COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Epitor. - In your issue of the 13th ult., you gave your readers a solemn warning of the evils of theatre-going: and you justly termed the re opening of the threatre in your city, the re-opening of a "school of rice." We are happily free from such a temptation in the country; but it was my lot in my youthful days to live in a large city, and I can corroborate your statements from painful experience.

I was seduced into a course which, but for the special grace of God, would have ended in my utter ruin. A boy in the employment of the same master as myself, but more advanced in years, succeeded in attaching me to him as a companion. He was a youth of fair appearance, but of a fearfully vitiated heart; and he gradually, but with effect, attempted to rob me of my slender stock of religious scruples, derived from persevering instruction; and having a circle of companions similar in character to hunself, he introduced me to their society, and soon brought me into love with their pernicious habits. One of their favourite amusements was to attend the theatre. They viewed it as a matter of course that I should go along with them; and they placed my objections in such a ridiculous light, and indulged in such joyous laughter at my expense, that, though deeply smitten with the conviction of doing wrong. I was glad to compound with my conscience, in order to be reinstated in their favor. Affecting to join in their laugh at the alleged absordity of my scruples, I went with them to the theatre, and made a strenu- There were present during this Session twenty three ous effort to obliterate the supposed silliness of my morality, by appearing to be as wild and indifferent as the most reckiess. I resolved to be delighted with whatever might happen; and, amidst the intoxication of the scene and the boldness of the resolution I had made, I had little difficulty in getting into a state of | Pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church, Portland, Me. merriment, both with the manœuvres of the theatrical performers, and with the blaspheming by-play and vulgar behaviour of the spectators around me. I really was well pleased with what I witnessed; I was thrown morally into a state similar to what I suppose to be physically produced by a strong dose of opium; I experienced novel, exhilarating, yet happy and reckiess sensations. I felt also not a little flattered by certain warm compliments which my companions the theatre, I firmly determined that I should soon make it a second visit. It was late, or rather early, when I went home; and, to screen myself from the suspicions of my watchful parent, I deliberately told a lie. I said that I had been detained at the warehouse, in consequence of a large order for goods having to be made suddenly up for exportation.

Success in blinding my mother's vigilance followed my falsehood, and emboldened me in my delinquency. I went to the theatre again and again, and oftener; accompanied by the same companions, and imbibing with increasing relish the draughts of infatuation which I quaffed on the occasion of my first attendance. The rapidity with which I degenerated towards everything bad was absolutely marvellous. A common custom with the circle to which I belonged, was to retire at the close of the theatrical performance to a public-house, and there indulge in ribaldry and drinking. Think of twelve or fifteen boys, fresh from the purlieus of a theatre, seated in social fashion in a low dram-shop; and imagine how depraved their language, how debasing their sentiments, how corrupting, how prelusive of every crime, their behaviour! Several of my companions, though the means of being acquainted with their history, turned out, to my knowledge, to be common rakes, and obnoxious pests of society-objects of suspicion to the city police, and inmates of juls and penitentiaries. He, in particular, who seduced me into their transported, as a felon, to New South Wales

