The Army and Navy Gazette describes Mc-

Clellan's campaign as the most signal failure Lord Brougham had made a speech urging the necessity of absolute neutrality and non-in-

tervention in every sense of the word, as the only security for the peace of England, and the best hope of securing the end of the quarrel. The Liverpool Post draws attention to Seward's late circular to encourage emigrants, and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire

and the Irish poor to follow Seward's advice and emigrate. Italian offairs anxiously eanyassed. The Daily News urges that Napoleon cannot be

permitted to assume exclusive controul in this matter, and urges the British Government to There are vague rumours that England has

protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and even threatened a corresponding movement on her part in Sicily, Napoleon presided at an important Cabinet

Council at St. Cloud, on the 28th, on Italian affairs. It is believed it was very important. A French squadron had been sent to Naples. It was also said that an English squadron was

ordered there.

Bourse firmer-68.15. Latest from Turin reports that Garibaldiand his volunteers continued their march from Reggio, pursued by a column of Bersaglieri. No collisions since the trifling ones reported by the Norwegian. Proclamation issued by Garibaldi from Catania inciting to insurrection, had produced strong Garibaldi demonstrations at Genea and Florence, and some collisions between authorities and the people.

Austrian military movements continue. Outbreak apprehended in Spain-precautionary measures taken.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening .- Arabia ar rived at 3 P. M. Times to-day has an article en the extraordinary postion of the Democratic party on the American difficulty, fighting for a cause for which they feel the most bound less devotion, but on behalf of the policy and party which they detest. It regards Vallandingham's recent speech as an exposition of the feeling of the Democrats; thinks demon stration in every way important, and serves to show that in addition to other difficulties the President has to struggle to legitimate violent reaction sgainst his own army arbitrary acts. Paris, 30th, noon.—Telegram just received here states that Garibaldi was defeated, wound-

ed and captured. Reuter's Telegraph, Loudon, Sunday .- The Moniteur says the insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi, after a very sharp contest, was compelled to surrender. An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Sperezia. Blockade Sicilian coast

LATEST, Queenstown, 31st.—Capture of Garibaldi confirmed. Paris Bourse excited. Ren-

MARKETS. - Cotton still advancing. Bread-3d. Provisions very dull.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Western Baptist Association of N. B. will meet at Newcastle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa tions, therefore :-

Resolved,-That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association.

Our Friends would oblige us by sending in their contributions early in the week as on account of Mail arrangements it is desirable we should, hereafter, go to press on Wednesday evening.

Hew Brunswich Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

8T. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEP. 11, 1862.

Editorial Correspondence.

VISIT TO HILLSBORO.

Sept. 2nd, 1862. On Saturday morning last we took our leave of Captain Troop, his interesting family and other kind friends, at Salisbu ry, and came on to Hilisboro, to spend the Sabbath. The distance between the two places is about 15 miles, and the road is super-excellent, one of the finest we have ever travelled. As our buggy ran along so smoothly over it the thought suggested itself that it is no small advantage to the roads of a county to have a good repre sentation at the seat of authority and power. Salisbury being the nearest point at which Hillsboro comes in contact with the railway, the public good demands a first class road. The mail coach leaves Hillsboro every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Salisbury, at 11 o'clock, A. M. returning alternate days. Persons leaving by this conveyance can take the afternoon train and be at St. John or Shediac the same evening. It is possible the time may not be very far distant when the good people of Albert may open their purses and establish a branch track for their own special benefit. Success to such a movement. This suggestion appears more feasable to the present generation than did the idea of a railway to our fathers, connecting the Albert coal mines and plaster quarries with the waters of the Bay of Fundy. As the seals of the mighty future are broken, new wonders will be displayed.

