

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

For the "Intelligencer."

The Conference Debt.

MR. EDITOR.

Is it not time we began to hear from the friends who were so enthusiastic about obtaining shares for the Conference debt? No notice has yet appeared in the *Intelligencer* of what has been accomplished. Would it not be well to let us know what the progress is, and if no progress has been made yet, to make an EXTRA effort at once? Every Free Baptist must feel anxious about this matter, as it involves much and the sooner the burden is removed, the sooner will we be prepared to accomplish more good.

As the writer is not a member of the General Conference according to the resolution of that body at its last annual gathering, he has no right or authority to obtain shares yet he cannot forego the privilege of soliciting subscriptions. He has a promise of one share, and hopes to get more. If each member of the Conference will do as much we shall have no trouble in obtaining the amount required.

Hoping to hear from those interested with the business at an early day.

I remain &c.,

A FRIEND.

REMARKS.

Our correspondent has very properly called attention to this subject. It is the first that we have heard of the matter since our Conference closed. By reference to the resolutions of Conference it will be seen that the Treasurer is not required to make any report of receipts until the whole amount is pledged. The parties however authorized to solicit subscriptions are required to report to the Treasurer within three months from the close of the conference.

This time will expire the first of October, which will soon be here, and how much has been done? Our correspondent reports one share pledged. Are there any others? Would it not be wise to report to the churches and friends the whole amount pledged up to this time, so as to stir up to greater energy in the accomplishment of this desirable object. We shall be happy to report in our columns any pledges made, or publish any communications which may be likely to further the raising of the money required. [Ed. Int.]

Great Christian Conference.

In the year 1536 John Calvin sought refuge in Geneva, from the wrath of the "holy" inquisition aroused against him by the publication of his "Institutes." The reformed religion it is said was that same year established in this, one of the most ancient towns of Europe. Exactly three and a quarter centuries have elapsed since then, and now while we write, a great body of "evangelical Christians of all countries," are in that same city in fellowship one with another and with their divine Master, and taking the things that concern his kingdom and glory in the world. The Evangelical Alliance was to commence its sittings in Geneva on the 1st inst., and to continue until the 12th. This Alliance though exclusively British in its origin, is now composed of Christians from almost every part of the world; and the conference of pious and devoted men representing every portion of evangelical Christendom, cannot but exert a powerful influence for good in many respects. Conferences have already been held in London, Paris and Berlin, and at each meeting subjects of great importance have been discussed. Religious contemporaries of Great Britain say in relation to the present Conference, that "the programme is rich in matters of deepest interest to all Christians, and some of the first names in Europe and America are announced as about to take part in it. May the Great Head of the Church be with his servants and people to endow them with wisdom and to own and bless them."

Proposed Week of Special Prayer.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1862.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, suggesting the following as topics suited for a prominent place in exhortations and prayers on the successive days. If adopted, they will serve to give unity to our services—"If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."

Sunday, January 6.—Sermons on the Holy Spirit: His divinity and personality—His offices and operations. Prayer for the Lord's blessing upon the services of the week.

Monday, 6.—Humiliation and Confession of Sin: As individuals—as families—as churches, and as a nation. Thanksgiving and Praise for recent religious awakenings.

Tuesday, 7.—Home Objects for Prayer.

Wednesday, 8.—Foreign Objects for Prayer: the revival of pure Christianity, and the extension of religious liberty in Europe and the lands of the East—the overthrow of every form of anti-Christian error—conversion of the house of Israel—the prevalence of peace among nations especially in America—and a yet more abundant blessing upon our brethren and sisters engaged in the work of missions, Christian education, and literature in foreign lands.

Thursday, 9.—The Church of God and the Christian Ministry: The increased spirituality of the Church, and its more decided separation from the world—brotherly love, sympathy, and union of labour among the Lord's people—a higher standard of piety and power among Christian ministers and all their fellow-labourers—the outpouring of the Spirit upon our universities and colleges, and on the rising ministry at large—the conversion of the young, and a large blessing upon Sunday and other schools.

