will go on until Europe stays the uplifted can be done by no other agency. We sufswords, and in the name of humanity enforces

The Morning Post argues that practically the scheme of taking Richmond has terminated, and points out the dangerous position of McClellan's army

The Globe hopes the gigantic difficulties which are being developed may have effect on both sides, and more reasonable views may supersede plan of military conquest.

The Times urges that the fighting before Richmond must have been of the highest importance, and McClellan's situation cannot but be precarious. These three days of June mean that the Confederate army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time that may indefinitely be prolonged, and evidently the Federals have again to begin the siege of Richmond with much worse chance than at

The new American tariff continues to excite strong hostile comment from the press.

The Times bitterly denounces the spirit which regards the tariff with satisfaction, because of its injurious effect upon England in particular, and Europe in general. The Liverpool Post says the Tariff will be looked upon in Britain as a measure tantamount almost to declaration of war, and thus unpopularity of Northern States will be not only terribly aggravated, but impart something more active than moral force to Southern cause.

Freedom of the City of London with gold box formally presented to Peabody on the

Ceremony of awarding prizes at Great Exhibition took place on the 11th. The Duke of Cambridge officiated as representative of the Queen, supported by the leading members of the Cabinet. A large number of the foreign Princes and dignitaries were present. At tendance estimated at 100,000. The list of awards fills 24 columns small type.

Fortifications bill again debated in Commons. An amendment calculated to preserve to the House due control over the expenditure of the public money, was carried by a majority of five against the Ministers.

In the Lords, on the 11th, Brougham called attention to the slave trade, and urged tha the Northern States were not entitled to the credit assumed to themselves for measures recently taken for the repression of the trade. Treaty finally passed.

In the Commons Palmerston said there was no intention of withdrawing British troops from Canada.

Paris Patrie asserts that France will never treat with Juarez. When the French army has entered Mexico, the Mexicans will be consulted and their wishes scrupulously respected. France will only quit Mexico after the complete execution of a future treaty.

Presse says the date of Forey's departure

still doubtful. It says the army will comprise several divisions of infantry and a proportion al number of batteries. It is reported that stores of every kind are provided for a force

Money Market favourable-Bank return and increasing abundance of money strengthened the Funds.

Consols advanced 1-8th. Discount market very easy, and in open

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

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

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Baunswick, and Prince Edward Is- it all." Why, if they had said that, they land, will meet at . Moncton on Saturday, the 23d of August, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Bantist 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.

Mew Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862

The Religious Press.

Next to the pulpit the most effective agency for good that exists in this world is the religious press. The pulpit itself is largely dependent upon it for its supplies to feed the the flock of God. Destroy the libraries of our preachers and you take from them the right arm of their power. The Sabbath school, the prayer meeting, and the church in all their elements of progress are largely dependent upon the influence of the religious press. And where bers have not the same office, so we being is the well trained family that does not owe much to the same powerful agency? The religious newspaper is as irresistible in its transforming influence upon the popular mind as are the melting accents of a mother's love. This influence may be imperceptable when the application is newly made, but the seed is sown, and the harvest is certain. We heartily subscribe to the following sentiment recently uttered by a learned Divine, who says :-

"The most gifted pastor may supplement himself from the varied treasures of a Church literature. The press is as ready to help the ministry as to undermine and overthrow it. If the pulpit has a popular rival, it is the newspaper. But this may and ought to be made as great a power in the church, as it is in the outside world. It is the very best form in which to furnish a vast and needed amount of popular religious reading. Its general by the same hope, and were heirs alike of circulation is better economy than the most the same inheritance—the future "far The servants of Christ are never quired systematic tract distribution; for, well con- more exceeding and eternal weight of gloducted, it brings into a family, each week, more gospel truth than any tract contains, with the additional gain of ecclesiastical, heart fervently. But this unity of the edification. And he has said, "If e love religious, and general intelligence from Church involves the idea of mutual depenme keep my commandments." that with the additional gain of ecclesiastical, every part of the world. Why, a religious newspaper in fail sympathy with the church (and we have sue i) coming into every fa- not isolated, nor do they give or act inde-

fer from ignorance and misrepresentation. on the agitated questions of reform, and especially in the direction of all our church enterprises, simply from the limited circulation of our own religious press. Is it not time this defect were supplied? It must be ere the church is a unit in the movement into which we have been drawn by in kind with the gospel we preach, demands and spirit.

Tell the Good News.