THE SABBATH was to us a day of much spiritual refreshment. In the absence of a pastor the religious exercises of the day were conducted in the morning by Bro. Henry McLatche, Licentiate; in the afternoon by Bro. are the Coal Mines, and the Gypsum Quartownsmen, we mourn the loss of an esteem-

zeal in the master's service, and are willing to consecrate their all in doing his will. The evening preacher evinced a compass of thought of no ordinary character. If these young men could spend few years at our institutions of learning, in laborious

mental culture, it would be of immense advantage to them personally, and would prepare them under God for prominent positions in the Home or Foreign field.

Our Educational system will be fearfully defective until it makes ample pro vision for the mental training of our young men, whose hearts are yearning to devote themselves to the ministry of the word. We want a special fund for this purpose. These young men thirst for education, but they are modest and retiring, and require somebody to say, "here is the fount of knowledge open before you, come and place instead of coming upon the theatre drink freely and fully, without money and without price."

Let no cold-hearted christian say we are seven or eight hundred millions of immortal beings on whose dark souls the light of christianity has never yet shone, and then hasten to the mercy seat in accordance and in the education of their children. with the Saviour's command, and pray the Lord of the harvest to multiply the labor ers a thousand fold, and while you pray see that you provide for the proper training of those that are called by God to embark in this great work.

The church at Hillsboro is at present without a pastor. Rev. J. Hughes who was their esteemed pastor for a number of years, felt it his duty some months ago to accept the pastorate of the church at Har vey. They have recently extended a unanimous call to Rev. A. B. McDonald to the worship of God, But while these desbecome their pastor. It is not known whether he will accept or not. We hope the good people for whose spiritual and eternal welfare he is laboring at present will faithfully do their duty to him as one who is watching for their souls, as one that must give an account, and then if he leave them it will not be their fault. May the Lord direct all concerned!

Hillsboro is thoroughly a Baptist field the church is numerically and financially strong. Its influence in the community. if rightly directed, is all powerful for good. Hosts of young men and maidens full of hope and promise are looking to the ministry and to the professors of the christian faith for instruction and guidance. How mighty the responsibility of ministers and people. We pray God to send them not only a pastor after his own heart, but stuffs dull. Flour declined 6d. Wheat 1d. to to pour down the converting influence of the Holy Spirit, without which the labors of man are powerless for good.

We visited the Sabbath School conducted on Sabbath morning by Bro. Peter Duffy. An encouraging number of teachers and pupils were in attendance, and we doubt not the seeds of truth sown by the instructors of those young immortals will find a lodgment in many hearts.

Hillsboro is developing internal elements of progress of no ordinary value. We first visited Hillsboro, twenty-one years ago this summer. The houses then were few and far between, but now for miles in extent they form almost one unbroken village. Lands that could then be purchased for a mere trifle are now worth three or four hundred dollars per acre. Much taste has been displayed in the erection of the dwelling houses and public buildings generally. The upper Baptist chapel presents, as in too many other places, an exception to the general rule. It is comfortable as far as it goes, but it does not compare favorably with the Temperance hall, the new school house upon the hill, and other adjacent buildings. If fifteen or twenty feet were added to its length, adorned with a well proportioned tower, belfry and steeple, supplied with a good clock and bell, and the old as well as new windows thrown into gothic style, and then the inside proportionately improved, it would be a first class house: just such an one as the spirit of progress in Hillsboro demands. Do not call these suggestions vanity. We solemnly believe that the Lord's house should be the very best in all

A stranger naturally enquires why is Hillsboro so far in advance of other sections of the Province, which were settled about the same time? To this question it may be said in reply, first, its agricultural resources are superior; its extensive marsh lands and fertile uplands have only to receive ordinary attention and culture and they produce in great abundance. We have a practical illustration of this in the garden of Rev. John Hughes. The virgin soil is no better than the broad acres sur rounding, but by the application of more than usual skill and care his vegetable productions, such as potatoes, beets, parsnips, carrots and cabbage, &c., surpass any thing we have seen in the Province. This garden shows what the soil of Hillsboro is capable of doing. When our ministers have the means of cultivating their gardens we are glad to see them giving an example of taste, industry and progress in this respect, as well as in the more direct line of their calling. We are glad and thankful that our esteemed Bro. Hughes escaped in good time the land of grasshoppers, and that he is permitted to show such an example of energy and thrift to the good people of Hillsboro. A gentleman of long and large experience told us to day that he had procured potatoes recently from the garden of Elder Hughes, that were superior to any that he had ever seen in this or in any other country. Second, in addition to these productive lands, there