Friday, 10.—The Word of God: That it may be received with increased faith, reverence, and love—that its assistants may be enlightened and brought into the way of truth—that the power of the Divine Spirit may attend its private study and its circulation throughout the world.

Saturday, 11.—The Lord's Day: That its Divine institution may be recognised, and its desecration at home and abroad may cease.

Sunday, 12.—Sermons on the Signs, Dangers and Duties of the Present Time—motives to personal holiness and Christian activity.

ELDER R. DOBSON will preach in the Mires Meeting house, Dutch Valley, on Sabbath after next.

you, and ye have not wept," (Luke 7:32); the second part of which verse was explained, when we saw a funeral a little further on; one mourner sings, and the other answers.

Many persons were returning from the bath, and I noticed in a shop the curious wooden patients, called cob-cobs, used by the bathers in walking from one room to another. After an East ern bath, the feet require to be washed, as they are soiled in returning to the apartment where the bathers' clothes are left. "He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit." (John 13:10). So, if we be thoroughly cleansed from the guilt of sin, being washed in "the fountain opened for uncleanness," our next duty is to see to our daily walk and conversation, lest our goings in the path of life be defiled by the pollution of the world.

Terms and Notices.

The Terms of this paper are
1 Copy one year, \$1.50
To Clubs.
6 Copies to one Office, one year, 7.00
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20 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 22.00
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PAYMENT ALWAYS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.
Orders for the paper, and letters on business only, to be addressed to the Editor, St. John.
Correspondence and communications for insertion to be addressed to the Editor, Fredericton.
The Editor does not hold himself responsible for sentiments advanced by correspondents.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "Religious Intelligencer" is removed to the Store of M. McLeod, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 26 Brick Building, Charlotte Street.
AGENT.—MR. A. D. FOSTER, formerly of Clements, is now Traveling Agent for the "Religious Intelligencer" in Nova Scotia.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 13, 1861.

Prayer.

The value of prayer, and the strongest encouragement for it, appears in the numerous promises made to it, with which the Scriptures abound. "They that seek the Lord shall not want any good."—"The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open to their cry." "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me." "The Lord is high unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." "He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him, he will hear their cry, and will save them." "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened." "If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" "If ye shall ask any thing in my name I will do it." "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." These are a few of the numerous promises made to prayer. How precious are the blessings promised! If solid holiness and real peace in life, if comfort or triumph in death and the love of God through a whole eternity, are important to you, then is prayer unespably important; for all the grace that makes the soul a partaker of these blessings, is promised in answer to sincere, humble, fervent prayer. All who truly pray obtain these blessings, and none possess them who live a prayerless life. The blessings that have been granted to prayer illustrate its importance and its worth. The records of religious history abundantly prove that God is the hearer of prayer, and this not only on subjects of great magnitude, but on those of real, though of less moment. ABRAHAM prayed for Sodom; and if ten righteous persons could have been found in it, God would have spared that guilty city. ABRAHAM'S servant, sent to obtain a suitable wife for ISAAC, prayed to God for direction, and was guided to the lovely REBECCA. JACOB, alarmed at ESAU'S approach, in his distress prayed to God, and prevailed, and ESAU became his friend. MOSES prayed that the plagues might be stayed in Egypt, and they were removed; again and again he implored more for stubborn and backsliding Israel, and Israel was spared, even when God had proposed to exterminate the guilty race. HANNAH, insulted by a rival wife, prayed to the friend of the distressed; and he answered her prayer, and she became the mother of SAMUEL. When Israel was oppressed by the Philistines, SAMUEL prayed, and those invaders were scattered, and fled, "ELIAH" doubtless to correct and reform a murderous, idolatrous nation, "prayed earnestly that it might not rain, and it rained not on the earth for the space of three years and six months; and he prayed again, the heavens gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit." On another occasion, when vindicting the honor of his God, he prayed, and fire descended from heaven, and consumed the sacrifice he was offering, and the wood and the stones, and the water that was in the trench around the altar; while the astonished multitude cried out, "The Lord he is God, the Lord he is God." HEZEKIAH, near to death, prayed, and fifteen years were added to his life. His country was invaded by Sennacherib's apparently irresistible army; he prayed, and in one night an angel from the Lord destroyed one hundred and eighty-five thousand of that mighty host. JOSEPH, amid the swelling of the deep, prayed, and was delivered from his dismal prison.—Nineveh, warned by JONAH of impending ruin, prayed, and God turned the half-descending stroke aside.—PETER was imprisoned by HEROD: the Church of God prayed without ceasing for his deliverance, and their prayers were more powerful than chains, and bars, and bolts, and prison doors, and military guards. While they prayed, God heard; an angel descended and liberated PETER, and he himself became to those that were praying for him, the messenger of his own deliverance. Such are some of the memorable instances of the success of prayer recorded in the sacred pages. Truly, when viewing them, we may exclaim, "Prayer moves the hand that moves the world."—Few that are acquainted with the grace of God, are unacquainted with the efficacy of prayer. MR. BAXTER observes on this subject, "How many times have I known the prayer of faith to

