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Correspondence and Communications intended for insertion in this paper, to be addressed to us at Fredericton.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

"HAVE YOU RECEIVED THE HOLY GHOST SINCE YOU BELIEVED?"

In a recent article under this caption, we intimated our conviction of the absence to a great extent of this peculiar blessing of the gospel from the Christian church. We recur to the subject again with the view of giving expression to additional thoughts. A remarkable promise is made to the Gentile church in Isaiah 59: 19:—"When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." Coupling with this the prayer of the Apostle, recorded Ephesians 3: 16—"That he would grant you according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man," we cannot help arriving at the conclusion, that the believer's power to resist temptation, and overcome evil, depends on the measure of the Holy Spirit which he possesses. Are we not hereby at once led to the cause of the sad declensions in religion—the unhappy fall of many professors; as well as the painful divisions, and bitter enmities and jealousies which are so frequent and common in the church? Without the indwelling of the Holy Ghost—the spiritual baptism—believers have but little more power to resist temptation, or to overcome evil than the mere worldling. They may wish to do good, but the power to perform they lack. Had Peter been filled with the Spirit on the night of the betrayal, as he was on the day of Pentecost, he would not have denied his Lord. It was the presence and power of the Holy Ghost in them, that gave such boldness and valour to the Apostles and primitive disciples. It was the same indwelling of the Spirit that enabled the martyrs and others to "take joyfully the spoiling of their goods, knowing in themselves that they had in heaven a better and an enduring substance."

Let the church claim her privilege—give to her the "promise of the Father"—the baptism of the Holy Ghost—let the Spirit be poured out from on high as in some former days, and as some portions of the church have enjoyed it during the great revivals of the last four years—and then miscarriages in religion would be fewer, and the cause of Christ would present an aspect which would astonish and awe the world. Who among us does not feel our weakness in the day of temptation, and are not constrained to cry out in the hour of trial—"Hold thou up my goings, that I slip not." But fill us with the Spirit—let our bodies become temples for the Holy Ghost, and in the strength imparted to us by this spiritual baptism we could exclaim—"By thee I will run through a troop, and leap over a wall."

The easy conquest that the world, the flesh, or the devil, too often obtains over us, is all owing to the absence of the Holy Spirit. In vain we struggle, and try to resist, and utter perhaps in the last moment a prayer of dispendency, while we yield to the power of the tempter. O let it be the inquiry of each professor—"Have I the Holy Spirit? Does his power dwell in me? Are my goings held up by his strength?" We solemnly believe a revival in this single feature of Christian experience would produce a revival in everything else, and make the church as is predicted of her—"Terrible as an army with banners."

THE RULE FOR GIVING.

In a brief article published two weeks since, we endeavored to enforce the duty of Christians giving to religious and benevolent objects. It requires but little argument to show that this part of Christian practice is but little understood by many. They fail to apprehend that practical christianity includes liberality, and cheerfully honors drafts for religious and benevolent purposes. A return to the ancient custom and Bible rule in relation to this, would be one of the most salutary reforms that the church could experience, and would doubtless lead to a further return to that pure spirituality and complete consecration to God which would render the church a power able to successfully combat against and overthrow, the established vices of the age.

Neither a close nor lengthy study of the Bible is necessary to learn that offerings unto the Lord of their substance has been the practice of believers in every period of the church's history. By faith Abel offered unto God. So also did Noah. Abraham not only built altars and sacrificed, but even withheld not his own son when required to offer him up. Jacob vowed a vow that of all that God should give him, he would surely give the tenth unto him. The tabernacle in the wilderness and that which it contained, was a work of great cost, but it was all made of free-will offerings. The worship of God under the law was a costly service. Its bare requirement was large; but in addition to this, the pious Jew made frequent and costly offerings. David laid up much, and made great preparations for the temple. Solomon found many who were willing to consecrate themselves unto God. This personal consecration in-

cluded the consecration of their possessions also, and a house was built for the Most High. What reader of the Bible does not remember that fearful denunciation which the Holy Spirit put into the mouth of the Prophet against Israel—"YE ARE CURSED WITH A CURSE." And why? The answer follows—"YE HAVE ROBBERED ME, IN TITHES AND IN OFFERINGS, EVEN THIS WHOLE NATION." To withhold what was required for the service of the Lord, or the maintenance of his worship, was visited with sore judgments, and always followed with national calamity.

