

Arrival of the "Hibernian."

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 26. The Hibernian, with dates to the 18th, arrived off St. John's at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The London Times looks in vain for any sign from America, that the Federals are prepared to pursue with vigor the success recently gained at all points. Each Northern army became in turn an army of occupation, and instead of endeavoring to assist his military measures by a conciliatory policy, Lincoln by employing negroes to fight, is doing his best to make it necessary for him to hold every inch of ground in the Southern States by sheer force.

The Daily News eulogizes Lincoln's proclamation on announcing a system of retaining on the South with reference to the threat about negroes as prisoners of war, and thinks it cannot fail to have a very important influence on the progress of the war, and give immense influence to negroes recruiting.

The U. S. war steamer Kinsale chased and took possession of the British steamer Juno was released and allowed to proceed.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi, dated Capri, August 6th, is published, addressed to "Abraham Lincoln, Liberator of Slaves in the Republic of America," and rejoices at his noble efforts for freedom and human progress.

LaFrance asserts that the acceptance of the Mexican Crown by the Archduke Maximilian is not doubtful, and believes negotiations will be entered into to secure the admission of England. LaFrance says the present Government of Mexico will administer the affairs of Mexico for a year to reorganize the country, but the consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in November next.

London Times Article says it is in vain to deny that the feelings of London merchants are that on the whole Napoleon has done great service both political and commercial to the world—political in conforming to the previous action of Spain in extinguishing the Monroe doctrine, and commercial in restoring intercourse of nations with such important territory.

A British war steamer Rio reports passed a ship, name not given, burnt to water edge on 2nd July, in lat 26 S., lon 33 W. Shortly afterwards spoke steamer Alabama, which had captured and burnt this ship.

Polish question unchanged. Insurgents defeated Russians at Searzyne, and captured 260,000 rounds.

Napoleon's fete day at Paris passed off without political significance. Drouyn de L'Huys gave a grand banquet to Corps Diplomatique.

Congress of German Princess headed by Emperor of Austria, was in Session at Frankfurt, numerous attended.

Agent of the Confederate loan announces September dividend be paid in due course.

ALGUTTA, July 25.—Shuttings and twist firm. Exchange 2s. 0 1/4. Freight to London 9s. 6d.

BOMBAY, July 24.—Cotton dull and declining. Freight to Liverpool 17s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS. Cotton buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

Breadstuffs exhibit a downward tendency. Flour very dull. Provisions firm. Consols 93 a 95 1/2.

LATEST. Liverpool, Noon 18th.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

Corn market not yet opened. Heavy decline in London will doubtless cause fall here in breadstuffs.

London, 18th.—French Government revoked measure of confiscation in Mexico, and withdrawn opposition to specie exports.

FROM THE STATES. Bangor, Aug. 28. Reported that Burnside's advance reached Kingston on Tuesday, and after a short engagement defeated Forrest.

Bragg's army reported moving towards Atlanta.

Herald's and Times' correspondence complains of delay of Admiral Dahlgren at Charleston; fearing he is losing most valuable time in not following up advantages already gained.

An arrival at Fort Monroe brings report that Federals occupied Fort Sumter and Wagner last Monday.

Equally late advices direct from Charleston do not confirm this report.

Neal Dow has been turned over to State authorities. Confederate General will be held as hostage.

Navy department concluded to build fleet on Monitors larger and more formidable than any now in service, in this country or in Europe.

Aug. 29th. Gen. Gilmore's official despatch of the 24th fully confirm powerless condition of Fort Sumter.

Says with great labor and under heavy fire from James Island, he had established batteries within effective range of heart of Charleston.

Beauregard designated projectiles from these as the most destructive ever used in war.

Porter's recent expedition up Yazoo more damaging than first supposed. Besides five steamers near City Confederates in panic destroyed 14 others, leaving none remaining on river.

Gunboat Satellite and tug boat Reliance were captured by enemy at the mouth of the Rappahannock.

English screw Steamer Cronstadt captured off Wilmington, with cotton, tobacco, &c.

Several blockade runners returned to Nassau, failing to get into Southern ports.