North followed the example of England. These young men are all full of ardent last year in this connection as the result of the fearful war in progress amongst our neighbors; but we are happy to learn that the coal and plaster works have been going on steadily through the season, and that a telegram was received yesterday calling for a large supply of coal. An attempt was made sometime ago to reduce the price of the Albertite, but the company has maintained its price, \$15 per ton. Few of our Counties are blessed with such a bed of wealth as this mine furnishes. Third. - Moral and religious living testimony to the power of prohibitory enactment against the sale of intoxidram shops has been granted for years. The result is that the young men of the of action depraved, vicious spend thrifts, a curse to their parents and a blot upon society, are found in the ranks of the virtuworking classes instead of spending their hard earned money in drinking houses, spend it in providing the comforts of home Consequently there is no necessity for a there is scarcely a pauper in the land. A ally for a straggling drunkard-maker who now and then attempts to trample upon all law human and divine. Two of these werthies are enjoying the advantages of the into a Seminary of learning, or a house for troyers of human happiness are found in the community it is not well to have them go at large. The jail is decidedly the safest place for them. Fourth.-Last but not least in the history of this progress the religion of the Bible holds a prominent place. Not a religion of mere form or celemony, but of vital, sanctifying saving power. Our Fathers Crandal, Sears, Wallace and others, early came to this place

> If you want to make a people happy and prosperous you must not fail to make them first and last truly religious. We must not forget to say that a meeting was duly called of the Church to consider the interests of the Christian Visitor, and a strong resolution was unanimously adopted pledging to the paper a whole hearted support, as the accredited organ of our denomination. The words appointed by the meeting to act as agent for the Visitor in this place. He will be assisted by other brethren who have promised to give him their aid, and in his hands we have reason to hope that the circulation will equal if not surpass anything

in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel

brought to the Redeemer, and a christian

men left, others of like precious faith and

zeal, entered into their labors and instru-

mentally carried forward the blessed work,

and in this way principles have been im-

planted in the hearts of the people which

and of obedience to the will and way of

God. This we regard in the chain of pro-

gressive agencies as the most important.

we have had in the past in this section. We have enjoyed much pleasure in partaking of the kindly hospitality of himself and his interesting family during our short stay in Hillsboro. Yesterday he introduced us to a number of friends who seem all heart in the objects of our mission.

Among others we called to see our ministering Bro. Elder Pulcifer. He is weak in body but strong in faith, giving glory to God. The weekly visits of the Visitor he remarked were more dear to him now in his confinement than ever. He wished us to say for the information of his friends in the Howard Settlement, and in other places, the reason why he had not visited them recently was his bodily indisposition. He is now gradually improving, and although in his seventieth year he hopes once more to proclaim to them the messages of redeeming love.

DEATH OF MOSES H. PERLEY. ESOUIRE.

The report of MR. PERLEY's death, on the 17th of August last, at FORTRAU, on the Coast of Labrador, which reached this city last week by telegram from Newfoundland, has proved correct.

Mr. PERLEY, at the time of his death, was engaged in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner of the British North American Fisheries, and was on board of Her Majesty's steam-ship Desperate, -that ship having been detailed by the Admiral, Sir Alexander Milne, to attend Mr. Perley

during the present season. We learn that Mr. Perley was taken ill with gastric fever on the 1st day of August, and after suffering for several days was convalescent, and soon, to all appearance, had fully recovered. On the 16th he relapsed, and gradually sank until Sunday, the 17th, when he died at 6 o'clock, P. M. His body was followed to the grave by commander Thrupp, and the Officers and men of the ship, and buried in the Episcopal burying ground at Forteau, on the 19th—the Rev. Mr. Botwood, resident Missionary, officiating at the funeral. A neat Oak slab prepared on board the ship, marks the place of his interment.

