Religious Intelligeurer. SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 20, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons calling at the Religious Intelligencer Office in Germain Street on business, and not finding the Editor in, will please call at Mr. G. W. Day's Printing Office, 4 Market Street, who is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Intelligencer, and transact other business connected with this paper.

The European War.

War-terrible, unrelenting, and devastating war is again bursting forth in Europe. The din of battle is said to have been already heard. The nations engaged in this terrible strife are all Catholic, and the battle ground is Italy itself. The principles which are involved in the conflict -strange as it may appear-are on our side representative institutions, backed by Sardinia and France ; on the other side the old system of Papal misrule and tyranny, supported by Austria. That there may be other motives and objects besides those involved in these questions, and which are as yet latent in the mind of Louis Napoleon and others, is quite possible ; time will develope however, and no doubt but England will be prepared for any emergency. The spirit of constitutional liberty which entered Sardinia in 1848, has ever since been regarded by the Papal government, and Austria with the greatest abhorence. The religious toleration granted his people by Victor Emmanual, greatly increased the indignation of the Pope and his devoted Austrian children, and no doubt they would think a long and bloody war amply compensated for, by the crushing out of the spirit of freedom and religion, which has taken hold of a portion of the Italian people. That other motives than the advancement of freedom in the Italian States influences the French Emperor, can scarcely be doubted, taking into consideration his own government in France ; but whatever these may be we have no doubt but in the Providence of God, they will be overruled for good to Italy, and the weakening of the power of the man of sin. The small but noble kingdom of Sardinia has a deep hold on the feelings and sympathies of the British people. The manly conduct of her sovereign, and the bravery of her troops in the Crimean war, are fresh in the memory of England, and no doubt it is the wish of all Englishmen, that she may obtain what she contends for in the terrible conflict just commencing. Fears are doubtless entertained in relation to what the real object of France is. The impression seems to be general, judging from the tone of the British press, that the Emperor cannot be trusted. That he has certain things to avenge on England, if opportunity offer, seems to be the settled opinion, but whether the present is the time for the accomplishment of his purpose in this respect, seems to be doubtful. We do not see how France in the present struggle can share any of the sympathy of England only as the ally and supporter of Sardinia. That Napoleon is no friend to liberty and representative institutions, his whole course of government in France fully demonstrates. And it does not seem reasonable "that he would volunteer a war for that abroad, which he hates at home. Austria is the Pope's best belowed. The child after his own heart; ready to crush out liberty at home and abroad. The progress of freedom in Italy would of course weaken her. The stability of her rule depends on the maintenance of her despotism. She has struck the first blow, and the end-who can tell? That other nations will be involved seems inevitable, and a general European war ensue. But while carnage and bloodshed are always to be deprecated, it is gratifying that all the wars of the last century or two have been overruled in God's providence for the suread of the Gospel, and the subsequent good of the people. That the present contest will result in the weakening of the Papal power in more places than one, and in opening the way for the spread of truth, we have no doubt. That England may be able to maintain a neutrality from the bloody conflict, fall her subjects should devoutly pray.

they undisputed dominion over this country. It neart to speak unkirdly to anybody." which Protestantism amply secures.

Down to a very recent period of our Provincial a home happy and peaceful. history neither the French, the Scotch, or the Irish Catholics, had, for more than half a century, ever outraged the feelings of the rest of the population, or gave any cause of offence. During fleets were upon one coast, and invading armies years ago a party in Irelaud commenced an agitation for a repeal of the Union, and at a later period a section engaged in a mad rebellion thinking to effect that object by force of arms. with them the absurd opinions and disloyal sentiments of these men. They set up news-cluded; one has also been added to the church papers which breathed nothing but hatred to at Black Rock.

England .- They organized associations and corresponded with each other. They disturbed the United States by their machinations, and they ed nothing but hatred and hostility to England. Nobody took much notice of these things till the Russian war broke out, but so long as the war time by the expression of the most disloyal senhighest pinnacle of glory.

The Religious

treated them as British subjects-as their fellow a little way from my office, who always appearcreatures. All the channels of industry—all the sources of intelligence—all the securities against word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. poverty, disease or insult were thrown open to Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, and sunless, For half a century these men have lived | a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerand thrived, surrounded by Protestant communi- ful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I ties. There religious impression or prejudices asked him the secret of his constant flow of spihave been respected. They worship God as they rits. "No secret, doctor," he replied ; I have please, and they have enjoyed, and now enjoy, got one of the best of wives, and when I go to more of material prosperity, more social and po- work she always has a kind word of encouragelitical privileges than they ever did in their own ment for me, and when I go home she meets me country-than Protestants are ever permitted to with a smile and a kiss, and she is sure to be enjoy in Catholic communities-or than their ready; and she has done so many things during own prieshood would permit them to enjoy, had the day to please me that I cannot find it in my

is a curious fact that Catholics are never so What influence, then, hath a woman over the happy, so secure, or so prosperous, as when they heart of man to soften it, and make it the founjoying the civil rights and diffusive intelligence tain of pure emotions ! Speak gently. Thensmiles cost nothing, and go far toward making

Letter from Nova Scotia.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- I have frequently desired the French and American wars, when hostile to report myself through the medium of your much-loved paper. I have ever read, with the men were not thoroughly reliable-or dreamed deepest interest, the communications of my that any among them would rejoice in the brethren, as they appear from time to time, in humiliation of our mother country. Some fitteen the Intelligencer, and think we, as public brethren, might more frequently report ourselves through its columns.

