ONLY COPY AVAILABLE
SEULE COPIE DISPONIBLE

—gave him a few words of good counsel, and drove on, leaving the farmer something to think of, and something to love his pastor for too. If he saw a boy on his way to school, he took the youngster into his buggy, told him one or two riddles, and then asked him several questions out of the Bible, which set the lad to studying when he got home. It was something for the lad to tell his school-fellows that "he rode to school with the minister," and next Sunday he was pretty sure to keep awake through both the sermons. Such a man was, of course, ready for a talk with the limber-tongued Deacon Worthy, who pressed him close to know what part of that sermon had been found at his house, "For I didin't know so much good could come out of Nazareth."

"Well," replied the parson, "I was studying on the subject of Trusting God in times of trouble. First I went to the Bible. That book never runs dry. As good old Dr. Spring, down in New York, says, 'Men may be exhausted; the Bible never.' I studied my text thoroughly. I compared Scripture with Scripture. I prayed over it, my dear brother, for one hour of prayer is worth two hours of study for getting light on a subject. Then when I had committed what we ministers call our exegesis to paper, I sallied out to find my 'practical observations' among our congregation. I rode down to your house, and your wife told me about her troubles in regard to the doctrine of assurance. From there I went over to neighbor B——'s. He is terribly cut down since he failed in business. He told me that with the breaking down of his oldest son's health, and his own break-down in the store, he was hardly able to hold his head up, and he was beginning to feel rebellious toward his Heavenly Father. I gave him a word or two of cheer, and noted down in my mind just what his difficulties were. From his store I went over to Widow R——'s, who had her usual lamentation over the death of "her old man," and needed a kind word of sympathy. She told me before I left that her daughter M—— had as yet found no peace, though her mind had been under deep conviction of sin for several weeks. I sat down and drew from her all her difficulties. Some of them were peculiar, and such as I never found treated in any book of theology, or in any cases of conscience. By the time I had finished my advice to her, and read over to her a chapter out of Dr. Spencer's "Pastor's Sketches," (which I often carry in my buggy with me,) it was almost dark, and I hurried home. Before I went to bed I worked all the material which I had gathered into my sermon. I took up all the doubts which were disturbing the minds of your good wife, and of neighbour B——, and of the widow R——, and her anxious daughter. I studied out the solution of their difficulties from the Word of God, and then (without of course, mentioning any names or making any personal allusions) I wove all their cases into my sermon. I knew that it would be certain to reach four people in the church, and if it fitted them, it would probably fit four times forty others. For after all deacon, human nature is pretty much alike. If I can preach a discourse that will come home close to my own heart, I take it for granted that it will come close to every one in the house."

"Yes, parson, some of your sermons cut a pretty broad swath. I often feel thou art the man. And when you teched so sharp the other Sunday on the liquor-trade, I saw that Squire P—— fairly looked white in the gills."

"I preached on temperance that day," replied Mr. Honeywood, "because I knew that more plain preaching was needed in these days, when the wine-bottle is stealing back again on the side-boards and tables even of church-members. Then again I came to the subject in my exposition of the passage, and my rule is, when I come to a subject in the Bible that folks don't like to hear about, I don't skip it. A good ploughman never makes a balk, as you farmers say. If I come to slavery, or war, or liquor-drinking, or using false weights, in my course of Scripture expounding, I give it just as the Word of God declares it. If God says a thing is sinful, I try to say so too. The business of the minister of Christ is to unfold the whole Bible, its doctrines, its history, its biography, its every jot and tittle. He who preaches the whole Bible will reach in time, the whole range of his people's spiritual necessities. He need never to fall into a rut. The Bible and the human heart are reservoirs that will always keep a minister's barrel full. But, deacon, your boy's harrow yonder is waiting for your plough to move on. I must not keep you any longer."

"Well, parson, I have long been wantin' to ask you why your sermon-barrel never has give out."

"Why, as to that," replied Parson Honeywood, "I will tell you, as the great Dr. Bellamy once told the young clergyman who asked him what he should do to have matter for his discourses. The shrewd old man said, 'Fill up the cask, fill up the cask, FILL UP THE CASK! Then, if you tap it anywhere, you get a good stream; but if you put in but little, it will dribble, dribble, dribble, and you must tap, tap, tap, and get precious little after all." Good afternoon, deacon."—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in the Independent.

