THE NEW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

who haveproved by the most irrefutable evidence that they are a government and nationality, Europe did not wait so long, and required ne such proofs to acknowledge the independence of Belgium. And can we forget that the kingdom of Italy, recognised a year ago by England and France, has just been acknowledged by England and France, has just been acknowledged by Russia and Prussia? The situation is imperative, and the solemn moment is at hand. Let us hope that the North will at last listen to the voice of reason the North will at last listen to the voice of reason and justice, and will accept the mediation of Europe, before Europe acknowledges the Confederate States.

(Independence Belge .- Paris Correspondent. (Independence Belge.—Paris Correspondent. France and England are not alone in wish-ing to interpose their good offices between the belligerent parties in America. The Emperor of Russie has proposed to make, as a prelimi-nary to any concerted action, a personal ap-peal to President Lincoln, in order to induce him to accept in principle the negotiation of a compromise between the North and the South. If this negotiation were accepted it would have the effect of suspending any mediating action the effect of suspending any mediating action whatever, and intervention or mediation would only be undertaken in case the North should positively refuse to come to an understanding directly with the South. The proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was communi-cated to the Foreign Office by M. Brunnow during the stay which our Minister of Foreign Affairs made in London. It is announced 200 that it has been accepted, but also that it has been decided that after the month of respite which it would give, England would no long-er hesitate to bring about a collective media-tion, in case the Cabinet of the President of yet the American Union should reject the indivi-or dual good offices of Russia. It is in these insisterms that M. Thouvenel was charged to transmit to Vichy the decision which I intimated three days ago had been arrived at by the British Government. 80

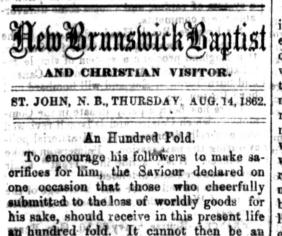
BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

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 Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, will meet at Moneton on Saturday, the 23d of August, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Bap-tist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Reswick, Sept. 24th 1861. WHEREAS The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Or-gan of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa

tions, therefore the said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association."



improper motive-giving-to give with the

selves, in supporting the gospel at home and sbroad—in feeding the hungry, cloth-ing the naked and relieving the distressed. ing the naked and relieving the distressed. If they cannot give their pounds, they give their pence, and they give with a will. They are such givers as God loves, -cheerful givers,-and such as collectors and agents love also. The agents' visit is a real treat to both parties. The children are called in to hear the details, the nature of the object, the wants of the destitute, whether physical or spiritual, with the effects of their benevolence. They give their hearts as well as their cash. They thank the agent for calling, and send him away with the feeling that he is a prince and not a beggar-that he has been conferring a favor, not receiving one. And verily such have their reward. A volume might be filled with anecdotes collected from your Missionary, Bible So-ciety, Sabbath School, Educational, and other Agents, showing how marvelously the money thus paid has sometimes been reimbursed. In some unexpected, unlooked for way, at one time the exact sum, at another, an hundred fold, has been brought to the individual who has delighted to serve God, filling his heart with astonishmentidove and praise. Yes, and facts in abundance can be gathered to show that the rule works both ways,-that "there is that witholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty." Ye rich men, ye traders, ye merchants, ye mechanics, farmers, lawyers, doctors, and all others, suffer the word of exhortation ! Labour not to be rich, but to be rich in good works, laying up in store a good foundation for the time to come. Try the Scriptural rule, -consecrate your all to God ! Do business for Him! Enjoy the world as you go through it by serving God and shedding a halo of happiness and holiness around you! Try the plan! see if it won't pay! Then at the close of your short earthly career, you will surely exclaimnot "vanity of vanities ! all is vanity." But "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her path are peace." " Oh that men would praise the Lord for his

A terrible malady and its cure.

goodness, and for his wonderful works to

the children of men."