M. Gross, also Licentiate, and by Rev. J. ries, so rich in the resources of wealth. A ed, useful, fellow citizen. Born, brought

Perley was emphatically a New Bruns- in the delicious cool waters whenever we chose, wicker. Admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court in 1828, and called to the Supreme Court in 1828, and called to the Godues were levied or fines demanded; but the President speaks of, in answer to the Godues were levied or fines demanded; but vernors of eighteen States, namely the bringthe profession of the Law with great success. In 1835, '36, and '37 he embarked with parties from abroad, very largely in the milling and lumbering speculations, which were so attractive at that period; and was the cause of the introduction of much foreign capital and business into the city of St. John, and of bringing, prominently, before the enterprising people of causes have much to do with the progress | the United States and England the natural of which we speak. Albert County is a capabilities of the Province. For many years, afterwards, in connection with the great DANIEL WEBSTER, and other emincating liquors. No license for keeping ent Americans, and Canadians, Mr. Perley was actively engaged in gathering the sta tistics of trade between the United States and the Colonies, and in perfecting those measures which ultimately led to the treaty of Washington in 1854. So highly were his services, in this respect, apgetting too many ministers. Think of ous, the industrious, and the upright. The preciated by Lord Elgin, the negotiator of the Treaty, and Her Majesty's Go vernment, that immediately on its ratification, in 1855, he was appointed the Commissioner on behalf of the British Government to carry out its terms-the first inpoor house in the County of Albert, for stance, within our recollection, of any native born Colonist, in the present day jail is found needful to provide occasion without imperial interest or imperial connections, being appointed to a civil office of such responsibility and distinction. He was the architect of his own position. Of the mode in which he dis-County jail at the present time. Were it | charged the important and delicate duties not for such noted characters as these the of his office, the continued confidence of people of Albert might convert their jail Her Majesty's Government, under succeeding Administrations, is the best proof. And there is every reason to believe that, had he lived to complete his labors, he would have received some signal proof of

his Sovereign's approbation. Mr. Perley was born in 1804, and was consequently at the time of his death in his 58th year. In private life hospitable, charitable and urbane; the poor and those in difficulty found in him a generous adviser and friend. His thorough and extensive knowledge of the geography and resources of British North America, and of peace. Sinners were converted and the readiness with which he imparted that knowledge to others, his skill as a pubchurch was established. As these worthy lic lecturer, and the zeal with which he promoted all institutions, tending to advance the literary and scientific standing of his country, will make his loss peculiarly felt. It was during the very year that is past, that the Natural History Society have guided them in the paths of purity of New Brunswick owed its existence to his energies. His works upon the Fisheries, and his "Hand Book of New Brunswick," will be long cited, as authorities,

upon their respective subjects. It has been said, "the evil we do lives after us, but the good is forgotten." It will not be so with Mr. Perley, the good and eteone points of his w stand out in bold relief, when the little enmities and personalities, which cross the path of every man through life, will have passed into oblivion.

