Hew Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1861.

Covention Meeting. The Baptist Convention of N. S., N. B. and P. E. Island, opens its sixteenth session (D. V.) on Saturday next, in the Baptist Meeting House, Nictaux, N. S., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College, is expected to take place at the close of the public service.

The Convention embraces as its primary field Education and Foreign Missions. Its educational purposes and action have had special reference to the endowment and support of Acadia College. Its Missionary appropria tions have been directed principally to Bur-

An immense amount of time and money have been expended in seeking to provide an endowment for Acadia College, but as yet the sum secured is altogether inadequate to meet the growing demands of the Institution. Nothing short of a united, generous and continuous effort on the part of the denomination can possibly save it from bankruptcy and ruin. \$4.000 per annum are required to meet the expenses of the College. It will be for the Convention to adopt some plan for securing this sum. Harmonious action on the part of the Governors will be likely to secure harmony in the churches. Hence the responsibility resting upon those in charge to remove if possible every element of discord, and to adopt such measures as shall be satisfactory to all reasonable minds.

If for example the Governors in New Brunswick, or the ministers of the Churches, feel that they are unproperly treated in any way by the Governors of N.S., or by any professor or professors of the institution, the natural effect will be to alieniate the people from the College, and they will exhibit this by non-attendance at the meetings of Convention, and by withholding their support. It is easy to plant the germs of division in democratic organizations, but having planted them it is not so easy to root them out. Such being the case, much caution on the part of all concerned is absolutely indispensible to success.

At the last Convention the subject of an independent Foreign Mission under the direction of the Convention was considered, and a resolution adopted favouring such an arrangement. The Secretary, Dr. Tupper, was instructed to open a correspondence with the Baptist Missionary Union in Boston, in relation to this matter, and also to correspond with such young men in the Provinces as might be looking to the Foreign field as a preparatory measure. The result of these inquiries will doubtless be made known to the approaching meeting, and we hope will be such as to justify the Baptists of these Provinces in proceeding at once to the establishment of an independant mission. Never shall we get our Churches thoroughly enlisted in foreign missionary work until this is done.

Let earnest prayer be offered by the lovers of Zion that the spirit of wisdom and love may descend upon the contemplated meeting at Nictaux, and that all may be found "striving together for the faith of the gospel."

Home Mission Demands.

The Pastors and Churches of the Western Association will please bear in mind that as the Union Agent has informed them that he will not be able to visit many of them before the meeting of the Association at the Keswick, that the responsibility of making the collections will rest mainly upon themselves. There will be a good deal of money due our missionaries by that time, and the Board is relying upon the operations of the Union in the several churches to enable them to meet these claims. We trust the Secretary-Treasurers, and collectors will all use their best endeavors to have all subscriptions forthcoming, so that our esteemed missionaries will not be compelled to wait for their pay for months after their work is done.

The War Progress. It was expected that this terriffic war be tween the North and South would be of short duration. For long months we have been reading of immense preparations in every department of human warfare, money voted by hundreds of millions, and men rushing by hundreds of thousands to the several points of contest-of fatal skirmishes at the out-posts. and of tremendous battles in Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee. Thounsand upon thousands slain, and bosts on both sides carried away as prisoners of war: but the end is not yet. President Lincoln calling for 500,000 men, and President Davis for 400,000 to enable them to settle the grave questions at issue at the point of the sword. As the result of all this preparation and destruction, we read of the complete paraiyzation North and South of all business, except the business of war.
Colleges closing, newspapers dying out by the
hundred, the funds of behevolent institutions diminishing, and taxation to carry on the war increasing, but the end seems as far off in the distant future as ever. The tens of thousands in the larger towns and cities crying for bread rapidly multiplying, and the whole structure of social and national existence threatened with dismemberment and complete prostration till the guides of public sent timent in Legislative halls, in editorial chairs, on the platform and in the pulpit cry aloud for WAR, WAR! Thoughtful minds looking upon this im-

coae war-camp, widening every day in such by these instruments of death, is it ing fearfully augmented? The South, it of showing signs of weakness and it.