What news? that Jesus Christ, the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of his person, died upon a cross of ignomy and anguish to save rebellious sinners. Do not allow ministers to be the only messengers of these glad tidings, but all ye who have been redeemed by the precious blood of the Lamb, old him.—And the eye cannot say unto the and young, male and female, hasten

"To tell to all around What a dear Saviour you have found."

Accept the advice of Spurgeon as uttered in the tollowing impressive style :-

"Christian, if this be true that there is an atonement made for sin, tell it, tell it, tell it. 'We cannot all preach,' say you no, but tell it, tell it. 'I could not prepare a sermon;' no, tell it; tell out the story; tell out the wonder and mystery of Christ's love. 'But I should never get a congregation;' tell it in your house; tell it by the fire-side. 'But I have none but little children;" tell it to your children, and let them know the sweet mystery of the cross, and the blessed history of Him who lived and died for sinners. Tell it. for you know not into what ears you may speak. Tell it often, for thus you will have the better hope that you may turn sinners to Christ. Lacking talent, lacking the graces of oratory, be glad that you lack hese, and glory in your infirmity that the power of Christ may rest upon you, but do tell it. Sometimes there are some of our young men get to preaching who had better held their tongues, but there are many others who have gifts and abilities which they might use for Christ, but who seem tongua-tied. I have often said that if you get a young man to join a rifle corps, he has got something to do, and he puts his heart in it; but if you get the same young man to join the church well, his name is in the book, and he has been baptized, and so on, and he thinks he has nothing more to do with it. Why, brethren, I do not like duty enjoined-mutual service-" serve to have members of the church who feel they can throw the responsibility on a few of us while they themselves sit still. That is not the way to win battles.

If at Waterloo some nine out of ten of our soldiers had said, "Well, we need not fight; we will leave the fighting to the few, there they are; let them go and do would very soon have all been cut to pieces. They must every one of them take their turns, horse and foot, and artillery; men who were light armed, and men of all kinds; they must each march to the fray; yes, and even the guards, if they are held back as a reserve to the last, yet they must be called for.—" Up guards, and at 'em; and if there are any of you here that are old men and women, and think you are like the guards, and ought to be spared the heavy conflict, get up and at them, for now the world needs you all, and since Christ has bought you with His blood, I beseech you be not content till you have fought for Him, and have been victorious through His name. Tell it; tell it till there is never a dark alley that has not been illuminated by its light, nor a loathsome den which has not been cleansed by its power. Tell out the story that Christ died for the ungodly.

Mutual Service.

Ye are one in Christ Jesus, is the emphatic language of Scripture, as applied to the Christian Church. They are united to Him as their head, and the common it, what personal delight and prot are excentre of their unity. "For as there are many members in one body, and all memmany are one body in Christ; for by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether progressive expansion, elevationand dewe be bond or free, and have been all velopment of their own spirital affecmade to drink into one Spirit, for the body | tions. is not one member, but many."

But believers are not only united to Christ by faith, but to each other in love. Thus it was with the early Christians, they were of one heart and one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel. Thus they bore each other's burdens, and so fulfilled the law of Christ. Being thus united, they were emphatically one-one in honor, and one in interest. Spiritually they were all the same, they had everything in common, they worshipped the same Lord, were redeemed by the same sacrifice, sanctified by the same Spirit; they all had the same object in view, all cherished the same desires, were animated ry." Thus united in interest, aim, and has commanded us to "serve one a ther," prospect, they loved each other with a pure and to do so by instruction, and utual dence. Though variously endowed, and placed in different spheres, yet they are

orens field. The province the tender of the major of our control of the province of the province of

and the second real results from the second real results and the second real results are second real results and the second real results are second real results and the second real results are second real results are second real results.

there is a mutual dependence. Even those positions of usefulness, are in an important sense dependent on those placed in the very humblest spheres; nor is it possible for them by any means to raise themselves work of giving to the people a literature beautifully represented by the Apostle in vigilance and energy. It must be urged body is one and hath many members, and into circulation. Bible preaching opens all the members of that one body being the way for a literature of the same tone | many, are one body, so also is Christ. If the foot shall say, because I am not the hand, I am not of the body, is it therefore not of the body? And if the ear shall say because I am not the eye, I am not of the body, is it therefore, not of the body? If they whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole body were hearing, where were the smelling But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body as it hath pleased hand, I have no need of thee; nor again, the head to the feet, I have no need of you. Nay much more, those members of the body which seem to be more feeble are necessary." And this mutual relation and dependence has been wisely and beautifully established in order that there be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another. And if one member suffer, all suffer with