Reconcilation between Garibaldi, Cialdini and Cavour.

In a letter from Turin of the 25th in the "Constitutionnel" we learn that a reconciliation between Garibaldi, Cialdini, and Cavour has been affected.

The King sent a message to Garibaldi to say that he wished to see him before he left Turin. In the interval his Majesty made Count Cavour give him a full account of the state of the public mind. The King after an interview with Count Cavour, sent another message to General Cialdini, appointing an interview for seven o'clock, for important communications. General Garibaldi, joyfully attended the summons of his Sovereign at the hour appointed. Count de Cavour, who was introduced a few minutes after requested Garibaldi to state on what conditions he would become in accord with the Ministry. The general returned to his project of national armament, and also to another condition. The application of the new principle of the armament was then the subject of conversation between the three speakers. An accord was soon established, and Garibaldi, then held out his hand to Count Cavour, who shook it warmly. All three were labouring under strong emotion. Victor Emmanuel, on being thanked by the two great patriots, avowed to them that the present moment was for him one of the happiest of his life, and that he should long before have made himself the initiator of this conciliation but for his scrupulous respect for constitutional usages. Garibaldi, on returning home at eight o'clock, found a note from the Marquis Pallavicino Tribulcio, who, begged the general to come to him for important communication. Garibaldi, ordered his coachman to drive to the residence of the marquis. There he found General Cialdini, who on his entrance went towards him, and before the ex-Dictator could recover from his surprise, threw his arms round his neck. Garibaldi, in his turn, threw his arms round the neck of Cialdini. Count Cavour on leaving the Royal Palace went immediately to the Philharmonic Academy, where the members of the majority of the Parliament had assembled to await his communications. On entering, he announced, amidst general surprise, what had taken place at the Palace, and in a few minutes after what had occurred at the house of the Marquis Pallavicino. A general feeling of joy was expressed. The project of the national armament proposed by Garibaldi was afterwards discussed. The majority after a long examination decided that the project should be maintained, and that the divisions of volunteers should not be separated from the army, but form an integral part of it by being united to the different divisions of it."

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 29, 1861.

American affairs are engrossing the attention of the British Houses of Parliament. Questions are arising, which will produce uneasiness, at least. The British Government has decided to recognize the Southerners as belligerents, and only to respect blockades when effective. It also has issued a proclamation, warning all British subjects against privateering. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power, has produced considerable excitement in the North, and is exciting quite a defiant spirit. The Northern papers are already threatening vengeance on England, or any other power, who may dare in any way to interfere with the policy of the United States Government.

Even the religious papers are waxing quite belligerent—and, to read some of their articles, one would think that the North was ready to dare the world in arms. The New York "Methodist," says :—

"One thing is certain—the United States Government is in no mood to be trifled with. The friendly recognition of the rebel privateers will no doubt be resented by it as an unfriendly act, and must lead to acts of retaliation. England, with her possessions spread all over the world, is assailable at a thousand points. There is not now an almost impassable wilderness between our Northern frontier and Canada, as in the war of 1812, and the upper province is in full sympathy with us and our institutions. English commerce is as widely spread over all the seas of the globe as our own. But we will not follow up the painful prospect."

The "Independent," in a very spicy article, headed "England and America," contains the following :—

"The recent exhibitions of ignorance, presumption, and selfishness on the part of the British press and even in the British Parliament touching American affairs, are surprising to many in this country, because it is assumed that there must be in England as much general intelligence about America and American affairs as there is in this country about England and English affairs; and also, because it is assumed that the anti-slavery sentiment of the English people would lead them to sympathize with a war looking even remotely toward the extinction of slavery, if they did not also volunteer material aid for such a conflict. Neither of these assumptions has any foundation in fact.

