

Arrival of the Arabia.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 13th.
Arabia from Liverpool 5th, Queenstown 6th, off Cape Race, 7 p. m. Sunday.

The following is Earl Russell's reply to memorial of Emancipation Society relative to steam rams in Mersey:—

"FOREIGN OFFICE, August 31st.—Gentlemen:—I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance, namely, fitting out or equipping two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which you are informed are intended to commit hostilities against Government and people of the United States. My attention has long been directed to this subject; both the Treasury and Home Departments have at my request made most anxious enquiries upon the subject of these rams. You are aware that by the Foreign Enlistment Act a ship is liable to be detained and owner subject to a penalty when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and owners intend to use it against some State or community in friendship with Her Majesty; it is necessary to prove both the equipment and the intention. It is necessary for conviction in a public Court of Justice to have evidence of credible witnesses. I was in hopes when I began to read your memorial, you would propose to furnish me with evidence to prove steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against Government and people of United States, but you made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed so and so, and it is believed so and so; you must be aware, however, that according to British law, prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon grounds of violation of Foreign Enlistment Act without affidavits of credible witnesses as in other cases of misdemeanor and crimes, such likewise is the law in use.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL."

Paris Pays says the two ships are not constructed for French Government, but have been ordered by Government of Egypt, as their names indicate.

Paris Moniteur says Florida, sailing under Confederate flag, entered Brest to repair damages; her reception was according to ordinary principles of International law.

At opening of war, Emperor's Government, in accord with other Powers, recognized Confederate States as belligerents, and declared its intention of observing strict neutrality between the two parties; in like cases it is the right as well as duty of neutrals to permit vessels of belligerents to procure means, not for fighting purposes, but for navigation, therefore it has been decided that Florida could be admitted to procure that which was indispensable to maintain her in good navigable state, without her being able to make purchases tending to recruit her war arrangements.

MEXICAN QUESTION.—Important pamphlet, ascribed to official origin, has been published, entitled "France, Mexico and the Confederates." It sets forth the interest which France has to recognize Confederate States and impossibility of re-establishment of American Union, maintaining that American war can only be useful to France if separation between North and South can be definitely pronounced, for it contends that Confederate States will be our allies and will guarantee us from attack from North; will fulfil our hopes and manufactures will obtain cotton, which is absolutely necessary for them.

Prussia.—Decree issued dissolving Chamber appears to be fully confirmed. Russia bill for liberal constitution to Poland.

Funds steady, firm. Money in fair demand rates unchanged.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, 7th.—The Globe's Paris correspondent says pamphlet on Mexico heralds unmistakably, promptly, if not immediately, recognition of South by Emperor. Paris Bourse very firm 69.20

Cotton quiet, prices unchanged. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat tending upwards.

Provisions quiet, steady. Consols 95 6 8 3-4. Bullion in Bank of England increased, £185,000.

Bangor, Sept. 17.

Steamer Mary Sandford from Charleston Bar, night 12th, arrived at New York—does not confirm previous report about Fort Moultrie.

Gen. Gilmore actively engaged erecting batteries at upper end of Morris Island, sustaining heavy fire from Forts Johnston and Moultrie. In latter are two fifteen inch guns.

Times despatch says an idea is entertained in high army quarters; that the bulk of Lee's army is going down east on the Tennessee and Virginia railroad to attack Burnside. Such a step ought to lose Richmond to the Confederates.

Tribune's despatch says many believe the Cotton States troops have departed homeward, leaving Virginia to be defended by Virginians.

Lee is believed to have but 50,000 men. Pleasanton's reconnaissance in force towards the south bank of the Rapidan is stoutly resisted.

Position of the Confederate army will soon be developed.

Guerillas are very active on the Mississippi.

Sept. 18.

President is not aware Gen. Gilmore has tendered his resignation.

Movement in Missouri to remove Gen. Schofield. Missourians think Gen. Butler will supersede him.

Cincinnati despatch says passengers from Steppens report reverse to Gen. Thomas' Corps near Lafayette. Report doubtless reliable to engagement of Negley some days since.

According to Confederate prisoners, Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton been made Lieut. Generals and Stuart's star is declining.

Dozen deserters from James' Island report continued dissatisfaction among troops and desire to escape service. Also, new batteries building on Sullivan's Island and between Fort Johnson and the City. One thirteen inch Blakey gun is mounted, another not mounted.