A most blighting error and fatal delusion is that notion which prevails among some people, and in some churches, that the gospel dispensation is a spiritual dispensation—so much so, as to exclude from its economy nearly all practical effort, and especially rendering unnecessary any regular system of finance, or mode for the support and spread of the cause of Christ. The bare mention of money is, by some spiritually minded (?) people regarded as carnal and wicked; and is enough to jeopardise, if not quite destroy, in their estimation, the religious standing of the minister who dares to name dollars and cents.

We, however, have outgrown our delicacy on this matter. We believe that practical religion embraces contributions of our substance to the cause of Christ, and is among the "all things" that Jesus com-manded his disciples to teach baptized believers. True—also, the gospel is a spiritual dispensation, and the more of the Spirit of the gospel a man possesses, the more liberal and systematic he will be in his contributions and offerings for the promotion of the Redeemer's cause. Crazy impulse, or giving just as we feel to religious and benevolent objects, is the reverse of spirituality, and is a most uncertain way of supporting any cause.

But even among those who do give, it is lamentable how many fall short of the Bible rule. It is certain that the law of the Lord not only enjoins the practice of liberality, but it prescribes the amount that constitutes this Christian grace. There is no charity in casting the mere crumbs of our table to the beggars at our door—to supply every want of our own and give what we cannot devour to another, is not liberality. We question if the offering of that man is accepted of God, who during his life refused to contribute of his substance to the Lord's treasury, but at death, when he could no longer hold on to his possessions, gave large legacies to charitable institutions. We likewise doubt if the Lord accepts the offering of that man who contributes a little to his cause, when he has blessed him with much. To learn the rule for giving—the scale of liberality—and practice, should be the desire of every Christian.

The very lowest amount that we find required in the Bible to be presented to God for his service and the maintenance of his cause, is ONE TENTH of the individual's whole income. This was Abraham's gift, (Gen. 14: 20), this was Jacob's vow, (Gen. 28: 22), this was the Lord's law, (Lev. 27: 30-32). Neither do we find anywhere in the New Testament that this rule was either abrogated or reduced. The disciples were distinctly enjoined to give as the Lord prospered them; and liberality was especially commended. To give as the Lord prospered, was to give one-tenth at least. The estimate of their prosperity was with themselves; they might through covetousness under-estimate their income, and withhold accordingly; but to do this, was to dry up the streams of God's temporal blessings to them, as well as to produce spiritual barrenness in their souls. (2 Cor. 9: 6-12). Under the law the tithe or tenth expressed the lowest fraction under any circumstances, poverty not excepted; but the pious Jew usually gave a much larger sum, sometimes reaching to over one third. One whole tribe out of Israel was set apart for the services of the sanctuary; these had to be supported; then there were many voluntary and freewill offerings also, beside the necessary care of the poor. All this he remembered, when the territory of the church was confined to the land of Canaan, and when every man, and every inheritance yielded a portion for God's service. Can it be that now when the world is the field—when evangelistic efforts should be as broad as the earth—when also, the Lord's treasury is only supplied by the contributions of believers,—can it be, we ask,—that a less proportion of our income is required to meet the increased demands of religious benevolence! Both reason and revelation agree in answering in the negative.

It is not enough that we give—that we give a trifle, or what we can spare after every real and imaginary want of our own, and those depending on us, is supplied; we should give liberally—give as the Lord prospers us—give as the Bible teaches us—give as the cause demands of us—give so that we shall have a good treasure laid up in heaven—give so that Heaven's curse will not be found in what we do not give. The poor can give thus as well as the rich—all can contribute something; equality, as we are prospered, will supply every demand of the church, and relieve every member of burden. Let our readers ponder these things, and we shall return to the subject again.

CLERICAL SOLDIERS.