The near approach of our Associations induces us to offer a few remarks in reference to our benevolent operations, and our duty with regard to them. It is all very well for us to meet once a year to discuss these objects, and pass Resolutions commending them to the favourable consideration of the churches; but something more practical than all this is necessary i we would realize anything like the progress which is desirable. Resolutions are all right ; discussion is important ; appeals must be made, and agitation continued but unless they are met with a cheerful and liberal response from the hearts and pockets of the people, they will be but empty sounds, dying away like the distant thununbeeded and forgotten. Our breth ren should bear this in mind and govern themselves accordingly; that when the Association arrives they may be prepared to meet these claims with scmething more appropriate and tangible than eloquent speeches and fair promises. Missionary operations must be continued, and extended, or thousands must perish for lack of knowledge. The message of mercy and salvation must be conveyed to them by the hands of competent messengers ; and they must be supported. Their families must be provided for in their absence. They also must be sustvined in the sphere of their toils. They must be supplied with the means of comfort and respectability, and placed above care and want, that they may be able to devote their energies without reserve to their appropriate work. They will not be supported by miracle. Manna will not rain into their baskets from the clouds, nor will their garments fail to wax old, or their shoes to wear out. In short they cannot live on the wind, or defray their expenses without means any more than other men can. Therefore, to be plain about it we must have money, or we cannot succeed. Without it missionaries cannot be supported, and all our benevolent operations must be crippled, or suspended. The writer is aware that this is a very delicate point to touch. Professing to know something of the human system, he is not ignor-ant of the remarkable fact that the pocket is one of its most delicate organs. It seems abundantly supplied with nervous filaments of the most exquisitively sensitive description, so that the slightest touch sufficesin some cases at least-to produce an overwhelming shock ; amounting to something as bad—it not worse than temporary pa-Talves and I Mile here autorial While this strange malady-for such it is-involves the whole system to a greater or less degree ; the effect upon the organ itself is very peculiar and striking. The first symptoms discovered to the practiced eye are a slight tremulous motion, indicated by a slight jingling of its contents, fol-lowed almost immediately by more violent convulsive agitation, somewhat resembling hysterical spasms. At this stage of the malady there does not seem to be any very extraordinary amount of physical suffering. But there is considerable mental disquietude. The balance of the mind is no longer preserved. The eyes betray a look of des-pondency. The countenance is visibly de-jected. Gleomy foreboding gather around

and the growth and the set of the same constantion and constantion of the first at anothe constantion of ?"

ed physician—however accustomed to wit-ness such spectacles of agony—can hardly look on without experiencing uncontrolable emotion of sympathy for the parsimonious sufferer. Even the eminent Dr. Thomas The Howard neighborhood, or Tyne-

Todd of "Union Fund" notoriety, whose extensive and successful practice amongst this unfortunate class of moral invalids has given him an advantage ever most others of his day, will bear me out in this by no means exaggerated account of this terrible malady. Nor has the worst been told. If relief is not immediately procured at the stage we have now described; the symptoms speedily assume a still more alarming appearance, and the poor victim is hurried on to a state more hopeless than the for-mer; exhibiting phenomena which beggars all description. He evinces certain peculiaritics, however, which are worthy of notice.

His reasoning faculties are not only retain-ed, but become suddenly more acute. If direct reference be made to the organ in question, he becomes excessively irritable and impatient ; he argues powerfully, but always on the negative side. If pressed, or interrogated too closely, the muscles of " the organ' are seized with additional spasms, and contract suddenly and violently upon its contents. The apeture which in its normal state is sufficiently distended to admit the hand, becomes completely closed, and remains thus in a state of profound rigidity, which can be compared only to actual teanus, or Lock-jaw

The cause of this terrible malady is well inderstood. The system is first debilitated by an insufficient quantity of appropriate nourishment, Instead of feasting on the true manna, or " eating that which is good" and "delighting itself in fatness," it has been principally confined to the base, and innutritious husks on which swine alone can subsistan Instead of breathing the pure, healthy air of spiritual life, it has been perpetually enveloped in the witiated atmosphere of worldly cares and toils. As a necessary consequence of all this, the func tions of the organs of benevolence-the perfect development of which is an indispensable condition to the health and vigor of the whole system are deranged. The circulation of the vital fluids is obstructed. The secretions-or rather excretions-are inter rupted, or suspended. The debility and lassitude consequent upon this state of things go on till, from the sympathy between the organs of benevolence, and the sensitive organ previously described, the latter is seized with convulsions which cause it to contract upon its contents, holding them with a firmness which bafflles all human skill to cause it to relax, or to give up its contents, or any portion of them.