"As to the national hostility of the English to slavery, we have shown in another article how little reliance can be placed upon this when the great cotton interest of Liverpool and Manchester is in peril. The general tone of the British press and the drift of Lord John Russell's speech touching the blockade and the privateers of the Southern Confederacy, show that the British public have no appreciation of the moral bearing of the war in which the United States is engaged, or of the spirit, the unanimity, and the strength of the American people for putting down the slaveholders' rebellion. But the ignorant and even insolent attitude of Great Britain has, if possible, consolidated still more strongly the American people for the work before them. We respectfully advise our cousins across the water not to meddle with our blockade, nor in any way to tamper with the spirit of war so fully aroused in the American people. We should be sorry to break friendship with England, but are fully resolved to defend and maintain the Union of these States in its integrity against all Rebels at home and against any interference from abroad. It will be cheaper for Manchester to grow cotton in Africa than to pick a quarrel with the United States for the sake of the slaveholders' cotton."

We can discover but little in the reports which we hear of English sentiment, or in the tone of the English press, or in the action of the English Government, to enrage our excitable neighbors. England, evidently, sympathizes with the North, and will maintain a strict neutrality—unless driven from it by insult or injury. One would think that at such a time as this, the North would be inclined to be somewhat conciliatory, and to lay aside that mode of treatment of foreign nations, which was formerly so annoying. But already, by her new Tariff, she has excited a conflict between a sense of duty and self interest in England and France. Arrogance may sometimes be good policy; but we are inclined to doubt its utility under present circumstances. The North has a good cause, and vast resources: let her put down the present rebellion, without violation of international law, and in harmony with that policy for which the United States has hitherto so earnestly contended,—and not threaten war or those who are inclined to treat the Confederates only as they treat all other nations when in rebellion against their respective governments

The Excitement in New York.

Mr. Russell the *Times* Correspondent, in his first letter, said: "New York will not fight she prefers to count her dollars in peace." Never was prophecy more false. But a few weeks have passed away since that letter was written, and that city is now in a blaze of excitement to which no language can do adequate justice.

When the first gun from the rebel battery was fired at Fort Sumter, it roused the whole North from its apathy, and at once the entire population of the Free States rose up to arm themselves for their country. It was seen that the hour of danger for the republic was at hand; that the assault upon the Union was an attack upon freedom itself, that the Southern leaders if successful, would establish a military monarchy over the ruins of liberty; and that the danger against which they had long been warned now impended directly over them. But the vigorous manhood of a free people was equal to the occasion, and never has the world beheld a more sublime spectacle, than that which was witnessed when twenty millions of freemen rose up as one man to defend the hallowed principles of liberty.

New York was the centre of the movement. Here the heart of the nation beat strongest.—Here the mustering soldiers gathered, as they passed on in unceasing hosts to the scene of war. All the outward manifestations of deep national feelings were at once displayed; and he who visited New York at this time could have seen a sight such as is witnessed but once in a life time.

Broadway was in its glory. Above floated innumerable flags. Below was a countless multitude of soldiers and civilians. Lines passed across the street threw down enormous banners, a forest of flag staffs rose up from all the houses, each with its seperate flag; the star spangled banner was everywhere, hanging from windows, suspended from balconies, spread out over doors, festooned from the ceilings of public halls, children carried them in their hands, they fluttered from every omnibus, and adorned the heads of every horse that passed. Badges of loyalty formed of a thousand various blendings of the red, white, and blue, were displayed on the coats of the citizens, and on the dresses of ladies and children. Every shop window was filled with the prevailing color, trade seemed to have stopped under the fiercer excitement of war, and the only business seemed to be that which was carried on by those who hawked through the streets the symbols of loyalty in the shape of Union badges.

There was no conversation except about the war. Merchants sat in their idle warehouses and talked about this. Schools were suspended. Clerks went off by hundreds from their places of business and enlisted. Recruiting offices were opened in every street, and at every step foot-passengers encountered little bands of new recruits marching to the tap of the drum.

The roll of the drum came up everlastingly, all over the city, in every place and of every tune. At intervals, large bodies of soldiers came marching by, following their regimental band, which filled the air with patriotic strains.

When the Seventh Regiment departed, they received an ovation. Hundreds of thousands filled Broadway throughout its entire length, and rent the air with their acclamations.