A remarkable feature in the war now raging in the States is the great number of ministers—both North and South—who have abandoned the gospel and grasped the sword; who have left the flock and rushed to the field. From Bishop Polk, whose diocese embraced a large territory, to the country ministers whose labors were confined to some obscure town, they have doffed the clerical profession, and embraced the profession of arms. This gives evidence of one of two things; that the piety and devotion of these men were not what they should have been, or that a strange infatuation has seized the people, and laid hold of even the ministers of Christ. To us, it is melancholy to reflect upon, that a man who has consecrated himself to the work of preaching the gospel of peace, will so far forget his high and holy calling as to abandon his profession, and go to the battle field, to do the work of carnage and death. Instead of ministers leaving their work at the present time and turning soldiers, it seems to us there could not be a time when faithful, pious, and devoted ministers were more needed than at present; not only to resist the increase of iniquity which the state of the country will doubtless beget, but also to minister consolation to the bereaved, wounded, and sorrowful hearts, that are left at home. Surely if religion, and religious

consolation were ever needed by the people, both in the army and at home, it is now. The influence against religion which must necessarily result from ministers abandoning their office and receiving commissions in the army, must be immense, and is calculated to bring not only the ministerial profession, but all religious professions, into reproach.

We notice in the *Morning Star*, that the Rev. J. M. Durgin, late Pastor of a Freewill Baptist Church in New Hampshire, has been commissioned 1st Lieutenant in a regiment recently raised. When patriotism interferes with fidelity to Christ it ceases to be a virtue. But something more extraordinary than this, is the fact, that the Militia Law in the State of Ohio does not exempt ministers from being drafted. It indicates but little reverence and respect for the cause of Christianity, when the authorities refuse to exempt its ministers from military chances, and require them to lay down the gospel and take up the sword. A State without a religion, and without a God, must drift to destruction.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

This inspired axiom is well illustrated in the present condition of a portion of Ireland. The great revival of 1859 in that country has been the means of great good, reforming and ameliorating the condition of the masses of the people. The Rev. T. L. Cuyler of Philadelphia, who is now in Ireland, writes to the *Independent* that, "the religious advancement of the country is astonishing. Within the last ten years no country in the world has made such vast relative progress. Ireland is now one of earth's sweetest spots, both to the eye of the artist and the christian." Speaking of the great revival he says—"Here in Belfast, the precious influence still lingers. It displays itself in such methods as daily prayer meetings, and even in placarding the streets with texts of Scripture. In the main street I just saw handsomely printed—

"BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD, WHICH TAKETH AWAY THE SIN OF THE WORLD."—John 1: 29.

In the excellent hotel where I am stopping (the Imperial), a notice is posted that religious worship will take place every evening in the dining-room. Bibles are found in every chamber. Happy is the people who thus honor the Lord."

How much better is this than the gambling saloon, the billiard table, and the liquor bar that is found in many of the hotels of this country. When will men learn that there is a profit in godliness?

ENGLAND'S GROWTH.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently delivered an eloquent speech at a banquet given in Fishmonger's Hall, London, from which the following is an extract:—

Advancing years are generally associated with decrepitude and decay, but we have seen England grow stronger instead of weaker with the lapse of years. It is a happy circumstance that with accumulating years we behold in our country indubitable signs of increasing strength and prosperity. (Cheers.) The Government of this country and the august head of this nation are well aware that its greatness is perpetuated, not by the strength of ancient traditions, but by the deliberate adhesion of the popular will. With a temperate and yet determined hand, it had been the study of the Executive Government for many years, under the salutary impulse they have received from the people, gradually to widen the basis of our institutions, and to bring them more and more extensively into contact with the cultivated intelligence of the country. (Cheers.) We had seen within our own time a vast increase of the wealth of the country, due, no doubt, to the general confidence in the administration of the law, and in the character and spirit of the law, which had gained ground and taken deeper root amongst the people from year to year throughout our lifetime, but due specially to that series of changes which has struck away the manacles from the arm of industry, and has set free the diligence, the skill, and the capital of England, and allowed it to apply itself to the best advantage for the profit of this country, and for the example of all the nations of the earth. (Cheers.) We had also to go through periods of suffering. At this moment a large portion of our population is ground down almost to the earth, and that by no fault of their own. Amidst these sufferings in the most densely-peopled districts of our country we had seen along with the increase of distress a decrease of crime. (Cheers.) Amidst the utmost pressure and suffering there had been no murmur of political discontent, no whisper of disloyalty, no sign of disorder or disaffection. (Cheers.) These were hopeful signs for the future of our country. The Right Hon. Gentleman then alluded to the Italian peninsula, rising from a long period of depression, and indicating at every step in its progress, not alone its capacity for freedom, but its desire to obtain it, the heart of every Englishman will, he said, ascend to Heaven with a fervent prayer, that the cause of that country may be blessed. (Cheers.)