The Deaf Hear, the Dumb Speak. His mission by miracles of mercy and love.— their own dwellings. Physical disability and suffering, as well as men-tal and moral, were removed instantaneously, in Devoted Band" but those who are prepared numberless cases, by the simple word of His power. On one occasion John sent up two of his disciples to make the inquiry of Jesus, " Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?" Mark the emphatic answer. your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, and to the poor the gospel is preached." What Christianity in the morning of her existence effected by miracle, she now accomplishes by long and patient industry and persevering toil. The beneficent spirit of Christianity is the same as it was in the beginning .-If she cannot cause the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak, by the utterance of a word, she inspires her subjects with a disposition to build institutions, and provide teachers for this unforunate class of mankind. In Halifax, N. S., an Institute of this kind has been in progress for ome time, and much good has already been ef-

Mr. Hutton, Principal of the Institute, has recently held meetings in St. John and Fredericton for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the people in favour of this benevolent enterprise. It is felt that the object commends itself to the generous support of New Brunswick, inasmuch as five of the pupils are from this Province. Mr. Hutton supposes there are not less than 600 mutes in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, and that 200 of these are in New Brunswick. The school commenced in Halifax some five years ago with two or three scholars. and has increased to about 40. The Nova Scotia Legislature contributes largely to its support. The Government of New Brunswick gave £50 last year. The balance of expenditure is met by income from the pupils and the contributions of benevolent friends.

On Wednesday evening last we had the pleasure of attending a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Hutton had four of his pupils with him upon the platform; and he put them through a course of exercises regarding the formation of words, the modes of giving expression to the different passions, their knowledge of the arts and sciences, of Bible history, and the passing events of the day, &c., which deeply interested the audience; and made, as far as we could judge, a most favorable impression in reference to the success of the Institute, in imparting instruction to those whose misfortunes prevent them from obtaining it in the ordinary way. Several questions were suggested by Judge Parker and others on the subject of Bible history, which were readily, and, for the most part, correctly answered by the pupils, who wrote their answers upon the blackboard with great rapidity.

We understood that the Principal was to leave on Thursday morning for Moncton and other parts of the Province. Most cordially do we mmend him and his humane object to the sympathy and good will of all who take pleasure in

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

the army at Washington by the unrighteous traffic in intoxicating liquors has compelled Congress to enact a stringent prohibitory law. The Washington correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector alludes to this matter in the following style :-"The law forbidding the sale of intoxicat-

ing liquors in the District of Columbia is

mercy indeed. The man that was first inspired to write the maxim, "Save me from my

friends," would have a new argument in sup-

port of it if he had lived in our times. When the regiments first sent here were fresh from home, nothing was so much feared by them as being poisoned by enemies; and they would compel venders of pies and milk to eat and drink plentifully of their own wares before they would purchase; and even wells and springs were avoided where Southern people were accustomed to drink. These innocent and supposed enemies felt grieved at this distrust But certain Pat-riotic trishmen about Washington, when they saw that the soldiers, "for hure could'nt drink the filthy wather," ved themselves ready to supply them with a beverage much more to their taste. Whitewashed shanties, with the stars and stripes floating over them, sprung up as by magic; some surmounted by huge placards, proclaiming in big letters, the celebrated declaration of their great countryman, "Gineral Jackson," "the Union-it must and shall be preserved. There the strychnine was poured down unwary throats. When this could not be longer endured, these shops were closed by threats from officers of regiments: and when these proved ineffectual, the shanties were some times burned to the ground, liquor and all in which commendable war the men from the land of the "Maine Liquor Law" bore an honorable share. Then these once open became secret friends; hiding their kegs and demi-johns in filthy corners, and going down and hanging around the railroad depot and other public places, to kindly inform the newly-arrived where they could find "a drop of the crathur." Even women from the Emerald Isle admitted to the camps to sell apples, cakes, &c., were detected in the tents drawing out bottles of the fire-water concealed in the bottoms of their baskets. Congress has put its broad, strong hand on the trunk of this evil, and by imposing a fine of one hundred dollars on any one selling liquor to a soldier, has pretty well killed the tree above ground. ne gentlemen of the House, more in earnest than in sport, proposed that the law be extended so as to forbid the same sale to "members of Congress and other Govern-ment employees;" but this was regarded by the majority as too radical a reform to attempt at present. It is to be hoped that the good work will, however, reach the real root of the tree some day.