save the sick, when all physicians have given them up for dead! It hath been my own case more than once or twice, or ten times; when means have all failed, yet have I been relieved by the prevalence of fervent prayer." The willingness of the Father to hear prayer, and the intercession of CHRIST in behalf of his followers combine to illustrate the value of this sacred exercise. What strong encouragement for prayer! The eternal Father willing to hear our requests, the Son of God, by his intercession, adding weight to every devout petition, and efficacy to every suitable desire; to all this the aid of the divine Spirit are added.—How precious is prayer thus sanctioned! How wonderful the love of God that gives us such encouragement.

"Then let us climb the mount of prayer, Where all his beaming glories shine, And, gazing on his brightness there, Our woes forget in joys divine."

THE TEA MEETING.

The Tea Meeting held in the New Free Baptist Meeting House, Fredericton, last week, was numerously attended. The arrangements were excellent for the accommodation and comfort of those present. The basement was occupied by the tables (ten in number), each capable of seating twenty-six persons without crowding. The upper part of the house, that is the chapel and gallery, were beautifully decorated. The ceiling and edge of the gallery were hung with evergreen, the walls (being unplastered) were covered with colored diagrams of the customs, habits, and worship of the Chinese, Africans, and other nations; also of the sculpture of Nineveh and other ancient cities. These were kindly furnished by Judge Wilnot, and seen by gas light, added much to the beauty and interest of the place. Surmounting the stand occupied by the chairman, and the speakers, was the motto: "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." Above this, was a beautiful crown, presented by Mr. Watts, and constructed of flowers from his own garden. The tables were magnificently spread. Tea, coffee, bread, biscuit, and cake, of every description, etc., etc., in earthen, china, and silver ware, ornamented with beautiful bouquets, showed the liberality and taste of the ladies whose hands had prepared and spread the feast. These were closely filled twice, and partially so the third time, by persons of all ages, and all religious denominations, a large number of whom were from the country. Arrangements were such that it would be difficult to have a social tea meeting in a private family of any respectable number, more orderly, quiet, or agreeable, than that we are now describing. While some were eating below, others were above viewing the diagrams, admiring the decorations, and conversing in the most agreeable manner. The time occupied at tea was a little less than two hours. Then followed the music and speeches. The former was under the direction of Mr. Keasted. Mr. C. Fisher presided at the Melodion. Judges of music, who were present, (as we are not a judge ourselves), inform us, that the choir performed their part well. The anthems and other pieces were admirably sung, and reflected much credit on the taste and musical skill of Mr. K. and the ladies and gentlemen who sang with him. The writer, being the pastor of the Church, presided, and addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen: Rev. G. A. Hartley, Judge Wilnot, Rev. Mr. Spurdens, D. D., Rev. Mr. Hurd, M. D., Rev. J. T. Parsons, and Dr. Dow. We cannot refer to the numerous subjects which were treated on by the speakers; the speeches were generally short, and all well received.

The receipts of the Meeting, including some donations kindly bestowed, and the sale of bouquets and cake during the evening, amounted to a trifling less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which, after deducting the expenses incurred, leaves a handsome sum for our building fund. The committee of management and others, among whom was Mr. Haines, the contractor, who assisted in preparing and decorating the house, performed their duty well. Especially to the ladies (some of whom do not belong to the Church), who furnished the tables, and waited upon the large company, are the Building Committee and the Church under obligations for the excellent and unrivalled manner in which they performed their part—the most important and laborious one connected with the Meeting.