A monster war vessel—378 feet long, 68 feet in breadth, and 32 feet deep, now being constructed for the Federal Government, is thus described by the N. Y. Commercial:

"Her hull is built of wood and millions of cubic feet have been consumed in her construction. Her sides, decks and floors are of solid oak, covered over with pine, which is to form a bed for the iron plating. The upper portion of the hull is to be iron plated to six feet below the water line. Above the deck she has a large casemate to carry ten heavy guns, and in addition to these are to contain two revolving turrets, each to contain two 15 inch guns. The sides of the vessel before the plating is put on, are over seven feet in thickness, and entirely of solid oak. She will have two rudders, in case one should be shot away, which will be protected by the peculiarity of her stern. The ram is formed by her bow, which is of oak, running back some fifty feet, which will be plated with the best quality of iron. The weight of her plating will not fall short of six thousand tons. Her engines are to be of 6000 horse power, which will give her extraordinary speed, and if she is used as a ram will be capable of sinking anything afloat or now building. The ward-rooms and steering are to be of a superior kind, with plenty of light, air and ventilation. She was originally intended for harbor defences, but it is now intended to give her a sea trial, as she is considered a superior vessel in all respects.

The remarkable vessel has already assumed a tangible form, and large numbers of persons daily visit the yard and view her with wonder and amazement."

Some few things that England has not done. American readers of the *Albion* may perhaps be wearied of the ceaseless vituperation poured out by their own countrymen upon ours, on account of certain things said and done by the latter, since the great struggle between the North and South commenced.

At any rate, we offer them a pleasant variation, commending to their notice a few things that England has not said and done within that period; but which lay easily within her reach, if she had guided herself by cis-Atlantic examples.

1st.—When Messrs. Mason and Sidel landed in England after the affair of the *Trent*, they were not received with demonstrations of popular delight. They were not paraded in triumphal state through the streets of the metropolis. The Lord Mayor did not welcome them. They were not feted. Judges and Legislators, and Clergymen, and dignitaries of all grades, cut no lanquets and made no speeches in their honor. They did not cross the threshold of Buckingham palace. Yet these men represented a confederacy, already acknowledged as a belligerent, and then bidding fair to establish its nationality. Not many years have passed since two young Irishmen, known only by their share in a ludicrous and abortive attempt at rebellion, were made successively heroes of the hour in the chief cities of this Union, and were guests even, if we remember rightly, of the President of these United States.

2d.—When the English Cabinet Ministers or law officers of the crown, or distinguished legislators have occasion to speak in public of the U. S. Government or American courts they never allude to them save in terms of respect.—Let the curious reader turn back to the Congressional record of the last twenty years; or turn over the writings and public speeches of General Cass, as Senator, as Foreign Minister, as Secretary of State; or refer to Mr. Caleb Cushing's foul-mouthed abuse of Great Britain, when, as Attorney-General of the U. S., he pleaded in Philadelphia in the matter of Mr. Crompton and the recruiting cases; or even glance at Mr. Edward Everett's published writings since the present civil war began; let him, we say, search all this documentary evidence, and he will be startled by the contrast it exhibits.

3d.—No public man in Great Britain, within our recollection, has ever thrown out a hint of seducing Maine from the Union, or of interfering in any way whatever with the acknowledged territory of this Republic.—We pass by the innumerable instances, in which pen and tongue have here despoiled us of British North America; but we call to mind that a soldier-statesman, so honest and honorable as General Scott, published a letter, not many years ago, in which he argued that the annexation of Canada to the Union was an event not unlikely or undesirable.

4th.—Mr. Laird has sold ships to the Confederates, and men at Birmingham have sold guns to Federals and Confederates alike.—Contraband of war, these articles are at least of recognized use in war. No Englishman, to our knowledge, has sold devilish inventions to the enemies of the United States.—It has been done, it has been done quietly.—In 1854 during our war with Russia, ex-almirant Wesley Smith and Mr. Clinton Roosevelt, embarked for Europe, at this port, amid an exuberant outpouring of applause and good wishes on the part of the press. The one was avowedly going to offer the *Czar* a new-fangled submarine machine for blowing up the French and British squadrons in the Baltic; the other an explosive bomb that was to hurl destruction upon the besiegers of Sebastopol. Both came back with their beams; but the *animus* of those who went, and of those who shouted godspeed to them, could not be mistaken.

5th.—Save in the way of trade in goods in cotton, or in scrip, no individual Englishman, in private or public life, has contributed a shilling to uphold the Southern cause against the Northern. The idea of a Fund for such a purpose would be absurd; of a political leader appending his name to it, preposterous.—In 1849, Mr. W. H. Seward, Ex-Governor of the State of New York, now Secretary of State, and consequently subscriber of international affairs, publicly subscribed one hundred dollars to an Irish Revolutionary Fund, got up as a perpetual thorn in the flesh of Britannia.