His body rests not in the land of his of sympathy and interest expressed by the fathers, but the wild waves of the Labrabrethren on that occasion we shall not dor, which break around his grave, with soon forget. William Wallace, Esq., was their low and mournful dirge, give expression to the feelings of his friends.-Colonial Empire.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

A LETTER has been received from Dr. Livingstone by the Rev. W. Monk, Cambridge, It is dated on board her M-jesty's ship Pioneer, Shire River, Jan, 2. After giving a brief account, the extent, and atrocity of slave-hunt ing in that district, and also of a hostile encounter his party had with the slave-hunting natives, which has already appeared in a previously published letter, he proceeds to describe the country in which he has been tra-

"Leaving the missionaries at a spot which to

the eye looks as if fifteen miles south of Mount Zomba, and which will serve till a better locality is selected, we returned to the ship, and in the beginning of August carried a boat past Murchison's Cataracts. When we launched her on the upper Shire we were virtually on the lake, though still sixty miles distant. because the river is al! smooth and deep, and has a gentle current. On the 2ud of Septemper we sailed into that island sea. It is surrounded with mountains, and from them rush down furious tempests with great suddenness. Tremendous swells get up in fifteen or twenty minutes, and, had you ever crossed the bar at Quillimana, you would know what I mean when I say that terific rollers came across the lake with wall-like sides and hairy heads, breaking in from seven to fourteen fathoms. We were once caught a mile from shore, and could neither advance nor recede for six weary hours. The men all dreadfully sea-sick, did not care how soon they went down, as they were dead already." The rollers broke either before they reached or after they had passed our anchorage. The boat behaved admirably mounting up the steep billows like a sea-bird but one roller breaking on her would have ended our explorations. After this we were less venturesome, and listened to the utterance of our seaman, John Neil, is if he had been an oracle. We sailed along the western shore, and found that .ide to be a succession of bays. The southern e.d is shaped somewhat like Italy on the map. The ankle of the boot is the narrowest part, eighteen or twenty miles wide. It expands towards the north to thirty-five to fifty or sixty miles. The length is over 200 miles, probably 225. The aepth is very great. A fishing line found the bottom in a bay at a 100 fathoms, or 600 feet; but a mile outside none was feit at 116 fathoms, or 696 feet. There are several small founded rocky islands in this lake which are covered with forests, uninhabited, and used only as fishing stations. Detached rocks jut adjacent to these islands, and to all the rocks headlands, which will be dangerous to navigators. With our present knowledge, a ship could find anchorage only near the shore. Fish abound, and a prodigious population inhabits the shores, and they eaten fish by large nets, creals, hooks, torches,

slaving is the only trade. Colonel Rigby, our Consul at Ranziber, says, in a letter to George Grey, that 19,000 slaves pass through the Custom House there annually-all, or if it should ever be possible to place a steamer on Lake Nyassa it will cut off the chief supply of staves to the east coast." Without the nation. that gentlemen's opinion, we have ordered a steamer from Glasgow, in twenty-four parts, which we hope to carry past the Catarac's as our next work. We expect her soon, and I shall not pen a sylfable to you or anyone else tillit is accomplished. I pray to Him in whose hand are "our times" to permit me to secomolish this great service. Then a path to the sea, by Rovama, or some river in the dominions of the Sultan of Zenzibar, for we must have an outlet to the sea uncontrolled by the Portuguese. Fancy the felly of our allies; the Government builds a post at the mouth of the Shire, to be enriched by cotton dues, while the people of Tette do all in their power to depopulate the country from which the cotton is to come. If we have our outlet, the cotton field, new 400 miles long, will be prolonged far to the north and west, and our own English honest poor may live on the island aut become blessings to Africa, our own sweet home, and to themseves.