Theatres are sometimes designated-I am almost tempted to think in biting irony-" Schools of morality." I can speak of them only from what I mytoo of havin; attended one which was reported to be about the best conducted and the least exceptionable in Great Britain; and judging solely by this favourable specimen, I solemnly declare that, on candid recollection, and in utmost exercise of charity, believe them to be, if not schools, at least nurseries, of many a degrading immorality and ruinous vice. To say nothing of what is done or spoken on the stage, there is in the house itself-in the ribaldry of the throng who fill its pit and its galleries, and in the lathsome profligacy of the beings who haunt its purlieus-an atmosphere so contaminating as to infect every ordinary mind with a very fever of iniquity. Such company as I witnessed there seemed all, or nearly all, to be the outcasts and offscourings of society; few appeared to care much or anything for the science or belles lettres-or whatever the esprit be called-of the drama; and most gave utterance, at every interval of the performance, and on every occasion for censure or applause, to disgusting obscenity or revolting and vulgar oaths. Regular attendants too-such as my immediate companions and I-regarded the pleasure of witnessing the performance as only one of a series of courses in the feast of an evening's enjoyment; and the parties were rare to a proverb in the experience of theatre attendance, who did not add to the immoral pleasures of their pursuit at least the revelry of boon companionship and a low carouse in a common ale-house. The scenes, the corrupt communications, the indecencies of behaviour and of speech which I witnessed there, were gross beyond what many persons would believe; and yet they were no more than the spontaneous and necessary fruit of the bad principles which prompted us to attend the theatre, and of the impressions conveyed through eyes and cars during the period of the performance. Nothing but God's signal mercy-the same rich sovereign grace which arrested Saul of Tarsus in his career of blasphemy and persecution, and made him an Apostle of the Saviour -- could have prevented the current of new feelings which dashed down upon my heart in the days of my frequenting a whirlpool of evil. To what but the Divine grace do I owe it that I am not now, like one of my quondam companions, a chained convict, or, like others of them, the hard-worked and dishonored inmate of a penitentiary.

Let young men take warning. I shall have more to say about the theatre by and bye; yet I have said enough to convince any impartial person that the stage is a perilous pleasure and a questionable school. place, I would beseech every young man, and I would beseech him as a friend, not to "adventure himself

into the theutre." I remain yours, &c., Sheffield.

The Toronto Leader notices the falling off of emigration to the Canadian provinces this year, so different from what was anticipated, and remarks that "it

TERMS AND NOTICES. To Clubs. 5 Copies to one Office, one year. 22.00 PAYMENT ALWAYS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE. Take Notice.

WHOM TO PAT MONEY TO . - Our place of business in St. John is in the Drug Store of Mr. M. McLEOD, 26 Charlotte Street. Persons wishing to pay money for the Intelligencer will please call there; or, if more convenient, they may call at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES & Co., Prince William only persons in St. John authorised by us to receive pay ment for this paper.

Money sent by letter may be addressed to us, either

at St. John or Fredericton. GENERAL AGENT .-- Kev. G. A. Hartley is authorised to receive payment for the "Religious Intelligencer," in Car-

leton, St. John, and all other places where he may visit. Subscribers will confer a favor by remitting money through Correspondence and Communications intended for

ion in this paper, to be addressed to us at Fredericton. EXCHANGE PAPERS .-- Publishers who oblige us by exchanging, would confer a favour on us by addressing "Religious Intelligencer, Fredericton," instead of "St. John."

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1862.

FREE BAPTIST GENFRAL CONFERENCE. The thirtieth Annual Session of the F. C. Baptist General Conference of New Brunswick commenced in Carleton on Saturday last and closed on Wednesday. The Elders' Cunference was held on Friday. ordained preachers belonging to the Conference, three licentiates, and fourteen lay delegates. Six Elders were absent. There were also present Rev. D. Oram of the N. S. Conference, the Rev. D. M. Graham and the Rev. T. Kenny, of Houlton, Me.

