ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 6, 1863.

#### Editorial Correspondence.

We left by the boat on Thursday morning last en route for St. Andrews. The fog was so intense that all land observations were precluded until we had nearly reached Eastport; but as Rev. Mr. Elder and the Hon. Mr. McGee (of Canada), were amongst our fellow passengers, time passed very pleasantly. With the latter we had free conversation on the several important questions introduced in his lecture at the Institute on Tuesday evening. He has strong faith in the "Intercolonial Railway" movement, and thinks the statesmen of Canada will combine to urge it forward. If they do so, the road must go on. He thinks the survey must commence this autumn. No positive arrangements can be made with the Imperial Government for the accomplishment of this great work until they can ascertain what the cost is to be, and this can only be known by a thorough survey. He says the cost will govern the location. If the able statesmen of these growing Provinces would throw to the winds their partyism, and go to work in earnest with one heart to develope the physical and intellectual resources of the country, a brighter day would soon dawn upon us as a people. We cannot but hope the tendency is now in this direction. We have certainly had enough of the blighting and retarding influence of partyism for one century; let us now have united action on the part of all who desire their country's good.

From Eastport we crossed over to Lubec, in a large ferry boat, kept for the accommodation of the travelling public. The distance is three miles, and is frequently made in 25 or 30 minutes; but as we had a head wind to contend with, it took us an hour and a balf to get over.

Our stay at Lubec was very short, having just time to speak to two or three old acquaintances, and then we proceeded on by private conveyance to Machias, Maine, a distance of twenty-eight miles. The country for the most part in this section of Maine seems poorly adapted to farming purposes, but a good part of the distance between Lubec and Machias is thickly settled, and the houses generally are of respectable appearance. The defects of the farm are counterbalanced by lumbering and fishing advantages. Machias is divided into two villages, called East and West Machias. The facilities for lumbering in this section are said to be equal, if not superior, to any part of Maine. They have large milling establishments, and manufacture lumber in immense quantities. The public buildings indicate the existence of a good deal of wealth, as also a spirit of progress. The people are generally industrious and temperate. the good effects of which are seen on all sides. The Prohibitory Law is respected, and consequently when liquor is sold it has to be got upon the sly. It is a great matter to have the condemnation of law inscribed upon this abominable traffic. When this is done it acts as a powerful check upon the drinking usages, and tends to urge forward the work of reform. An effectual Prohibitory Law in New Brunswick would, in a few years, save money sufficient to build our part of the Intercolonial Railway. Three cheers for the Maine Law.

We returned on Friday morning, in time to meet the amboat Queen, at Eastport, to take us on to St. Andrews. In crossing over from Lubec the gentleman who kindly gave us a passage in his own boat, informed us that the fishermen of that whole region of country are doing an excellent business this season. He told us that codfish is worth six cents per 1b. If this be true, all the fishermen on this contiment ought to get rich this year. We hope such will be their good fortune.

We arrived at St. Andrews at 8 P. M., and had only time to call upon Rev. T. Crawley, and a few friends. before we left for St. Patricks. The frame of the new Baptist Chapel, at St. Andrews, is up and boarded in. Pastor and people have gone to work with a will, determined to build a house for God, and to complete it at the earliest date possible. They expect to be able to occupy it in the course of a few months. A recent visit by Bro. Crawley to St. Stephen and Calais procured some funds for the building treasury, but the privilege of providing the necessary means will be largely enjoyed by Mr. Charles Clinch, formerly of St. George, now of St. Andrews. He has adopted the principle of giving as the Lord prospers. May success crown the work of his hands!

At St. Andrews we were pained to learn that our valued brother and friend Mr. Isaac Hanson, of St. Patricks, had been called suddenly to his rest; we therefore resolved to spend the night with his afflicted parents and family. He was a warm and devoted friend of the Visitor, and was its active agent for many years. His death has created a void in his family, neighborhood and church, that cannot be easily filled. May God grant the sustaining influences of his love!

From St. Patricks, young Mr. Jacob Hanson, brother of the deceased, kindly drove us to St. George, on Saturday afternoon, where we met with a kind reception from Rev. B. Hughes, the pastor, and his affectionate people. He is the pastor of the two churches, and is laboring zealously for the welfare of the people committed to his care. By his request we preached for him yesterday: at St. George in the morning, and at the Falls in the afternoon. We are to hold meetings in behalf of the Union Society at the Falls this evening; Pennfield to-morrow evening; St. George on Wednesday evening, and at Bayside, St. Andrews, on Thursday evening. The latter is Rev. A. D. Thomson's field of labor, and delighted we should be to meet him at his post; but his mission for Acadia calls him far away.

