

should not result in an immediate treaty of peace, Louis Napoleon will embark speedily for the East. Then what will become of France? what will be the issue of the war? God alone knows.

A few words concerning the political state of the other countries of Europe.—In *Switzerland*, the canton of Tefin is now the theatre of great agitation. An honest citizen, Mr. de Giorgi, was coolly assassinated in a cafe by the fanatical friends of the Jesuits and absolutists. The liberals have risen in arms, demanding vengeance for this murder, and the federal government with difficulty maintain order. Will the Jesuits never learn that bloodshed is a bad means of regaining their power?

In *Belgium*, the priests have also renewed their intrigues, and provoked disturbances, so that all the ministers of state have resigned. It seems that king Leopold is much embarrassed in forming a new cabinet; for the so-called *Catholic* or *Jesuit* party has not the majority, and the liberals fear to assume the responsibility of the government under present circumstances.

Piedmont has positively joined the Anglo-French alliance, and has declared war against Russia. The proposed law concerning the suppression of convents has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, and is to be laid before the Senate of Piedmont.

Spain is a chaos. Every day brings to light new intrigues. The Cortes have voted against liberty of worship, at the same time seizing the property of the clergy; but these matters are so important that I shall devote a special letter to them.—*Cor. to New York Obs.*

Correspondence.

New York Correspondence.

Anniversary Meetings—Anti-Slavery Society—Kansas Riots—Governor flees for his life—“Luminary” newspaper destroyed and editor’s life endangered—Bloodshed—Ministers denounced—Colonization becoming unpopular—English Missionaries martyred for preaching to Slaves.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1855.

Mr. Editor,—Anniversaries over, I will send you a few observations as they rise to mind without reference to statistics at this time. The papers say truly, it seems to me, that on the whole the anniversaries have been of less interest than usual. The only exception, it is conceded, is the anti-slavery department. I think I have before informed your readers that five years ago the mob here succeeded in breaking up the anti-slavery meetings and that the Mayor refused to afford any protection. This year all is changed. There have been no more quiet meetings than the Anti-Slavery in the sense that you oppose quiet to disturbance; but in the sense you oppose it to enthusiasm, they have been the most free from quiet. Hitherto the meetings have been free. This year the admittance fee has been a quarter of a dollar, and two of the meetings have been held in a building of much greater capacity than the Tabernacle and yet both were crowded. Wilson and Sumner, the Massachusetts Senators to Congress were the speakers. The speeches, though exceeding two hours in length, were listened to with the utmost eagerness to the end. The slavery question has gained even during the last year in popularity beyond all precedent.

Less than a year ago the Nebraska bill passed, by which a law was repealed that prohibited Slavery from Kansas and Nebraska territories. The consequence has been that men from the free States have gone to Kansas in great numbers to settle with the hope of making it a free State which can yet be done, if a majority of the voters are so disposed. On the other hand the slaveholders are determined to make it a slave State, but the slaveholders having no hope of a majority of settlers in a recent election, the slaveholders from Missouri, a neighboring State, went over to Kansas by thousands armed with pistols, muskets and cannon, and taking possession of the polls, kept away the legal voters and elected such men as suited their vile purpose. The Governor in vain opposed the outrage and in the end fled for his life, though appointed by the President. “Luminary,” a paper in Missouri, that denounced such proceedings, had its press and type thrown into the river by the mob, and the editor was obliged to flee for his life. The report now is, they have burned his house to the ground. This editor is not an abolitionist but opposed these proceedings as unlawful. The Governor has appealed to the President for help. The inhabitants have also sent their petitions for help. Bloodshed has already taken place, one of the inhabitants since the election shooting one of the intruders dead. In Missouri large meetings have been held in which resolutions have passed to sustain these outrages and warning every preacher who is opposed to Slavery to flee on the peril of his life.—These events forbidding a civil war, thicken almost daily, and yet, the national administration, the very type of imbecility and contempt, says not a word, nor does it do one thing to preserve peace. We have, therefore, the best of reasons to believe the administration is in league with these blood-thirsty men, or is about to cause civil war by its inefficiency.