On the part of the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, who was not present as he had hoped to have been, and who was much less pleasantly occupied just now than we have been this evening—(laughter and cheers)—on his part I will claim the praise that has never been denied him, that he has ever been among the fastest and the warmest friends of the liberty of Italy—(cheers)—when it was despised and scoffed at by the wisdom of this world; and so he is now, and ever will be when it has risen from a state of infancy into manly vigor, when the promise of its future years assures us that that country will become, not what it has hitherto been, the cause of doubt and danger, of suspicion and misgiving, of trouble and convulsion to the rest of Europe, but one of the mainstays of the order and the civilization of the world. (Loud cheers.) I trust that the sympathy for freedom abroad, and that determination to defend and perpetuate it at home, and for which the lifetime of the present generation has been prominently distinguished—I trust that these desires and sympathies will continue to be, both on the part of the present advisers of Her Majesty and of all future Governments, the mainspring of the politics of this country—(cheers)—because, if this be the case, then long and glorious as is the roll of British history, we may still look forward, on the part of our nation, to a future which shall be worthy, and well worthy, to compare with its past. (The Right Hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.)

ITEMS FROM THE WAR.

GENERAL FREMONT paid a visit to Boston last week, and made a speech in Fremont Temple in which he said:—

The events of the war showed that there could be no lasting peace while Slavery exists on this continent. Therefore, all other considerations apart, and solely with a view to suppress the rebellion, he was in favour of the immediate abolition of Slavery. Abolition should be effected, so as to deprive the enemy of his great means of resistance. Wherever the flag of the country waves, let it float over freemen, and loyalty to it be an answer to all questions and all the passport that is required. It was sometimes urged that liberty to the slaves would be an injustice to the

loyalists of the South. How could war be carried on without requiring sacrifices! Undoubtedly those who proved to be loyal would be remunerated for their losses.

The Unionists of the North had made sacrifices in giving their lives and those whom they held most dear to them. Such losses could never be repaid. So he believed the Unionists of the South would be ready to make sacrifices. It was his belief, however, that there were not so many Unionists at the South as had been supposed, and the number is decreasing.

The dangers of their position and the uncertainty of the success of the Government had produced this unanimity. In the whole valley of Virginia there was not a Union man, and he was certain, not a Union woman. With them it was now a question only as to the manner, of separation.

The Washington special correspondent to the N. Y. *Tribune* says of General Stewart's raid upon Manassas Junction as follows:—

Two thousand Rebel cavalry last night or early this morning, it is not clear which, dashed in upon the rear of our lines, reached Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and captured three trains, numerous prisoners, and quartermasters' stores to the amount of half a million dollars. This latter is the official estimate, and is not likely to be over-stated.

A messenger just arrived states that the Rebels are still in possession of Manassas Junction! That they have destroyed all the buildings, public and private, the station-houses and storehouses, and have burnt the railway bridge over Bull Run! That bridge is six miles on this side of Manassas Junction; it is a structure of considerable length and expense. Its destruction cuts off railway communication between the Capital and the Army. No trains will leave Alexandria to-day.

SELF-MAIMING TO ESCAPE THE DRAFT.—The papers record several cases in which persons have maimed themselves, and one of suicide, to escape the draft:—

The Danbury (Conn.) *Times* states that a man by the name of Hoag, living in Sherman, so mutilated his right hand by a bush scythe, and finally died. The same paper gives the names of four men in New Fairfield who chopped off each a fore-finger to escape a draft. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that one day last week a farmer living in the town of Beekman, Dutchess Co., came in from the woods with his toes cut off, which he said was caused by letting his axe fall on it when coming home. Unfortunately for his patriotism, when the Doctor dressed the wound he asked to see the boot he had on at the time of the accident. This he said he had lost in the woods. A young man of Worcester, Mass., enlisted in the thirty-fourth regiment. He was accepted, sworn in, and received his bounty money. A night or two since, he deliberately cut an axe and cut off the first three fingers of his left hand. After the wound was dressed he claimed exemption from returning to service, on the ground of inability to do duty. But Col. Wells declined to exempt him.