If a prohibitory law of this sort is good for the army, would it not be equally useful to the nation? Are the morals and lives of soldiers more precious than the morals and lives of other people? If not, why should the prohibitory safe-guard be thrown around the former, and the latter be allowed to meet anprotected the enchanting temptations the maddening cup? If protection by na tional law is necessary to save the army, it no less necessary to save the nation and the

The War Spirit of the South.

The New York Chronicle furnishes rich specimens of this spirit as exhibited in th Southern press. The Chronicle says the Savannah News indulges in a vision of "ten thousand" brigands, who are to meet on horseback, "armed with a sword, too five-sho and a carbine each," and who are willing to

The Deaf Hear, the Dumb Speak.

The great founder of Christianity when on earth confirmed and illustrated the divinity of tues of invasion than by the blazing light of

to take their life in their hand, and who would indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies."

The chronicle gives an item of news from the Indus, a Baptist paper, published in Macon, Georgia, which he describes as "peculiar-

The writer, says the Chronicle, rises with his theme until, as he reaches the battle of Bull Run, he becomes positively glowing. He can, and who has not heard of the vatican if

"The enemy numbered not less than 80-000, opposed by about 50,000 Confederates. Revelling in the prospect of the complete overthrow of the 'rebels,' and with every preparation for an uninterrupted march Richmond, the 'grand army,' led by the hoary traitor, who had 'never known defeat,' moved from Arlington Heights. How must his heart have quivered, and his knees have trembled with misgivings, as his feet pressed the writhing bosom of his outraged mother State! How black the treason, how damning the crime of him who could lead the hosts of vandal invaders over the slumbering ashes of his children, that he might embrue his hands in the blood of his brethren!" We venture to say, if the truth could known, 10,000 would scarcely cover their dead (meaning northern soldiers), and their wound-

Roman Catholic Revival Meetings.

ed would double that number.'

From the correspondence of the Christian Obperver it appears that Romanists have strong faith in revival efforts. A class among them designated Redemptorist Fathers, in Cookstown, Ireland, have been engaged in revival meetings upon a mammoth scale. These meetings are thus graphically described in the Observer :-

" The advent of the Redemptorist Fathers was nnounced beforehand. The changle and priests of the Romish church make the cheapest and most complete advertising machinery in the world. The news spread for thirty miles all The country was in commotion. The population of the whole district poured into the ittle town. For ten days was this great festival kept up. The zeal of the Fathers and the devotion of their votaries appeared not to flag. Each morning brought new crowds of vehicles and Vehement harangues were delivered by the Fathers to the assemblage, and these were listened to by not a few Protestants. The peculiar dogmas of their church appeared little. f at all, in these addresses; their scope and drift being mainly to direct the members of the Roman church as to the line of conduct they ought to adopt in regard to Protestants. They were urged to read none of their books,—to enter in to no argument with them,-to eschew their households, their tracts,-and to look upon the question as conclusively settled betwixt them. that the one belonged to a church in which there was no possibility of perishing, and the other to a church in which there was no possibility of being saved.

"The spacious area around the chapel covered with stalls; and on these stalls there were exposed beads, amulets, crucifixes, images of the Virgin, and pictures without number of saints and apostles. The Fathers had opened a grand spiritual market in the midst of Cookstown for the sale of their wares. At the gate leading to this great market was placed a toll : at the door of the chapel was another toll. a sacred and a more sacred place; at each was put up a toll, and money only could open the way through these various barriers, to the peculiarly blessed places beyond. Copper coin sufficed for the lower gates, the higher and holier could only be entered with silver. Then there were offerings upon the high altar: to these were attached a signal blessing; but no offering in humble coin could there be received.

"Days were set apart for special function There was a day for blessing the blind, another day for operating on the halt; another for blessing children; another when invalids were presented to the Fathers; another specially set apart for the aged; but for that blessing no one could present himself unless he brought a money of-fering in his hand. For ten days did this great stream of spiritual blessing flow down upon the levotees around Cookstown, and for ten days did this stream of wealth flow into the coffers of the church. The sums collected were immense .-Evening by evening, the coin was wheeled off in deepening and intensifying the bigotry of her people, and opening for herself whole rivers of gold, wherewith to carry on her work of Propagandism in Britain and elsewhere.