These events (including the passage of the Nebraska Bill) have greatly changed public opinion on the slavery question. All, both pro-slavery and anti-slavery, are very anxious on this subject and striving some way to read something of the future in the present state of public opinion. It will not surprise you therefore that this topic absorbed so much attention at this time. Last night, for instance, the Colonization Society held a free meeting, with favorite speakers advertised and yet as good as failed for want of an audience while the Tabernacle was filled though an admittance fee was demanded, and though this was the third great meeting on the subject this week, and though there was still another crowded meeting the same evening on the same subject in another part of the city. Colonization hitherto has been very popular and abolition very unpopular, a circumstance to be remembered if you would realize the great change which has taken place in public opinion.

Do not suppose that the anti-slavery cause is about to be crowned with the success which it seeks. Ah

me! that day is yet far off. Yet our Tract Societies, Mission Societies and even Bible Societies are under the dictation of the slave-power. How I blush that such is the truth. It is not strange that nearly all our Pulpits and Benevolent Societies in one way or another must defer to “the sum of all villainies.” I have been told by persons conversant with the history of emancipation in England, that not till the slave-masters drove the Missionaries from their soil, was the public opinion of England thoroughly aroused. When some of the Missionaries had been martyred in their attempts to preach the Gospel to the slaves, and when others barely escaped with their lives, went home and told the story of the martyrdom of their companions and convinced the people that the Gospel could not be preached in a land of slaves. Public opinion compelled the Government to move in the great act which has done so much to add to England’s honest fame. Slaveholders now are taking similar steps against ministers, and may be their wickedness will be overruled to the good of the slave.

P. S.—May 16. Since writing the above Mr. Sumner has twice repeated his discourse against slavery and both times to crowded houses, and that after two of the city papers had given a verbatim report of his words. Monday evening he spoke in Mr. Beecher’s Church, Brooklyn, and last evening in the Metropolitan Theatre. Yours Truly, G.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 25, 1855.

Religious Intelligencer Book Store.

A large assortment of Religious and useful Books, including the publications of the American Tract Society, now on hand, and for sale at the publishers’ prices. Packages of Tracts, Children’s Books, &c. *Sabbath School Libraries*, Published by the American Sunday School Union, at \$10, \$5, \$3, and \$2 50; with class books, cards, Hymn Books, Maps, tickets, &c., necessary for Sabbath Schools.

Dr. Cummings’ Works, The Book and its Story, Jay’s Mornings with Jesus, Bunyan’s Baxters, and Flavel’s works. Jones’ Church History, Cruden’s Concordance, Josephus’ Works, LIFE and EPISTLES of ST. PAUL, Marks’ Journal, LIFE of JOHN COLBY, Bibles and Testaments for Families and Sabbath schools, Commentaries, Hymn books, including Watts, Winchell’s Psalmody, Sacred Melodies, Zion’s Harp, &c.

Some valuable Historical Works, and an assortment of School Books, such as are in common use. Paper, Pens, Ink, Pencils, &c., &c., and such other articles as are usually found in Book Stores, all of which will be sold at lowest prices.

Just received,—A further supply of Sabbath-school Libraries: Youth Libraries, Sunday-school Hymn Books, Question Books, &c., &c.

Copies of the *American Messenger*, and *Child’s Paper*, for January, can still be supplied.

Reynolds’ Building, Germain Street, May 25.

The Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The reports of the Annual Meetings of the various religious and benevolent societies, which have recently been held in London and in New York, afford much that is interesting to those who watch the progress of truth, and feel an interest in the extension of the Redeemer’s Kingdom. While war—grim, desolating war—is committing its ravages, and sweeping away its thousands and ten of thousands into eternity, it is a relief to turn to the details of the battles of Zion, and notice the victories which are being achieved by her.—And yet while much has been done, and is doing to extend the knowledge of the Redeemer, how much remains to be done, and what claims there are upon Christian Churches to aid by prayers, by money, and by other means to send out the Word of God, and the men who shall distribute it, as well as teach the poor benighted heathen, Mohammedan, and others the knowledge of the only Savior. A fact of great interest in connection with Mohammedanism is becoming more and more apparent. The Turkish mind is becoming gradually but surely reached and affected by the Word of God. It is sought for and read to an extent unknown before. Great numbers of the followers of the false Prophet are listening to the Gospel, and will converse on its peculiar claims, and there are cases reported at several stations of some who have become real converts to christianity. It is the law of the Turkish Empire, that while foreign and Armenian christians shall be tolerated, those who forsake Mohammedanism and embrace the Bible, are punishable with death. It remains to be seen whether this law will be executed in the case of the converts under missionary labour; there is no doubt, however, but the law itself will soon be changed. There is great reason to hope that these lands which were the scenes of early apostolic labour, but which have long been sunk in idolatry and superstition will again embrace the faith of Christ.

The report of the meeting of the American Board of Missions held at New York on the 11th inst., which we find in the *N. Y. Observer* is deeply interesting.—The Rev. C. F. Mills a returned missionary from Ceylon gave a graphic description of missionary results in India. “He spoke of the great extent and magnificence of India. No nation on the globe had given so much to enrich the rest of the world, and had received so little from it in return. One sixth of the human family pitch their tents within its borders. It is dotted all over with compact villages, which are all open to the preaching of the gospel. There need never be in India a danger of a small audience for the missionary. Proud brahmins may oppose him, but the people will gladly listen. They crowd around the preacher wherever he goes. The Lord has excited the spirit of inquiry among them—not alone for religious instruction, but secular knowledge; any appeal for the education of the minds of that people is full of promise.—He traced briefly the progress of the missionary work from 1830 to the present. The whole Bible is now in thirteen languages of India; the New Testament in twenty; the Pentateuch and Gospels in twenty-four. More than two millions of copies of the Word of God have been circulated there. Two thousand schools, in which 80,000 of India’s youth are taught not only the rudiments of worldly wisdom, but the knowledge of God, are this day open in India. In numerous boarding schools that have been established, many conver-

sions to God have taken place. There is an extensive native agency, 2,000 strong, who preach the gospel to their fellows. Who can think of this result without gratitude to God! The number of missionaries has been increased from 147 to 460. There are now 315 stations and 330 Churches, with a membership of 20,000, while thousands of India’s sons and daughters have already gone up as ransomed spirits to heaven.—Does it not afford occasion for devout thankfulness to God! Twenty millions of dollars have been expended in producing this result, and now the vast system of idolatry is crumbling: the forms of heathenism remain, but its spirit has departed. What may we not hope for the fifty years in the future, when we look at the results of fifty years in the past? The present results are but the first fruits of the harvest. Enough has not been done in India. There are only three missionaries to a million of people. Think of it! The money given is not two thirds of a cent to an immortal soul! Great exertions are now necessary, because so many of the missionaries have recently fallen. The death of these men has spread sorrow in that land.—Who will take their places? Is it asked, “Will it pay?” He could testify that to be a missionary was the greatest happiness that the world could afford. The gospel never sounds so sweetly as when uttered in a foreign tongue. God is with the missionaries, Christ is with them, the promises are theirs, and they ask nothing more.”

Christian reader, do you hear that startling fact? “Only three missionaries to a million of people.” And have we nothing to do? Do we not feel that it is a part of our duty to spread the knowledge of the Redeemer in all nations? “This feeling is the impulse of christian life.” To disregard the wants of our fellow men and make no effort for their welfare, is a sure evidence that our religion is in word only, not in deed, nor in truth.

Probable Results from the War.