We are much concerned for the progress of our Union Society in the Churches of the Western Association. Now is the time to have the collectors at work in the different sections. We shall do what we can to aid the pastors, in the several districts, in this matter, but unless they take hold heartily of this work it will not be done. The missionary calls were never more urgent, or the claims of all our benevolenobjects more imperative. Let us all cherish the spiri of union, action, and self-sacrifice, and all will go o

Death of Rev. E. B. DeMill.

Our fears are realized : Brother E. B. DeMill is no ore. Expecting to leave on Thursday, we called seding Tuesday to see him, and left him im-with the idea that we should see him no re in this world. The indications of the approach of the last enemy were very marked; he was incapa ersation, and was obviously rapidly sinknformed that on Saturday last, Augus lace know him any more." Sad breach upon his ic relations! Painful bereavement to his hurch! May God in mercy grant the consolin

influences of his grace and love.

In the spring time of his youth, while a student at Acadia, in the midst of a gracious revival of religion in that favored institution, he committed his soul by faith to the arms of an all-sufficient Saviour. The last time, except one, that we saw him, he referred with deep emotion to the great change that then passed over his soul, bringing his imperious will to how to the standard of the cross, and inspiring him with new hopes, aspirations and joys, and guidin.

of man's being, and becomes the controlling power of his whole life. The Boston Recorder presents this thought in a truthful and impressive point of view:—

In the old Anglo-Saxon language, from which we derive the two words, wholeness and holiness, they have one root, and they mean one and the same thing. Anglo-Saxon, hal—whole, halig—holy, wholly. And in Old English wholly and holy are spelled alike, and are indeed one word.

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him in the pathway of christian obedience to the precepts of the Divine will. This change resulted in the consecration of his life to the work of the gospel ministry. Having completed his course at Acadia, he passed through Brown University, under Dr. Wayland; after which he took a Thological course, at Newton. With such advantages he seemed prepared o enter on a career of prolonged usefulness to the Church and to the world. He first accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Amherst, N. S., and was ordained pastor of that people. In that relationship he labored with untiring energy and zeal, and, as he believed, beyond his power of endurance, until his health began to fail. He was highly esteemed in Amherst, and success attended his ministry; but feeling that his health was unequal to so laborious a field of labor, he was induced to accept a call to come to St. John. First, as a Missionary, embracing as his field of labor the Marsh Bridge and the Bethel. At the close of his first year's service in this connection, a Church was formed at the Bridge, and he was chosen its pastor. Subsequently, pastor and people resolved to remove into the city. This arrangement resulted in the erection of the new chapel on Leinster Street. At one time his health was so much impaired that it became necessary for the church to employ an assistant pastor.-Rev. T. Crawley, for a year or more, occupied this position. Rest, however, so far restored him that he was enabled to dispense with the services of his fellow laborer, and to assume the entire charge. Strong hopes were entertained that he might be fully restored, but consumption had marked him as its prey, and ultimately he was compelled to vield to its fatal power. Uncommon energy of temperament urged him on to the discharge of his ministerial functions, until some ten weeks ago, when his remaining strength suddenly gave way. After this he continued to fail rapidly until called to his rest.

When we last conversed with him he assured us that he felt an abiding trust in his Redeemer, and could commit, with an unwavering confidence, his all to him for this world and for that which is to come. How blessed is the hope which the gospel inspires.

Our departed Brother was twice married, first to a daughter of Dr. Johnston's, Wolfville. She died of consumption, and an only babe which she left soon followed her to the "happy land." His second wife to whom he was united in marriage late last autumn, daughter of Hon. A. McL. Seely, lives to mourn her sad loss. May the presence of her Redeemer shed light upon her path and enable her to say, "Not my will but thine be done."

The funeral of our departed brother took place on luesday last, in the Church over which he presided as pastor. The particulars of this solemn service have not yet reached us, but we trust that one of the brethren of the city will furnish (in our absence), a notice in time for the Visitor of this week; if not, we shall attend to it on our return.

St. George, August 4, 1868.