The first meeting on Saturday was of a devotional

character for prayer, singing, and conference. large number were present, and took part in the exercises. It was a season of unusual comfort and blessing. The afternoon was devoted to hearing the Corresponding Secretary's Report, and reports from took care to pay to my taste; and therefore, leaving the visiting brethren present belonging to other Con ferences. The Report, prepared by the Rev. G. A. Hartley, is a very excellent and encouraging document. It reviews the condition of nearly all our churches, and gives a narrative of the labours of the ministers during the past year, but is quite too lengthy for us to publish in our columns. It will be published in the Minutes. But few of our ministers laboured as regular pastors last year, and hence many of our churches were without proper care and labour. Considerable revival has, however, taken place during the year; the most extensive is one now in progress at Canterbury, in the vicinity of the St. Andrews Railway station, under the labours of Brother Curry. Forty-eight have been baptised. The whole number of baptisms during the year has been three hundred and twenty. The Report notices a marked improvement in the denomination in several respects, one of which is in the style and finish of meeting houses, Four have been completed during the year-one at soon became separated from them, and ceased to have Grand Manan, one at South Branch of Oromoeto, one at Fredericton, and one in Carleton, where the Conference was being held. The three first we have previously described. The last is a large, commodious and beautifully finished edifice, crected at a cost society, became a victim of public crime, and was of a little less than a thousand pounds, and which reflects great credit on the devotion, zeal, and Christian enterprise of our esteemed brother, Daniel Clark, by whose liberality and energy the work was successself experienced and observed. I have the advantage fully carried through. Brother Clark proves by his works that he loves the cause of Christ "in deed and in truth," and gives many examples of true Christian devotion, which many others in our churches, whom God has blessed with means, would do well to follow. Among the several things referred to in the Report, a beautiful reference is made to the bereavement experienced by our beloved Queen and her royal children, and also to the unhappy war which is now desolating the homes of so many of the American

The reading of the Report was followed by several excellent addresses, a very imperfect synopsis of

which we give as follows :--Rev. A. TAYLOR said he rejoiced that the Report was so favourable. There is still some good coming to us; far more than we deserve. We have been embarrassed, but he was glad to hear from the Report that we are likely to get rid of it. Our embarrass. ment had probably led to some unpleasant feelings among ministers, and one evil seldom came alone, others followed. This was the case with individuals, so also with religious denominations. He thought a better day was coming, and our discouragements were passing away. Much can be effected by those who trust in God. He felt that God would not leave the Free Baptist Denomination of N. B. He had raised us up for a work beautifully expressed in the Report. We have been passing through deep waters, but a brighter day is dawning. He thought there was a marked improvement in the Denomination, especially in the union of the brethren. He rejoiced also at the great improvement in the style and character of our places of worship. God had put it into the theatre, from speedily sweeping me headlong into will bless them. He saw at present no reason for body has in the States and Canada 60,000 communidiscouragement. Not only had some of our ministers cants, and about 1,100 preachers. The Rev. D. M. Because of the i feeted atmosphere that pervades the that slavery and every other evil might come to an will be interesting to many of our readers. end. Our sympathy are with those who labour for all good.

that the present year has not been as prosperous as in round numbers about 60,000 communicants, widesome former years. But we cannot always tell that, ly dispersed throughout the Free States and the "Judge not the Lord by feeble sense" &c. The Canadas. We are entirely with you in doctrines and calamity which has befallen the neighbouring nation nearly so in usages. Our origin was like yours. is not easy to account for this unsatisfactory state of is no doubt the Lord's doing. It is to prepare his Our progress at your age would compare with slight way. The children of Ethiopia have been stretching differences with yours.

out their hands to God, and he has heard, and come down to deliver. The strife and discord which exists, and which seem so discouraging, may ir the mind of, God be intended to introduce the millennial glory, and hasten the day when the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established on the tops of the mountains, and all nations shall flow into it. He thought that all Christians should earnestly pray "thy King-

Rev. R. Dobson said that praying churches were necessary in order to revivals. When churches pray, then revivals come; when ministers and church members work together for God, His blessing will Street. Mr. McLeod and Messrs. Barnes & Co. are the crown their labours. This is what we need to give at New Hampton, N. H., one literary and scientific, us true prosperity.

> Rev. J. PERRY said that the Report contained some things that caused him to feel humbled and repent; there were others that made him glad. We are not so prosperous as formerly. Some ministers did not do their duty; for these things he was sorrowful. But God had not forsaken us-for this he rejoiced; He had not dealt with us according to our sins. We have had many additions. But we should, nevertheless, humble ourselves deeply. Some ministers had not done their duty, he feared they were too covetous; but for himself, he did not want the world; he only wanted sufficient to supply the daily wants of himself and family. He thought the union of the body had increased, and he felt like consecrating himself anew to God. If there is in any minister any thing like the spirit of speculation, let it be abandoned, and let us get our feet fully shod again with the preparation of the Gospel of Christ.