These are my hopes, and it ought to be borne in mind that my expedition should be dated from the possession of the Pioneer .-We were forced to return by want of food, when, as we have reason to believe, we were in sight of the dark mountain masses in which Lake Nyasso ends. A tribe of Zulus, originally from the South, had made terrible havoc among the lake people. We don't know why, as we received only one-sided statements, and never form an opinion on that sort of evidence; but human skeletons and putrid bodies of the slain strewed the shoresman's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." I met seven of these Marite or Zulus; they behaved much as we may suppose old women of either sex would do if they fancied they had seen a ghost. In view of this tribe wandering up so far, it strikes me, that the more work Christian people attempt, the more their Master gives them to perform. The Bishop at the Cape, with his Kaffir College, is probably fitting missionaries to labor much nearer the equator than he ever contemplated. I always rejoice to hear of efforts to spread our blessed religion, no matter by whom, for I am sure that He who is head over all things to his Church, condescends to accept the hearty, though often feeble, offering of His people, and will guide all to glorious consummation. This college storms rendered it unadvisable for us to attempt crossing to find out all about the matter for ourselves. It was the first time I ever was forced back without accomplishing what I had to do, but had I time to tell you all, you would see that further progress might have proved fatal to us. We returned to the uppermost cataract, slung our boat to a shady tree, and walked home, having in three months travelled, in going and coming, six bundred miles. Anything 'anent' a growing interest in the mission of the Church will be always welcome : systematic efforts to diffuse information ought to be made. Without being particularly prone to grouble, I think there is room for a growl at the missionaries enlisting for three or five years only. It is probably from want of knowledge of missionary work in Africa : very tew leave Africa without wishing to come back again, so it may all turn out ight at last. I hear that the Free Church of Scotland contemplaces a mission out here, and the United Free Methodists are sending another mission under Dr. Krapf to the east coast. There is room for all, and for more than will ever come. Burrup, Dickenson, and Clarke came up the Shire in common country canoes, without knowing a word of the late guage or a bit of the way. Burrup came first. In the dusk of the evening, on the 15th of No vember, I discerned a canoe struggling down a point of the plane Dakanamois. Some En glish words emitted therefrom made me prick up my ears, and I said, 'Pull to the port side.' What side is that?' responded Burrup. A capital fellow is he.

The following is Earl Russell's pithy and caustic reply to Mr. Seward's boastful and unnecessary despatch with reference to Intervention :-

FOREIGN OFFICE, London, 28th July, 1862.

Earl Russell to Mr. Seward: SIR,-I have left heretofore unanswered and unnoticed the dispatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so, partly because the military events referred to in it, were, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no pro-posal in it upon which her Majesty's Government was called upon to come to any conclu sion. Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that Her Majesty's Government in its opinion on the first of these points was not mistaken : victories have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighbourhood of the capi al of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals, while such measures as the Confiscation Bill has passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamation of Gen. Butler at New Orleans bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife. The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his despatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already afflicts the country so lately prosperous and tranquil.

Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded and made war ou the Government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her Majesty's Government has pursued a friendly, open and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war. Neither the loss of raw material for manufacture, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor insult constantly heap-ed upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor beyond the usua practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break loose from the blockading of the Southern ports have been treated, have induced her Majesty's Govern-Irving, of Baltimore, in the evening. good deal of embarrassment has been felt up, and educated in the Province, Mr. seldom or never molest man, so we could bathe ment to abandon their impectal neutrality.— Journal.

At this moment they have nothing more at ing of this unnecessary and influious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom nearly ail, from Nyassa or Shire; and he adds. to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of

> I am, &c., (Signed,) RUSSELL.

America Before Europe.