A View from St. Peter's, Rome, The travelling correspondent of the Chrisian Era furnishes the following interesting description of what he saw at Rome:

"Here we are on the top of the dome of the largest and most expensive building in the world. I have taken my seat under the shadow of the lantern, and as it is the coolest and most comfortable place I have found in Rome, perhaps I may as well now as at any other time pen a few lines; and although indited by me far above the earth they will claim no special sanctity on that account; and though they record the sentiments of one with the vatican at his feet, they will hence claim no special consideration. This however may be said in their favor, they will be written with almost all the places of interest in ancient or modern Rome in full view. Most of these places we have already visited. have been out on the Appian Way almost to Appii Forum and the three towns where Paul met his brethren when coming to Rome. We have been shown the place where he "dwelt for two years in his own hired house and taught all that came unto him" been to the Marmatine prison in which he was confined, to the spot where he was beheaded, and the place where he is said to have bee buried. The Capitol is a noted monument of the past, and directly in front of it were the Temples of Concord, Vespasian, and Saturn.
Of the Temple of Concord nothing remains but its foundation and parts of its columns and entablature that lie scattered in broken fragments. Of the temple of Vespasian, three columns some 30 feet long are still standing, with some of the entablature on their top. Of the Tempie of Saturn, eight columns remain standing with the entablature. In front of these Temples was the Rostrum on which the master orators and poets of Rome were wont to address the thousands and tens of thousands in the Old Forum in front of the Rostrum. At the left of the Rostrum and very near it still stands in a good state of preservation the arch of Septimus Severus.—
In front of the Rostrum a little way from it stands the column of Phocus. On the right of the old forom and running some 30 degrees south of east is the Via Sacra of classic fame, the pavement of which remains just the same as when Horace and Cicero, Brutus and Antony, Cassius and the Scipios were accustomed to pass over it. Down the Via Sacra on the left was the temple of Minerva Chalcindica, three of its columns still standing and exhibiting ing the finest model of Corinthian architecture in the world. Still a little beyond stand the triumphal arch of Titus. And still of lown the Via Sacra nearly one mile from the Capitol, was the Colosseum, and there now "The gladiator".

"The gladiator's bloody circus stands.

A noble wreck in ruin's perfection."

what a history has this Colo

even New York is not beyond the reach of a tine and the temple of Antonius. A little south east of the Capitol is the Tarpeian rock, Tarpeian fittest gaol of treason's race
The promontory from which the traitors leap
Cured all ambition."

the rock from which Cassius was hurled in the presence of all the people in the Forum. A little north west is the wonderful column of Trojan still standing. O what wonderful ruins around this old ancient Roman Forum! What a history they have, and what thoughts they awaken. These and other places too nu-merous to mention, we have already visited, and on most of them as I new sit I can look down as upon a map. Before me is the Tiber winding its way through the city, on its banks the castle of Angelo. On my left is the Vatihe has not heard its thunders. What a strange history have all these places, but his-

tories cannot be given in "Brief Sketches." Then what a wonderful building is this on which I am seated; 613 feet long, 446 feet wide, and 448 feet high, finished with marble and ornamented with gold and silver and precious stones. Friday evening it was illuminated; Saturday was high mass, the Pope officiating. It was St. Peter's day, one of the high days of Rome, and we had a fine opportunity of seeing the Pope, also the King and Queen of Naples. An immense number of people were present, but oh what mummery When will the reign of the man of sin cease, and the gospel in its purity and as preached by Paul be again proclaimed on the seven hills of Rome? Our work in this renowned city is now nearly complete. We have visited her hills and her ruins, her churches and her catacombs, her renowned paintings and sculpture. her Vatican and her Pope; and we are now ready to take our leave for a more northern latitude. The next you will hear from us we probably shall be among the Alps.'

Correspondence.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-I do not generally trouble you or myself by correcting the errors of the press; but as the singular nonsense I am made to say, in your last issue, is capable of misconstruction, I feel compelled to depart from my usual practice.

The sentence as printed reads : "When the mind has arrived at state of development, a hint from the teacher will often accomplish more than the best directed efforts of religion."

It should be: " A hint from the teacher will often accomplish more than his best directed efforts of ex-

lanation at an earlier period." In other words, the youth above fifteen years of age will often profit more by a hint than the lad of ten or twelve by the most carefully considered and best delivered explanation of the teacher.

