed through the country for several years past, has furnished a market for grain, cattle and horses at very high prices. Extensive beds of coal are found on the river banks here.

On a hill between the two towns which form the City Col. Mulligan was encamped with 3,500 Union troops. The attack by Gen. Price was with an army estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000. The Unionists were cut off from the River and eventually compelled to surrender, it is said, from want of water, all the wells being dried up. The position was strongly fortified and might have been kept by Mulligan any length of time.

Previous to the surrender Mulligan offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give General Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it. It is said that he wept like a child when compelled to give up his sword.

An immense amount of treasure, upwards of \$1,500,000, some 3000 horses and vast supplies of powder, provisions, and small arms were taken by the Confederates.

The Federal loss was about 150 killed and wounded, that of the Confederates about 300. The prisoners taken were deprived of their arms, and, having pledged themselves not again to take up arms in the war, were conveyed across Col. Mulligan with all the commissioned offi

cers were retained as prisoners at Lexington. The news of the capture was received with dismay throughout the North. Complaints sacred things for ends altogether temporal; weak against Freemont for not sending reinforcements consciences are seriously alarmed to see the dis- to Lexington are very freely made. General Freemont has taken the field in person with 40,000 men and advanced in the direction of

Accounts from Kentucky speak of a general invasion of that State from Tennessee. The tion will greatly facilitate the task of the Italian present condition of the State excites the liveli-Government, which it cannot decline, and which est interest in the North. The Confederates is that of restoring to Italy, and also to the have penetrated far into the country. Gen. Church, her liberty and dignity." Thus the Buckner, at last accounts, was at Owensboro' on ville Sept. 25th are to the following effect :

" A Frankfort despatch states that Zollicoffer's inpossible; and liberty to Italy, whilst Popery cavalry is scouring the country in the vicinity of has a particle of civil power, is ut erly out of the his camp, arresting prominent Union men, dequestion. Victor Emmanuel's Government stroying their property and running off the slaves to Tennessee. They have taken possession of

believing it, though it be the most absurd of ab- ty, eighteen miles from Burkesville, levied con-

ate pickets have advanced near Washington and skirmishes are of daily occurrence. Statements lately made by deserters from the Southern army are found to be false. The correspondent of the Herald says candidly enough;

"The statements made by several deserters who have recently come into our lines, and by prisoners who have been captu ed within the last week, in regard to the plans and designs of the rebel leaders, must be received with the greatest caution, and ought not to be believed unless substantiated by other evidence. There is no doubt that some of m, at least, are spies, and the most of them have designedly given to us false information, in order to lull us into false security, and to lure our army into a snare. You may rely upon it that all statements of destitution in the rebel army, of dissatisfaction among the rebel soldiers, of the want of arms or ammunition, of the leaving for home of North Carolina regiments, or of any fear or dread on their part of being attacked by our army, are but weak inventions of the enemy, calculated to make us relax our vigilance, abandon our preparations for the defence of the capital, to produce a vain confidence in our own power. a do cause us to despise and underrate the strength of the re-The services of the following officers have been

accepted by the Federal government:—Prince Salm Salm, Frussia; Col. Liebenhoff, Prussia; Lieuterant Oscar Brendener, Prussia; Lord Adol-phus Vane Tempest, England; Lieut. Col. John Fitzroy de Courcy, England; Count de Paris, France; Duc de Chartres, France; Capt. Halt-man, Sweden; Major W. A. Kirk, Canada; Col. R. A. Rankin, Canada. Prince Salm Salm has been appointed to the Colonelcy of a Kentucky regiment. The Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres are placed on the staff of Gen McLellan Arrangements have apparently been made that communications between the British government and their consuls in the rebel States shall, with the consent of the United States government, be made on board a British vessel of war, instead, as heretofore, through other channels. This method is thought likely to obviate some serious difficulties and embarrassments that have previously occur-

The State Department has made satisfactory explanations to Lord Lyons in reference to the passport system. The omission to do so was purely

BOSTON, Oct, 1. Indications are that the Federal army is making a steady advance into Virginia.

Louisville is occupied and strong parties are being sent forward for reconnoisance. The retreat of the Rebels are still unexplained.

Movements on both sides are conducted with From the public advices from Missouri state

the rebels are forty thousand strong and preparing to give battle to Freemont near Lexington. The Rebels have also invaded Kentucky in force and the population of that state are rapidly

Bohemian arrived at Farther Point this after-The Great Eastern had got back, 26 of her passengers had fractures caused by the rolling of the

Boston, Oct. 2. Gen. McLe"an yesterday made a reconnoisance extending twelve miles from Alexandria.