### Dancing.

We regret to say that this species of amusement is rapidly finding it way into circles whose professions forbid conformity to the spirit and maxims of the world. Sion's Advocate has some timely remarks on this subject, which we commend to the prayerful attention of our readers:-

With very many, dancing is the first step in the slippery path in the vortex to ruin. So it has been viewed and treated uniformly and universally by the ery large and devoted class of christians from first to last-yes, in this country, from the landing of the pilgrims to the present hour. But this is a time of rouderful improvements-"modern improvements." Much that is old fashioned—that is of ancient date is out of favor with many. Nor am I at all opposed to improvements in physical matters; the more the better, so they are really improvements. But some, I fear, are disposed to carry the idea of improvements too far. They go, even, for an improved religion; yes, really talk of modernizing the Gospel. Hence the phrases sometimes heard among us, of "liberal views," "modern Baptists," 'preaching for the times, and the like; and hence, too, the sneer with which the opposite terms are used, "hard-shelled Baptists," straight jacket Calvinists." It is indeed but too evident, that there are those who are disposed to have a gospel without mysteries, a religion without the cross, and a heaven without self-denial and sacrifice.-a kind of celestial railroad, on which, with cushioned ease, they can go to the "better land," with the full tide of worldly pleasure in their grasp, and the engine of worldly interest to speed them on. On this same principle of modernization, it has even been thought, and talked, of dispensing with the church, because it is supposed to be unpopular with the world. Doubts have been expressed by one or more Baptist ministers, as to the propriety, or divine authority of organizing distinct churches, because "they were unpopular, occasioned much un-pleasant labor to conduct the discipline, and too often gave rise to bad feeling and engendered strife and discord." A short and easy method this to shun the cross, avoid labor, and secure the popular breeze. And is it not to be feared that far too often, for the good of our churches where they exist, a good, discreet, but faithful discipline, is very much neglected for the same or similar reasons? Alas for the church in which gospel discipline is neglected! Upon such church "Ichabod" may well be written-their

glory is departed." This lowering down the standard of truth and duty. principle and practice—this system of modernizing christian doctrines, church polity, and religious duty -this too common effort to avoid labor and reproach -to please a pleasure loving world, and catch the popular breeze-prepares us to expect, or at least to be less surprised, at what had otherwise been utterly astounding-the patronizing of dancing by a christian minister. Yes, a Baptist minister sending his children to a dancing school-the little immortals committed to him to "train up in the way they should go," for usefulness in life, and heaven in the future, sent to a dancing school! How dangerous to the children themselves, and then how liable to lead others away from the Sunday school and the path o seriousness and virtue, despite the prayers and pious efforts of their parents. What a wrong to the memory of our sainted fathers and brethren in the min-istry, who "did what they could," while they lived, to expose this device of Satan, and to guard the unwary against it! What a violation of the principles and practice of a living ministry, and of all the sacra-mental host of God! One would suppose that respect for the opinion and practice and feeling of the living, and veneration for the memory of the honored dead, would be all sufficient to deter from such a

course, if higher and holier motives failed. I am still of the opinion expressed in my late arti-I am still of the opinion expressed in my late artiticle, that the christian community will not tolerate
such a practice. Bad as the times are, "though iniquity abounds and the love of many has waxed cold,"
I love still to cherish the thought that the mass of
evangelical christians are far from being prepared to
admit such a dangerous innovation, or uphold any
one in the persistent practice of such a course. Yes,
I love to cherish such a view, for "I have no greater
ion" than to see the followers of Christ imitating joy," than to see the followers of Christ imitating this example, and aiming to honor and please Him in all things. And would the Saviour approbate dancing, or those who practice it? Can any entertain the reor those who practice it? Can any entertain the remotest idea that He does now, or would if He were here with us? That be far from Him! and far, very far, it seems to me, will it be from all his followers when "sanctified wholly;" and especially will all his ministers be far, and forever free from all such improprieties, when he shall have "purified the sons of Levi, and purged them as gold and silver," that they may serve him acceptably.

AQUILLA.

Christianity moulds the whole Character. It incorporates itself with every power and faculty of the human soul, erects its throne in the very centre

God," and "a holy man of God." In such a man religion has complete possession, a sovereignty of

This idea of religion differs somewhat from ommon conception of its design and scope, and is nuite at variance from the ordinary exemplification of it. We incline to associate religion too exclusively with certain seasons, forms and exercises. We attach it to the family altar, the services of a religious neeting, the Sabbath, the activities of a revival, and the like, as if we could detach it from other times and places and services of life. But holiness, that is, religion in its wholeness, cannot be so limited. Reli-gion pertains as much to Saturday as to Sunday, to the shop, office and farm, as to the sanctuary and altar, as much to making bargains as prayers.