I am, &c., C. SPURDEN. August 16th.

Religion in the Army.

A PRAYING OFFICER.—Says the N. V. Sun :- A few days since the several regiments of Gen. Siekles's brigade were sworn into the service of the United States, by the administration of the customary oath. Four regiments had been sworn in, and each took the solemn oath, accompanied and followed by hurrahs. When the fifth regiment was drawn up in line, an officer For Blackwood and three Reviews, front. addressed Gen. Sickles, and requested that his regiment might be sworn in with prayer. It was too solemn a moment for hurrahs. The General told him that the chaplains were absent and there was one to call upon to perform the duty. The officer replied that he would call upon one under his command, if the General would give him leave. Consent was given The duty was explained to the regiment, and the officer called upon a youth, seventeen years of age, to step to the front and lead in prayer. He immediately took the place assigned him, and engaged in prayer. The whole regiment was melted into tears, as well as hundreds who were standing around as witnesses of the scene. The men stood weeping after the prayer was Thus is Rome getting up revivals; g and intensifying the bigotry of her of company for harvelf whole rivers of that he sent for the chaplains to come and witness the scene. It was from his own lips that these facts were derived.

A CHRISTIAN CAPTAIN.—The Nashville Christian Advocate says:

Captain Kilpatrick, of the Tishomingo riflemen, now encamped at Pensacola, preserves his Christian character amid the stirring scenes of the camp. Every night he assembles his men at his tent, and with Bible family devotion.

AFFECTING STATEMENT .- The solemnity of the battle field and the true nature of the work of war have an impressive exhibi-

tion in the following:-A soldier, who was in the battle of Buill Run, said that after the first fire of the enemy upon our troops, a great many men fell, wounded, all around. And from many of them the cry went up, "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 a wakefui night, was the impassioned, earnnest cry, a cry which he could never forget-"God have mercy on my soul"such a cry as none but men passing into eternity could utter.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE Freed,-A letter received in New York from Atalanta, 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 handkerchief over the face. It attracted my curiosity. I stopped, removed the handkerchief, 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 testa-

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."

DAY OF FEASTING AND PRAYER .- I.

solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful bless-

ings upon our own country. In testimony whereof I have herennto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President : ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Secretary of State.

Secular Department.

New Publications.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. - Leonard Scott & Co.'s American Reprint for July of this celebrated Review, has been received from Messrs. McMillan, the Agents here. The contents are varied as usual, and of more than ordinary ability. We subjoin the list : The Life and Letters of Schleiermacher; The Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales; The Critical Theory and Writings of H. Thaine; Mr. Mill on Representative Government; The Countess of Albany; Equatorial, Africa and its Inhabitants; Mr. Buckle's History of Civilization in England; Christian Creeds and their Defenders; Contemporary

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. - From same source we have received the July number of "Edinburgh." Contents :- Popular Education in England; Literary Remains of Albert Durer; Carthage; The Novels Fernan Caballero; Watson's Life of Porson; The Countess of Albany, the last Stuarts, and Alfieri : Buckle's Civilization in Spain and Scotland : Du Chaillu's Adventures in Equatorial Africa; Church Reformation in Italy;

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW .- The July number of this able Quarterly Review has also been received. Contents :- Thomas de Quincy: Montalembert on Western Monachism: The English Translations of Virgil: Maine's Ancient Law: Scottish Character: Russia on the Amoor; Cavour; Democracy

We have not the space at our disposal to comment separately upon the contents of these able publications. Their character are so well known as to need no praise from us. New volumes of the Reviews and Blackwood commence with the July numbers, and the present, therefore, is an excellent time to subscribe at the remarkably reasonable rates of the American publishers :-

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews. For all four of the Reviews. For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and one Review For Blackwood and two Reviews, A liberal discount is allowed to Clubs.

Messrs. J. & A. McMillan are the agents in LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY .- This

excellent work supplies a want long felt in these Provinces,-a text-book which treats of our own country. We trust it will be universally patronized. We shall refer to it more fully at another time. For sale at J. & A. McMillau's and other bookstores.

A Calamity by Fire.