> Rev. J. T. Parsons said as he listened to some of the remarks which had been made his heart burned within him. He remembered that the fathers went forth and cleared the way for the young men; and these have now an opportunity of doing better than those who preceded them. He feared we founded our success too much on numbers. We have often seen revivals and many added; but some of these have soon wandered from the fold for want of pastoral care. During the last year pastoral care had saved many. The conversion of 320 souls was not a matter of small importance, and it should encourage us to labour on that we may have many stars in our crown of rejoicing. This denomination, he believed, had a place in this Province, and it depended much upon ourselves in relation to its future usefulness.

0 was not all to rejoice at; there was the influence of these in the world. Not long since he baptized Brother Parsons, since which he had entered the ministry, and won many others to God. So also among those brought in this year, there would likely be some to fill influential and useful places. Other denominations are supplanting us, because some of our ministers are not more efficient. There is not enough prayer made that labourers may be sent into the vineyard. He was reproved because he had been no more useful during the last year; but he determined to consecrate himself anew to God. The enquiry of many was, how little they could do and be saved, instead of how much they can do for God. The resolve of each one should be to do what he can.

Rev. S. HART said it looked as though, while the oung brethren were speaking, the older ones were holding back. He referred to the rebuilding of the temple-the young rejoiced while the old mourned. The time was when he could rejoice at the report, but he had seen so many turned back that he feared. Much had been said relative to renewed consecration; he hoped we all would do better. But he knew it was one thing to say and another to do. He had known what it was to relinquish the enjoyment of home and family, and he hoped that others would make a similar sacrifice.

The foregoing is, of course, but a very imperfect report of the remarks made by the brethren, but will, nevertheless, afford some idea of the sendiments expressed by them. - ED. INTEL.]

NOVA SCOTIA. The delegates appointed at the last General Conference of Free C. Baptists in N. S. to attend our Conference, were not present. Rev. D. Oram, of Yarmouth, who attended as a visitor, was invited to give a relation of the cause among the Churches in that Province. He represented the state of religion there as not so prosperous as it should be. Circumstances had occurred to mar the work, and although a few had been converted and baptised, yet no general prosperity could be said to exist. There were many excellent Christian men and women in the Churches, but at present they are labouring under

Rev. J. Noble, who labours in Cornwallis, also gave a relation of his work, and spoke encouragingly of some portions of his field. He said there are among his people men of mind and of means, who are wedded to the cause of God, and labour efficiently in the work. Considerable was done in the Home Mission cause in that Province. A brother was sent to Cornwallis last winter, and his labours had done good. Several had been added to the Church where he resided. He urged a visit from some of the ministers in this Province-he thought the result would be highly beneficial. He represented the cause, in the field of his labour, as in a

FREEWILL BAPTISTS. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the General Conference of Freewill Baptists in the United States, expressing much fraternal regard and inviting to a continuation of reciprocal correspondence. the hearts of some brethren to build for him, and he We have not space for this letter at present. This been owned and blessed in their labours, but laymen Graham, formerly of New York but now pastor of also. The Report referred to the inhuman and deso- the church in Portland, Maine, was present by invilating war in the neighbouring States. We all regret tation from ourselves; and after the reading of the and deplore this great national calamity, but slavery letter from the Freewill Baptist Conference, was called is a great curse, and if this war results in its extinc- on to make some remarks. We are unable to give tion, some good will be accomplished. He prayed a more extended notice of his address which we think

REV. D. M. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS. BRO. MODERATOR AND BRETHREN-The Freewill Rev. WM. E. PENNINGTON said the Report intimates Baptists, asstated in the letter of Rev. Mr. Curtes, are

In the year 1839, our General Conference took the ground of non-fellowship with slave-holders, since that time no slave-holder has been admitted to membership in our churches, or to fellowship at communion. No slave-holding preacher since that time has been permitted to desecrate our pulpit.