No rebel troops were discovered. Their precipitate rerreat is a mystery, though it s said they feared being outflanked by McLellan's

Matters on the upper line of the Potomac remain The movements of Gen. Freemont in Missour

A great battle there is daily expected. The Federal prisoners at Richmond are being sent o Charleston and New Orleans.

It is stated that ferrs of an attack on the Southern Coast has led to the withdrawal of several rebel regiments from the army in Virginia.

The American Passport System.

The eyes of Europe are fixed wonderingly on America. This the country once so boastful of her liberty and enlightenment, where every citizen was the equal of a king-whose government was the wisest and best on earth-whose institutions were perfection itself-hastens in the day of trouble to change all this and adapt herself after the medel of Austria. Here the assumption of unconstitutional power by the President, the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the adoption of military law in some of the States, the arrest of women for political offences, the suppression of the freedom of the press, and the right of free speech, the establishment of a secret police and lastly the introduction of a passport system have followed each other in rapid succession. Englishmen see in these acts, though perhaps they were necessary in the extraordinary condition of the country, the failure

of the whole democratic system. The following article from the London "Pust" the organ of Lord Palmerston, will be read with interest. The discourtesy alluded to has lately called forth an apology from Secretary Seward. This article is particularly important as showing the necessary consequence of the passport system in diverting the flow of emigration from the United States to these Provinces :-

" We are not aware that civil war affords an

excuse for internationl discourtesy. The Cabinet at Washington may have excellent reason for the introduction of a passport system. The occupation of spies on board the Atlantic steamships would be both useless and expensive if the individual who had been favored with the attentions of the federal detective could, upon landing quietly go about his business, just as in those lays when New York was the great emporium of ly at present that perhaps his provocations may have the good effect of opening their eyes to the true state of the case. Of necessity, the Row camp is about being formed in Laurel

European immigration. There is something so odious in the name of spies, that we do Mr. Seward the justice of believing that even he would Pope, as Pope, is a tyrant—and friend of tyrants. county for mountain Unions to rally against be unwilling, except in cases of extreme necessity to arrest any muividual, whether native Ameria The Jaurnal of te-morrow will contain a state- can or foreigner, upon such testimony. The ment that the rebels are committing outrages on absence of a passport will now become a criminal man is merely a machine; he has no personal the Southern border of Kentucky; that on offence. The man who may have talked loudly will; he must not think or choose for himself, or Monday afternoon some 200 cavalry took posses. or foolishly about secession, unless armed with confidence, whatever the "Church" gives him, sion of Albany, the county seat of Clinton coun- a certificate of loyalty from a United States minister or consul, must either return to the port surdicies, and consoling himself with the reflections on several country stores; took \$300 from which he started or go to some federal fortion that he has no moral responsibility, such as in gold from Dr. Beckett, and thirty-six stand of tress as a State prisoner. But according to Mr. that matter for him. In helping the ex-despot of the Two Sicilies, therefore, in his own peculiar style of help, Pius IX. is acting consistently. that the Tennesseans propose visiting them, and of State. The object, no doubt, is to prevent He is officially right whenever he opposes human freedom, or curses men for seeking liberty

There is much distress at Albany and Burkes—

sympathizers in the North from conveying information or any other assistance to the insurgents of conscience, or hires brigands in favor of a dethroned despot. Baron Ricasoli's patriotis:n ville, and the people there are calling for men and lif the Americans are content to endure this system of impudent imposture before his eyes look upon a united and free Italy; and he and all intelligent men may well look in abhorrence on ward, G. T. Wood and Warner have been taken Seward, by a stroke of the pen, has completely system of oppression, Englishmen can only exhowever painful the duty, it should by all means | Some of the officers became his enemies. They of Protestantism as sufficient proof of its earthly | wrote to the Commander-in-Chief of the British not to say, infernal origin. Occasion should not | States owe what remains of their strength and guards and murderers.—Christian World.

| Some of the officers became his enemies. They of Protestantism as sufficient proof of its earthly viour acting as guardian and patron of black. | Since our last nothing of importance has transguards and murderers.—Christian World.

| States owe what remains of their strength and guards and murderers.—Christian World.

| Pired on the lines of the Potomac, The Confeder-