BATTLE FIELD HORRORS.—The Charleston *Mercury* of a recent date says:—

"Gentlemen who have ridden over the battle fields of the Seven Pines and battle fields of subsequent fights state that the flies exist in such swarms that it is with the utmost difficulty a horse can be controlled in passing over them, the insects swarming out of the trees and ground, and lighting upon both horses and riders. The dead of both armies have been buried so slightly that the scent attracts the flies to the localities. This may account for the sparse collection of flies in Richmond, and it is remarked that the troublesome insects are fewer than for years past. Immense flocks of crows and buzzards also hover over the fields at times, attracted there by the festering wreck of humanity beneath."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER.—Cairo, Aug. 24.—The steamer *Acacia* ran on a snag 60 miles below Memphis, at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and sunk in a few minutes. She had 150 passengers, six of whom were ladies. She had also a cargo of 75 tons of sutler's goods. In five minutes after striking she capsized, and the upper deck floated off; many of the passengers who clung to it were saved, but full half were in berths asleep, and were lost. Most of the passengers were soldiers returning to regiments. A number of the survivors have arrived at Helena. Not less than seventy-five or eighty persons perished. The Captain and most of the crew were saved.

SAD.—John Luch, of Milwaukee, enlisted some months ago. His wife was almost broken hearted at his departure for the war, but as she began to recover her spirits, their little boy was drowned. The father heard of this, obtained a short furlough to visit his wife, but arrived the day she had been carried, bereft of reason, to the almshouse. Learning that there was little if any hope of her recovery, he reported at headquarters and very soon afterward committed suicide with a pistol.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Rumors—Expected Attack—Baton Rouge—Arkansas—Accident and Loss of Life—Disunion—Assessment—Prohibition—Health, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1862.

Rumors are rife, and one knows not what to credit without repeated confirmations. Unofficial and vague reports are the pest of the city. All are on the alert for late and important news. The daily papers for want of more solid material, seize upon whatever may be doctored, promulgating exciting accounts received from some reliable gentleman, whose name is seldom given, and thus increase the uncertainty. Some selfish business men echo the cries of victory or defeat, from avaricious and pecuniary motives. Such has been the state of feeling in New Orleans for several weeks past. Rebel sympathizers have had their hopes alternately exalted and depressed, by way of Mobile and neighbouring cities. The tendency has been to hold the city in a state of feverish excitement and injurious suspense. By many, an attack has been expected for a length of time past. Some, I have no doubt are weary of waiting to welcome the Confederate flag. Others have actually given up in despair, taken the oath of allegiance, and accepted the U. S. Government as theirs. The more thoughtful regard the recapture of New Orleans as entirely improbable. It is filled with the women and children of Confederate officers and soldiers; from motives of policy, they are compelled to remain, and suffer in common with the rest, in case the attempt is made. The land force here is not large, but several of the vessels remain before the city.

At Baton Rouge, quite a brisk engagement occurred on the sixth instant, in which the Federal Gen. Williams was killed. The enemy have seemed determined to retake the city, but so far have been completely unsuccessful. On the sixth, it was attacked early in the morning, and the contest lasted until 10 o'clock a. m. The iron-clad steamer, *Arkansas* of which I spoke in my last, came down from Vicksburg, to co-operate with the Confederate troops on shore, but was completely destroyed by Capt. Porter of the Essex, another iron-plated vessel. The destruction of this, so called monster, has produced a

saddening effect, distinctly visible in many countenances. It had been boasted that the *Arkansas* would effectually drive the invaders from the Mississippi river, and restore the authority of the Confederacy in this department. But the unexpected termination of its career has disappointed all such hopes. The success of the Federal troops at Baton Rouge has been marred only by the death of their leader. They have been reinforced, and another attack will not probably be soon resumed. A very sad accident occurred on the night of the 6th inst. While the *White-man*, a river steamer, was coming to New Orleans with the dead and wounded from the late battle-field, she was accidentally run into by a gun-boat, and almost instantly sunk. Several wounded soldiers were lost, besides one lady passenger.