We regret to state that on Saturday morning ast about 2 o'clock, the Baptist Chapel of Loch Lomond, with all its contents, was consumed to ashes. It being in the night the fire had proceeded so far before it was discovered, that to save the house was utterly impossible. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. If so, it is to be hoped that the miscreant who committed the deed will be discovered. We are inform ed that a £25 reward is offered by the Government for the information which shall convict the guilty party. The loss is deeply felt by the religious people of the settlement both white and colored, and an effort on their part to rebuild, will be sure to meet with cordial sympathy and support from the friends in St. John and elsewhere. and hymn book, devoutly leads them in A place especially devoted to religious services in Loch Lomond is really indispensable to the progress of morality and religion in that region.

UNITED STATES.

St. Louis, Aug. 13,-The following is an official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday, forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's aids. "To Major General Fremont.

"Gen. Lyon in three columns under himself Gen. Siegel and Major Sturgis, attacked the enemy at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th, 9 miles southest of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800 in killed and wounded. Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8000 including 2000 Home Guards. The muster rolls taken from the enemy give his force as 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana and Mississippi, Tennesse, Texas Rangers, and Cherokee half-breeds. Their loss is reported as heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. Siegel left only one gun on the field. He retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners. At 3 o'clock on the morring of the livin he continued his retreat on Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie, from the Springfield banks. specie, from the Springfield banks.

The following is the verbatim report of the

special messenger to Gen. Fremont—

"Early on Saturday morning Gen. Lyonmarched out of Springfield. He came up with
the enemy on Davis' Creek on Green's Prairie, four miles southeast of Springfield, where they had taken a strong position. Gen. Lyon fired the first gun at twenty minutes past six, when the battle immediately commenced. A severe cannonading was kept up two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery becoming too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek.

Ninety rebels were captured, including a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. McCulloch were among the trophies.

Reinforcements were on the way to Rolla, and Gen. Siegel and his army may be considered

The importance of this battle, and defeat may be gathered from the following ararticle, which we cut from the Boston Post, written, as will be seen, just before the news of "the defeat of the Federal troops" was received:

"The St. Louis journals a few days ago announced that their whilom Governor, Jackson, was "on to Richmond :" and now the Rich. mond journals contain an account of the ovation he received there, from an enthusiastic crowd who gathered in front of his hotel. He pronounced Missouri and Virginia to be the pattle-fields of the War, the outposts of the citadel of Southern liberty; declared that the Confederates under McCulloch and Pillow had forty thousand men to drive " the enemy from her borders, and they would be sure to do it.' Still it would seem that this parricidal exofficial is not quite so sure of annihilating the Unionists of Missouri as he would like to be. for he closed, after glowing eulogies on Mc-Culloch and Pillow, by the exhortation "to all to procure a gun or musket to rally to the

"Events of the deepest interest are now transpiring in this great State; and thrilling news may be expected at any moment. The Secessionists are looking for the capture of St. Louis. There would be little difficulty in effecting this capture if the fabulous accounts printed in Nashville were realities, namely, that McCulloch had defeated Lyon and Siege and killed the temperate number of nine thousand, with only the casualty of six hundred .-But these gallant officers, at the last dates were in Springfield; and though, from the desperate nature of the force that McCulloch had with him, and the great superiority of numbers, the Unionists were not without apprehensions, yet the general belief was, that Gen. Lyon would be able to sustain himself. The city of St. Louis is under the immediate command of Gen. Fremont, who is acting with great energy and decision. In a very short time he gathered a fleet here, with eight thousand men, and led them to Bird's Point and Cairo. Now the word is, that Pillow had no designs on these places, but really means to light upon St. Louis.

General Freemont has established here camp of instruction; and troops are fast rallying: and it is designed to make this a centre for thirty thousand men.

"The political and strategetic importance Missouri can hardly be exaggerated. It is the key of the territories; it is to military operations in this quarter, what Maryland is to the South: and its possession would be of indescribable ad vantage to the rebels. It would seem that their course has been checked on every side; politi cally by the prompt organization of a loyal government to supply the places of the absconder officials, and strategetically by the vigorous ope rations of Gen. Pope against the rebel bands in the Eastern counties of the North, of Gen. Lyon in the centre, and now of Gen. Fremont. If the disunion forces in the Southeast and Southwest be successfully opposed, there is little to be apprehended from other parts of the State. A few days will show whether this is to be the case, or whether Ex-Gov. Jackson's boasts made at Rich mond, that the Federal troops would be driven out of Missouri, are to be made good.