The following christian view of the great struggle now going on in the East, and the probable results therefrom, which we copy from the *British Messenger* are so much in accordance with our own thoughts on the subject, that we cheerfully give them a place in our columns. The writer, in the same article from which we subjoin the following, says,—that the central kingdom of the old world is rotten to the core, and being now in a state of advanced putrescence, it must be supplanted by a vigorous, free constitutional state, in which Greek and Turk shall be placed upon an equal footing, and ample freedom given to saturate the mind of both with the vivifying truths of the “Word of God,” that liveth and abideth for ever. And if we had such a nation established in the midst of the earth, might we not hope that ere long kingcraft and priestcraft would be abolished in the wide world over, and “all the ends of the earth should see the salvation of God.” That God, who is infinite in wisdom, doing wonders, will overrule all things for some real good, and His own glory, we do most sincerely believe; and we expect that the good to be derived from the present commotion in the earth, will far more than exceed the evil produced thereby, however great the latter may be. The writer referred to says:—

“It appears to us that the very destruction of our army in the East may result in a blessed issue, if we are true to the cause committed to us. What, if religion and civilization, having performed the cycle of the nations, be now like men who have made their fortune in distant lands, returning instinctively to their native soil, laden with hoarded wealth, to spend the remainder of their days in those sunny climes which gave them birth? Could anything have happened more likely to induce the West to repair to the East, than the past disastrous campaign? Has our army found its grave in the East, and shall those countries be unvisited? Certainly not: thousands of us will yet repair to the shores of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, to look with tearful eyes upon the grassy mounds that mark the last lonely resting-places of Albion’s bravest warriors. In years to come, instead of taking a trip of a few hundreds of miles, the standing summer excursion—swift and cheap—will be to the far East, to witness those places that have been the arena of the European contest—to climb with mournful step the acclivities of the Alma, and walk over the field of Inkermann, and mark with saddened heart the exuberance and fecundity of the trailing vines, as they spread their too healthy tendrils over the tombs of the heroic dead—to note the spot where the cavalry of the light brigade rushed so unwisely and impetuously to the memorable charge on the heights of Balaklava—and travelling thence by rail to Sebastopol, to survey the site of the ill-fated camp, and weep over the memories of the calamitous campaign. Where is the family that has no property in these lands? Where the patriot who will not visit, if possible, the graves of his countrymen who fought and fell in the cause of freedom? And where the Christian who, if at Constantinople, will fail to visit the yet more interesting land of Palestine, and walk over those “sacred acres” where the Son of God became incarnate, lived, taught, suffered, died, and rose for our salvation; and gather spiritual instruction from Bible scenes, while he mourns the desolations of Emmanuel’s Land, and muses on its fertility and glory when the long curse shall be repealed? The death of our soldiers may be as life from the dead in many respects. The sepulchres of the free will be regarded as holy ground, and we will certainly see to the liberation of the lands that contain them. Part of our gallant army is laid beneath the Crim-Tartar sod, and part beneath the Asiatic, and thus does Britain, Colossus-like, bestride the billowy Euxine, and over the graves of her heroes, prays the Great God of heaven to break the despotic rule of either Continent, and set the long-crushed nations free. Having gone forth weeping, bearing precious seed, and having committed, with liberal hand, thousands of her freeborn sons to the soil of two of the most misgoverned countries in the world, we cannot rest satisfied unless, under her constitutional influence, we hear, ere long, the happy shouts of harvest joy. Nothing short of this brilliant consummation will satisfy the British nation, whatever be the mind or policy of our leading statesmen. As we are, meantime, sending out

our armaments to the East, we cannot, in strict propriety, be said to be carrying thither either Christianity or civilization; but as we are not the aggressors, but defenders of the right, even though we are now in the midst of the barbarities of war, we are, nevertheless, a civilized and professedly Christian nation, having had these hostilities forced upon us; and when the pending contest is terminated, we hope to find that the war fare, which we so heartily abhorred and lamented, has macadamized a highway for the introduction of both religion and civilization to Oriental countries hitherto hermetically sealed.”

Genuine Revivals of Religion.

“I now speak of genuine revivals, where the Gospel is preached in its purity, and where the people have been well instructed in the doctrines of Christianity. In a revival, it makes the greatest difference in the world, whether the people have been taught by catechizing, or are ignorant of the truths of the Bible. In some cases revivals are so remarkably pure, that nothing occurs with which any pious man can find fault. There is not only no wildness or extravagance, but very little strong commotion of the animal feelings.—The Word of God distills upon the mind like the gentle rain, and the Holy Spirit comes down like dew, diffusing a blessed influence on all around. Such a revival affords the most beautiful sight ever seen upon earth. Its aspect gives us a lively idea of what will be the general state of things in the latter-day glory, and some faint image of the heavenly state.