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about to invade Canada. He describes the whole plan of operations. Mr. Lincoln it seems, has nothing else just now to engage his attention, is about to employ a few spare hundred thousand men for the conquest of Canada. Mr. McGehee decries the military and strategic evidences of the plot with that keen eye which in 1848 guided him in tracing out a plan for the forcible enfranchisement of Ireland, and which was to begin rather strangely, we think we remember hearing, by an invasion of Scotland, and the capture of Dunbarton Castle. But Mr. McGehee fears that the Canadian people may not be strong enough to resist the invader. He questions, moreover, whether England would, under such circumstances, "stand by" Canada. He doubts whether she would go to the expense of an army and navy for the purpose. Therefore he shrewdly suggests that if the British Crown Prince could only be got over some hour of travel, but would at any expense repel the invader. But is this fair towards the Crown Prince? For one who dislikes the coarse scenes of warfare so much as Mr. McGehee does, it seems rather unkind to invite over to Canada one of the Princes for the mere purpose of making him a sort of buffer to bear the shock of American invasion. The Emperor Napoleon has not behaved so ungenerously in Mexico. He did all the fighting first, and having established tolerable tranquillity, he then gave away the crown. We trust Mr. McGehee will make up his mind to behave with equal spirit. We have not ourselves much fear of the American invasion which Mr. McGehee anticipates, and we have far more confidence in the resisting power of the Canadians themselves than the eloquent refugee appears to possess. Moreover, will England hold a colony she will certainly not fail to do that which she deems her duty by it. But in any case we should recommend a postponement of the offer of the crown until the imminent danger is over. In the event of an invasion of Canada taking place, it is not impossible that Mr. McGehee may embrace the opportunity of visiting this country, and he could then in person ascertain whether his offer is likely to meet with a favourable reception. But for the present, flattering as is the offer, and peculiarly gratifying as is the loyalty of the gentleman from whom it comes, we doubt whether it will receive serious consideration in England.

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On our first page we have copied from the London "Punch," a satirical hit at the ridiculous custom of having two or three clergymen to "assist" at marriages, adopted by people who do not deem the old style of having one clergyman to perform the marriage ceremony sufficiently grand.

Marriages now-a-days must be announced in a pompous manner, and very frequently end with "no cards," as was the case the other day when two decorated people were united in the staid bonds of wedlock.

The Shooting Match for the Prince of Wales Cup, which is to take place at Torriburn, near St. John on the 23d and 24th insts., will be quite interesting, as several volunteers from the various Counties in the Province will be present, and the local papers state that in several instances 20 persons have made.

At Fredericton 25, at Woodstock 27, and St. George 29 points have been reached at private practice. Should the firing for the cup equal such shooting, the winner will have something to do beyond what his predecessors have done. There are to be some handsome prizes shot for—the young Ladies prize of a Patent Lever Gold Watch; the Directors of the Commercial Bank, a purse of \$40; the Bank of British North America, \$40, or a rifle of that value, at the option of the winner; and the City Purse of \$40. It is to be hoped that the Charlotte Volunteers will bring back some of the prizes. If good shooting will do it; they will. On Friday the Volunteers are to be reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, after which the cup will be presented to the successful competitor.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet containing the "Report of Mr. Brown's mission to Great Britain and Ireland, for the promotion of Emigration to New Brunswick." From a perusal of the Report it is reasonable to believe that his mission will prove of service to the Province. With the means at his command and the time allotted to him, he made the agricultural and other resources of the Province, its soil, climate, and advantages known throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The emigration seed sown by him

may result in a bountiful crop of emigrants to the Province. In another issue extracts from the Report will be given.

A SMART TRICK.—A woman disguised as a colored person went into one of the stores in town a few evenings ago, and said a lady with whom she lived sent her for some crockery ware, she had selected the ware and the woman took it away; after she had gone, some one in the store remarked that the woman had her face blacked as her arms were white. This awakened the suspicion of the lad and he at once went to the house where the lady resides, and ascertained that he had been swindled, as she had not sent for the articles. As the person who committed the act is known, and will be compelled to return the articles, her name is withheld for the present.

Late accounts from British Columbia, bring good accounts of the gold harvest at Cariboo. The yield daily is very large. The claims must be very rich, as several turn out from \$2000 to \$3000 per week. The price of provisions are high—either the articles are scarce or the cost of transport high. Flour is 50 cents a lb, Tea \$2.25 Coffee in paper \$1.75; tobacco \$2.25 Sugar \$1.

RAIN STORM.—On Saturday forenoon it commenced raining and continued without intermission until Monday evening. On Sunday night the largest amount of rain fell which has been known for many years.

Several of the Charlotte Volunteers and other friends, among them "our Special" left in the steamer Queen yesterday morning, on their way to St. John, to be present at the firing for the Prince of Wales Cup.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Samuel Miller, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Gloucester.

Lauchlan Donaldson and Thomas M'Avity, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County and County of Saint John.

Henry P. Bridges, Isaac Taylor, James Mitchell, and Martin Adams, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Sunbury.

James Smart, Adam W. Smith, and Timothy Hierdon, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

John Fiewelling and John T. Lord to be additional Commissioners of Marshes, in the Parish Lancaster, County of Saint John.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 15th September, 1863.

ITEMS.

—The Russian railway from Moscow to Sebastopol is to cost £22,500,000; five times that in dollars.

—The women of the Northwest are getting up a monster soldiers' fair at Chicago, to raise \$70,000.

