

position of the North, and says it is time the North followed the example of England.

The Army and Navy Gazette describes McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this century.

Lord Brougham had made a speech urging the necessity of absolute neutrality and non-intervention in every sense of the word, as the only security for 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 affairs anxiously canvassed. The Daily News urges that Napoleon cannot be permitted to assume exclusive control in this matter, and urges the British Government to speak out.

There are vague rumours that England has negotiated against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and even threatened a corresponding movement on her part in Sicily, if reported to.

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.

Boarse firmer—63.15. Latest from Turin reports that Garibaldi and 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 inviting to insurrection, had produced strong Garibaldi demonstrations at Genoa 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 arrived at 3 P. M. Times to-day has an article on the extraordinary position of the Democratic party on the American difficulty, fighting for a cause for which they feel the most boundless devotion, but on behalf of the policy and party which they detest.

Paris, 30th, noon.—Telegram just received here states that Garibaldi was defeated, wounded and captured.

Reuter's Telegraph, London, Sunday.—The Monitor says the insurance which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi, after a very sharp contest, was compelled to surrender.

MARKETS.—Cotton still advancing. Breadstuffs dull. Flour declined 6d. Wheat 1d. to 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 Kerwick, 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 Associations, 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 account of Mail arrangements it is desirable we should, hereafter, go to press on Wednesday evening.

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. 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 Salisbury, and came on to Hillsboro, 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.

These young men are all full of ardent 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 provision 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 drink freely and fully, without money and without price."

Let no cold-hearted christian say we are getting too many ministers. Think of 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 with the Saviour's command, and pray the Lord of the harvest to multiply the laborers 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 Harvey.

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.

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.

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 surrounding, 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.

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.

Perley was emphatically a New Brunswicker. Admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court in 1828, and called to the Bar in 1830, for several years he followed the 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 the United States and England the natural capabilities of the Province.

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 the readiness with which he imparted that knowledge to others, his skill as a public 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 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 strong points of his character will 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.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION. A LETTER has been received from Dr. Livingstone by the Rev. W. Monk, Cambridge. It is dated on board her Majesty's ship Pioneer, Shire River, Jan. 2. After giving a brief account, the extent, and atrocity of slave-hunting 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 travelling.

DEATH OF MOSES H. PERLEY, ESQUIRE.

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

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.

Perley was actively engaged in gathering the statistics 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, appreciated by Lord Elgin, the negotiator of the Treaty, and Her Majesty's Government, 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 instance, within our recollection, of any native born Colonist, in the present day, 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 discharged the important and delicate duties of his office, the continued confidence of Her Majesty's Government, under succeeding Administrations, is the best proof.

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His body rests not in the land of his fathers, but the wild waves of the Labrador, which break around his grave, with 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 Majesty's ship Pioneer, Shire River, Jan. 2.

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 all smooth and deep, and has a gentle current.

On the 2nd of September 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 Quilimana, you would know what I mean when I say that terrific 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.

Notwithstanding speeches, on this, 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 Journal.

in the delicious cool waters whenever we chose, a great luxury not to be enjoyed in the Shire or the Zambesi. The people were civil—no dues were levied or fines demanded; but slaving is the only trade. Colonel Rigby, our Consul at Zambar, says, in a letter to Sir George Grey, that 19,000 slaves pass through the Custom House there annually—all, or nearly all, from Nyassa or Shire; and he adds, if it should ever be possible to place a steamer on Lake Nyassa it will cut off the chief supply of slaves to the east coast."

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 Nyassa 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 shores—"man'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.

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At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of, in answer to the Governors of eighteen States, namely the bringing of this unnecessary and ruinous civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

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

Principles and Interests. By Count Agenor de Gasparin. London: Samson Low, Son & Co.

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 speaker. His sympathies are all with the Federal Union, and his uncompromising avowals. Like any other able advocate, he exhibits no misanthropic skill in selecting his battle field, and at least a good skill in devising and arranging his arguments.

THE AGE OF RUSSIA.—On the 7th of this month, Russia will have completed a thousand years amongst the family of States. Three years ago a competition was opened for a monument to be erected commemorative of this anniversary, the conditions being the six epochs of Russian history, represented by the names of the following sovereigns, were to be illustrated, namely, Rurik, the Norman conqueror, who founded the state in 862; secondly, Vladimir, who introduced Christianity, 988; thirdly, Dmitri Donskoi, the liberator of Russia from the Tartar yoke, 1380; fourthly, Ivan III, the first autocrat, 1500; fifthly, Michael Feodorovitch, the founder of the Romanoff dynasty, 1613; and sixthly, Peter the Great, the regenerator of Russia, who placed the Empire on its present footing of influence, and prescribed the civilization of the following period, 1700.

Railways in Buenos Ayres.—There are few fields in the world so inviting for British capital, enterprise, 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 unimpaired; the vast plains and the general nature of the country being highly favourable for sheep and cattle raising.

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 proposal in it upon which Her Majesty's Government was called upon to come to any conclusion.

Notwithstanding speeches, on this, 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 Journal.