“The impressions on the minds of the people in such a precious work, is the exact counterpart of the truth, just as the impression on the wax corresponds to the seal. In such revivals, there are great solemnity and silence. The convictions of sin are deep and humbling; the justice of God in the condemnation of the sinner is felt and acknowledged; every other refuge but Christ is abandoned; the heart at first is made to feel its impenetrable hardness; but when least expected, it dissolves under a grateful sense of God’s goodness and Christ’s love; light breaks in upon the soul, either by a gradual dawning or by a sudden flash; Christ is revealed through the Gospel, and a firm and often joyful confidence of salvation through him is produced; a benevolent, forgiving, meek, humble, contrite spirit predominates; the love of God is shed abroad; and with some, joy unspeakable and full of glory fills the soul. A spirit of devotion is kindled. The Word of God becomes exceedingly precious.—Prayer is the exercise in which the soul seems to be in its proper element, because by it God is approached, His presence felt, and His beauty seen; and the newborn soul lives by breathing after the knowledge of God, after communion with God, and after conformity to His will. Now also springs up in the soul an inextinguishable desire to promote the glory of God, and to bring all men to a knowledge of the truth, and by that means to the possession of eternal life! The sincere language of the heart is, “Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do?” That God may send upon His Church many such revivals, is my daily prayer; and many such have been experienced in our country, and I trust are still going forward in our churches.”—*Life of Dr. Alexander.*

Campobello.

Brother A. Taylor, writes from Campobello, under date the 21st inst., that the work of revival in that place is still progressing. New cases of conviction were becoming apparent in almost every meeting, and some had found peace since he last wrote. Seven were baptized last Sabbath, and others are expected to be baptized next Sabbath.

Elder S. Hart writes to Brother B. J. Underhill under date 14th inst., from Southampton, York County; saying that he has spent four weeks with the Churches in that place, and has baptized twenty-four.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

CITY OF MONCTON.—The election for officers in this newly constituted city has resulted in the choice of Joseph Salthar, as Mayor; Messrs. J. H. Beatty, J. S. Barnaby, J. Robertson, J. Wortman, D. Robertson, and T. M. Brown, as Councillors; and Messrs. E. L. Cowling, A. Weldon, Jr., and Thomas Trueman, as Assessors. The voting was by ballot,—the system, as usual, worked well.

At a meeting of the Council, next day, Mr. James Robertson, lately of St. John, was chosen Common Clerk.

EMIGRATION.—The excellent packet ship “Endo-cia,” of the Black Ball line of Liverpool Packets, came into port last Wednesday, with 178 steerage, and 6 cabin passengers, thus described:—English, 42; Scotch, 7; Irish, 122; Germans, 7;—total, 184 souls. Among these passengers, there were only 74 males above 14 years of age; all the rest were women and children. They appeared to be a very decent body of people, chiefly of the labouring class, and were landed in a very cleanly condition and robust health.

About one hundred passengers are expected by the Packet ship “Liberia,” which would sail from Liverpool during the first week of this month; these, with a moderate number by the “Mary Ann” from Londonderry, will constitute nearly the whole of the emigration to this Province during the remainder of the present season, for a sudden stop has been put even to German emigration.—*N.M.R.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Last year the total income of the society from ordinary sources was £125,000, being £8,000 more than that of any previous year. Since the commencement of the society four millions have been spent in providing copies and teachers of the word of truth. 1,367,538 copies of the Bible and New Testament were distributed during the last year; and the society has been the means of issuing nearly twenty-nine millions of copies of the Scriptures in 170 different languages.