The prognosis is generally uncertain. Under careful treatment recovery has, in some rare cases been known to take place. But when the disease has reached the point which we have described it is almost certain to prove fatal. The muscles of that unfortunate organ so rigidly contracted will seldom relax, or yield up any portion of its contents, until they are discovered and re-moved by post mortem examination. As in most other diseases, the proper remedy is found in the removal of the cause. Let the victim relinquish his hold upon the world. Let him throw off the burden of inordinate care, and grasping covetous desires, and emerge from the polluted atmosphere of grovelling selfishness into the purer and holier air of spiritual devotion. Let him exercise himself more in godliness, and less in worldliness; let him live and act nore like a man, and a christian, and less like a hermit and miser, and pray for a better heart, and more Christ-like, and benevolent spirit, and if that does not cure him, we believe nothing will, it must find a smooth and a second state we did not intend when we comnenced to fill an article in this strain. But if the reader will ponder the remarks thus astily thrown together, they will serve as an introduction to something more practical next week. But in closing, dou't forget the Association, nor the money-secure it at once-before the organs begin to contract, or ten to one if you ever get it at all. till besomires stat valles Jac. Hurd.

religious paper introduced into the fami-lies of his mission field will aid him great-

mouth Creek, as it is sometimes called, is without pastoral labor. Elder Pulcifer spent some portion of his time here for the last year; but at present they have no supply. Deacon Robert Floyd has for years taken a lively interest in the Visitor. He will continue to use his best endeavors in its support. Saturday was too rainy to admit of our seeing many of our friends in this place, but we were pleased to see indications of progress in material good. The lands are fertile, and this season are giving an average yield of hay, grain, po-tatoes and vegetables, of different sorts.

We arrived on Saturday evening, and received a cordial greeting at the beautiful and hospitable dwelling of J. H. Moran, Esq. On Sabbath morning we listened with pleasure to an interesting sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. Rowe, founded upon the passage "what thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." He dwelt upon the magnitude of

the christian's work, and the necessity of prosecuting it vigor and zeal. In the evening, Rev. H. Vaughn, who has just returned with his father from England, gave us a forcible discourse from the words of Felix, the Roman Governor, in reply to Paul, "go thy way for this time, ' etc. He' dwelt upon procrastination in the great matters of the christian faith as a fact, illustrated in every page of human experience and observation, and showed its danger and its guilt. The sermon was an impressive appeal to the con-science of the unconverted to submit themselves to the will and ways of God with out delay. God grant that it may be a seed sown, upon good ground. Brothe aughn left his father's residence on Tues day morning for St. George, to resume his pastoral labors. May success attend him The revival influence from above has done much for the Church at St. Martins in days that are past, and pastor and peole feel the need of a renewed baptism o the same celestial power. Our esteemed Bro. Rowe has been called to drink the bitter cup of domestic sorrow since he came to this place. Six of his beloved children have been severed from him by the resist less hand of death. It has made him fee deeply the mutability and uncertainty of earthly good, and inspired him with a more intense desire to lead all to build their hopes upon the immutable foundations of eternal truth. He preaches as one who feels that his treasure is above and his record on high. God grant to him and his people an abundant outpouring of the ever

lessed spirit. He and our esteemed friend J. H. Mo ran, Esq., are taking a most active and successful part in forwarding our purpose regarding the Visitor, and are furnishing a

St. Martins, Aug. 4 1862. Messrs. Editors,-It is very pleasing nd encouraging to notice the ready and hearty manner in which all the brethren

and friends in St. Martins respond to the support of the VISITOR. They all receive Brother Bill with great kindness and cheerfulness, while they also highly approve of the cash system in the management of the financial affairs of the paper. We sincerely pray and hope that there will be a hearty response from all our churches and friends to the claims of the VISITOR as our Denominstional paper, that will be rendered interesting and efficient through the communications of ministering brethren and others. We look forward with pleasing hopes to the future of the VISITOR, and trust that all will unite and lend their aid to

its onward progress and prosperity. Trust-ing that our churches and ministers will show the same example as has been exhibited at St. Martins, I am yours sincrely,

esan edi agnorar bostope + J. Rows.

Just as we are ready to go to press we discover that the heading of the BAP-TIST AND VISITOR has been abstracted from the office. We are obliged to make one up to answer the present issue.

SEVENTY New Subscribers have been added to our list this week. We regret that the names from St. Martins last week were not in time for that issue. Their subscriptions will begin with this number.

Africa-Late from Dr. Livingstone.