Principles and Interests. By Count Agenor de Gasperin. London : Samson Low, Son

The author of this book has been already before the public in connection with the American question; difficulty, civil war, as it is now called ; and in the present, as in the previous work, he has proved himself a devoted champion, as well as a clever special pleader. His sympathies are all with the Federal comatants and their uncompromising abettors. ake any other able advocate, he exhibits no inconsiderable tact in selecting his battle field. and at least qual skill in devising and arranging his arguments. On the wno'e, however, it will readily be perceived by the reader, that his arguments, though cumningly put, are plansiole rather than sound, and that the success which at ends the marshalling of his hosts depends, more on disguising their real value, than in turning them to useful account on the arena of conflict. In a well-known baresque drama, the hero is made to exclaim, 'I made my giants first, and then I slew them; so of Count de Gasperin. He assumes his view of the American struggle to be the right one, and, having comfortably settled this with himself, he proceeds with great gravity and some energy to demolish the ideas of those whom he chooses to represent as his oppo-He assumes that the Federal party nents. represent-in fact are-America. The Confederate or Secessionist party, although not entirely ignored, are represented as unreasonable, disloyal, and powerless. Having so arranged his plans and pieces, he proceeds to play the game, without reference to those who may be presumed to think that it might have been differently commenced without detriment to the subject in hand, and with equally little disparagement to the talent of the player. In arranging his game, he further indulges in the failacy that the contest on the part of the Federals, is for the abolition of slavery, a position, by the bye, which they themselves have not yet assumed, but on the faith of which he asserts they had a right to calculate on the sympathy and support of England. Having seems an admirable institution. Frequent thus far arranged his programme, he soundly rates the British people as derelict from duty, and regardless of political morals in not naving declared against the South; the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, instead of stigmatizing them as rebels, he treat ss a national offence, and argues in obedience to those assumptions. With regard to a writer of such " fixed opinions" it is not necessary to say much. His advocacy is fervid, although the grounds on which they are founded do not seem very secure.

THE AGE OF RUSSIA .- On the 7th of this month, Russia will have completed a years amongst the family of States. Three years ago a competition was opened for a monument to be erected commemorative of this a miversary, the condition being the six epochs of Russian nistory, represented by the names of the following sovereigns, were to be illus-trated, namely. Rurick, the Norman conqueror, who founded the state in 862; secondly, Viadimir, who introduced Christianny, 988; thirdly, Duitri Donski, the liberator of Russta from the Tartar yoke, 1380; fourthly, Ivan III., the first autocratic Czar, 1,500; finhly Michael Feodorovitch, the tounder of the Romanoff dynasty, 1613; and/sixtnly, Peter the . Great, the regenerator of Russia, who placed the Empire on its pre-ent footing of influence, and prescribed the civilization of the following period, 1700. Rising over the representative figures of these periods, the emblem of the ormodox faith was to be placed at the top of the monum at, it being under its protection that official Russia accomplishes her destinies. The detail of the design, as worked out by M. Mike shine, the successful competitor, is too complicated to admit of description, Suffice it to say, however, that the conditions have been most admirably complied with. The ceremony of the inauguration, for which preparations are new being made, will be one o great splendour.

RAILWAYS IN BUENOS AYRES .- There are few fields in the world so inviting for British capital, enterprize, and emigration as Buenos Ayres and the immediately surrounding country. The introduction of railways cannot but give an immense impetus to the development of the resources of the country. At present there are no good roads, and the expense of carriage to the cities and coast precludes the export of valuable cereal produce. The wool returns of last year show a continued increase in the quantity exported, whilst the quality is unsurpassed; the vast plams and the general nature of the country being highly favourable for sheep and cattle rurs. Europeans find the climate invigorating, and life and property is as safe as in our own counties. Living is cheap, and from this fact alone all classes of emigrants are enabled to make a good footing in the country, and in a few years become indepen-dent. English views and English institutions are greatly esteemed, and in the city of Buenos Ayres there are Protestant Churches of all denominations. The general trade between the two countries is rapidly increasing. In 1857, the imports into Buenos Ayres averaged £6 to £800,000 per annum, in 1860 they had risen to £1,800,000, and are now upwards of £2,000,000 a year. - Albion.

The visit of the Queen to Germany, says the Court Journal, is rendered necessary, to a certain extent, as administratrix to the estate of the late Prince Consort, and it is generally understood that her Maj sty will have a considerable amount of business to transact in that capacity. Arrangements will have to be made with respect to Prince Alfred, the presumptive heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, and the inheritor of his father's property in the Duchy. This, with other matters, will, it is expected, tuny occupy the time fixed for the Queen to remain on the Contment.

Notwithstanding speeches, on dits, and assertion, it is quite certain that the English Government has made an appeal to that of the Northern States to come to an understanding with the Confederates. The answer cannot be expected till the end of this month.—Court