We omitted saying in the former part of our notice, that the Hon. S. L. Tiley's absence was on account of his being summoned to Prince Edward Island on affairs connected with the Government.

For the information of our friends and others who may be anxious to learn how we progress in the erection of our new place of worship in Fredericton, we would state, that the work outside is finished, the windows are all in, and the whole outside has received one coat of paint, some of it two, and a small portion three. The basement, a room 40 m 54 feet, is plastered, and ready to floor and paint. The gas is already in it. The walls of the chapel above, and gallery, are all lathed, and the workmen are now engaged at the ceiling. The whole will be ready to receive the plaster in a few days. The doors, pews, and other wood work for the interior, are in a forward state in the shop, and there is every probability of the house being opened, as anticipated, the first Sabbath in January.

What is still more gratifying, is, that FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS have been paid the contractor, including the cost of foundation. We still want six hundred and fifty pounds to complete the house. The citizens of Fredericton and others have liberally aided us. Are there not still more persons who are willing to help us accomplish so desirable an object, as having a respectable Free Baptist place of worship in the Capital of the Province? The smallest donation will be thankfully received.

NEW MEETING HOUSE.—A notice appears in another column for the opening of a New Free Baptist Meeting house at Grand Manan on the 6th October next. This house has been in course of erection for some time; the friends have succeeded in completing it, and are desirous that some ministering brethren from St. John or the country, may attend to take part in the opening services. Are there not some who feel interest enough in the church and cause on the Island to visit them?

DISTRICT MEETINGS.—The THIRD District Meeting of Free Baptists, will be held with the Church at Southampton, commencing the second Saturday in October next. The FOURTH will be held with the Church at Upper Gagetown, commencing the third Saturday in October. The SECOND will be held in the Meeting house at third Tier, Jackson Town, commencing the fourth Saturday in October. No church should fail to send delegates to the District meeting to which they belong.

For the Religious Intelligencer. Letter from Carleton County.

The following communication was intended for last week's issue, but was received too late.—[Ed. Int.]

MR. EDITOR:

I fear your readers will lose confidence in your Carleton Co. Correspondent, when they read that the frost which took place on or about the 20th Aug., was on the 2nd, and also it did much damage in back settlements, yet it did not move on the River. Your correspondent did not wish to be so understood; for nowhere, so far as he knows, was there any damage done on the River St. John. Several other typographical errors appear in my last letter. I hope, however, to be better understood in future.

Much sickness prevails in this County at present—more especially about the vicinity of Woodstock. Several deaths have occurred recently—bringing sorrow and grief to the hearts of some, who probably never experienced before what it is to part with earthly friends. What a sorrowful experience it is! Who can tell the feeling of that wounded spirit, that afflicted soul? And who can imagine the sensations of that heart when it turns from the sight of the lifeless form of the dear departed for the last time? None, only those who have been called to experience the same. But there is something consoling in the thought, "We shall meet again." And then, we are startled with the question, Where? Shall it be

"Where congregations ne'er break up, And Sabbath's have no end."

The prevailing disease is Diphtheria, or Putrid Sore Throat, by which many children have been cut off, and some of maturer years. How important that we should each obey that injunction, "be ye also ready, for in an hour when ye think not the Son of man cometh."

As time future period I will call the attention of your readers to some of the causes which engender disease among children and adults.

The harvest is progressing most favorably—the fine weather which still continues has the two-fold effect of ripening the late grain, while it prepares the early sown for the sickle.

Great scarcity of money prevails through the country, and but little business, in trade, is done.