True, if we would know whether a man is religious, we notice whether he is a professor of religion keeps his covenant, honors the Sabbath and the sanctuary, sustains the prayer-meeting, family altar, and furnishes other kindred evidences. So we may get evidence that the man is regenerated and has some religion. But if his piety stop in its manifesta-tions at these obvious and ceremonial points, we mark it as very imperfect, if not doubtful. It is narrow, wanting in symmetry. It does not show a wholeness, and therefore does not illustrate the ancient idea of holiness.

Let us illustrate. A man becomes a Christian by he instantaneous act of regeneration. He is God's workmanship. Now he is said to be, a converted man. That conversion should affect his property. If it is radical in him, all his property will be converted. He will have a converted farm, shop and office. His stock on the farm and in trade will be converted stock. His entire business will experience religious change, a conversion, and if not always in ts mode, yet always in its aim and spirit. When the man comes into the church as a member, all his property will make a profession of religion with him, shop, farm, office, spade and fore-plane, anvil, ledger and bank-book. Those investments in an unlawful business will be converted, and those stocks in a Sabbath-breaking corporation will be converted and put where they can "remember the Sabbath day." Religion in its wholeness would make better business men of some Christians. It would qualify their words and weights and measures.

Let us illustrate again. This man talks, prays and ves, in some respects, much like a Christian, and we think he is one. Yet we are perplexed to see how grace can dwell with a man who makes those about him so uncomfortable. How coldly and sterny he speaks to his wife, whom he ought to love even s Christ loved the church and died for it. What a cross and repulsive way he has toward his children. n the family everything must bend to his iron will and crooked notions. As a neighbor, he makes you very uncomfortable. No plan can be as good as his, conscience as tender and strong, no help as pro fitable as that rendered under his lead. He evidently wants to do good and go to heaven, but as evidently has a very crooked way of working and going upward. Selfishness, sternness, petulance, self-will, are close dwellers to the graces that the Spirit has introluced into his heart. The brambles, tares and wheat are all growing together. It is righteous Lot living Sodom. The man does not realize that holiness in our mother tongue means wholeness of character.

Few things injure the cause of Christ more than ese inconsistencies, incongruities and contradictions n good men. Their religion is confined to and expends itself in certain habits, ways of working, seasons and periods of Christian labor. The whole tree has not been grafted, apparently. So from the same stock you can get both kinds of Jeremiah's figs. 'One basket was very good figs, like the figs that are first ripe; and the other basket had very naughty ags, which could not be eaten, they were so bad.

Some good men would be improved if they should come less religious, if need be, that they might become more moral. They ought to be better in secular and worldly things, even though at the expense of some of their religious doings. Their family, social, business, public and Christian life needs tempering more in the whole would improve them. If the not commend a railroad or raise its dividends, A pillar and joy in the family, a good neighbor, a perfectly reliable business man, an active co-operator in the parish, in the church, in the Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting, a hopeful working man when there no revival—such a Christian has a roundness, a well-proportioned development of his piety. The wholeness and the holiness of the man reminds us of the original identity of those two words.

Obituary.

Lydia Ann, wife of William Scott, died at St. Martins, June 22d, in the 55th year of her age. Many friends mourn their loss. The deceased was early in life made acquainted with Christ, and for many years was a consistent member of the Baptist Church in St. Martins. Those who knew her best esteemed her the most highly. None valued her so little as she herself. She was affable, affectionate and unassuming. Of few could it be said with more truth-malice dwelt not in her heart, and slander was a stran ger to her tongue. She, through life, was made familiar with affliction and pain, but, upborne by divine grace, she endured all with patience, fortitude and resignation. Having come to the end of earth's pilgrimage, we trust her Saviour has called her home to rest in peace. Let those who read this small tribute to her worth take her example as an imitation, and her death as a warning, to be always ready.

The Home Missionary Board held their Month ly Meeting in Germain Street Chapel on the 3rd inst. Revs. S. Robinson, E. C. Cady, W. J. and J. C. Blakeney, and Brethren Everett, Seely, May, Bartaux, Sime, Smith. Gable, Harding, Fisher, and J. E. Masters being present.

Corresponding Secretary reported, that after consulting with his ministering brethren, he appointed Rev. I. E. Bill to visit the Churches in the Western Association, as far as practicable, and when not so, to appoint others to collect funds for the Union. which was unanimously confirmed by the Board. Rev. E. C. Cady was appointed Delegate from the

Board to the Convention. A resolution was passed requiring our Churches in the City and suburbs to hold Union Missionary Meetings, commencing on the last week in August.

A Committee was appointed to obtain Brethren to hold meetings in localities within reach of the City, such laborers, and the means of conveyance, to be obtained on the volunteer principle as far as possible Hon. W. B. Kinnear was elected Vice President in place of Rev. E. B. Demill, A. M., deceased. J. E. MASTERS, Rec. Sec'y.