But with your permission, dear brethren, allow me to direct your attention for a few moments to our educational interests.

It was not till about 1840 we turned our serious attention to the work of raising up institutions of learning. Now we have an excellent institution near you, the Maine State Seminary, at Lewiston. Two the other theological, or, as we call it, the Biblical school, for the training of young men called to the ministry. Our education society has recently resolved to raise some \$40,000 for the institutions in New Hampton, and \$60,000 for Maine State Seminary, to render it in a series of years a first class

In the state of New York we have two flourishing institutions. Our only coflege is at Hillsdale, Michigan-an institution with an able faculty, superior buildings, and about 500 students. Still beyond that, Westward, is a flourishing institution in the state of Minesota. This last institution, like that of Maine, is to be made worthy to take rank with colleges.

Thus already, in about twenty years, we have invested in educational interests full \$30,000. The nstitutions are all, I believe, despite the war, in a flourishing condition. Thus, though we had many prejudices to encounter, and though we did not begin till we were as a denomination sixty years old, we can to day say, "Behold, what God hath wrought."

Brethren of New Brunswick, you are scarcely half os old as we were when we entered upon our educational work. It requires no prophet's eye, when one witnesses the spirit of improvement among you, to the accounts of brigandage were exaggerated. No foresee that many years will not pass till you will bless this Province by the sanctified hearts and disciplined intellects to be sent forth from institutions of learning raised up by the Free Christian Baptists. God grant you the proper faith, courage, and work

A word about Foreign Missions. You are aware that our Foreign Mission stations are in Orissa, a portion of your good Queen's dominicas. Allow me to mention that of the five missionaries there, four are Rev. WM. Downey said the mere salvation of the British subjects. As Bro. Bachelor, whom you have seen is to sail this very month to reinforce that mission, now greatly weakened; and as you have no foreign mission, perhaps, you will lend us a little aid in this time of need. I see brethren here who have hitherto nobly contributed to this mission.

Finally, brethren, accept my thanks for the Chris tian welcome you have given me at this, your General Conference. For years I have longed for the privilege God, in his gracious providence, has this day vouchsafed to one who has for years watched with deep interest your progress.

In the evening Brother Graham preached a most excellent and heart-moving sermon from John iii. 16. A large congregation was in attendance, and we have no doubt but seed was sown from which fruit will hereafter be gathered.

The following ministers preached in Carleton on retreated in good order. Bourse 68.85 quiet. Sabbath. In the Free Baptist Meeting House: at 11 o'clock, A. M., Rev. S. Hartt; at 3 o'clock, P. M., Rev. D. M. Graham; and at 6, Rev. J. T. Parsons. In the Baptist house: Rev. B. Merritt in the morning,

and Rev. J. Noble in the evening. In the Methodist Chapel: Rev. Wm. Downey at 11 A. M., and Rev. E. McLeod at 6 P. M. The Lord's Supper was administered to the members of Conference and a number of others, at the close of the evening service in the F.

Both time and space compel us to defer the further account of our Conference until next week. We changed. Provisions quiet and steady. shall refer to our business sessions and other matters

THE NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN. ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

CAPE RACE, July 8, 1862.

Great Eastern, from Liverpool 1st inst., intercepted at 1 P. M., on Tuesday,

Diplomatic correspondence published relative to the "Emilie St. Pierre" is lengthy. A lams contends that ship and cargo were confiscated, and demands restoration. Russell employed legal arguments against it, contending that Captain Wilson's course escaped a fearful defeat, and that the prospect of could only be dealt with in prize courts of captors. Adams rejoined, contending that the claim for the restoration of the ship rested on the soundest principles of law and equity. America expected far precautions in future to better protect itself. Russell is being filled with widowhood and orphanage. endeavored to convince Adams that English Govern- Knowing that some of the details of the bloody days ment had no power in the matter, but latter closed by saying that arguments had not materially changed the nature of the issue, and he had sent correspondence subjoin a portion :-