This scarcity is caused principally from the low price of lumber, which has been a burden rather than a blessing to this fair County, if not to the Province, for the last 20 years. Those who attend to their farms have plenty, while those who "lumber," in too many instances have nothing but mortgages and debts before their ability to pay. Our friends the "Methodists" met with good success in their "Tea Meeting and Bazaar," collecting about, so said, \$600.00. This goes toward building the house of worship, which they are now erecting. It is a very large house and will seek, when finished, nearly all the church-going folks in town. There is probably nothing in this Province to excel the energy, zeal, and industry, of the people in Woodstock. Strangers are astonished when visiting this little town, which a few months ago was in ashes, to see the massive brick and wooden buildings which have been erected, and others which are now in course of erection. Hon. Charles Connell, has one well advanced, in which there are to be six good sized stores in the basement story facing on Main St., the upper part of which is intended for a Hotel, in which there will be near one hundred rooms. This is a brick building, and will add very much to the beauty of that portion of the town in which it stands.

This is only one of many fine buildings that are going up in this flourishing little town.

The cause of religion, at the present time, seems languid—the many are striving to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," to live a life of holiness, "seeking for glory, honor, immortality, and eternal life."

Yours truly,

For the Religious Intelligencer. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Sept. 8th, 1861.

As may be conceived, the "Great Rebellion" is the topic of the day. Excitement and tumult are rife on all sides. Nor is it to be wondered at. Every country loves its own institutions, and its National Flag, and it cannot be thought strange if the popular feeling is aroused, when those institutions are threatened to be undermined, and that flag to be rent asunder. But the struggle now pending, presents features peculiar to itself. History furnishes no example of a similar contest. "True Slavery and Freedom, have always been at variance, but the veracity of element combined with the diversity of motive, render the American contest one by itself. The avowed object of the Government is the "Preservation of the Union," thus proving the firmness of the basis upon which Republican Institutions rest. If such be the result, which is scarcely doubted at the North, ample evidence will be afforded of the ability of the American Constitution to support itself. A few, however, affirm that the contest cannot be successfully terminated unless the declared intention of the Administration be the extermination of American Slavery. The effect of such an avowal, it is feared would cause a division at the North. Though Slavery is practically confined to the South, yet very many in the North are favorable to the "peculiar institution." That it is the prime cause of the war, is generally admitted, and it appears logical at all events, if the root be destroyed the branch must wither.

The battle of Bull Run, has seemed to awaken the defenders of the Union. At the time, it caused a profound sensation, but the recent capture of Fort Hatteras, by Generals Butler and Stringham, has served to counterbalance the effect of the former. More than seven hundred were taken prisoners, sixty-five of whom were officers in the Rebel Army. They arrived here on the 3rd inst., and are now safely lodged in Fort Lafayette, on Staten Island. Gen. McClellan continues to make most active warlike preparations. A hard battle is expected soon. The Federalists reckon on be-

ing ready next time. Editors, and country politicians, have less to say with reference to the manner of conducting military matters, than before the battle of Manassas. Kentucky, about which there has been speculation and doubt, is now considered safe. She is an important item in the minor force. The report of the death of Jeff. Davis, is now being freely discussed. His health has been declining for quite a length of time, but there is still much uncertainty about his death. A new president will probably take his place after their proposed election.

The N. Y. Press seems a little more at ease than formerly, as to what part England will take in American matters. All sorts of reports have been abroad. The London Times, with its American Correspondent Mr. Russell, has served to keep the journalists of this country in a continual ferment. But the neutrality of European nations is now the general belief. The British fleet, sent over here, caused a good deal of alarm, and the blockade was supposed to be in danger, but those fears are gradually subsiding. The army has furnished a new field for missionary and benevolent enterprise. Efforts are being made to supply every soldier with a Bible and other religious books. Tracts are also freely distributed. The troops, in and about Washington, are said to be in a very healthy state, both physically and morally. It is hoped that the present war may not have the sequel which usually succeed camp life; but that the soldiers, after the contest is ended, may, like the army of Cromwell, return home to ornament and improve society. Much is being done to secure such a happy result.

C. H. G.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By the Africa, which was intercepted off Cape Race, we have Liverpool dates to the 31st ult. Below will be found the principal items of interest.

The London Times editorially calls on the Government to strain every nerve to develop cotton cultivation in India and elsewhere, and says it believes that there will be no lack of will on the part of Government, if merchants and manufacturers will only point out the way. The Government will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The Daily News, on question of Fugitive slaves, concludes that the Federal cause is henceforth identified with the abolition of slavery.