"The following paragraph from the St. Louis 5 00 Republican (Union), shows the feeling enter-7 00 tained in that city, of Jackson, and of the threat-9 00 | ened attack on the city:-

of the Confederate army, in its operations in this State, means to strike directly at St. Louis, while making a feint at Cairo and Bird's Point. It is contended that St. Louis, once in the possession of Jackson, with the Arsenal and Barracks ta ken, will afford a key, not only to the early occupation of the capital, but to the speedy subjugation of the entire State. It will, also, it is held, open the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and facilitate communication with the Southern Confederacy, even though the Federal troops be not dislodged from their positions around Cairo. But the great object in the capture of St. Louis would be to dictate terms to the United States Government, or divert such a force from the operations in Virginia as would allow Jeff. Davis comparative ease at Richmond This is a grand scheme, and, if carried out, would probably exhibit much strategy. It is, however one thing to plan, and another to execute. There is a great deal of hard fighting before Jackson and his crew ere they reach the suburbs of this city, and then the war would be only just begun. Our word for it. Jackson is not going to try to take St. Louis without an army a vast deal larger than any he at present seems likely to get. The fact is he is only aiding the Confederates to remove the seat of war as far as possible from their own borders, and has no idea of ever get ting back into the Governor's chair. This is pased on the hypothesis that he is not stark rayng crazy.'

Since the above was put in type there comes a sad rumor by telegraph of the defeat of the Federal troops, the death of Gen. Lyon and the retreat of Gen. Siegel with only a remnant of the column. It is even stated that Gen. Fremont had received corroborative dispatches concerning this intelligence, and from Washington they send a detailed account of the affair which dis-pels all doubt. The death of Gen. Lyon deprives the country of a gallant officer whose bravery and genius have given him a place in the list of heroes. His loss will be universally

So says the Boston Post. Later accounts corroborate the " sad rumor "

THE BATTLE OF MISSOURI. ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 13 .- The following addition al account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by eye-witnesses, who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came here on horseback:
Our army marched out from Springfield on
Friday evening with only 5500 men, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Sunday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after, the attack

came general. The attack was made by two columns by Generals Lyon and Sturges, General Sigel leading a flanking force of about 1000 men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp. The tight raged from sanrise till I or 2 o'look in the afternoon. The rebels in an overwhelming force charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaugh-

General Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Col. of one of horse shot from under him. The Col. of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out, General, you come and lead us cn. He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge received a bullet in his left breast and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No. not much," but in five mi-nutes he extired without a strangele

and replied, "No. not much," but in five minutes he expired without a struggle.

General Sigel had a very severe struggle and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first however, spiking the guns, and disabling the carriages.—About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating, setting fire to their

The enemy carried two flags, the Confederat and the stars and stripes.

General Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry and destroying other property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of

the enemy. He left Springfield, and on Sunday night encamped thirty miles this side of that place. The enemy did not pursue. The hostility bserved during the day was firing muskets at

the rear guard.

Gen. Sigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of comnunication to Rolla would be cut off. Gen Lyon began the attack on the receipt of

intelligence that the enemy expected reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the Southeast. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was dmirably served. Their infantry and artillery fire were also very

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They with a large number of citizens are in Siegel's camp. It is thought that he fell back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements will watch him.

THE TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE. (From the London Times.)

Titles, places, pensions, positions, and all that gratifies the pride or satisfies the appetite of the crowd, fail to represent the deep homage which the better part of our nature irresistibly pays to the heroes of any great cause. Such a cause, we are well assured, posterity will ever consider the establishment of Free Trade in this country, and its advancement thereby through the civilized world. It was, indeed an arduous enterprise and a very great triumph. As having borne some part in it ourselves, and yet always, for various reasons, having had but an indifferent understanding with the leaders in it, we give at least an impartial testimony and opinion when we say that we rank it with the noblest of human achievements. It was a Seven Years' War conducted by argument alone, and, on the whole, with admirable temper, against the bulk of the nobility and gentry, against the dead weight and silent opposition of the clergy, against a conspiracy of all the interests that thought their turn would come next, against such statesmen as Lord Derby and Sir Robert Peel, against a very large part of the Press, and against the universal opinion of the world, as shown in its laws and institutions. For seven years no man could vote, or write, or talk in favor of Free Trade, except, as it were, with a halter round his neck. He was "cut" by good men; he was blackballed by all respectable clubs; he was pointed at in the assemblies of the faithful; he was set down as a Republican, or at least an unbeliever; he was avoided in the hunting field, and thought a fit mark for any calumny or absurd story that wanted a name. No missionary was ever so sure of persecution as the man who confessed his agreement with Messrs. Cobden and Bright in the matter of Free Trade. We have so often bestowed our humble tribute on the genius they displayed in the grander arguments or more set occasions, that we need not say more upon qualities which they only share with many other men, but which many other men waste in lesser causes What we place above all the gifts of genius are the moral courage, the endurance, and the concentration of interest and energy by which they did in seven years what at first see