Lords on Americans, that he merely wished as a fellow | through a piece of woods, up the Gaines' hill, down Christian, to remonstrate with Americans on the a ravine, up another hill, out to Cole Harbor. The the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

masterly Confederate movements in Virginia have thus disposed amounted to about twenty-eight thoucompelled the immense armies destined for its con- sand men, confronted by titty or sixty thousand of quest to cease offensive and content themselves with | the enemy.

news as portending almost indefinite postponement the rebel artillery opened on the centre, at rather

tinuance of the civil strife and its consequences to litteen minutes before any response was made, Europe. He thought it impossible for England to Before the infantry became engaged, in fact before interiere, but expressed a hope that Americans would the enemy's artillery debouched from the woods, a see the suicidal character of such a struggle and come | battery on Gaines' hill turned its pieces, firing across to amicable arrangements, before they entirely lost New Bridge, at General Smith's division, fronting the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

Government intended to take steps as mediator. imantry slowly and cautiously advanced. The artil-Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suf- lery was in full play, about sixty pieces under Porter, fering operatives, and eulogised their endurance. He and almost eighty from the rebel ranks. One who wished it was in the power of the Government to has never heard a light artillery light, can have but take steps for their relief; but interference in America little conception of the continuous roll of thunder now, would only aggravate matters. Both England and storm. When the musketry joins in, it is like and France would be delighted to take mediatory the falling of great walls, or forests, or the everlasting steps when a fitting opportunity arose. He should roar upon the beach, where the heavy breakers roll look upon it both as a duty and pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, a Govern- The enemy advanced in column directly upon the ment bill was read a second time-by 158 to 56. centre, to break the line at Martindale's brigade. The Operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to urge me- batteries, right and left and in the centre, opened

and Government was finally called upon to try and re-establish confidence of Southern planters in Lincoln's Government. Peabody was to have a public banquet given by the Lord Mayor, on being presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The marriage of Princess Alice took place the day

the Great Eastern left Liverpool. Again rumoured Persigney will resume French Ambassadorship in London. Bourse heavy, 68 15.

LATER FROM ENGLAND!

Arrival of the " City of New York." CAPE RACE, July 10, 1862. The City of New York was intercepted at 10 a. m., Thursday; left Queenstown late on evening of 3d. The Sumter still continues at Gibraltar, the Tuscarora at Algesiras. The sloop Kaersage after two days visit to Gibraltar left for the West on 30th ult. On 1st schr. Sophia, which ran the Charleston blockade March 2d, reached Liverpool with 900 bales

cotton, besides tobacco and resin. Parliament unimportant. Disraeli made a characteristic party attack on Gladstone's financial policy and budget. The latter spoke strongly in defence. A general debate ensued, in the course of which Bentick attributed the distress of the country to its inconsistent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States. The House in Committee adopted a resolution in favor of Gladstone's various ecommendations in the budget.

The question of shield ships and floating batteries

continues to occupy attention. The Government Shipwrights, are all transferred rom wooden to iron vessels

A proposition is before the Common Council of London to confer the freedom of the city in a gold box on Mr. Peabody.

The crops in England and France are reported to te most fovourable.

FRANCE.—The French manufacturing accounts also show more animation. Latest rumors assert that Gen. Guyon is not to

be recalled from Rome. Bourse flat at 69.90. ITALY. -- Italian Ministry ordered an increase in ron plated ships. The question of brigandage and the removal of the ex-King of Naples from Rome were debated in the Italian Chambers. Ratazzi said additional force is necessary.

The Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of the ex-King Francis II. at Rome is a source of disorder. He believed Napoleon also shares this conviction, and perceives the necessity of providing against its continuance, but difficulties cannot all be anquished at a single blow.

PRUSSIA. - A high military commission is about to assemble in Prussia to consider the possibility of reducing the military budget.