The contrast might be prolonged; but these few points, if properly read, may serve to show that there are two sides to every question.—*N. Y. Albion.*

We take the following piece of interesting intelligence for those who are apt to be troubled with the scurf fever from the *Fredricksburg Reporter*, Aug. 28:

"There was something approaching the character of a row last night in the Officers' Square, where a large number of citizens had assembled to listen to the Band playing at mess. We were not present when the melee actually occurred, but we were convinced from the behaviour of some of the Officers, who were walking bare-headed among the crowd, and peering under the ladies' bonnets that unless they returned to the barracks, or conducted themselves becomingly, a row would certainly follow. It appears that at length the citizens did interfere, when one of the officers called the guard and ordered them to clear the square. One gentleman, a magistrate, was seized upon by two soldiers, and dragged off, while an officer (but no soldier) kept thumping him on the back. On being driven from the square, a crowd collected outside the gate, when the officers with drawn swords, and the guard with bayonets, again charged and drove them some distance along the street. We always understood it to be an offence against military discipline thus to draw bayonets upon the citizens, especially when no act of violence had occurred on their part; and the idea of our streets being cleared by order of a mere ensign or lieutenant, because he has been prevented from taking undue liberties, is as ridiculous as the act is outrageous.

Complaints have been lodged and warrants issued against two of these gentlemen. Hon. Mr. Yorke is on trial to-day, at three o'clock for insulting ladies."

The following well-timed remarks we copy from an American paper which is evidently not infected with the idea that because the Yankees can make wooden nutmegs they can "whip all creation":

"Maffit boasts that Le and Sommes destroyed ten large American ships in one day, within the distance of sixty miles. The fact speaks highly for the vigilance of our cruisers in keeping out of their way; and it ought to suggest sobering reflections to those persons who are so unwise as to wish for a war with England. If we cannot even so much as sink two of the enemy's ships, what chance would our men-of-war have against the thousand vessels that England would soon have about? If two rebel ships are able to defy a dozen of our national ships, what chance would our commerce have against the national cruisers and privateers of England?"

WHEN WILL WONDERS CEASE?—A late London paper has the following:—"There is now residing in Oxford-street, London, an engaging little girl about three years old. The color of her eyes is pale blue, and on the iris, or circle around the pupil, these inscriptions are seen:—

Left Eye. Right Eye. NAPOLEON. EMPEREUR. BATAILLON. NAPOLEON.

These are traced in the above sized letters, although all the letters are not equally visible, the commencement NAF and EMP being most distinct. The color of the letter is almost white and at first sight of the child they appear like rays, which make the eyes appear vivacious and sparkling. The accuracy of the inscriptions is much assisted by the stillness of the eye on its being directed upwards, as to an object on the ceiling of the room, &c; and with this aid, the several letters may be traced with the naked eye. This effect is accounted for by the child's mother earnestly looking at a Frank piece of Napoleon's. It was given to her by her brother previous to a long absence; and this operating under her mind at a particular time in her life, has produced the appearance in question. It was visible at the child's birth, and has increased with her growth."

FROM A NEW BRUNSWICKER.—A young man a native of St. John, now in Hospital, writes to his father, Aug. 26:—"My arm is healed up, but the doctor says it will be a few weeks before I can use it. There has been some of the warmest weather here that I ever felt. If it were not for the sea breeze we would die. The men are getting sun struck by the hundred in the army and in the field. I think I can stand it this summer. My time is up on the 24th of April, and I'll think them smart if they get me where the bullets fly before that. One bullet hole is enough for a country I don't like, and in which they do not like foreigners, especially Englishmen. I tell you if the foreigners were taken out of this army their "glorious Union," as they call it, would go up. I have some great rows with them. They say they are going to have a war with England when this war is over. I tell them, God pity them, for what's left them England will not be long finishing. They don't know how to fight in this country, except with the tongue. If they had a war with England half their army would desert. I have not got any pay for four months."

The Boston Traveller thus lets off its venom against England:—"We dislike the English heartily, and believe them to be a community of pirates and pirates, but we have no wish to have a war with them—for the present. Let that come hereafter. The rebels should be disposed of before we allow ourselves to quarrel with the pirates."

