

DOMESTIC.

in a flame, and a large portion of Europe may be called to arms.

LATEST BY "EUROPA."

It is asserted that the Confederate Envoys at Paris and London have demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is said England has refused, and France not yet replied.

Garibaldi's manifestos have taken place at Lascote Theatre, Milan, and in other parts of Italy. Paris correspondent of the London Times says that Sidiell had an audience with Napoleon with a view of urging claims of the Southern Confederacy to recognition.

The Emperor is reported to have admitted cognecy of Sidiell's arguments.

Sidiell had a subsequent interview with Thourvenal who, it is asserted, alleged that the unwillingness of England was the principal reason why France did not act at once. The recognition of the independence of the South is considered pretty certain.

Both the Confederate steamers *Merrimack* and *290* succeeded in getting away from *Tucurora*. The *290* was last seen by steamer *John Bell*, which arrived in Clyde August 4th, steaming 14 or 15 knots.

A grand banquet was given at Sheffield to Lord Palmerston, who, in his speech, regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, but thought all would admit wisdom of Government in not attempting to relieve that distress by interference, which he considered, would only make matters worse, and Government would therefore, maintain strict neutrality. He hoped the evils would soon have an end, that charitable feelings would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that another year would not see the continuance of present deluge of blood.

Roebuck made a long speech. He said he had no doubt America would be divided in two, he thought ultimately into five, and forever cease to be "United States"; he also denounced the conduct of the North as immoral, and totally incapable of success. (cries of No, No, Yes, Yes); they could never be reunited. War was a mere waste of blood, and was not a war against slavery.

American correspondent of the *Times* and other journals, representing as a failure, but the Star correspondent says there is no doubt that in a few weeks President's call will be fully responded to. He represents McClellan's army as stronger than it was before late battles.

France—Many French journals speak with great anxiety as to Italian affairs under Garibaldi's movements.

"Opinion Nationale" deplors fatal hesitation which makes French Government shrink from necessary solution, namely, evacuation of Rome.

Bourse lower, firmer, closing on the 18th 69 10.

ITALY.—Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts positively that Garibaldi refused to obey Victor Emmanuel's proclamation.

Rumours of English fleet being ordered to join France in interference with Garibaldi false.

Letters from Palermo say the enthusiasm for Garibaldi is so great that young men are disappearing entirely from the streets, and if the other cities of Sicily imitate Palermo Garibaldi must soon be at the head of 50,000 volunteers.

La France says Garibaldi held a council of war at Cefalà on the 4th, at which it was decided to march on Rome, notwithstanding remonstrance from Turin.

Volunteers numbered 6,000, and Garibaldi chartered six large vessels. His plan is said to be to land at the Gulf of Palermo, there to be joined by auxiliary force and march on Roman State.

Official Turin Gazette says Garibaldi's Volunteers would leave for Messina instead of Palermo. The number is 8,000, divided into three columns, and is conducted by Garibaldi in person.

In Chamber of Deputies on the 8th, Ratazzi said the rumor was not officially confirmed that an encounter had taken place between the troops and band of Garibaldians.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Times to day has editorial expatiating on diminutive paper currency in America.

In another article the *Times* reviews conduct of America in regard to commerce at Nassau; it questions policy of carrying out their powers to full extent, but says Palmerston is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which it may hereafter be the interest of his own country to enforce.

Morning Post has a leader on the same subject, and says that the Federal cruisers by stationing themselves just outside prescribed limits from shore become an organization for the express purpose of setting the Anglo-American Convention at naught.

Maxims. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Cotton firmer and quiet.

Consols for money 93 1/2 @ 93 3/4.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £400,000.

UNITED STATES.

But little we think that is really reliable can be expected from the States. McClellan has evidently altered his plans for attacking Richmond—he has retreated to Williamsburg, and it is highly probable that the army of the Potomac may abandon before the vicinity of Richmond altogether. Some suppose that the plan is to unite with General Pope and others, and so form an overwhelming force against which the Southern capital cannot stand. So many plans have been laid and failed, and the public have been so often put on tiptoe for great events, which have turned out to be shams, that but little confidence can now be placed on any "strategic movements" which may be flashed over the wires, or heralded through the newspapers. In Tennessee the Confederates are gaining ground, and have had the advantage in two skirmishes. Nearly 2000 Federal prisoners were taken, and much army stores and war munitions.