Not less enthusiastic was the farewell which they gave to the Sixty Ninth Regiment. This is the Irish Legion, and numbers 1,600. They were escorted by the firemen, their flag bore the motto—"Remember Fontenoy," and the men were the finest specimens of soldiers that can be imagined. All Ireland was represented in the crowds that thronged the streets, and, as they passed, there went after them, and with them, and down far before them, one long, and deafening roar of cheers.

But it was not all rejoicing. More pathetic scenes abounded. These men had left wives, and mothers, and sisters and children; and their friends clung weeping around them as though they would not let them go. Aged mothers tottered up to bid their sons farewell, and wives took leave of their husbands in an agony of grief that could not be checked.

All the halls of the city were taken up for the use of the soldiers, and all the squares were devoted for the same purpose. In these they raised barracks, and huts, and tents, and here the soldiers that passed through the city were quartered till they should embark.

A Regiment from Vermont attracted much attention. It was formed of farmers All were broad shouldered, and massively built men, inured to toil and hardship, and ready for any work that might be presented to them. Crowds gathered about their encampment as long as they stayed, and seemed never tired of admiring these sturdy sons of the soil.

But the most magnificent body of men that appeared in New York was a Regiment of Maine Lumbermen. They marched up Broadway, one afternoon, a thousand strong, and showed the astonished citizens what manner of men were raised up in the North. Nearly every man was six feet high, broad shouldered, deep chested, rugged, and sinewy. Their faces were as brown as that of an Indian, and a certain grimness and sternness of expression characterized them all. Though the thunder of cheers and shouts that rose up on every side, they marched on calmly and coolly. To these men a campaign could only be a pastime, for their lives had been spent in exposure to the fiercest extremes of heat and cold; and as to danger, there was not a man among them who had not risked his life a hundred times in the perils inseparable from his calling. They seemed like an army of giants. Woe to the men that face the Maine Lumbermen in the battle fields of the South.

Religion and Secession.

The Southerners do not seem to have any idea that they are the originators of the present disturbances in the United States, at present they choose to consider that the North is determined to subjugate the South. They see in the hosts who are moving to defend Washington and to preserve government property, only a swarm of invaders. The denominations, churches, and even the ministers are all inflamed with the war spirit. The Baptist Denomination of the State of Georgia has recently passed the following preamble and resolutions :—

Whereas, The State of Georgia, in the legitimate exercise of her sovereignty, has withdrawn from the Confederacy known as the United States of America, and for the better maintenance of her rights, honor and independence, has united with other States in the new Confederacy, under the title of the Confederate States of America; and whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, is attempting, by force of arms, to subjugate these States in violation of the fundamental principles of American liberty; therefore, 1. *Resolved*, By the members of the Baptist Convention of the State of Georgia, that we consider it a pleasure and a duty to avow that, both in feeling and principle, we approve, endorse, and support the Government of the Confederate States of America. 2. *Resolved*, That while this Convention disclaims all authority, whether ecclesiastical or civil, yet as citizens we deem it but a duty to urge the union of all the people of the South in defence of the common cause and to express the confident belief that in whatever conflict the madness of Mr. Lincoln and his Government may force upon us the Baptists of Georgia will not be behind any class of our fellow citizens in maintaing the independence of the South by any sacrifice of treasure or of blood. 3. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge with devout thankfulness to Almighty God, the signal favor with which, up to this time, He has blessed our arms and our policy, and that the Baptist churches of this State be requested to observe the first and second days of June next as days of fasting and prayer, that God will deliver us from all the power of our enemies and restore peace to our country. 4. *Resolved*, That the Confederate Government be requested to invite the churches of all denominations within the Confederacy to unite to observe said days of fasting and prayer. 5. *Resolved*, that copies of these resolutions be sent to President Davis, the Confederate Congress, and the Governor of Georgia.

