

against Secession, and others at least a respectable minority vote. The vote of North-western Virginia must have surprised even the Secessionists, as even those counties which voted at the Presidential election for Breckinridge have given an immense majority for the Union. In Kentucky, a Conference of the Border Slave States has met, but delegates were present only from Kentucky and Missouri. There is no doubt that the Union sentiment in Kentucky is daily gaining strength and becoming more decided. In Missouri, the Secessionists have lost all power to make a demonstration in favor of the Southern Confederacy. The State troops have been ordered to disband, and have reluctantly complied.

We get little reliable information from the seceded States, and shall get still less hereafter, as the Postmaster General has discontinued the Mail Service throughout the seceded States, except in Western Virginia. But all the intelligence we can obtain from Southern newspapers and travellers, makes the impression that Secession already shows all the symptoms of a rapid decline.

Universal grief is manifested throughout the North at the death of Col. Ellsworth. The following letter written by him to his parents on the eve of his leaving Washington for the scene of his death, expresses much filial affection, and kindness of heart:—

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ZOUAVES, CAMP LINCOLN, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:—The regiment is ordered to move across the river to-night. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that he who noth even the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose even in the life of one like me.

My darling and ever-loved parents, good by; God bless, protect, and care for you.

ELMER.

EXPOSURE OF NEGROES.—The "Detroit Daily Advertiser" gives the following:—

"Yesterday morning we chronicled the passage through Detroit, of eighty negroes who had left Chicago and vicinity, by reason of the recent return from that city of a fugitive slave to his master."

"The arrival yesterday of 190 make the total number, who have passed through Detroit within the past few days, exceed 300; and they are expected to continue coming through the entire week. The houses and churches in Windsor have become full to overflowing, and it is with the utmost difficulty that sleeping-rooms can be obtained for them. Arrangements are being made to send them into the interior as fast as possible, but if they continue to arrive so rapidly, and in such great numbers as they have for the past few days, it will be next to impossible for them to be cared for without assistance in money and food from the humane of the city. But few who come are able to provide for themselves, and it is necessary, therefore, that they should receive aid from some source."

THE SABBATH IN TIME OF WAR.

From a document lately issued by the Sabbath Committee of New York, urging the avoidance of all needless violations of the Lord's Day in the present disturbed state of the Country, we make the following extracts:—

But war does not repeal the law of the Sabbath. It remains written on the muscles and nerves that wield the weapons of the battle field. It is inscribed on the moral nature of every competent volunteer. It flames from every soldier's knapsack which contains—as every knapsack should—the Book of books. It influences the plans and the orders of every wise General in the army of a Christian Republic. Beyond the line of necessity, mercy, and self-denial, the blessings and restraints of the Sabbath should visit and control the camp, as they comfort and overshadow the peaceful abodes of unarmed citizens. Thus may a citizen-soldier escape the peculiar temptations of the tented field; be served for heroic deeds; and return to their homes with such after record of their history as is given of Cromwell's army of Christian veterans; "Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the mass of community. The royalists themselves confessed that, in every department of honest industry, the discarded warrior appeared beyond other men, that none was charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask an alms, and that, if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability one of Oliver's old soldiers."

But, whatever may be the rule for the camp, duty and safety alike require increased guard against Sabbath profanations among civilians in the time of war. Never more than when extraordinary cares and excitements almost madden the brain and the deepest passions of the soul surge like the ocean, are the still Sabbath hours needed to restore exhausted natures, calm the fevered pulse, and compose the perturbed spirit. That patriotism will burn bright and last longest which kindles its fires and renews while it chastens its inspirations at the altars of God.

British and Foreign.

The news by the "Hibernia" are unimportant. The price of flour had declined, and the Money Market was unchanged. The following is Her Majesty's Proclamation relative to the American difficulties:—

VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States, and America, and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and of our high pleasure, to do so, as a mark of derogation of their duty, as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or as violation or in contravention of the Law of nations, as for example, more

especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or uncommissioned officers or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any privateer bearing letters-of-marque of or from, either of the said contending parties; or by engaging, in go, or going, to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions, at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavouring to break, a blockade lawfully and actually established by, or on behalf of, either of the said contending parties; or by carrying off, or conveying, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article, or articles, considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use of service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to be several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do hereby declare, that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misinterpret themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and at their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

THE QUEEN'S DOMINIONS.—We clip the following from the "New York Methodist":—

An eloquent missionary, "brought down the house," in a speech at the late Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, at Exeter Hall, by the following magnificent statement:—"I recollect reading in the 'Times' more than twenty years ago, that there were within the boundaries of London one thousand five hundred individuals who, in fifteen minutes time, could pay the National Debt without wearing a worse coat or eating a worse dinner. Now, if this be true of England, if there be this wealth in London, we need not despair in relation to the means for Missions. England has now become the model kingdom of the world, and all nations are looking to her for an example. And I rejoice in this one consideration, that while the old Roman empire was swayed over one hundred and twenty millions of human beings, one-half of whom were slaves, now our glorious Queen extends her sceptre from the Arctic circle to the 37th degree of South latitude, over two hundred and fifty millions of our fellow subjects, and, blessed be God, there is not a single slave among the whole of them! This is a glorious consideration."