Fires! There has been several fires lately in Calais.—"Turn about is fair play." The "Iron Duke" was over to the boiler city of Calais on Sunday morning before the "break of day," and no doubt maintained its high reputation alongside old Washington, No. 3.

FIRE AGAIN! Since writing the above, a fire has visited St. Stephen. This morning, or near midnight, a fire broke out in the new stable belonging to Mr. Philip Breen; and was consumed with a quantity of hay.—There was no insurance—loss about \$250. Mr. Breen cannot regard the fire as accidental.—[Adv. Aug. 28.]

PERSONAL.—Revd. Thos. Quinn, of Stamford, Ct., arrived here on Friday and sojourned a few days with the Rev. Mr. Dunphy of Milltown. Mr. Quinn was Chaplain of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment and was at the Battle of Bull Run. He has distinguished himself both as a soldier and an Orator, is an eloquent defender of republican institutions and a consistent opponent of those dangerous rebel sympathizing doctrines that are now so prevalent wherever the British flag holds sway. Mr. Q. is a native of N. Brunswick.—[St. Croix Herald.]

The Westmoreland Times, in speaking of the knock-down argument used by Mr. Beardsley, in St. John, after having been insulted by Mr. Thomson, the well-known barrister, and after having asked in vain for an apology, says:—"The public will generally approve of what Mr. Beardsley did, and readily re-echo the sentiment 'erved him right.' Mr. Thomson is not the thoroughly gentleman of the long robe who requires occasionally to be snubbed by a little exhibition of this kind, and the only pity seems to have been that the fun was stopped a good deal too soon.

"There are some lawyers now-a-days who imagine that they have a perfect right to abuse the opposite side in the most unparliamentary terms; and to allow this species of black-guardism the most unbounded latitude.—They seem to understand that the public look upon this style of argument as being very clever, and they care not at whose expense they put it in practice. Mr. Beardsley, instead of having any punishment inflicted upon him, ought to have the initiative in putting a stop to the offensive language of his brother barristers, and we hope the lesson he has taught Mr. Thomson may also be of service to some others."

H. I. Tuttle, of Hagleville, relates an occurrence in a Church in Indiana. Several women were in attendance three weeks ago, wearing the Secession badge:—"On coming out of Church at noon, a Miss Jumper coming to an intimate friend whose name was Dollahide that she would appear much better in Church with a t that battered pin, whereupon Miss Dollahide drew a large disk and struck her; but the blow was wasted off. She then advanced and struck again. This blow off all the coal and nerves on the inside of the left arm. She struck a third time, a part of the disk striking on the breast bone. This time they were separated by the friends of Miss Jumper. The preacher stood in the door witnessing the whole scene. When it was over he swung his hat over his head and shouted out at the top of his voice "Three cheers for Miss Dollahide!"

"The next Sabbath after the above scene was enacted, twenty-two ladies appeared at Church with pistols and bowie-knives in their belts."

Fires.—At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning an unoccupied house belonging to Robert Sheehan in this city was destroyed by fire. It is not known how the fire caught. Both engine companies belonging to Calais and St. Stephen were promptly on the ground and performed efficient service. Just as they had got through with their work there the alarm bells again rung and this time the fire was found to proceed from the vicinity of Washington Street. It broke out in a barn belonging to Samuel Kelley Esq., and communicated to a building alongside in which were several sleighs, wagons &c.—These were saved but the buildings were destroyed, also some eighteen or twenty tons of hay a quantity of barley. There was partial insurance on all the property destroyed. The fire is believed to have resulted from carelessness in the use of matches by some straggling smokers.—[Calais paper.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.—The competition for the Prince of Wales Cup will take place at Torryburn, commencing on Wednesday the 23rd of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

1. Each Company of Class A of the Active Militia, may send one competitor for every six effective members.

2. There will be three ranges,—200, 300, and 400 yards; five shots will be fired at each range. The standing position to be adopted at the first two ranges, and kneeling (or standing) at the last.

3. Each competitor must obtain at least ten points in ten rounds at the first two ranges, in order to be qualified to fire at the last.

4. Ties in the number of points will, in the first instance, be settled by the number of hits. If hits as well as points are equal, by one shot at 400 yards.

5. The firing to be conducted in accordance with the Hythe Regulations.

6. Each competitor will parade at the Camp, Torryburn, on the 23rd September, at 9.30 A. M., in Uniform, with the Government Long Barrel Rifle and Accoutrements, and will receive Ammunition upon the ground.