West India advices via England report that the Privateer Sumter had taken and sunk 40 vessels. The news caused great excitement there.

Queen Victoria left Ireland for Balmoral. Reported Lord Monk succeeds Sir E. Head in Governorship of Canada.

Napoleon has gone to Biarritz. It is stated that his interview with the King of Prussia will not take place until after the latter's coronation. Imperial French Court of Appeal modified some of the findings, but confirmed the sentence in the case of Count Simon. First decision confirmed.

Wheat and corn admitted free temporarily. An important diplomatic circular by Rissolli has been published, explaining prevailing intrigues in Neapolitan Provinces. It is said that it is inspired from Rome, and asserts that Government will not pause in its effort for United Italy. Antonicelli was preparing a reply.

A pamphlet on Rome issued at Paris asserts that if the Papal Government persists in refusing guarantees offered for independence of Holy See the people of Rome must be appealed to, and if they elect Victor Emmanuel the French Troops on the following day will be relieved by Italian Troops.

The Hungarian question continued to be debated in the Lower House. Upper House agreed to an address to the Emperor, who expressed sincere satisfaction with the patriotic sentiments thereof.

New receipt by Emperor of Russia to the Governor of Poland is very cordial in tone.

Death and its Causes.

To the Registrar General's Report is appended, as usual an instructive paper by Dr. Wm. Farr, on the causes of death in England. The year now reported on—1859—is the first in which diphtheria has obtained a distinct line in the tables: the rapid progress of this great epidemic becomes evident; the deaths in 1855 were 385; in 1856, 603; in 1857, 1,853; in 1858, 6,606; in 1859, 10,184. Of the whole deaths of the year, one fourth were referred to zymotic diseases. Small-pox destroyed 3,848 persons chiefly infants who were not vaccinated. A fatal outbreak of erysipelas at the Winchester Infirmary was traced to a cesspool.

Of the parasitic diseases it is remarked that the ova of worms, must be derived generally from impure river waters, into which the refuse of the town is poured. We have but an imperfect conception of the number of deaths from excessive drinking, but 345 were directly ascribed to intemperance, and 545 to delirium tremens; 890 in all from the two forms of alcoholism. Passing next to constitutional diseases, another regiment of the enemies that dog our steps we find gout described as nearly stationary. The deaths from tuberculous disease, have decreased since 1853; those from bronchitis, have increased very greatly of late years. Among local diseases, we find affections of the three vital organs—the brain, the heart, and the lungs—causing nearly a third of all the deaths of the year. Fright was the cause of seven deaths (not all children), grief of eight (seven women), rage of five (four infants), anxiety of one, a man; mental shock of one, a woman; melancholy of the deaths of 21 men and 29 women. Above 25,000, chiefly infants died of convulsions. 27,104 deaths are referred to the decay of old age without any disease—the weary wheel of life at length stood still. 14,649 persons were killed Annually, 75 persons in 100,000 die a violent death. 13,056 of these deaths in 1859 are ascribed to accident or negligence; among them were 279 by poison. 1,248 deaths were declared by coroners' juries to be suicides; 338 murder or manslaughter. 18 persons were killed by lightning.

STATE OF ITALY.—News from the province of Avellino states that the Reactionists have been everywhere beaten, or were in flight.—Twenty-nine priests and three monks have been arrested at Castellamare. At Sorrento, Riano, and Amalfi several Reactionary preachers have been arrested among whom is the Vicar-General of

Sorrento. The Royal troops have surrounded and made prisoners the reactionary bands on the mountains near Canello. It is believed that Garibaldi will go to Naples on the 7th of September, the anniversary of the day on which he entered the city. The Government is preparing grand fete for the occasion. The subscription at Rome to the Cavour monument continues, notwithstanding the effort of the police to prevent it. At Rome, on the 15th, the French National Fete, "the Pope gave his solemn benediction." A brilliant fete took place at the French Embassy. The military club and the national establishments were illuminated. General Goyon gave a dinner.

NORTH and SOUTH.