"Applause," says the reporter, in brackets; of course; and every Englishman throughout the world has a right to shout lustily at such facts.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 18th, 1861.

It has almost passed into a proverb that an Englishman is never at a loss for a topic of conversation, so long as he can think of the weather. And the fact really is, that the weather compels a certain amount of thought, in order that proper care may be taken of the bodily man. For seven weeks we were under the edge of an east wind till a few days ago; then came in warm semi-tropical weather; and again a change of wind brings us an atmosphere many degrees cooler than it was thirty-six hours before. It holds good, however, as it did in King Charles' day—the everling King I mean—that with all its unpleasantness the English weather allows of a great deal of outdoor exercise, much more than that of the belated climate of some continental places. The dry winds have also been favorable for the farmer, and he is not deprived of the showers, born of earth and bound to it, which he is yet to grumble about if they stay away, or continue too long, according to his brooding wisdom. Oh! the folly of the contracted creature even attempting to define to his self, or others, what is right and wrong in regard to those matters of mundane administration, which are in the hands of One alone who doeth all things after the counsels of his unsearchable but infinitely good pleasure.

Parliament has been busy with various questions, but chiefly with the Budget, which the Opposition treat very much as a foot-ball, to be kicked up and down as long as the patience of the Cabinet and the country will endure. In the great division they came as near as eighteen in giving the Government a defeat, having rested their case on the duty of repealing the tax duties before the duty on paper. This was a clever and strong position, but they could not hold it, and ever since their defeat they have failed to rally for another united charge; restricting their action to a series of wearying and worrying attacks, and abetting with a good will any members who had a notion which would vex and distract the administration.

Some stir has been caused by a resolution submitted by Mr. Roebuck, having reference to a vote alleged to be given by an honorable member suffering under mental derangement; and who was brought into the House to vote by the opponents of the Government policy. The case as explained turned out to be different from the view taken of it by Mr. Roebuck and circulated among the clubs; as the member referred to, Mr. Stewart, M. P., for Cambridge, was so much improved that he had been permitted to visit his friends, and while, doing so had been induced to take part in the division: at which time, according to the testimony of some other members, he was very calm and collected. The idea, however, of having a lunatic among them was not agreeable to many honorable members; and it is not likely that any other honorable M. P., under similar treatment, will make his appearance in the lobby, till finally dismissed as cured.

One subject which received no discussion in either House, but has been commented on outside, is the vote passed in answer to the Queen's Message, announcing the prospective marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse. The match is by no means a brilliant one, but the English people won't mind that if there's true love in it; what, however, they do mind is, that besides a grant of £30,000, an annuity of £6,000 is to be paid as their part of the bargain. This annuity system is not odorous in the people's

nostrils; and a much larger grant (say £100,000) would have been more willingly paid, if no annuity had been annexed. Our bonny Queen will damp, if not endanger her popularity, should she come for many marriage portions like that which has just been awarded. It is not that the English are getting less loyal, or more stingy, but that the idea of paying large sums yearly to petty German courts, besides giving such matches show, is odious to the nation at large. The same expenditure to a Prince or Princess staying in the country would not be grudged at all or by any.

There is some anxiety felt to ascertain how the Government are affected towards the "Confederated States" of America. It is not probable that the Cabinet has come to any resolution of national feeling except that of keeping aloof from the dispute. No one here has much confidence in the new Federation, and it would be hard to find a score who pray for its success. Every year is making us less dependent on our American supplies of Cotton, and with that link cut, there are few points of sympathy which could operate to modify that intense antipathy which we entertain for that system of cruelty and fraud which the Southern States have made the corner stone and Palladium of their miserable Republic—a Republic which doesn't recognize the human rights of nearly a half of its human constituents.

This month is world-famed as the period for great meetings in Exeter Hall. Most of them have now been held, and I am not aware that in any case the interest excited and sustained has been inferior to that of former anniversaries. I am also delighted to find that the anticipations of defective resources have been falsified. The Baptist Societies have had their share of the public patronage, and their meetings have been fully up to the work as regards attendance, enjoyment, and conversions. At the Foreign Missionary Meeting, the principal speech was delivered, I hear, by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, one of the several Baptist Missionaries in Orissa, a Province of India. Mr. Spurgeon preached the annual Missionary Sermon, and disfigured it, I understand, by a stronger paradoxical obtrusion of a free salvation and a united redemption.