The Committee appointed to make arrang nents for the coming Convention, to convene at Amherst, N. S., on the 22nd inst., are happy to announce that arrangements have been completed to carry all persons going to the Convention, on the Cars, at the usual reduced fare, or one fare both ways. Teams will be in waiting at Moncton, to leave at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, which will carry all wishing such conveyance for \$1.50, and at the close of the Convention bring them back for the same. All persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of such conveyance from Moneton (which is much below the usual stage fare), are requested, if possible, to hand in their names to T. H. Hall, of the Colonial Book Store, during the coming week, to be forwarded to the Committee in Amherst that they may know how many to arrange for. All who cannot leave their names with Mr. Hall are requested to send them immediately to W. F. Cutler, Amherst, N. S.

the time, and Brother E. Corey is also laboring faith fully with us at the present time, and other minister ng brethren who visit us occasionally, and truly we have experienced a refreshing season from the hand of the Lord. We therefore feel to-day that God has blessed our labors, and we have seen the desire of ouls, and been abundantly satisfied.

Your Brother in Christ. August 3, 1863.

For the Christian Visitor.

Eastern Association. A comparison between the Statistics of 1862 & '63. Added by Baptism, ..... 822 " Letter, ..... Dismissed by Letter, ..... 81 Expulsion, ..... 21 Total number of Dismissions........... 147 There is a slight discrepancy in the reports of numbers from year to year.

At a meeting of the Teachers and Scholars of M. 3. B. S. S. July 29th, 1863, Mr. J. Titus, who is to act as Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Jamieson, was introduced to the school, and called to the chair. The object of the meeting was then made known, which was to devise some way to raise funds to supply more books for the library of the school. Considerable discussion took place relative to the business of the meeting, when a motion was made by Mr. Browne that a vote be taken to give a sanction to the scheme of holding an exhibition in connexion with the school, and in order to call forth and put in practice talents which now lie hidden with the school, as well as aid it in a pecuniary way. A committee was then appointed by the chairman for carrying forward such measures, consisting of Messrs, Drew, Fowler, Browne, and Wetmore, together with Mrs. Fowler, Drew, Jamieson, and Miss Addison. A partial test of the school was then made in recitation, opened by Master Brown, in which all seemed to take an interest and expressed much satisfaction. After which the meeting was closed with singing and

# Secular Department.

#### COLONIAL.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS .- The traffic receipts on the E. and N. A. Railway for the month ending 31st July, 1868, compared with the corresponding month last year are as follows :-

Passengers......\$6,487.48 \$7,750.33 Freight. 4,947.19
Mails and Sundries: 1,376.67 4,657.08 Totals ......\$12,761.84 \$12,999.87 Decrease .....\$288.58.

BEAR HUNT. - Some few days since a bear made his appearance on the farm of R. P. Haythorne, Esq., a few miles from Charlottetown, and after destroying number of sheep and lambs, it was determined on by the inhabitants in the vicinity to hunt the rascal out; accordingly, a large number turned out for that purpose, who were joined by His Excellency the together into good proportions. Less in parts, and Lieut. Governor and several gentlemen from the city, authority to Lairds or any other foreign ship-builders and after a long chase Bruin met his death at the for construction of vessels for American Government. school-house. He turned out to be a large male bear. weighing some 300 lbs. - Charlottetown Islander.

More Robberies.-Thefts appear to be quite numerous in this city and neighborhood. A few days since some parties stole from the boarding house o Mrs. Adams, on Water street, two bundles of clothing, valued in all at about \$40, belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Whittaker; and on Saturday, 25th ult., the house of Mr. James W. Millet, Union street, was entered, and a lot of jewelry, groceries, and other articles taken therefrom .- Post.

THEFT.-A young man named James Brown was arrested by the Portland Police on Friday evening on warrant from Fredericton, for stealing from the store of Pearce & Patterson. He was sent to Fredericton by last Saturday's boat .- Ib.