The dispatch of the 13th says:

Authentic accounts from Baton Rouge received. Confederates under Breckinridge and Lovell, estimated about 8000, engaged Federals half as strong. Battle obstinate. Confederates thrice repulsed and defeated, with 1000 killed and wounded, and a large number made prisoners.

Three Confederate Generals killed. Federal loss 70 killed, 200 wounded; among the killed is Gen. Williams.

Ram Arkansas got aground, breached by gunboat Essex, and exploded.

Subsequent dispatches say:

Three thousand Confederate cavalry are twenty-five miles south of Lexington, Ky., supposed to be advance guard of a large body.

Believed Jackson made sudden move from recent position and will turn up where least expected.

Reported the Confederates are moving in the rear of Baton Rouge. Six thousand are already there, and 4,000 more approaching from Manassas and Vicksburg.

Admiral Farragut gives an official account of the Confederate repulse at Baton Rouge and the destruction of the ram Arkansas. Leaving a sufficient force of gunboats to support the army there, he returned to New Orleans.

The draft for 800,000 men is deferred until the 5th September. The opposition to it increases, and riots have already occurred in several places. At Rouse's Point and Island Pond attempts were made to stop the fugitives to Canada, when a fight ensued, and several lives were lost. It is estimated that 10,000 men have entered Canada to escape enrollment in

the Federal army. The claims upon the British Consul's office in New York for passports or exemption certificates are very numerous, and the question has arisen, who are British subjects. The British Government holds that unless a subject of Great Britain has actually been naturalized in a foreign country, his allegiance to Great Britain has not been forfeited. The Federal authorities take a different view, and have refused to recognize any one as a British subject who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or claimed to be a citizen by voting or otherwise. We are curious to see what the issue of the controversy will be.

The orders of General Pope and others authorizing Northern soldiers to forage on the enemy, is likely to provoke the Southern leaders to severe retaliation. An order has been promulgated by the Adjutant-General of the Confederacy, in which the following occurs:—

In the event of the capture of Major-General Pope, or Brig.-Gen. Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captives so taken shall be held in close confinement. So long as the orders aforesaid shall be continued in force and unrepelled by the competent military authorities of the United States, and in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any order heretofore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence—it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to our own thus murdered by the enemy.

General Price and thirty commissioned officers, captured by the Confederates at the battle of Cedar Mountains, were placed in close confinement, in pursuance of these retaliatory orders. If Pope's orders are carried out they will be executed, and a new horror will be added to this unnatural war.

From latest despatches:—

BANOR, August 20. Fight reported last Friday near Lexington, Mo., between 800 State troops and Guerrillas of Quantrell and Hayer, numbering 3000, resulting in the defeat of the former, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. Grenada Appeal says Federals took possession of Bayou Sara on the 11th, also that Confederates forces are increased in Arkansas.

BANOR, August 21. Reverdy Johnson, who went to New Orleans to investigate affairs, recommends the return of the eight hundred thousand dollars Butler seized from the Netherlands Consul, and nearly the same amount seized from the French Consul; also large amount of merchandise seized from foreign merchants—said seizures being wholly unjustifiable.

The Richmond Examiner claims election of Vance over Johnson in North Carolina as a victory, and asserts the platform of principles identical with both parties.

Confederates six hundred strong, have taken Clarksville and are advancing on Fort Henry.

Fort Donelson dispatch says they are moving on that work and only one hundred and fifty effective men were there.

Guerrillas burnt two steamers fifty miles above Fort Henry—one heavily loaded with Government stores.

Stonewall Jackson claims a brilliant victory at Cedar Mountain.

It is reported the Confederate army at Richmond is moving out in large force on the Virginia Central Railroad towards Gordonsville and vicinity. Jackson is not at Gordonsville.

It is supposed the Confederates intend a flank movement on Pope's right to be led by Jackson.

McClellan's army is embarking from the Peninsula for another field of operations.

Heintzelman's corps, it is reported, did not accompany the main army but took up position in another direction towards the White House.

10,000 Indiana troops have gone into Kentucky.

The new iron-clad frigates Ironsides left Philadelphia on her first cruise.

4,000 French reinforcements for Mexico have reached Martinique.

THE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO RECEIVE COLORED REGIMENTS. A delegation of Western gentlemen waited on the President on the morning of the 4th inst., says the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, to offer two colored regiments from the State of Indiana. The members of Congress were of the party. The President received them courteously, but stated to them that he was not prepared to go to the length of enlisting negroes as soldiers, but would not promise to make soldiers of them.