it; if one is honored, all rejoice with it. We are now prepared to advance one step farther: having made out the principle of mutual dependence, does it not involve the idea of mutual obligation? If God has designed that we should live and act, not for ourselves entirely, but for each other's good to edification, then is it optional with us whether we will fulfill that design or not? Or are we not solemnly bound to adhere to it, by a law founded as we have seen in our very nature, and sanctioned in the plan proposed for the government of his people, by the Great Head of the Church? Whatever he enjoins upon us, he places us under an obligation to perform, whether it relates to God, or to our fellow beings. The obligation of mutual service is included in the requirements of the second Table of the law: "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." It is likewise enjoined by special precept as follows: "By love serve one another." And when God commands us thus to 'serve one another," He means that we should recognize our obligation to obey. A word or two, then, in reference to the one another." Our obligation in this respect has already been noticed; it remains for us, therefore, to point out a few of the ways by which we may afford mutual as sistance. And hore we may remark, that no unreasonable efforts are required. We impossibilities. In this, as it all other \$12. cases, where there is first a willing mind. a man is accepted according to what he hath, and not according to what he hath not. "As we have, therefore opportuni ty," says the Apostle, "let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." And we have opportunity to serve one another by social ntercourse, and thus impart toeach other the benefits of experience. They who feared the Lord of old time, pake often one to another, and we may initate their example, and serve one anotherby instruc-

It was the advantages of sich mutual service the Apostle had in view when he admonished the brethren to forske not the assembling of themselves togeter, but to exhort one another. And it is in accordance with this injunction the we hold communion together in the wors p of God: and in our social capacity as a church, speak to each other in psalms, ad hymns, and spiritual songs, singing an making melody in our hearts unto the Ltd. And how admirably adapted is such mode of service to the edification and improvement of the whole body of believers Besides the relative advantages onnected with it, or immediately growing out of perienced by those who cheerful engage in it! The warm and earnest ommunications of the brethren have the fect, not only of cheering, animating, and neouraging the souls of others, but rest in the

All are not equally qualified impart instruction in this way, or to sped to the edification and comfort of the rethren. One may possess five talents, ander two, and another one; but we are not sponsible for the amount of original capaty with which we have been endowed, bushly for the manner in which we make usef, and improve it. The man with one tent was not cast irto outer darkness be use he had but one talent, but because I hid it in the earth. And we are not i danger of being condemned for not accordishing some great thing, which we wer never qualified for, but for neglecting the which we are able to perform. No duty joined by the gospel is to exceed our bility. to make brick without straw. Bu me keep my commandments." " knoweth his master's will and doet t not,

shall be beaten with many stripes.'
Again, we may serve one anothery inmily, would be an immense relief to the ministry. It would inform, educate, and liberalize our people on many subjects, as in the spiritual body. As there are many points out a duty of great importae, to D Bulyea, \$1; Elis. Clark, 50c.—Total \$3:50

members in the natural body, all depend- the performance of which the very nature ent on each other, so in the spiritual body of true religion inclines its possessor. "I exhort, therefore," says the Apostle, "that who are the most brilliantly endowed, and first of all, supplications, prayers, intercesoccupy the most prominent and elevated sions, and giving of thanks be made for all men." Here "all men" are constituted proper objects of intercession. "Kings and all in authority," to the end that by the blessing of God upon them, and their the providence of God. Indeed, the whole above such dependence. This has been Administration, "we may be able to live quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness his epistle to the Corinthians: "for as the and honesty." But the meanest subjects body is one and hath many members, and are included as well, and especially the "household of faith." These always have the first claim upon our sympathies, and are more particularly interested in our intercessions. In all our attempts to serve one another, let us not forget to pray one for another. This is a duty of perpetual, and universal obligation; no circumstance of age, rank, education, or position can ex empt the true christian from its performance. And it is as simple as it is important. There are ways of subserving the interests of the kedeemer's Kingdom in which all are not able to participate. All cannot by wise counsels assist in devising schemes of benevolence, or by liberal donations extend the progress of their operations. All are not qualified to instruct the young, or to preach the gospel publicly and from house to house. But every chris tian can pray, however limited his capacity, meagre his attainments, or humble his sphere. No acquaintance with grammar rules or the niceties of elocution is necessary to make our prayers intelligible to God. He reads our very hearts, and understands our thoughts, before we have had time to give them utterance. The prayer conveyed to him in the broken accents of the most illiterate saint, is as acceptable as the most polished intercession of the wise and the learned. And what a privilege and honor it is to pray—to hold intercourse with the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. In the exercise of such pure and hallowed devotion, our hearts are melted in the furnace of his love, and our affections are elevated and purified. Thus literally our conversation is in heaven, and we have fellowship with the Father, and with his Son, Jesus Christ. And while we are gathering rich blessings for ourselves, we are also securing them for, or bestowing them upon. others, and thus by supplications, prayers,

and intercessions, we serve one another. (Conclusion next week.)