As in the North, members of Churches are among those who have volunteered to maintain on the battle field the claims of the South. The following is extracted from a letter to the Religious Herald, Richmond, Va :—

I have never understood the compatibleness of Christianity with war as I see in the present struggle for Southern Independence. Never have I seen or read of greater promptness on the part of Christians of all denominations, to shoulder the musket in defence of their homes, their families, and all that makes life desirable. I can now comprehend what is meant by the New Testament phrase "a devout soldier," for I have seen the men for whom I have preached, with whom I have prayed, and whom I have seen presiding at Baptist Associations, fully panoplied for the war. At least three of the companies already arrived are commanded by Christians.—Capt. Doyall and Capt. Beall are Baptists: Capt. Smith is a Methodist; Capt Hardeman, though not I believe, a professor himself, is closely connected with a religious family. All these gentlemen occupy high social positions in their several communities, and their companies comprise the best fighting, and some of the best praying materials of this nation. With a just cause and such defenders, can the contest in favor of the South be doubtful!

This morning I had the pleasure of visiting Capt Beall's company, which is quartered in this city. A more substantial body of men cannot be found. Among them are lawyers, doctors, and deacons of churches. From 40 to 50 of this company are Baptists, mostly from Irwinton, Ga., and its vicinity. Beall, Rivers, and Stanly are my personal acquaintances and friends, who have left, (I hope only for a brief season,) interesting families whose hospitality I have enjoyed. May God preserve these patriots, and return them, at his good pleasure to their homes!

We further learn by the N. C. Presbyterian that many ministers have left their churches to join the army of the South.

"The ministers of the gospel of peace throughout the South seem to be fully alive to the awful issue presented to us by the Northern people who are prepared to invade our homes, and they are meeting it like men who have as much at stake as others. Reference was made last week to the fact that there were three ministers in one of the companies of Home Guards formed in this place. In the other company there are, we believe, two ministers. The last N. C. Christian Advocate, referring to this subject, says: 'The Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, Presbyterian, Fitzgerald and Sneden, Episcopal, James and Skinner, Baptist, J. W. Tucker, Methodist, and one of the editors of this paper, have attached themselves to the Home Guard, a company organized in this city, under the command of Senator Bragg, for the defence of our homes against the invasion of the Goths and Vandals of the north. The other editor of this journal is aiding in forming a similar company near his residence in the country. Rev. Willis L. Miller, formerly one of the editors of the N. C. Presbyterian, is the captain of the Thomasville Rifles, which company has offered its services to the State." A letter from Richmond, Va., states that the Rev. George Woodbridge, D. D., pastor of the Monumental (P. E.) Church and a graduate of West Point, has been busily engaged for several nights drilling two volunteer companies. The Rev. Dr. Wilmer, pastor of the Emanuel Church, near Richmond is the captain of a military company. The Rev. Moses Hoge, D. E., is a member of the Home Guard.'

Meanwhile we are pleased to perceive the manly and truly Christian spirit which actuates the religious press of the North. The disturbances which have arisen in the United States, have been productive of this result A few years ago, and preachers of the gospel, and editors of religious papers, the professed defenders of the faith, were so eager for conciliation—that they could not venture to notice the great evil which was destroying the nation; nay, perhaps the majority of them went so far as to disallow the "higher laws of God," and to maintain the superior claims of the law of man. There was a time when infidels could, with some appearance of justice, sneer at the degradation of the church in America. But these deplorable days have passed away. Never again will the Southern Slaveholders gag the church of the North—and render it guilty of misdirecting the consciences of its members, and of aiding and abetting in the enslavement of the negro. The religious press has cast off its chains; and utters the generous sentiments of patriotism and Christianity. Now it perceives how greatly the church and the nation has been injured by slavery, and can cheerfully encourage the warriors of the North, who are determined to maintain their own liberties, and to prevent the destruction of their government. As regards the religious press in our own Province, it is satisfactory to notice that, with scarcely an exception, the religious newspapers all express their hearty sympathy with the North, and their desire that the Union may be maintained.

It will be seen by notices from the President and Secretary of Acadia College, that the College Anniversary will be held on Friday, June 7th; also, that a meeting of the Governors will be held on the same day. As the Central Association meets in Wolfville on the 8th, the attendance will be unusually large It is expected also that the College exercises will be unusually interesting. We hope that the interest of the occasion, and the necessities of Acadia, will attract to Wolfville on the 7th many of the friends of the College, and all of the Governors of that Institution from New Brunswick.