ed impossible.

Mr. Cobden observed very simply and very truly at the Mansion-house on Wednesday that we need only look to what happened last year to know the value and power of Free Trade. We last year imported fifteen million quarters of food for man and cattle, including the food for eight million human beings. Of course, what we imported was really wanted, for we did not import one quarter of wheat or one sack of flour too

done as much as they could, and had grown as much wheat as could be brought out of the ground. It is evident, then, that but for this importation we must have had only half com-mons of bread; and an average half-commons implies no commons at all for immense numbers of the people. No sudden relaxation of Corn Laws to meet an emergency could have procured such an importation, or a half, or a third of it. The corn would not have been grown; it would not have been stored on an uncertainty; the roads and railways would not have been made; the vehicles and beasts of burden would not have been there; the ships would not have been built; nothing, or next to nothing, would have been done, and we should only have succeeded in at done, and we should only have succeeded in attracting hither, at the expense of many myriad starving people elsewhere, as much as was attracted in the potatoe famine. Having thus mastered what we did last year by means of Free Trade, we may then have some idea of the immense regular trade which we owe to it. All the world has now the utmost certainty of the freest possible communication with this country. From pole to pole, from one hemi-phere to the other, they all know that those busy, industrious, restless, inventive, hungry, consuming, and fastidious British people, only thirty millions, but working, eating, and drinking as much as a hundred millions, will make all they want, and take all they make. They know that the Englishman is a never failing customer, and that what he cannot eat, drink, or wear now, he has plenty of room for. They know that he has always something to give in return, either clothing or money, or the best credit in the world. England is the market which is always open to them, when they can get everything they want, and have value for all they bring. This is Free Trade. It is this that our enlightened neighbour across the Channel rather envies us. Supbour across the Channel rather envies us. Sup-pose a large village obliged to deal with a pro-prietor upon terms of his own, to sell at his price; and, what is worse, to make only what he wants, and take only what he pleases to sell. This is the world without England, and what is the same thing, it is the world without Free Trade.

THE ARMY WORM.

We regret to learn that this insect, which has been causing great destruction to the corn and grain crops of the Northern and Western States, and in some parts of Canada, has made its appearance in Nova Scotia. The Liverpool Transcript says:

"Immense numbers of a species of black grub, resembling very much a caterpillar, have suddenly made their appearance in different parts of this country. They destroy everything before them. The grain fields throughout this town are completely infested by them, and have to be cut to prevent complete destruction. destruction. From a field of oats in the rear destruction. From a field of oats in the rear of our office millions have taken to the street. In another field it was thought that there was an average of three grubs to each blade of grass. They have appeared as if by magic, and we fear will do immense damage to the crops. At Brooklyn, Milton, and Port Matoon, great destruction has been caused by them. There seems to be no possible way of destroying them, they present themselves in such vast numbers. The extraordinary heat of the present season may be the cause of the of the present season may be the cause of th

pearance of these vermin."
The insect has attacked several wheat fields

The insect has attacked several wheat fields in Pictou; and a gentleman has informed the Reporter that he saw on Wednesday a fine field of oats at Dartmouth completely covered with them, though there were no apparent signs of them on the evening previous.

A Mississippi paper says:—Our planting friends should know that hogs are great enemies of the army worm, and that a drove of young hogs will effectually annihilate the greatest swarm of the destructive insects if turned upon them at the proper time. An extensive farmer in Jefferson county destroyed two vast armies of them the past week.

A decoction made of tobacco has been used