An account of money received at the Eastern Association, held July 10th, at

Lower Cambridge Union Society.

John Colwell, \$1; Mrs. John Colwell, \$1 James Colwell, \$1; Rev. Thos. Lockey, \$1 Joseph Hendry, \$1; Malcomb C. McDonald, \$1: A. B. McDonaid, 50c; Mrs. A. B. McDonaid, 40c: E. M. Hendry, 50c; Rebecca E. McDonald, 50c; Central Sabbath School, are not called upon to perform, or attempt \$1.60; Lower Sabbath School, \$1.—Total

> Union Society in Hammond. Miss Steeves.

Dea. A. Fowler, \$1; Mary Fowler, \$1; Weeden Fowler, \$1; Mrs. Weeden Fowler, \$1; C. Parker, \$1; Mrs E A Parker, \$1; Mrs E J Taylor, 50c; C. Parker, 10; W. Parker, 05c .- Total \$6.65.

Collected by Miss Esther Hower. Jonathan Odell, \$0.25; Wm Pickle, \$1: John V Tabor, 500; Ezra F. Tabor 20c; Mrs E. Pickle, 50c; Miss Ann A Pickle, 50c .-

Collected by Mrs. Caroline Titus. Jonathan Titus, \$1 ; John W Titus, \$1; A Friend, 15c; Jacob S Titus, 50c; Isaac Titus, 25c; Mary M Titus, 10c .- Total \$3.

Collected by Miss Elizabeth A. Tabor. Upham.

Rev. John Filmore, \$1; Dea. Jesse Tabor, \$1; Jesse Tabor, Jr., \$1; George Tabor, \$1 Abram Tracey, 25c; Valentine Harding, 25c Mary Mallery, 25c; Wm B Sentell, 25c; Joseph Brown, 25c; James Ruddick, 25c; Wm Floyd, 25c; A Friend, 25c; Margaret Mc-Afee, 25c; Margaret Sentell, 25c; Mary Drummond, 25c; Samuel Malery, 50c .- To-

First Cambridge Church. Louis McDonald, 50c; James A McDonald, 50c; Eispit McDonald, 25c; A friend, 17c; James McClary, 100c .- Total \$2.42. First St. Martins.

Hopewell Church. Dea. Horseman Second Sackville, Studholm Church .- Francis Keirstead. Sec.

Dea. W Ganong, \$1; Frances Keirstead, \$1 Mrs Ezekiel Kelly, 50c .- Total \$2.50.

Upham .- Collected by Mrs. E. Titus. Rev A B McDonald, \$1; Jabez E Titus, \$1; Hugh A Brown. \$1; Frederick Heniger, 50c; Edward Titus, 25c; Jones Titus, 40c; Margaret Sulivan, 25c; James Best, 50c; Rebec-ca Titus, 25c; Capt Leavitt, 50c.—Total \$6.

From Isaiah Smith, Sec. I reas .- Collected by - Miss Susan McCready. Humphrey Bull, 48c; Susan McCready, 24c; Mrs Boyed, 24c. -Total 96c.

Collected by Miss M. Scovill. Wm Bull, 25c; Susan Bull, 25c; James Smith, Jr., 25c; Mrs James Smith, 60c; Margaret Scovill, 25c; Isaiah Smith, 50c; Thos Snow, \$1 ; Robert McClusky, 50c .- To-

Total received at the Association for account of general union-\$66.87c. Received for Home Missions.

Alexander Simley, \$1; Collections at Association, \$46,43c. Collected a: Upper Gagetown, Collected at 2nd Cambridge, 60.81c.

1,26c. Received before the Association, not acknowledged in the paper, June 3. Third Church Springfield.—Miss Charlotte Phips, \$1.

Upper Sussex .- John Teakles, Sec. Treas, Dea. James Teakles, \$1: Daniel Stone, \$1 Collection for Home Missions. Collection for Foreign Missions, \$4.70

Z. T. Smith, U. S.,

G. C. Hunts,

REV. E. C. CADY, Cor. Sec.

4.00

Removal of the Rev. J. McMurray.