Important charges in the tariff reported to be proposed in new Chamber. SPAIN. - Spanish Government again reiterated its firm determination to do nothing prejudicial to the

independence of Mexico DENMARK .- Danish Reichstrath voted an extraordinary credit of a million rix-dollars for iron plated

The news is meagre being via Liverpool much the

same as Great Eastern's. LATEST .- Duily News Editorial on Lord Palmerston's reiterated declaration against the feasibility of mediation at present, contends that what is wanted in order that the war may come to an end is that each party be brought to apprehend its real interests. When once that is done, nothing will prevent the conclusion of peace; but every word spoken in high places that tends to foreign intervention delays this

The Paris correspondent of the Times says dissatisfaction at Mexican policy is openly expressed, and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling. Lorence official report of Guadoloupe affair admits his defeat, owing to illusions and false information. He

Continental news unimportant, The new steamer Ovieto, just built at Liverpool nominally for war purposes for the Italian Government, left there on the 22d June in ballast for Palerino, with a crew of 50 men; it is believed she will go to Bermuda where her armament preceded her, thence to sea either as a Southern Privateer or commissioned by Confederate Government. She is built to carry guns of the heaviest calibre, measures 750 tons, and is reported very fast. Various contradictory rumors afloat respecting her generally lead to the above con-

MARKETS. -- Cotton firmer-all qualities advanced a triffing extent. Breadstuffs steady-generally un-Consols 914 @ 4.

UNITED STATES.

The telegrams from the seat of war during the last week have not contained very much of importance. No very important movement has been made on either side. The President's call for more troops is being vigorously responded to in the Northern States. He has also been authorized to call out the militia of the country, irrespective of color, caste, or nationality. The detailed accounts of the sanguinary battles at Richmond, although confused, like the dispatches, nevertheless render it certain that the Federal troops suffered severely; that McClellan was forced to make the movements which he did; that he narrowly ultimate success is far less than before. A more bloody and tragic war can hardly be conceived. Both armies fight with a courage and devotion never, perdifferent decision, and made wise by result will take haps, exceeded in any nation, while the whole land at Richmond would interest our readers, we therefore

The line of battle was about two miles long. It Brougham explained his speech in the House of extended over a meadow near the Chickahominy, course of the civil war. Gloss it over as they might, positions of the batteries may have been somewhat different from what is now given, but this is only an attempt to give a general idea-an outline-which The Morning Post editorially contends that the the imagination of the reader must fill up. The force

Notwithstanding the enemy was on the move at The Daily News city article regards the latest daybreak, no fighting was done till past noon, when short range, the shot and shell falling in the woods, In the House of Lords, Brougham deplored con- in rear of Martindale's command. They fired ten or

the rebel batteries near Lewis' house. It was a In the House of Commons, Hopewood asked if the strange diversion. About two o'clock the enemy's landward over a stormy sea.

distion; but an overwhelming opposition was shown, upon them. Imagine the picture-dark masses of

leave gory like unsee out scores ketry. B vance is sweeps or strewing ! this attem pulsed. They w right, ner tempt to upon Gen As you after the strife. T

rolling on,

forcement to make its base, a Chickaho movemen cum's, G The en formed hi Gaines' h Nothing eight rank and Mea terrible v Both side and thro odds were

yell they centre, sh take the which alr cipline of officers, s Genera to rally t the Chie had been It was to keep allayed, a mile in th It was readily.

would be

It must I

ing to us

Of the The en stimulate would ha back via It was no position, away. east of a bearing a They skirmish way like They say officers v the dar guns gav apon the

coveted

ning, tw

ister upo

muskets

but how

efforts, t

and noty

the wave a multit a trap m foe. In wounder The fi and is th But th mined to being pr He deter mined t new bas Keyer rather o is Long

there a

structed

Next to

Sumner

Still be

Hooker serve. ficiently from Ri To ge James Mardin' partiall Division intermi and bey like a fi great fo sending wagon teamste

any dis

with g

a new

and wa

from th

half pa repulse tack Si thest noon ! with a enemy ribly McCal Vance

and te ing ro rolled saving WAS 1 cost. our b numbe comm at the wound

brase to be in the