There has come doleful news this week from Africa. Bishop Mackenzie, and the Rev. Mr. Barrup, of Dr. Livingstone's mission, are both dead, and the calamity following so soon after the cutting off by fever of Mr. Price and Mr. Helmore of the London Missionary Society, in the same region, it is feared a fatal blow may have been given to the Makololo mission, which looked so very hopeful. This need not. indeed, be the consequence, for several of the mission remain, and it is said that the whole party were prosecuting their work amidst many encouragements. Under the direction of Dr. Livingstone, they settled down in an admirable station high up the River Zambezi, where the country is an elevated plateau, where the climate is tolerably salubrious, and where a dense population is immediately available for evan gelizing work. A church was speedily erected there, schools were established and the mission organized in a businessfashion, which still secures its prosperity and success ; and it was only after all this had been accomplished, and the first fruits were already beginning to appear, that the bishop and Mr. Barrup set out on their journey down the Shire, intending to reach the Zambesi mouth. While drifting along the river in a native canoe, their frail craft was caught in an eddy, they wore upset into the stream and, worst of all, their me-dicines—an indispensable requisite to tra-

terest, to which we will refer again; directing the attention of our readers, in the mean time, to a second letter, in another column, from our special correspondent from Vancouver Island

We give full details of the latest intelligence from the States. It will be seen that the President, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers called for, has ordered an immediate draft of 300,000 more troops to serve for nine months, that being the longest period for which the law allows the President to make a draft The leading Boston and New York jour-nals are glorifying this call of the President as the crowning act of his reign. It certainly required only a conscription to place the Uni-ted States upon a par with the oldest despo-tic Government in Europe, it was the only " missing link," in the chain of despotism which is now completely forged; and it is to be hoped that the United States will henceforth be satisfied with their own achieve-ments and leave other nations to pursue the ownward march of progress and improvement in their own way.

The following are the despatches received since our last.

BANGOR, Aug. 7.

McClellan has assumed the offensive. Successful rec nnoisance was made on Tues day by Gen. Hooker to Malvern Hill, distant 10 miles. Two Virginia regiments, posted behind earthworks, were driven out and fied towards Richmond, losing a hundred prisoners,

Col. Averill routed a Virginia regiment at White Oak Swamp bridge, capturing 23, Gcn. Pleasonton followed the railroad to near

New Market, ten miles from Richmond, meeting two Confederate Brigades and falling back with 30 prisoners.

Reconnoitoring force went into camp at Malvern Hill.

Memphis Bulletin reports a fight near there on Sunday, between four thousand Federals, and Confederates under Jeff. Thompson. The latter were repulsed with great loss, Great War meeting in Washington yesterday.

Most vigorous and stringent measures recom mended

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP GOLDEN GATE, FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY FIRE-200 LIVES LOST ---- CONFEDERATE ADVANCE UPON POPE-EVACUATION OF CORINTH BY THE FEDERALS.

THURSDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following important and significant despatch is just received :---

The Steamship Golden Gate from San Francisco, July 21, for Panama, with 230 passengers and \$1,100,000 in specie for New York and \$300,000 for England was burnt off Manzanilla on the 27th July. ABOUT 200 LIVES LOST ! The specie will probably be saved ; half of it is insured in London.

The Confederates are reported to be at Gordonsville and Stannardville. Their programme is to defeat Pope and then Mc-Clellan.

The Federals are evacuating Corinth and all points South of the Tennessee River, but will be able to hold the North side until arrival of new levtes !

All was quiet at Malvern Hill on Wednesday, Contrabands report that Confede-rates were moving to retake it, from Richmond.

General Seigels corps in the Shenandoah Valley are subsisting entirely upon the August 11th. The news from Virginia is important. Burnside's exp-dition disembasked at Acquia "Burnside's exp-dition disembaaked at Acq ia Creek, and has encamped at Fredericksburgh, ready for a movement : M Dowell's command is at Culpepper, and Banks at Woodvil's. This is on the line of the Rappahamock, be-tween Richmond and Washington. "Rumors were currant at Washington on Friday of hea-vy fighting at Gordonville, prob bly arising from a skurmish near Wolftown, on the Stan-nardville road" uardville road." These movements clearly indicate fears of a Confederate march upon Washington, or they are intended to draw off the Confederates from an attack upon McClelland whose position, without r inforcements, must be very critical. The latest despatch tells us "that important indvements, not particularised, are progressing on the South side of James River" which, if it have reference to McClellan's movements, is simply absurd. McClellau's reconnoisance at Malvern Hill has been driven back. Reports of evacuation and of pestilence at Bishnead are domined. Richmond are denied. The latest despatch says: "there is great excitement at Baltimore in view of coming draft; the British Consulate is besieged with applications for exemptions, and the rumors of martial law being d-clared, to preveat escaping the draft, increased the excitement." Private advices and passengers by the steamer on Saturday report that the excitement extended to New York, whence there had been a stampede of 20,000 patriotic yankies for Canada; that martial law and the passport system would be put in force on Monday ('o-day); and that there had been some rioting in W stern cities. "Stemmetin Golden Gate had 95 eaching and Richmond are denied. "Steamship Golden Gate had 95 cabin, and 147 second cabin and steerage passengers, and 95 crew. She took fire in the afternoon —only four miles from shore, whither she was beaded striking the beach. All not in boats jumped overboard. About a hundred swam or were washed ashore alive. The escaped made their way to Manzanilla, 15 miles distant, just as the steamer St. Louis arrived from Panama, for San Francisco"