—The largest bank organized under the National Act will be the Third National Bank of New York, which will begin with a capital of \$5,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$50,000,000.

—A \$3000 Cashmere shawl—just imported by Stuart expressly for her—is one of the articles in Miss Kate Chase's trousseau.

—The fashion writers think bonnets will be "best thing" this fall. Forty dollars for a "best thing" will, however, be reasonable to everybody but the brute who pays for it.

—It is said that Rothschild possesses a million millions of francs, but that compared with others, he is poor, at least, so it pleases the good people of Paris to state, for they have just heard that there exists in India, a nabob worth a trillion, which, represented in figures, would be 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

—It is related that Duvenger, the actress, wears, in one of her characters at Paris theatre, a costume valued at \$150,000. One diamond in her head dress is valued at \$20,000.

—In a recent breach of promise case in Liverpool, damages to the amount of \$15,000 were given to the lady. The principal evidence was a love letter—a dear one.

—The new sword which was recently given to Gen. Meade by the Pennsylvania troops cost \$2200.

—In Portland, lately, a well meaning but unfortunate gentleman, observing some laborers use a sledge hammer, in what he considered a very awkward manner, stepped up and took the tool to show them how to do it, but in swinging it, he struck his leg between the knee and ankle and broke it short off.

—A gentleman in Southbridge, Mass., who was curious to know much a pumpkin grew in 24 hours, found by measuring that it enlarged just 3 1/2 inches.

—Several Spanish Protestants for reading and lending the Bible, were sentenced to the galleys for nine years. The Queen was petitioned by thousands of her Catholic subjects for their liberation, and even Napoleon interceded for them, but the most she would do was to commute their sentence to banishment.

—A Man by the fancy name of "Young Sport," ran around the half mile track at Hartford, Ct., lately, in 2.19. He is one of the fastest runners in the country.

—Thomas F. Meagher intends visiting Boston during the month of October, and will deliver lectures before the Montgomery Association on the various battles through which he passed with the Irish Brigade.

—The P. E. I. Islander says that large numbers of players have been killed in the vicinity of Charlottetown, and six barrels have been packed in ice and exported to the United States. These birds are said to be unusually plentiful in that place.

—Three houses on Sheriff St., Portland, owned by James Quinn, John Lawton, and Morris Glinn, respectively, were consumed by fire on Thursday morning.—Telegraph.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—The London Daily News says that owing to the large increase in the yield, the harvest is estimated to be worth £20,000,000 to £30,000,000, more than that of last year, and there will consequently be no necessity for the importation of large supplies of breadstuffs from abroad.

—Two little girls 13 and 15 years of age, were drowned in a pond in Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, and were found clasped in each others arms.

—The Australian Volunteers have challenged the English Volunteers to a rifle match, which has been accepted by the "Robin Hood" company.

—The army of the Potomac have recently captured four little newboys and sent them to the guard house.—Boston Post.

—There was sufficient frost to destroy vegetables in Pictou County last week.

—There is a Confederate cruiser off the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Dellingham of the Boston ship Snow Squall reports at New York, that he was chased and fired at on the 28th July, about 100 miles off Cape by a bark rigged vessel disguised as a merchantman, carrying the American flag, but hoisting the Confederate flag on coming up with him. He escaped by superior sailing, after throwing over part of his cargo.

—PARSON BROWNLOW is about to commence the republication of the Knoxville Whig under the name of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator. In his "prospects" he says:

"I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that month, two years ago, my paper was crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville called the confederate authorities. I will commence with the hell-born and hell-bound rebellion where the traitors forced me to leave off, and all who wish the paper would do well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that single paper shall be worth the subscription price to any unconditional Union man."

At Chamcook, on the 18th inst., aged 82 years, Sarah, wife of Mr. David Craig, leaving a number of children, grand children and great grand children. Mrs. Craig came to this Province with her parents, who were Loyalists upwards of seventy years ago.

delivered lectures before the Montgomery Association on the various battles through which he passed with the Irish Brigade.

—The P. E. I. Islander says that large numbers of players have been killed in the vicinity of Charlottetown, and six barrels have been packed in ice and exported to the United States. These birds are said to be unusually plentiful in that place.

—Three houses on Sheriff St., Portland, owned by James Quinn, John Lawton, and Morris Glinn, respectively, were consumed by fire on Thursday morning.—Telegraph.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—The London Daily News says that owing to the large increase in the yield, the harvest is estimated to be worth £20,000,000 to £30,000,000, more than that of last year, and there will consequently be no necessity for the importation of large supplies of breadstuffs from abroad.

—Two little girls 13 and 15 years of age, were drowned in a pond in Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, and were found clasped in each others arms.

—The Australian Volunteers have challenged the English Volunteers to a rifle match, which has been accepted by the "Robin Hood" company.

—The army of the Potomac have recently captured four little newboys and sent them to the guard house.—Boston Post.

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