A PREACHER DRIVEN FROM MISSOURI.—A clergyman by the name of David White preached in Chillicothe, Missouri, on Sunday, the 18th ult., and having spoken disrespectfully of slavery, a lot of Know-Nothings waited upon him and informed him that he must leave the State immediately, or the “order” would administer a coat of tar and feathers, and conduct him out on a rail! They informed him that his name would be forwarded to every council in the State with a notice of his crime.—*Springfield Herald.*

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Latest from the Seat of War!!

The “America” which left Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, the 24th. The following is the telegraphic despatch to the News Room.

The “Union” sailed from Southampton on the 9th, with 90 passengers. She conveys intelligence that Drouyn De Lhuys had resigned from unwillingness to protract the War, and Count Walewski is appointed French Minister of Foreign Affairs; also that the documents of the Vienna Conference were laid before Parliament—that Redschid Pacha had been superseded as Vizier by Mahomet Pacha—that the assassin Pianari had been condemned to death; also that the emigrant ship “John” from Plymouth to Quebec, was wrecked, with considerable loss of life.

Since the *Union* sailed, events have been interesting but not of decisive importance. The English press admits that hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe, consequently that France and England must fight it out. The *London Times* publishes a remarkable article, expressing these views. The *Times* has also an editorial on behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official document of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace. Some, however, think different, and Earl Grey in the House of Lords has given notice of motion for 22d, and that an address be sent to the Queen deploring the failure of the negotiation, and stating as the opinion of Parliament that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which the Allies might have obtained all the advantages which can reasonably be demanded from Russia.

Milner Gibson made similar motion in the House of Commons. Correspondence from the Camp April 27th, explains the difficulties of the siege, but states confidently that the Allies’ advances are winning the ground, bit by bit, and that while the works so advanced, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

Gen. Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions.

April 28th.—Canrobert writes to the Emperor that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency and is on cordial terms with the French.

LATEST OFFICIAL.

Sebastopol 10th.—Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the allies right advanced trench this morning, but were driven back; a second and similar attempt shared the same fate—nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

(Signed,) RAGLAN.

Gen. Mannara had arrived with 4,000 of Sardinian troops. Procrastination and jealousies are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent commanded by English officers of the Indian army. Not a man has yet been raised for the contingents.

BALTIC.—English fleet is working up the Baltic towards Gothland as ice permits. Is said that France asks permission to establish a French camp in Swedish territory, if refused, Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by allies. Three ships left England 10th to blockade the White Sea.

“The following is from the *London Standard*: “Very extraordinary circumstance reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to truth. By letters from St. Petersburg it appears that a fine American frigate built ship recently arrived at Port Baltic; it was stated that vessel had on board 800 bales cotton, but the correspondent of our informant visited the ship and found in addition to above, she had 50,000 Rifles, and 5,000 Revolvers. The Russians laughed at our cruizers, and naturally asked if John Bull has been asleep to have allowed so valuable a prize to have escaped. Messrs. C. merchants of Boston, were passengers and is supposed acted supercargo. We have not been able to ascertain if vessel left America this season and has cut her way through the ice before our flying squadron could come up with her, or if she reached one of the lower ports of the Baltic last year, lay perdu to the spring. We say no more than what our consuls in the United States are about to have permitted such a cargo to leave without apprising the Government here of the fact.—Other letters from St. Petersburg state that the vessel has since left for Konigsburg in ballast.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.—Symptoms increase that Austrian and Prussian Cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States. Editors of semi-official journals have been invited to favour the movement. Documents of Vienna Conference, the whole extending to ninety pages, are partially republished in English newspapers and excited much interest.

Palmerston in Commons evaded saying whether Conferences are or are not finally broken off; but said as the accredited representatives of all powers, including Russia, continue to reside in Vienna, the elements of Conference permanently exist. Should Russia or Austria on behalf of Russia make at any time proposals offering prospects of settlements.

A Russian note in form of a circular addressed to the German States, says, that the Czar relying on the continuance of the policy hitherto pursued by them will adhere to the solution given at the Conferences to the two first points of the guarantee.

LATEST NEWS!

The French mail has not arrived. Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks that as long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as she best can, but if France and England should resolve to form corps of refugees and em-