expectation of getting our money back again, with good round interest. Only let the love of Christ rule in our hearts, and not the love of the world-only look upon the gold and the silver, and the cattle upon the thousand hills, as the Lords, and ourselves his stewards and almoners, so as to desire to be entrusted with this world's goods only that we may glorify God with them, and do good to the souls and the bedies of our fellow creatures, and we may be charitable to a large extent, -- "yea, beyend our power," and we consider our-selves all the richer for what we give away. This was clearly the doctrine of the old dispensation. Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses burst out with new wine." So it is as clearly the doctrine of the new. " He that sow, eth bountifully shall reap also bountifully, and he that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly." "There is that giveth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meat and it tendeth to poverty." There are, we are happy to know, those who believe that God is the same in providence as in grace, yesterday, to day and forever. They seek his bless-ing in their worldly business, they look upon their possessions as His, and only lent to them on trust; and they resolve to do business, not for themselves. not for their families, but for God. The more they are prospered, the more they give. and the more they give the more they are prospered. Such do not content them-selves with handling a dollar, or a pound note to pressing importunity, but they go forth to seek out and relieve the fatherless and the widow, and other objects of destitution and distress, and themselves originate and sustain benevolent objects. Andrew Fuller mentions the case of one David Dale, of the last century, of whom the good people of Glasgow used to say, "he gave sway his money by shovels full, and then the Lord shoveled it back to him again,"" The case of the late Daniel Ripley Cobb, of Boston, was equally remarka-ble. A larger and still larger portion of his income was yearly devoted to benevo lence, as his property increased, and "by the grace of God" he would not, and he did not become worth more than fifty thousand dollars. With all his generosity and benevolence. the amount was speedily raised to this point, and though it required ed to this point, and though it required much time and care—for he never gave rashly—to keep the flood from raising above that mark, he religiously kept it down. These are among the living exam-ples of the same consistency and faith, with the same results. And these are those who never dream of your fifty thousands, nor even of your hundreds, but they de-light in doing good—in denying them-

Editorial Correspondence.

VISIT TO SAINT MARTINS. 'On our way to this place we passed through Loch Lomond and the Howard Settlement. At the former place there had been a meeting of the coloured people of the city for the purpose of celebrating Emancipation day. They congregated in large numbers on the beautiful grounds of Mr. Francis, where the British flag waved in triumphant majesty. Never was the proud old flag more enthusiastically cheerd, or songs sung, or addresses uttered breathing a purer loyalty, or a warmer gratitude than on that memorable occa-

ion. . . . has squashing dans eno We were too late to witness the proceedings, but we were informed that all passed off gloriously, and that the cup of social enjoyment was full to the brim.

We spent the night in Howard Settle-ment with brother Washburn, and his interesting family. His field of ministe-rial labor embraces Loch Lomond, Stackhouse, Harding, and Patterson Settle-ments. It is all emphatically missionary ground, but we regret to say that the pre-sent low state of the mission funds com-pels the Board to withold assistance to this as well as other important missionary districts. But notwithstanding this deficiency of support our Brother continues to

ciency of support our Brother continues to labor with untiring zeal for the good of souls, and is doing a work which will not fail of its reward in a coming day. He is all heart in the circulation and support of our denominational organ, and will be an active agent in his missionary district. He very justly feels that a good | Page.

very encouraging list of subscribers. The people here are a unit on this subject, and have set a noble example for other churches. We regard St. Martins as one of the most highly favored places in the Province. Nature has lavished her treasures and her brauties in rich profusion here. In addition to excellent agricultural resources, there are first rate ship building advantages. The Vaughns, Morans, and others commenced their career of wealth in the ship-building department. Two of our Baptist brethren, viz., J. H. Moran, Esq., and Thomas Bradshaw, Esq., are both engaged in the erection of ships this season. We hope success will crown their efforts d ai viesd oor mad and hi