Much distress prevails among the poorer classes here, on account of the high price of provisions and clothing. The general anxiety regarding them has been suddenly relieved by an order from General Butler. He has secured the names of a large number of private individuals, firms and banks, that, under the late authorities, subscribed to a loan of a million and a quarter of dollars, for the defence of the city against the United States forces. He has also obtained a list of the names of the principal cotton brokers, who issued a circular, advising planters not to send their produce to market, in order to induce foreign intervention in behalf of the rebellion. Each subscriber to the above loan has been assessed twenty-five per cent. of the sum pledged. The cotton brokers have been assessed various amounts, according to the circumstances of the several individuals. By these means, more than three hundred thousand dollars have been realized, to be placed at the disposal of a committee appointed for the purpose of providing food and employment for the deserving poor of New Orleans. By a recent law of Congress, distilled and spirituous liquors are to be forbidden on board vessels of the United States navy. It will come into operation on the first day of next month. At present every sailor and marine are allowed by the Government a regular daily allowance, as a spirit ration. Officers are allowed to provide themselves as they feel disposed. Should the new law be rigidly enforced it will be quite a triumph for the Temperance cause.

The number of citizens who have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance recently prescribed, now amounts to fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-two. A parole has been taken by four thousand nine hundred and thirty-three persons who have been in the Confederate service. Two hundred and eleven of the latter have held commissions, as officers, from the Confederate Government. The animosity formerly exhibited is gradually subsiding, particularly among the medium and poorer classes.

It is not expected that any large battles will be fought in the Southwest, until affairs before Richmond have changed.

The health of New Orleans has seldom been better than at present. Considerable rain has fallen recently, but the weather is spoken of as being unusually pleasant.

THE NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The "Asia" with news to the 24th, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. American affairs are still largely discussed in English papers. The popular opinion is still in favor of neutrality, and the probability is that a neutral position on the part of England will be strictly maintained until the parties themselves are willing for interference. The *Morning Herald* thinks it would be the salvation of the Northern States if the great Powers of Europe would forbid the hopeless continuance of the war.

Times editorially argues, that although the latest advices from America show an apparent improvement in financial matters by a diminished premium on gold, &c., the time must come when people of the United States will really understand the position of their own finances, and when that time arrives it doubts not that the principles which have so often been verified in bankruptcy of the great European monarchies will assert themselves with equal vigor to punish financial obliquities of American Republic.

In another article the *Times* depicts latest American advice in most glowing characters, and considers that on all sides political horizon grows blacker and blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered except in exhaustion or impatience of belligerents. If Federals were not blind with fury they would now see what all Europe has seen from beginning, but the truth, it seems, has yet to dawn if not on the people, at any rate on the Government of Federal States.

Morning Herald speculates on effects of drafting and thinks it will try, the temper of Northern people more severely than it has ever been tried yet, and shake to its very foundations the tottering edifice of the Union. It says New Yorkers have more reason than other Americans to struggle against conscription. It is their last hope in absence now of any nobler or worthier object. It is for the supremacy of their city, and to avert its commercial ruin that war is being prosecuted which will convert America into a desert.

The Dublin correspondent of *Times*, writes on the 21st:—*Tuscarora* it appears has been dodging the *Ajax* for the purpose of getting coals on board in defiance of orders issued by Admiralty. *Tuscarora* coasted within three months at British port, and did not proceed as she was bound to do on her voyage to United States. She remained hovering about the coast on the look out for Confederate vessels. She put into Kingstown with the view of getting coals, and being unable to accomplish this there, partly in consequence of return of *Ajax*, she weighed anchor and steamed with all speed to Belfast Lough, where, according to previous arrangement, she received a supply of coal, amounting to a hundred tons. Having anchored outside jurisdiction of harbor commissioners, the collector of customs at once took the matter up, and served a notice on Federal captain to depart within 24 hours. Revenue cutter was placed alongside *Tuscarora* to prevent further violation of neutrality laws, and at the same time the matter was reported to the Admiralty.

Belfast people ask what would have been the consequence if Federal captain had refused to leave the Lough, and had persisted in taking in coals.

Ship *Queen of the Exe*, arrived at Liverpool, on the 22nd, from Matamoros, with 400 bales cotton, and \$160,000 in specie from Confederate States.

London *Times* notices with satisfaction, the extraordinary activity in cotton at Bombay; thinks it must spread to the interior, and largely augment supplies present and prospective.

Queen Victoria and junior members of the Royal family were to embark at Gravesend for the Continent on the 26th.

Harvest operations are progressing more favourably under improved weather.

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