Mr. Bliss, of Amherst, took another large drove of fat cattle from here, this week, intended, we understand, for Mr. Parker, Army Contractor at Halifax, who, a few weeks ago, took a drove of 75 from this side of the Great Marsh.—Sackville Borderer.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday last a girl by the name of Dwyer, in coming down stairs, trod on the blunt part of a scissors, driving it up through the foot, one inch of the end breaking off between the ankle and the instep bone. On Friday last the operation for its removal was successfully performed by Dr. Dow, assisted by Dr. Ward of this city. In the operation, a part of the two bones between which the scissors was wedged, had to be taken away. The patient was under the influence of chloroform. - Fred-

We regret to learn that Robert Jardine, Esq., has been attacked by paralysis in such a manner as to deprive him of the use of his legs. It seems that he felt chilled the other evening when driving home, and, arriving at his residence, he sought relief in a warm bath. On the following morning he found that both legs were paralyzed. The attack is not so severe as to be regarded as incurable. We sincerely hope that Mr. J. will speedily recover .- News.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.-Two barns on Darling's Island, in the Parish of Hampton, were struck by lightning on Monday, and completely consumed together with their contents, including a quantity of agricultural implements and some half dozen pigs.—Ib.

THE CROPS IN CARLETON COUNTY. -The Woodstock Journal says the late showers have had a beneficial effect on the crops. Having has commenced, and the grass crop is undoubtedly short. But the other crops promise far more than an average. Potatoes are growing well, and as yet the rust is scarcely observable.—Post.

CANADA. - The Hon. Mr. Drummond has resigned and Mr. Laframboise has been appointed Commis-sioner of Public Works. His return for Bagot is stated to be pretty certain. 25,000 volunteers are now organized. Companies representing 10,000 more ask to be accepted. We learn that all the extra elerks of the Legislature have been notified that they will not be wanted during the coming session—a step which indicates an earnest intention to reduce the essional expenditure. The Sarnia Observer says:—
We had a smart touch of frost in this neighborhood on the night of the 15th and 16th inst., so much so as seriously to injure potatoes and corn on low, damp

The Toronto Leader says that accounts from all parts of the Province agree as to the bountiful nature of the harvest which is now reaping. The fall wheat is in some places slightly affected by the midge. The spring wheat looks remarkably well. Of oats, peas, rye and barley we hear nothing but the most promising accounts. Potatoes look well, and promise an

Revival at Nashwaak.

Dear Brother Brit.—I am very happy to inform by out that God is reviving his cause in this place. We have experienced many dark seasons, but we are thankful to God that the Son of Righteousness has risen with bealing in his wings, and has driven back the dark clouds which were hovering over us, and we feel to rejoice in the love of God. We have had neet ings since the middle of June, and the interest of bur meetings are still increasing. Fifteen have been add add by baptism, and many more are inquiring the way to Zion. Father Harris is laboring with us one half.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL "ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA." HALIFAX, August 3.

The Arabia left liverpool at 1, P. M., 25th, Queens town 26th, and arrived at Halifax at 4 20 P. M. today. Has 23 Halifax and 59 Boston possengers.

The Galway line goes into operation on Aug. 18th. The Hibernia sails that day for Boston, and the

Adriatic follows on 1st Sept. for New York. Marine insurance companies reported loss £150,000 sterling by the capture of the ship B. F. Hoxel. The captains of the Red Gauntlet and Hoxel reached Falmouth on board the ship Marina, from Montevideo.

The Shipping Gazette says the owners of the Alexandra applied to the Board of Customs for the release of the vessel and compensation for detention, but it is said the application cannot be entertained until the bill of exception is disposed of next term. An anti-Southern Association was being formed at Manchester to counteract the influence and correct the misrepresentations of the advocates of slaveholders' confederacy, and employ all means against the recognition of the Confederates.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks that with Grant's army free to co-operate with Rosencranz, and the South so far laid open, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of Confederate prospects, unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortunes by a great

In the House of Commons on the 28rd, the subject of the Foreign Enlistment Act was introduced by Cobden, who referred to the proceedings of the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, all of which were built in British ports for Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron-clad ships were now being built at Liverpool for the same purpose, and he believed if they were allowed to leave England the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. American shipping had almost become valueless in consequences of seizures made by Confederate cruisers, and he implored Government to take steps to prevent the departure of the vessels to which he referred. He was informed that the American Government took note of the value of every vessel captured, and debited it to Her Majesty's Government. He was further informed that the American Minister had made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American shipowners for losses sustained. No doubt the claim was repudiated by Her Majesty's Government, but it was out of disputed claims of this nature that expensive and disastrous wars arose.

Mr. Laird, referring more particularly to the case of the Alabama, said everything had been done in broad daylight. He taunted Cobden with pursuing a course which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted, would put a stop in England to a legitimate branch of industry. He accused the Americans with having built ships ofwar for Russia during the Crimean war, and with raising recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Palmerston defended the course which Government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in the principle between selling arms to Federals and selling ships to Confederates. He appealed to principles laid down on subject by Americans themselves. It was of course true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, but the Government had carried out that law to the best of their ability, and that law, which they saw no reason to alter to suit the emergencies of foreign powers, they would continue to enforce as far as it was possible to do so.