But what is of infinitely greater mo ment, the standard of truth and righteousness was crected here more than seventy years ago, and hundreds through successive years have gathered around it by faith in Christ and in the joy of the Holy Ghost. Many who slumber in the cemetries of earth, and others who have gone down to find a resting place in old ocean's bed, received their first religious impressions in this place. And then a multitude of living witnesses can testify that here they were brought from darkness into

the marvelous light of the gospel. Some of the friends are feeling a deep interest in the establishment of a School of a high order for the instruction of the rising progeny. Such an institution is demanded by the progressive spirit of the erect and endow a first class educational Institution. A movement of this sort would add immensely to the material, mo-I ral and social, as well as to the intellectual wealth of the place. We trust the time will soon come when unity of sentiment and of effort in regard to this matter will prevail in St. Martins. If so they will soon have an institution of learning for their sons and daughters that will be an invaluable blessing not only to the present rising progeny, but to generations yet unborning a balles of a unit in a I. R. B.

I hope to be at the Convention at Moncton, Aug. 23d inst. Cannot some of our Churches raise money for our General Union, and give it to me there. Many Union Societies have done nothing the pastyear. I hope to hear from all soon. Those connected with the Western Asso-ciation, I hope, will all report at our an-nual gathering at Newcastle in September.

the second second

Rev. E. C. CADY. Cor. Secretary.

We direct the attention of our readers to the leading article on our First

vel there-went to the bottom. Drenched

as they were, they passed the first night as best they could on the bank ; fever seized them without any means being at hand to check its progress ; nevertheless, they still continued their journey, and in about twenty days more the excellent bishop was dead. His companion, Mr. Barrup, was so enfeebled that he was hardly able to direct the burial; and his faithful Makololo-bearing him on their shoulders in litter made of the branches of trees-re traced their course to the mission station. arriving there only in time to let the ex hausted, prostrate missionary breathe his last in the affectionate society of brethren and friends.

We wish we could stop here, but the terrible blow to the devoted ladies, to meet whom the two missionaries had fondly se out, must also be recorded, Miss Macken zie and Mrs. Barrup soon after arrived at their destination, in company with Captain Wilson, the gallant commander of the Gorgon, who, at great risk to himself and the men who followed him, determined to see them at their long and perilous journey's end. Their anguish at the news awaiting them can hardly be imagined, far less can it be described. Poor ladies ! after such a tedious and most dangerous journey, during which the hope of seeing, the one a brother and the other a husband, had sustained and cheered them, it was a fearful employ their wealth to a better purpose than to devote a few thousand dollars to erect and endor a few thousand dollars to blow. Miss Mackenzie saw no brother, anguish they cannot fail to receive the deepest sympathy of all.



THE LATEST NEWS. (By Telegraph and Steamer.)

sing and still St. John, Aug. 8th. The English mail by the "Arabia" at Hali-The English mail by the Arabia at Half fax was received on Wednesday evering. We give elsewhere extracts from the *Iimes* and from leading French journals on the subject of Intervention, which will be found interest-

of Intervention, which will be found interest-ing. It will be observed that according to the Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge (good authority) that an understanding has been arrived at by three of the Great powers on the subject of mediation. We are also in receipt of our usual files of New Foundland and Vancouver Island papers. From the former place we find not much news; the papers are chiefly occupied with editorials on the advantages and benefits of plenty of good water which has been re-cently introduced into St. John's. We trust it will have a soothing influence on the future conduct of the inhabitants of that ancient city.

city. From Vancouver Island and British Colum-bia we have considerable matter of much in-

R. B. WHEREY

has sold with char the August 18th.

Despatches from New York of the 11th inst. Despatches from New York of the 11th inst. inform us of a severe battle between the Con-federate forces under Jackson and Elwell and the Federals under Banks and Pope, at the Rapidan, near the Federal lines on the Rap-patannock. The attack was made by the Fe-derals and the battle lasted the whole day (Sa-turdav)—the Federals reti.ing from the field and the loss being about 3000 on each side. No intelligible details have yet come to hand. General Pope had a narrow escape from cap-ture. The 10th Maine Regiment lost 150, killed and wounded.

killed and wounded. The draft is creating immense excitement and the Government have resorted to the most the Government have resorted to the most stringent measures to carry it out. No citisen is allowed to leave the country without giving bonds to provide a substitute, in case of being drafted, and if caught in the attempt is at once-arrested, taken to the nearest recruiting office-and *impressed* to take service. There is no escape or redress in such a case, as the Habeas Corpus has been suspended. The steamers are off detailed and searched and guards put upon the Bailway trains and at all frontier stations,

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COMPANY OF TRANSPORT OF TRANSPORT