The Naval expedition, says the N. Y. "Methodist" of the 7th inst., whose departure from Fort-tress Monroe we announced last week, has proved as the country confidently expected, a great success. Our troops have taken possession of Hatteras Inlet, off the coast of North Carolina, and captured the two forts which had been erected there by the rebels. All the Confederate troops, to the number of about seven hundred, and including Commodore Barron, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, have been taken, and a large amount of munitions of war, together with two vessels loaded with cotton and tobacco secured. The success of the expedition has given to the Federal Government an important strategic position, from which our troops can operate in the rear of the enemy's army in Virginia.

In Missouri, an important proclamation has been issued by Gen. Fremont. He proclaims martial law, and declares that the property, real and personal, of all rebels will be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are declared free men. The course of Mr. Fremont is quite generally sustained by the press in the loyal States.

The intelligence of the military movements in Missouri is very scant, most of it consisting of rumors. The rebel leader, Green, is still disturbing the peace of Northern Missouri, but a report that he had captured Palmyra, has been contradicted. Lexington is in possession of our troops. In South-western Missouri, the rebels have fallen back, from fear of being cut off.

In Western Virginia, our troops have routed the enemy in Wayne and Boone counties, and must by this time have advanced to the southern extremity of the proposed new State of Kanawha. In one of the northern counties the secessionists were reported to have risen again, and to have made threatening demonstrations, but a detachment of our troops, which was sent to the place, found that they had already dispersed.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the Potomac. An official account of the brilliant engagement at Hatteras Inlet was read to the troops, and filled them with the most ardent desire to have soon an opportunity of an equally brilliant achievement.

Many reports have been in circulation about the illness of President Davis. It was at one time rumored in Washington that he was dead but a despatch received from Nashville, Tennessee, at Louisville on the 4th, says that this report is absolutely without foundation.

The Surveyor of the Port of New York has seized some twenty-five vessels now lying there which are partly owned at the South. Such shares as can be proved belong to the Southern owners will be confiscated to the profit of the government. The value of them will amount, when sold, to several hundred thousand dollars.

Latest despatches inform us that two naval expeditions for the Southern coast are being fitted out. It is also stated that ten regiments of North Carolina troops have left the army in Virginia for home, and that the Rebel army is greatly demoralized. It is estimated that 25,000 slaves in Missouri will be liberated under Gen. Fremont's proclamation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10th.—The British schooner Rigburth, from Matanzas for St. John, N. B., arrived this morning in charge of a prize crew from the sloop-of-war Jamestown, owing to some informality in her papers.

QUITE A SEIZURE.—The U. S. Surveyor at New York, a few days since, seized thirty-three vessels at that port, which are owned in whole or in part in the seceded States. The value of the property thus taken possession of, is nearly three millions of dollars.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—A letter received in New York from Atlanta, Ga., gives this incident of the battle at Bull Run:—

"A staff officer from Charleston, engaged in the battle on the 21st of July, says:—

"I rode out the day after the battle to view the ground, and passed piles of dead in various positions. Under a large tree I saw a body lying very handsomely dressed, with a fancy sword and a hankkerchief over the face. It attracted my curiosity. I stopped, removed the hankkerchief, and saw one of the handsomest faces I ever met with, of a boy not more than twelve or fourteen years old. His appearance and dress indicated high social position; probably he was a temporary aid to some general officer. To ascertain who he was, I examined his pockets, and found a testament, in which was written,

"James Simmons, New York. From his loving Mother. My son, remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

I wished very much to take the body away, but I was six miles from quarters, on horse-back and it was impossible."

AFFECTING STATEMENT.—The solemnity of the battle field and the true nature of the work of war have an impressive exhibition in the following:—

A soldier, who was in the battle of Bull Run, said that after the first fire of the enemy upon our troops, a great many men fell, wounded, and round. And from many of them the cry went up, "God have mercy on my soul." So earnest was the cry, and so contagious, that I found myself making, almost unconsciously to myself, the same prayer, over and over again, as I was fighting—"God have mercy on my soul." He said that for two or three nights, after leaving for home and arriving here, he could not sleep. Ringing through his ears through all the hours of wakeful night, was the impassioned, earnest