We call the attention of our city readers to the public meeting of the Liberal Party to be held at the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute on Thursday evening.

Acadia College.

The Quarterly Examination of the Classes will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 4 and 5, commencing at 9 A. M.

The Anniversary will be held in the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville, on Friday, June 7, when Orations will be delivered, Degrees conferred, and other business transacted. The Rev. Dr. Pryor and other gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings. To commence at 11 A. M.

J. M. CRAMP, President.

Acadia College, May 18, 1861.

A meeting of the Governors will be held in the Library of the College on Friday, June 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely.

S. W. DE BLOIS, Secretary.

May 18, 1861.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—Friday the 24th was celebrated in this city with unusual eclat. The shops and public offices were closed and the ships in the harbor dressed in the most brilliant colors presented a very gay appearance. The great event of the day was the Review of the Volunteers, which took place on the Barrack Green. Their evolutions were performed in excellent style, and were witnessed with delight by thousands of citizens. The Fire Brigade was also inspected on King Square; and in the afternoon the different companies of Volunteers headed by bands of music marched through the city.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.—The Boston steamers must be doing an excellent business. Each arrival brings hundreds of intending settlers. It is said that many Southern families will visit these Provinces during the summer instead of Saratoga, Newport, and other watering places of the Northern states.

ELECTIONS.—Sunbury County will be the first to elect representatives for the House of Assembly. The Sheriff has appointed the first June for the purpose. Messrs. Tapley, and Perley are the Government candidates.

FIRE.—On Friday a fire broke out in Paradise Row. The engines were promptly on the ground and the flames were subdued; little damage done.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED.—On Wednesday afternoon the *St. George*, arrived at Halifax. Prince Alfred was received with great enthusiasm No public reception was given him however. He may be expected in St. John to-morrow.

ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident occurred in this town on Saturday last. Mr. Samuel Armstrong, who lived in the lower part of the Parish, who was assisting to lower a cask of fish from the cellar of the shop of Vanwart & Stephenson, standing behind and leaning over it, when the cask, a heavy one,—dropped forward and downward one step, catching Mr. Armstrong's head between it and the beam above and crushing it fearfully. He lived only a few minutes.—Woodstock Journal.

ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD.—Our readers in this quarter will be glad to hear that there is a good prospect of the work on the St. Andrews railroad being resumed. From good authority we learn that a large sum has been raised by Stockholders, and that the debts are in course of being paid off. All the executions which were in the hands of Sheriff Jones, of Charlotte, have been satisfied. Mr. Osburn, the Manager, expects that the contractors will resume operations in the course of a week or two; and looks to have the road finished to within twelve miles of Woodstock by the close of this season.

During the past winter the Road did a good business in the freighting of lumber and wood downwards. At present although there is a regular through train but three times a week on the alternate days a freight train runs up the line to carry down lumber —Woodstock Journal.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Tangier gold mines continue to create much interest. The Halifax Reporter says :

Small quantities of gold are continually finding their way into the city and bring good, indeed high rates.

The finest and most numerous specimens of the precious metal, are to be seen at the store of R. G. Fraser, Granvile Street. We understand that the value of all the gold already brought to Halifax and purchased, is over £500; a large sum when we consider that it has been the result of a few weeks toil by some few individuals who are comparatively unskilled in mining, and have used mere ordinary implements. We are informed that one young man who had been at the diggings for twenty days succeeded in accumulating a lot of gold, which he sold to a jeweller in this city for $150; one nugget alone was found to be worth ten dollars. Such evidence as this arriving every day must convince the most sceptical persons that there is gold enough at Tangier to repay enterprizing, and energetic gold seekers.

A large number of vessels have arrived at Halifax from the Magdalen Islands. They are laden with herring, and in consequence of the Southern ports being closed are obliged to sell at very unremunerative rates.

It is rumored that a second Admiral may be expected on this station—one to remain in the West Indies, the other at Halifax—thus making two stations of one. During the American troubles we should deem this not unlikely.

CANADA.—The Ottawa "Gazette" gives an account of a dreadful accident that lately occured at that City. The water in the river has been unusually high this spring and navagation attended with extraordinary dangers. Nine men were attempting to pass a crib through the slides, when it was driven from the proper channel and whirled over the Canadian Falls. Five men were drowned or killed by the timber in the descent.