The present week has been crowded with temperance doings. On Monday evening the Band of Hope Union held its public meeting in Exeter Hall, S. Gurney, Esq., M. P., in the chair. One peculiarity of this gathering was a choir of 500 children. The next evening, the same building was crowded with the friends of the National Temperance League. Mr. Gurney again presided. A number of Temperance Volunteers appeared on the platform. On Wednesday evening a soiree was held in honor of Mr. Twelvemore, who appeared recently as a temperance candidate for the great borough of Marylebone. And besides these public displays, a soiree to Dr. F. R. Lees, the eminent Temperance writer and advocate, has been followed by four lectures from him in various parts of the metropolis. To a stranger coming suddenly into the midst of our gin-shops and bar-rooms, and the prolific results of our drinking system, might conclude that there were no Temperance Societies and no Temperance reformation in the country. But this would be a very superficial observation and conclusion. None of our zealous friends probably exaggerate our numerical strength when they talk of "millions," but our moral strength is great and growing, and our political power is increasing at a rate which will make itself felt before long on many an electoral field, and in the determination of many an electoral struggle.

The Fund for the relief of the Indian famine has now got up to just below a hundred thousand pounds; and but for the commercial embarrassments caused by the American rupture, the contributions would have been much larger. Before the Fund closes the aggregate will probably be twenty or thirty thousand higher. The "Essays and Reviews" continue to be read and replied to. The ninth edition is out, and the answers have been legion. The "Quarterly Review" article is mild to have been written by Dr. Mansell, and one in the "Edinburgh" of a very moderate complexion by Dr. Stanley. I am not apprehensive of much permanent harm from the work. The Germanism of mere facts is not easily absorbed by the English intellect; and the anxiety of the writers to separate themselves from all collective responsibility, takes from it the unity of effect which, regarded as a sort of associative effort it was adopted to produce. The objections and speculations are by no means difficult to meet, and in the exercise of pastoral diligence and public energy the traces of the present commotion will be soon worn out. They are already growing weaker and dimmer. Revivalism is doing its peculiar work still in many quarters. Richard Weaver of whom you will have heard is now in Dublin preaching and giving temperance addresses; and another series of evidences have been afforded of the antagonism between drinking and devotion expressed by the Apostle in the words:—"Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the spirit." Let intoxicating spirits be banished and the Holy Spirit will have at least a humanity better fitted to be His happy and everlasting Temple.

B. J. UNDERHILL, Recording Secretary.

FREE BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. The Annual General Conference of Free Christian Baptists, is appointed to be held on the P. C. B. Church in Douglas, York County, on Saturday the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Clerks of District Meetings will please forward their Reports in good time. It is hoped that all will remember the 25 cents for Conference fund.

May 28th, 1861.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The next regular meeting of the Union Sabbath School Convention, of New Brunswick, will be held in the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House in Carleton, commencing on Saturday the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

D. W. CLARK, President.

MARRIED.

At Congregational Church, Houlton Maine, by Rev. E. G. Carpenter. Mr. M. T. Brewer, of St. John, N. B. to Hattie S. daughter of Joseph Kendall Esq., of Hodgeon, Maine.

DEB.

At Upper Sussex, May 22nd, of Dipteria, Amanda A. fourth daughter of Mr. Alexander Seakles of D. tch Valley aged 12 years and 6 months.

At Upper Sussex, May 29th of Dipteria William Seely, son of Mr. William Wallace, aged 6 years and 9 months.

M. McLEOD, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 26, (Brick Building) Charlotte Street, (a few doors North of Country Market).

AGENT for the sale of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills, do Worm "ea, Carleton's Condition Powders, do Hives, do Youatt's Gargling Oil, Morse's Indian Root Pills, Spaulding's Cephalic Pills, do Liquid Glue, Templeton's Ointment, do Avim Liniment, Fellows' Speedy Relief, Dyspepsia Bitters, Worm Lozenges, &c.

Also a very large assortment of Druggists' Sundries and Fancy Goods. Landing ex Ship Parkfield from London: 2 cases best E. I. Castor Oil, 2 cases Arrow Root, 1 case London Glycerine, 1 case Cassia Bark, 2 bags Fomento, 1 case Carb. of Magnesia, 12 cases Epsom Salts, 1 case Spanish Liquor, 10 cases Washing Soda, 2 cases B. Carb. of Soda, 31 cases Blue Vitrol, 1 case refined Borax, 10 cases Lamp Oil, 8 cases Green Copper, 1 case Salsolite, 1 case Salsolite, 1 case Salsolite, 2 cases Pickles and Sauces, 12 cases Coleman's No. 1 Starch, 8 cases Coleman's Mustard, 2 cases do. Satin Starch, 2 cases Madras Indigo, 1 case Batten Blue, 1 case Coleman's Mustard, in 4 and 8 lb. tins, 1 case Sorvan's Friend, 2 cases Senna Leaves, 10 cases Florence Oil, 1 jar Olive Oil and English Whiting, 3 tins London Copal Varnish, 10 cases Lamp Glass, assorted papers.