The deputations came away satisfied that it is the determination of the Government not to arm negroes unless some new and more pressing emergency arises.

The President argued that the nation could not afford to lose Kentucky at this crisis, and gave it as his opinion that to arm the negroes would turn 50,000 bayonets from the loyal Border States against us that were for us.

Upon the policy of using negroes as labourers, the confederation of Rebel property, and the feeding the National troops upon the granaries of the enemy, the President said there was no division of sentiment.

He did not explain, however, why it is that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia carry out this policy so differently. The President promised that the war should be prosecuted with all the rigor he could command, but he could not promise to arm slaves or to attempt slave insurrections in the Rebel States.

The recent enactments of Congress on emancipation and confiscation he expects to carry out.

THE GREAT SIN.—The New York *Times*, a zealous supporter of the present Administration, says:

There has long been a suspicion that a stupendous conspiracy for defrauding the Government was covered up in fictitious muster rolls, filed in the War Department, but to the names on which no men ever answered in the field. Senator Larned (Paymaster General of the United States) that seven hundred thousand men were under pay of the Government as soldiers. Now, Paymaster Larned deals with figures, which are frequently said not to lie. Certainly we might lay something of Cameron's boast of seven hundred thousand men to Cabinet gascade; but when it comes to allotting the money to pay off the soldiers enrolled, or said to be enrolled, there should be an approximation to certainty in the "assurances" of the officer performing that duty. Will Senator Wilson and Paymaster Larned anticipate the public demand, and explain the discrepancy that is so manifest and so startling? The difference in cost to the Government between the numbers reported and those actually in the field was about thirty millions of dollars a month; and this margin is too wide to have escaped honest observation for a day, much less for years.

When we are asked to humble ourselves before God on account of our sins, let us think of the widespread inquiry of this one crime thus freely confessed.—N. Y. Observer.

MOIST HOLYoke SEMINARY.—In summing up the results of the first twenty-five years of this Institution, it appears that 3,400 pupils have been connected with it, of which number 900 were graduates. Out of the 1,000 unconverted connected with the Institution the last twenty years, 736 have been converted. Only 16 have died in the Seminary since the foundation, and all were Christians. The amount contributed for religious purposes has been nearly \$7,000.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

DOMESTIC.

DESERTERS.—We regret to learn that desertions from the 15th regiment at St. John have been quite numerous of late, and there is a strong probability that in every case the parties have been aided in their flight by civilians. It is also probable that inducements are held out to them to leave the service. They are told likely of better pay, and prospects of promotion in the American army. No doubt but some who have gone, already wish themselves back. One party has been apprehended on a charge of aiding deserters; and it is a pity that all others, guilty of like practices, could not be discovered.

POLICE OFFICE.—From the reports of the Police Court a thriving business is being done there. It is sickening to read the numerous cases which are examined there for drunkenness, assaults, and almost every species of what is usually called petty crimes; but the commission of which is evidence that the perpetrators are fallen far below ordinary depravity. It must be allowed that the numerous "Licensed Taverns" in the city, are the principal, and on many days, the only contributors to the Police Court. The City Fathers and others may congratulate themselves and the public on the double revenue derived from the Rum traffic—first, by licenses; and secondly, by fines imposed for drunkenness and brawls; but do they remember the enormous outlay of reputation, character, happiness, time, industry, comfort and every thing else that belongs to respectable and social life, which this income is the price of?

A policeman was fined \$20 a few days since (and we presume dismissed also from his office), for disreputable conduct while on duty. Facts were elicited in connection with this case, that would lead to the presumption at least, that the Police force for the protection of the citizens is little better than a public imposition.

CONSISTENT(?)—We are not quite sure that our friends of the *Philanthropist* are entirely consistent. We like the general spirit and vigor of our contemporary. But some things in the issue of the 14th inst., need explanation. In a very excellent editorial the *Philanthropist* says:

There is a very convenient kind of religionism prevailing in this age, which never exercises any of that antagonism with worldliness, which in ancient times provoked the hostility of the world, and superinduced the persecutions to which the church was so often subjected, and any man or body of men stepping out on the old track of apostles and martyrs must be content to receive, and patiently bear the scorn, not only of the openly wicked, but most of all, of the half-hearted formalist, whose unregenerate nature rebels against all that distinguishes the followers of Christ from the mass of mankind. This is exemplified in the tone of the press, commenting upon the strange procedure of the Directors of the "Orphan Asylum," in St. John, in refusing money procured by a theatrical performance.