7. Temporary discontinuance on account of bad weather to be at the discretion of the Officer conducting the practice.

8. An Umpire will be appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The successful competitor for the challenge Cup will receive either a Gold Medal or a Prize of Fifty Dollars, and other Prizes will be given to some of the best shots next in succession.

The names of competitors are to be forwarded to the Office of the Adjutant General, and can not be received after Friday the 18th of September.

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Go to the Pic Nic.—The Volunteer Rifles purpose holding a Pic Nic at Chamcook, to-morrow Thursday. The trains will leave at 9.30 and 11 A. M., returning at 4 and 6 1/2 P. M. The usual spots will take place on the occasion. Tickets for the excursion 25 cents. It is to be hoped that the weather will be propitious and the attendance large; and that every one will pass a pleasant day.

On Tuesday morning, the steam tug "Lion" with the Carleton band, and a number of people on board, arrived here on their way to attend the Pic Nic at St. Stephen. The band came ashore and paraded the streets for a while, playing. The "Lion" left again between eight and nine o'clock.

The Annual Pic Nic of the Wesleyan Sabbath School was held at the Poor House grove on Monday last. A large number of the children, their teachers and friends were present on the occasion. The day was fine and all parties enjoyed themselves.

MILITIA MUSTER.—On Wednesday last the Militia belonging to Campobello and West Isles, mustered for that purpose of enrollment at Indian Island. The rain poured

down without ceasing, yet an unusually large number made their appearance nearly 400 answering to their names. After roll call, the companies formed into column, when Col. Brown addressed them in a speech full of energy and loyalty, strongly urging them to form Rifle Companies, to which the men responded by three hearty cheers. They were then dismissed without the usual drill.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.—The competition for the Prince of Wales Cup will take place at Torryburn, commencing on Wednesday the 23rd of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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2. There will be three ranges,—200, 300, and 400 yards; five shots will be fired at each range. The standing position to be adopted at the first two ranges, and kneeling (or standing) at the last.

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Latest American Steamer J. E. Winans, on St. John was seized yesterday leaving New York, on suspicion used in Confederate interest. Richmond papers announce Flood.

Confederates in small boats Rappahannock capturing cut and Kessle and revenue cut. Each gunboat carried a nine-gun. The mouth of the river is not believed Confederate vessels out of the river.

Enquirer reports Fort Sum abandoned, Beauregard will ter end.

Attic On the 26th inst., by the Ketchum, Mr. A. G. Berry, Billings.

Die On the 31st ult., Sarah Janet of William and Rachel M. months.

On the 28th June, aged 58 Mrs. D. Greenleaf, leaving a childless.

SCREENED SYDNEY To arrive in about 7 days. A cargo of best Scotch Whisky waiting coal will please leave the subscribers.

Sept. 1. J. W. STRIP

S. P. OSG SOUTH SIDE OF KING ST. JOE

THANKFUL for the patron received, he to announce, that manufacture

Monuments, Tombs, &c. Marble or Freestone, which from original or classic designs, moderate prices.

He confidently states that all establishments is executed to secure his customers; he therefore fees those who have patronized him

As nearly as can be estimated Annals will be from 50 to 100 of Advertisements. The retail 12 cents. A liberal discount given.

Orders respecting solid day as practicable. They will day of their receipt.

St. John, Aug. 13. J. & A.

LETTERS REMAINING in the Andrews, 15th of Brown, Joseph Moulton, Hatten Moulton, Moore, W. S. Chandler, George Covington, Samuel H. H. Joseph White, Culver, Lewis W. 2 Ford, Maria Ford, Greenlaw, Ellen 2 Grant, Mrs. Benj. senr. Hegerman, Mary Hardy, Haskell W. Persons calling for any say "Advertisement."

G. F. CAM

WAVERLY 73 KING ST. JOHN.

THE "WAVERLY" Hotel most central as well as the city; is furnished with all modern conveniences, and is adapted to transient as well as permanent guests. It has for many years enjoyed first class Hotel. The present has been connected with the old years, trusts that a share of its age bestowed upon it during the late Joseph Scamwell, Esq., under his management.

Attached to the "Waverly" Stable and a careful hostler. Coaches on call at all times to Steamers, Railway Station JOI

August 12—3m

COOL