This gentleman left with his family by the Emperor on Tuesday evening, en route to Halifax, where he is to be stationed by the appointment of Conference to edit the Provincial Wesleyan, the organ of the Soeiety, and to fill the office of Book Steward. We feel assured that our Rev. Brother carries with him not only the best wishes of his own people, but the esteem and good will of the christian citizens of St. John generally. Personally, we tender to him our fraternal regards, and pray that success may attend him in fulfilling the duties and in meeting the responsibilities of his new relationship to the church and to the world.

Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D. has kindly consented to use his pen for the columns of the VISITOR and his first article on "Mutual Service" appears this week under our edi-

Rev. John Rowe has also contributed to to our columns, and his article will appear

If other of our ministering brethren would but take an interest in writing good, sound, religious articles for our columns, it would do themselves good and make the VISITOR greatly more interesting to its

CONVENTION passengers by the Emperor from Windsor and Annapolis, will be allowed tickets both ways for the single fare. The tickets must be purchased of the agents at Halifax, Windsor, Anna-

We have not yet been able to see the Railway Agent but we presume a similar arrangement will be made, of which due notice will be given in our next issue.

The fare from Fredericton being down to 50 cents, of course no reduction can be asked. [Christian Messenger please copy.

Secolar Department.

THE NEWS.

From England we have in our telegraph despatches but the mutterings which precede the coming storm. The news of the Federal defeat before Richmond had just arrived-the first details of it-and it caused intense excitement; American securities went down and were rushed into the market, and the greatest anxiety was to near more news. What the excitement and what the effects of the full facts of Federal disaster, as we now know them, will be immediate action on the part of European powers. It is unreasonable to suppose, for a moment, that the world is going to look idly on and see an over conceited nation carry on a merciless war of pride and conquest with so little prospect of bringing it to a termination. The objects for which the war commenced, on the part of the North, were the preservation of the Union and free institutions, as they said; these objects are now clearly abandoned, and it has become a war for Empire which must, if successful, only end in the establishment of a military despotism.

FROM THE STATES very little is allowed to trans, ire; what has come over the wires and through the mails is decidedly averse to the Federal arms. Rumors are rife that McClellan is in a bad situation, if not entirely surrounded and cut off from his supplies, and the uneasy motions of the President and his staff betray a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The finances of the country are in a bad condition and likely to be worse; but the worst feature of all is the difficulty, if not impossibility, of Government raising the 300,000 volunteers, without which, they, themselves, have declared that the Union cause will be rendered hopeless in three months. If anything on earth could pull down Yankee pride it appears to us to be the fact that in the face and eyes of the great boast that the rebeliion shall be put down if it takes millions of men and scores of years, and of the great union meetings which have voted patriotic resolutions, and the large subscriptions which are made to swell proffered bounties to volunteers; the men instead of volunteering are actually running away for fear of being drafted! A great man is Brother Jonathan-to brag.

Home News .- From all parts of our own and sister Colonies we have good news as to the condition and prospects of the crops; under the very great depression of business the harvest prospects are cause for sincere thankfulness. Business prospects are not encouraging, and it behoves us all to make the best preparations for the coming winter which circumstances will allow. There is no prospect of matters being any better during the present year.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.-Mr. J. G. G. Layton, to be Local Deputy for the sale of Crown Lands in the Parishes of Chatham, Glenelg, and Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, in place of William Par-

By His Excellency's Command. Secetary's Office, 10th July, 1862.

ARRIVED,-We are informed that the Hon. James Brown arrived in this city on last Saturday evening from England via Halifax, and left for his home in the Steamer on Monday morning. He did not stay to make any report

diministration of the property of a militaries.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS. London, Saturday. June 28. [From the Shipping Gazette.]