There are said to be over 200 vessels in Quebec, and others are prevented from proceeding to Montreal, as the Quays there can accommodate no more.

The Montreal "Gazette says :—The laborers discharging the ships in port "struck" yesterday for a shilling an hour, or $2 a day. At a late hour many of the agents had acceded to the demand, and work was generally resumed. The strikers had previously been earning from $1, 25 to $1. 75.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn through the Halifax papers that the disturbances have not been quelled without the shedding of blood, seven or eight of the rioters have been wounded one of them has since died. The Eastern Chronicle states that order had been restored at St. John's but rioting continued at Harbor Maine, where the buildings and property of Mr. Strapp, the returning officer at that place, who made himself obnoxious to the mob, had been destroyed. The tug-steamer "Blue Jacket" was despatched on Sunday morning to the scene of destruction, carrying a detachment of troops. They succeeded in capturing five of the ring leaders, and bringing them to St. John's. The telegraph lines near St. John's have been cut every day for the past three weeks, and the officers of the company have found great difficulty in effecting even temporary repairs.

It was reported, adds the same paper, that a vessel had arrived at Brigus from St. John's bringing inteligence that martial law had been proclaimed in the city. The Legislature met on Tuesday.

UNITED STATES.

POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

In the British House of Commons Mr. GREGORY asked the noble lord the Foreign Secretary, first, whether any attempt of the government of the United States to levy federal dues off foreign vessels outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, before such vessels break bulk, would not be an infringement of international law, and, if so, whether our Minister at Washington had received instructions to that effect? Second. Whether the Government of the United States had been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederate States, unless effective, will not be recognized? Third. The government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, the seven Southern confederated and sovereign States having become to the United States a separate and independent and foreign Power, whether her Majesty's government recognises the right of the President of the Southern confederacy to issue letters of marque, and, if so, whether our Minister at Washington had been notified to that effect? (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL.—In regard to the honorable gentleman's first question, I have to say that the Queen's advocate stated to me that the answer to such a question must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case, and that it could not at all be declared beforehand whether such an attempt to levy dues would be according or contrary to international law. Of course no instructions on that subject have been sent to her Majesty's Minister at Washington; But Lord Lyons is of opinion that such an intention would be found impracticable, and would not be likely to be effective. With respect to the honorable gentleman's second question, whether the government of the United States have been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederacy, unless it were effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our Minister on that subject. It is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it were an effective blockade—and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between her Majesty's government and the government of the United States on that point. With regard to the honorable member's next question, as to the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, I must, in the first place, wait for more explanation; and, in the second place, reserve part of the answer which I have to give. With respect to belligerent rights in the case of certain portions of a State being in insurrection, there was a precedent which seems applicable to this purpose in the year 1825. The British government at that time allowed the belligerent rights of the provisional government of Greece, and in consequence of that allowance the Turkish government made a remonstrance. I may state the nature of that remonstrance, and the reply of Mr. Canning :—"The Turkish government complained that the British government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that it appeared to forget that to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong." But the British government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that "the character of belligerency was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency, acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, entitled that population to be treated as a belligerent, and, even if their title were questionable, rendered it the interest, well understood, of all civilized nations so to treat them; for what was the alternative? A Power or a community which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with its cruisers, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent or dealt with as a pirate; which latter character, as applied to the Greeks, was denied. The Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Queen's Advocate and the government, have come to the opinion that the Southern confederacy of America according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. But further questions arise out of that question with respect to which we are still in no doubt—as what are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations in consequence of the declaration of Paris; and those questions being of a difficult and intricate nature have not yet been determined upon. They are still under the consideration of the government, and will be still futher considered before any declaration is made to other Powers.

Lord Palmerston in reply to questions from Mr. Bentick in regard to a possible dimunition of revenue and an increase of expenditure in consequence of disturbances in America replied :—No one can regret more than I do the intelligence which has been received within the last few days from America; but, at the same time, any one must have been shortsighted and little capable of anticipating the probable course of human events who had not for a long time