The Subscriber having personally selected the most valuable goods, purchased for them at Cash, feels confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers, both in quality and prices.

Wholesale and Retail, by T. B. BARKER, Successor to S. L. Tilley, 35, King-street.

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

20 BALES and Cases Woollen Cloths, in Drapery and narrow, Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Trouserings, 2 cases Corrugated and Mouldings, 2 cases Summer Cloths, in Fancy Coatings, Russel Cord and other Trouserings, 5 cases Fallors Trimmings, in Buttons, Braids, Linings, Lenses, Casbahs, Galloos, Canvas, &c., &c.

1 case Black and Fancy Satin Vesting, Black and Colored Velvets and Fancy Silk Vests, The whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant Tailors' Goods.

Also—The largest and best Cheapest Stock of Ready Made Clothing in the City, both imported and Domestic Manufacture.

21 cases Wool and Silk Hats, 2 cases English and American Boots and Shoes, 1 case Sheffield Cutlery, 1 case and 2 cases Birmingham Small Wares, 10 cases and Cases Dry Goods, in Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, &c.

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

THOS. R. JONES, 55, King Street.

NEW SHAWLS. In Pale and French Textures, AT THE Victoria House, Prince Wm. Street.

OF these Goods we have a superb Stock just come from the celebrated Manchester and Leeds Colored and fancy Silks in great variety, and at our reduced cheap prices.

New designs and Textures of Ladies' dresses, Bonnets and Hats in the novelties of the season. To Clothiers we are in a position to furnish such Goods as they may require in Tweeds, Fancy Dressing, Casimeres and Broad Cloths on very advantageous terms.

Wholesale dealers will find our Stock well worth inspection being selected from the best manufactures in England on the very best terms.

FRASER & RAY.

NEW GOODS. APRIL, 1861. EDWIN FROST.

Has just received per Canadian Mail Steamers from Great Britain, and Steamer "John Barbour", with from the United States, a large portion of his Spring supply of

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Gentlemen's walking and dress Boots and Shoes. Children's Boots and fancy Boots and Shoes, of every description and pattern.

Together with a large assortment of other general kinds, which will be sold at an unusual, low price.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. apr 13 43 King Street.

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MORE DRUGS. Per last steamer from Boston:—Wilber's Cod Liver Oil and Line; Radway's Ready Relief; Ayer's Sarsaparilla; Brown's Troches, Caplain's Hair Dye, Catnip and Yucca Herbs, White Bonnet Glycerine Oil, Cinnamon, Russia Salve, Holloway's Pills.

J. CHALONER, corner King and Germain-st.

DAMAGED KID GLOVES, SELLING cheap at R. S. STAPLES, 83, King Street. A few of these Rubber Hats left. Call and get one at R. S. STAPLES, 83 King Street.

NEW LONDON GOODS.

10 PACKAGES ex ships "Lampedo" and "John Barbour", just opened, containing:—350 doz Brushes, viz: Hair, Cloth, Velvet, Tooth, Shaving, Darning, &c.; 48 doz. Pocket Books, Purses, Wallets Portmonies, &c.; 9 doz. Ladies Work Bags and Boxes in various styles; 60 doz Writing Sticks—of Oak, Thorn, Malacca, &c.; 24 doz Chamois Skins, assorted sizes; 130 doz Cleaver's Celebrated Pomades, Hair Oil, Perfumery, &c.; 76 doz Cleaver's celebrated assorted Soap, in bars and boxes; 5 gross Cleaver's Celebrated Cake Soap, in Honey, Musk, Brown Windsor, Meshmellow, &c.; 35 doz Hanny's and Rigbie's Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

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DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.

Just Landing ex "Melrose" from New York. B. S. Extract Logwood, 8 bbls 200 L Ground Logwood, Fustic, Canwood, Redwood, &c., &c.

6 doz Spaulding Headache Pills; 6 "Park's P. Plasters; 12 doz Holloway's Pills and Ointment; 6 doz Spaulding Liquid Glue; 1 bbl Sulphur; 2 boxes Castile Soap; 6 doz Russia Salve; Mott's Pills of Iron; 1 Gross Mustang Liniment; Wrights Pills; Townsend Sarsaparilla; Spanish Annetto; Nutmegs; Sponges, &c., &c.