Had the "Orphan Asylum Directors" received the earnings of the theatre, they would have endorsed the proceedings as correct—they would have added the weight of their personal approval to what they have professedly condemned, and could not consistently in the future warn the children placed in their charge against this demoralizing influence. So the man who rents his house for the sale of rum, or otherwise partakes in its profits, cannot with any degree of consistency assume to condemn the traffic or its supporters.

For another field of operations.

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On Tuesday evening, 18th inst., after a short but severe illness, George Waterbury, aged 9 weeks, son of E. H. and Amelia C. Lester.

On the 18th inst., of diphtheria, David, aged 8 years, son of Alexander and Margaret Caird.

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At Bridgewater, Maine, August 7th, Charity E., wife of Samuel Kidder, of Bridgewater, and only daughter of James Harrison, Esq., of Sheffield, N. B., aged 37 years. Mr. Kidder was a consistent member of the Free Baptist Church, and died on the last seven years of her life, and died on the 8th inst., Charles Henry, son of Samuel and Charity Kidder, aged 4 years. The mother and son were both buried in one grave.

At Bridgewater, on the 8th inst., Nathaniel Rideout, aged 75 years. Mr. Rideout was a member of the Baptist Church, a good Christian, a father to the poor, and died in the triumph of faith.

CORN MEAL.—500 brls Kiln-dried Corn Meal, fresh ground from Yellow Corn; 57 brls choice Extra Family Flour. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—Best kind in use.—Just received at No. 90 Prince Wm. Street, in Universal Washers, a great labor-saving machine. For sale by J. G. GABEL.

Acciduated Fruit Syrup.—These Syrups will be found much superior to those made in the ordinary way, as they retain the pleasant and refreshing acidity of the fruit. A full supply of the various kinds, consisting of Raspberry, Pine Apple, Strawberry, Lemon, and several others, always on hand. C. P. CLARKE, 35 King Street.

FLY PAPER.—Mather's Chemical Fly Paper, for poisoning Flies, Wasps, Ants, &c.; a very superior article. Only 3 cents a sheet. For sale by C. P. CLARKE, 35 King Street.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

RECEIVED per steamer from Boston—1 case Castor Oil 1 case Castile Soap; 1 do Glass Ware; 3/4 brl Sulphur 1 box paper, Candles; Sponges, Balsam Capivi, Holloway's Pills and Ointment; Fluid Extracts, Cubebs and Senna; white Glue; white Wax; Oil Cloves, Russia Salve, Ayer's Pills; Freshed Herbs, Chopped Potatoes, Canned Apples, Green, &c. J. F. SECORD, 27 Charlotte Street.

CHEAP TRAVELLING!

FARE ONLY \$2 TO WOODSTOCK STATION, Via Eastport and St. Andrews.

Through Tickets can be obtained at Agent's Office, 53 Water Street, Saint John. D. J. SEELY.

Z. G. GABEL, AGENT AND COMMISSION SALESMAN, No. 90 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Agent for the Boston Belting Company, and the Saint John Manufacturing Company.

Z. G. GABEL begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the store on the corner of Princess and Prince Wm. street, opposite Back's corner (lately occupied by Mr. Francis), and will keep constantly on hand:

Rubber Belting, of all sizes; Rubber Packing, of all sizes; Rubber Goods, and Softening; Rubber Goods of all descriptions; Leather Belting of all sizes; Flax, Hemp, and Jute Packing; Mill and Circular Saws; "Butcher's" Mill Saws; and all kinds of Strips.

FLAXEN TWINE, CANNERS, in variety. August 20.—wpi

Lubin's Perfumery.—West End Bouquet; Patchouli; Cherry Clack Bouquet; Mignonette; Spring Flowers; Fragrance, &c. For sale by P. E. INCHES, 80 Prince William Street.

CELEBRATED SHINGLES.—A large lot of good Cedar Shingles. For sale at very low rates by M. T. BREWELL, Britain Street.

Third wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing. August 20.—wpi

AUGUST 15, 1862.—BOARDS AND PLANK.—A lot of Dry Boards and 1 1/2 inch Plank, very wide and a first rate article. For sale by M. T. BREWELL, Britain Street.

Third wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing. August 20.—wpi

NOTICE.—All persons having legal demands against the estate of the late Christopher Monahan of Hantsport, N. B., are hereby notified that the said estate is now open for the settlement of all claims against it, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to