A debate has occurred in the Corps Legis-

latif which developes very clearly the policy of France with respect to Mexico. The celeorated Jules Favre, in a speech of remarkable power, placed the Government in such a position that a direct exposition of their views and intentions became inevitable. Of these views and intentions M. Billault is the exponent, and from him we learn that. France only desires the happiness and prosperity of Mexico, and, with that object, will persevere until there is established in that country a "stable and regular Government." If this be really the design of the Imperial Government, the Emperor and his advisers will have the best wishes of this country at all events for the complete success of their enterprise. If France chooses to incur the cost of settling affairs in Mexico, we do not know that any State is concerned to prevent her, except, perhaps, Spain, whose recent annexation of St. Domingo very clearly indicates the course she would pursue with respect to Mexico if the opportunity offered. The greatest blessing which can be bestowed upon the Mexicans is a settled Government, and, so that this end may be accomprished, we need not be over particular as to the means. England has peremptorily declined to have anything to do with the internal affairs of Mexico. Spain has withdrawn because she saw that she was likely to come into direct collision with France, and possibly also, as stated by M. Billault, because Spain would have preferred a Borbon to an Austrian Prince as the future ruler of Mexico. However this may be, there can be no possible objection to the French Government earrying out in Mexico a regenerating policy. For a quarter of a century Mexico has been a scene of robbery, pillage, and assassination-a state of things in which government became simply impossible by reason of the ferocity of the contending factions. The Emperor has declared that it is contrary to his "interest, orgin, and principles" to impose any Government what-ever on Mexico. His troops will merely restore order, and see that the Mexicans exercise a free choice in the formation of a new Government, and the election of a chief magistrate. Such is the declaration which has just been given to the world. We are bound to accept it, in the absence of anything to the contrary in their acts, as a true exposition of the intentions of the French Government.

THE BONAPARTES AND THE "CROWN OF MEXICO." On the occasion of the death of Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, elder brother of the first Emperor Napoleon, a notice of his life, entitled "Queiques Mots sur Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte," was written by the present Emperor of the French, which may be found in Vol. II. of his works, at p. 415. The following extract acquires especial interest from the peculiar attitude which France occupies just now in relation to the United States and Mexico:-Joseph saw his brother for the last time at Rochefort; he proposed to deliver himself, in his stead, to the English, who, deceived by the resemblance, would suppose they were conducting the Emperor to England, whilst he might pass quiety to the United States. Napoleon refused, and the two brothers hade each other an eternal alieu; one departed for St. Helena, and the o her for the United States of America. While Joseph was living tranquilly on the shores of the Delaware, thinking only of the well being of those who in England and France it is not difficult to surrounded him, he received a proposition as imagine; and we believe they will lead to surprising as it was touching. A deputation of Mexicans came to offer him the crown of Mexico. The former King of Naples and Spain replied to the deputation nearly in these terms :- " I have worn two crowns, and would not take a step to wear a third. Nothing can be more flattering to me than to see men, who when I was at Madrid, were willing to recognise my authority, coming to-day to seek me in my exite to place me at their head; but I do not believe that the throne which you wish to elevate anew can secure your happiness.-Every day that I pass upon the hospitable scil of the United States only serves to convice me of the excellency of republican institution for America. Cherish them, then, as a gift of Providence. Stay your intestine quar-rels, imitate the United States, and seek among your own fellow-citizens a man more capable than myself to play the great part of Washington." I INTERNATIONAL DELL

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN LONDON .- At ten clock on Monday night, the 23rd, Prince Napoleon, accompained by Count Fianault and two other gentlemen, entered the gallery of the House of Commons in which foreign ministers usually sit when they attend its discussions. The Prince remained until one o'clock, and during his stay Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cobden, and Lord H. Lennox went up to the gallery and conversed with him. In the early part of the day, his Imperial Highness visited the International Exhibition and the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Battersea.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.-The Tynemouth, belonging to Messers. W. S. Lindsay and Co., which recently left Dartmouth for British Columbia, took out 260 passen gers, including 60 female emigrants sent by Miss Rye and the London Committee for promoting female emigration to the colonies .-The Tynemouth is the first steamer that has left England direct for Vancouver's Island .-Her engines are of 600-norse power. Sue carries coal for 50 days' steaming, and will call at the Falkland Islands to fill up. On the 5th of August sne will be followed by another ship belonging to the same firm, the Robert Lowe, of 1500 tons.

THE GREAT SHIP CANAL PROJECT. [From the London Times, June 26.1

The war in America has been a war of gunboats It is by the aid of these vessels that the federals have obtained an ascendency over confederates at all points of the coast and along the banks of all the great rivers. On the Mississippi the opportune arrival of a couple of gunboats saved the northern arms from a terrible disaster, and nothing probably has so effectually impeded McClellan's recent operations as the inability of his gunboat flotilla to force a passage to Richmond. The last demand by the federal government on the country has been a demand for fifteen new gunboats, and the Americans have boasted that in a short time their new navy will be the most powerful navy in the world. As far as coast or river service is concerned this estimate is, perhaps not ill-founded, and a pro-position is now before the Legislature which will open these vessels a wider field of action than anybody has hitherto conceived. It is actually proposed to complete an entire and unbroken circuit of Island navigation through the enormous territories of the American states. Vessels are to be enauled to pass from