Cobden was prevented in a point of form from reading letter from Gideon Welles in Parliament. Letter is nevertheless published in papers. It is dated 19th April last, addressed to Charles Sumner. and refers to Laird's insinuation in Parliament that his firm had been approached in 1861 by agents of the Federal Government relative to building war vessels for North. Welles asserts that neither directly nor indirectly was any application made by his numerous English and other Foreign shipbuilders, but he declined in every instance, any proposition to build, or procure to be built, vessels for Federal navy

Laird asserts he is prepared to maintain the truth of his former statement, and offers to place proof in hands of Palmerston.

In the House of Commons Palmerston made some explanations regarding questions between Denmark and Germanic Confederation. He said every effort will be made by England to keep dispute within limits of diplomatic intercourse. He had no doubt effort would be successful, and had no apprehension of immediate or remote danger.

Sir C. Wood made annual statement of the ladian finances, income and expenditure nearly balanced, deficit being only fifty thousand sterling. The current year gave promise of a large surplus.

The Times correspondent in South, says it is the design of Confederate government that Britain shall nencelorward have no fresh Consuls in Confederate States who derive authority from Washington and are forbidden, except as it were under protest, to show respect or courtesy to the de facto authority at Richnond. England must make up her mind to forego many Consular functionaries in Secessia, or to derive for her future Consols power to act from the only authority which exercises sway in Secessia, that Jeff. Davis. It is asserted another royal alliance is arranged between England and Prussia.

For the Atlantic Telegraph, several wealthy manu-

facturing firms are preparing specimens, and will ten-der for Atlantic Telegraph Cable; but it is thought Glass, Elliott & Co., will obtain the contract, as they have offered that the Directors of Telegraph Company may, or that they will purchase materials, and be paid each week the exact cost of same and wages of men, and when they have laid cable successfully, shall receive for their time, services and profit twenty per cent of actual cost in shares, to be delivered them in nstalments during period of twelve months, provided cable continues in good working order. Glass & Elliott have shown confidence in the enterprise by subscribing £65,000 sterling stock, and paid calls on same as made by directors.

A large and influential deputation of merchants, bankers and members of parliament waited upon the Duke of Somerset, on the 24th, at the Admiralty, to ask the use of Government ships to lay the cable next summer. The deputation was introduced to the Duke by Richard Cobden, who takes great interest in the en-

On the Polish question the Paris papers continto evince strong war feeling. The Siecle regards Russian reply as defiant; great irritation is also reported at Vienna. It is asserted that the French Government had resolved on terms of its response to Gortschakoff's despatch, and would forthwith com-municate same to England and Austria, Insurgent leader Enyocki arrested at Lembers

Numerous other arrests and domiciliary visits there. The Pozener Zeitung advocates the establishment of a state of seige in seven frontier districts of the Duchy of Pozen.

At Warsaw the judges and civil assistants in legal examination have been replaced by the military.

The knout is employed to extort confession from pri-

Latest intelligence asserts that England, Fra and Austria were in active communication

or against war for Poland.

Lord Napier, writing from St. Petersburg 18th, gives an account of an interview with Gortschakoff. Napier represented to the Prince that the tenor of his reply would probably be considered unsatisfactory in England, and endeavored to obtain

no similar attempt made on behalf of the Confederate States, which are actually represented by a responsi-ble Executive and Legislature of two or three years standing, would, it is believed, appear to all solid and influential classes in England so anomalous that it would be impossible for any Ministry long to survive

the prosecution of such a policy.

AUSTRIA.—The Lower House urgently recommend Government to take into consideration the petition of Langiewicz for liberation. ITALY .- Turin journals state that Garibald's health

is almost completely restored.

Money Marker.—Consols opened firm on the 24th
—advanced 1, but closed flat and weak under the influence of Polish question. Money unchanged. According to telegraphic advices received here from Copenhagen, the Danish Government has no intention of requesting a foreign military occupation

PARIS, 25th July .- La France of this evening publishes an article headed Diplomacy and Poland, in which it expresses a hope that diplomacy has not said its last words in the affairs of Poland, but continues La France—even should diplomacy fail the result al-ready obtained is immense. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone and has been the knot of the coalition against France Now the knot is cut, those who were against us are with us. Russia may see, in her isolated position, the triumph of the great interest placed under the guardianship of Europe. The Pays confirms the news of a forced loan of three hundred thousand roubles having been decreed by the National Governmen

of Poland. The same paper announces the arrest, in Hungary of three Russian emissaries who were endeavoring to

foment disturbances. no printed processes The Russian Government has made considerable purchases of provisions of all kinds, and it has already prohibited the exportation of corn, flour, and cat-

tle.

The official documents relating to the Aunis have been published in Paris to day. It appears from those documents that by virtue of the convention of September 1861, Italy delivers up the five brigand chiefs, while France promises to keep them in prison during the examination of the demand for their extradition, under which the brigands were received on board the Aunis.

The Globe in a leader extols the firmness of the Austrian Cabinet on the Polish question, and hints that Russia may reverse her policy when she is convinced of the unity of the remonstrance.

The Post's Paris correspondent says, public opinion

is prepared for war, and that the Czar and his advisers think war probable. The Globe's Paris correspondent says, no one at Paris can discover any issue but immediate war.

The Debats considers that probably at this moment the Cabinet of Vienna hold in their hands peace or It is certain that the draft of the French answer to Russia has been sent to London and Vienna.

Cotton buoyant, with upward tendency. Breadstuffs of all quantities advanced a trifling extent.

# UNITED STATES. THE SEAT OF WAR.

The movements of General Lee still bewilder the military scribes in the North. It is ascertained that early last week the main body of his forces encamped in the neighborhood of Winchester, moved up the valley of the Shenandoah and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountain range at Thornton Gap, following General's Longstreet's and D. H. Hill's divisions which had been previously pushed forward in the same direction. The line of march is then supposed to have been towards Culpepper-one report stating that Lee's army is now massed at that point; and another, that it occupies a strong position on the South bank of the Rapidan River. But notwithstanding these apparently well authenticated ted reports, the Boston Journal of Monday states that "there is a strong impression in Washington that Lee will resume his invasion policy again, by making a tremendous demonstration against Washington and Baltimore, instead of moving into upper Maryland and Pennsylvania." -- a hand on the school &

General Meade's army appears to have marched from Berlin as soon as he discovered that Gen. Lee had left Winchester. He hastened with all speed to close the gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountains, by occupying them in force, but Gen. Lee had successfully passed through Thornton's Gap before he reached it. He therefore moved on at once to the Rappahannock. The latest report from his headquarters is dated on Sunday last the 2d August, and is as follows :-

Buford's cavalry, artillery and a supporting in-fantry force yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at Railroad Station, and from thence with his cavalry and artillery he proceeded towards Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpepper Gen. Buford encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. This reconnoisance confirms the con-centration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indicated that his present headquarters are at Stevensburg, four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The New York Times of Saturday contains the following dispatch from Washington, which contradicts this statement of the concentration of Lee's army

The statement thrt Lee's forces are massed at Culpepper is not credited in military circles here. There pepper is not credited in military circles here. There is no doubt that he has a strong rear guard at that point, but the main body of his army is thought to be on the south bank of the Rapidan. The exact location and position of the rebel army will be as certained within the next twenty-four hours. The oublic will not be surprised to learn that Gen. Meade is about to make an important movement. Just what it is to be, of course it would not be prudent to state. But one thing is certain; rations for a long march have been issued. A portion of our cavalry crossed the Rappahannock near Beverly Ford yesterday, and other forces are already on the move

It is evident that Gen. Meade is anxious for another trial of strength with Gen. Lee. He fancies, no doubt, that the confederate forces are demoralized and unable to resist an attack, but it is quite possible that Lee may show, that he is mistaken. There is no doubt that Lee rested at Winchester long enough to enable his army to get away safely all the supplie collected in Pennsylvania, besides the new crop in the Shannadoah Valley, and then moved on quietly and carefully towards Richmond. - Church With

A correspondent of the New York Times gives the following detailed account of the late attack on Fort Wagner:

Soon after 4 o'clock the firing from Fort Wagner eased. It was then known that our brave fellow had succeeded in dismounting one gun, and it was al-o pretty well ascertained that another of the pieces had burst. These facts led to the support that the enemy had evacuated the work, and it was determined to attempt its occupation. For this pur pose two brigades, under Col. Putnam, who had been ordered forward. This was at dusk, and both brigades were formed in one line on the Beach, the regiments being disposed in columns, excepting the colored regiment, which for some reason was given the post of extreme honor and of danger in the advance, and was described. vance, and was drawn up in line of battle its full front to the enemy. This moves troops was observed by Sumter, and fire opened upon them, happily without doin the shells went over the heads of the Strong's brigade under this fire moved beach at slow time for about three-quarter