The religious interest at this place, (Hall's They were defeated, arrested, tried, banished. Harbour,) is rather low; however, our Conference Many of them fled to the United States. A Meetings have generally been pretty numerously that country, and to the Britsh Colonies, brought attended, quite interesting, and I trust, profitable.

I have been labouring a portion of my time at Scot's Bay. This district is pleasantly situated established in Halifax a newspaper which breath- at the head of a small semicircular bay, which sets up between Cape Split and the main-land of the county. It is principally noted for its shad lasted the feelings of the larger portion of our and herring fisheries. The inhabitants are genpopulation were outraged and insulted week af- erally open-hearted and liberal. About five ter week in a paper published in Halifax at that years ago, Elder Knowles organized a church in this place, but owing to a lack of christian disof her troops were raising Great Britain to the cipline, (which state of things is very generally felt in this vicinity, and which I have deep cause others whose position in life might justify greatto regret) difficulties have arisen, and it no longer er warmth. Such was the method of proceeding cessity for." - Canada C. Advocate. remains a church. Notwithstanding this, how-From a number of paragraphs lying before us ever, there has lately been quite an awakening cliped from exchanges, we select a few for the in the minds of the people generally. Last Sabinformation and amusements of our readers .- bath I baptized three persons, and others are ex-'The first relates to the credit system in newspaper pected to follow their Lord in the same ordinance publishing, and is from the New York Tribune, when the next opportunity presents. a paper well posted up in everything that relates There is always an union of heart and sympathy of feeling amongst the children of God, yet there "It is amazing that any journal anywhere are always those between whom this sympathy should be conducted on any other than the Cash exists more deeply than with others. It was at American newspapers, being utterly unknown to Scot's Bay that I spent many of my youthful any other. Two-thirds of our newspaper men, days, and it was there, at the age of fifteen, that who have been twenty years or more in the bu- I first professed faith in Christ. On these acsiness, have enough due them from delinquent counts the people of this place appear peculiarly near to me. cent. of it, while a good many of them will be The election of our Legislative Members bothered to raise the requisite dimes wherewith took place yesterday. Many were fearing there to celebrate the approaching 4th of July. By the would be an unusual amount of disturbance, but not commemorate the next anniversay of National were happily disappointed. So far as I am Independence by proclaiming on that day that able to determine, Messrs. Chipman and Burgess no man can have your paper thenceforth unless the candidates who opposed the present governhe shall have paid for it, and you will have reason ment, were elected by a considerable majority. The catholics voted in the minority.

Intelligenrer

000 overpaid to Mr. R. Campbell for printing the Journals of the House. Some carelessness surely somewhere-perhaps something worse !

Mr. Brown's Sabbath Labor Bill was lost by a majority of two; the French members pretty generally opposing it.

Quebec has been the theatre of some unseemwhether the Bishop should or should not have housec hearly destroyed. They were all insurthe right to veto the legislation of the Synod. ed

The anti-veto party would seem to be the stronger of the two, and in most of the churches elect- troved.

ed their candidates. The christian spirit was not in active operation, it would appear, among the electors,-one account stating that "a mob gathered, armed with slung-shot, steel knuckles, and other secreted bludgeons"-that one church was desecrated with appalling yells from seven to ten o'clock, and that about half-past eight a up, but life was extinct. A coroner's Jury re-rush was made on the Rev. Chairman, who was rush was made on the Rev. Chairman, who was

dragged from his seat, and for some moments seemed to be in great danger of losing his life On the other side it is affirmed that there was violence, but provoked. The following extract, although lengthy, may be permitted, as expressing the view of the Lay Association, or anti-veto party, with whose principles we sympathise, while the Command-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada. protesting against their unseemly demonstrations :---

gret its occurrence, still we discern in it the true nine days. She landed her passengers, seventyspirit of the Reformation, and the germ of freedom. Let any calm observer review the conduct of all concerned and pass sentence. At the Cathedral meeting a pre arranged plan had evident- There were thirty unmarried men and the same ly been adopted. The chairman refused to hear any gentleman speak, or receive any motion. He said that he was acting under advice, and would listen to no person. He took such votes as pleased him, and others he rejected. In fact, the leading features in his conduct of the pro- crew were they, all nations and languages, caprice and a leaning to his Episcopal chief were ceedings. Those who sustained him were as lusty in their shouts as those who opposed thim, and indeed, if we consider the age and usual calmness of temper of one of them, their indecorous demeanor contrasts unfavorably with



three fires in this City and Portland. In Portland, a Steam Saw Mill, owned by Mr

George Wishart, was entirely destroyed. large dwelling house alongside of the saw mill ly conduct recently at the election of Delegates was nearly consumed ; it was occupied as a dwellto the Anglican Synod-the point at issue being ing and grocery store. There were two other

> Near the Marsh Bridge, the Blacksmith-shop in Messrs. McMoran & Dunn's shipyard was des-

In Germann Street, a barn belonging to Mr. Frast caught fire and was partly burned .- Globe.

SAD ACCIDENT .- A fine little boy, about three years of age, son of Capt. George Price, Carleton, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, at Sand Point. He was discovered floating on the water soon after he fell in and immediately picked

THOMAS R. ROBERTSON, Esq., has been appointed Comptroller of Customs at Fredericton. Mr. R. is also Deputy Treasurer.

Mr. Trentowsky has been elected Alderman for Sydney Ward.

Major General Sir William Fenwick Williams Bart., (of Kars), K. C. B., has been appointed to

INMIGRATION.—'The barque Mary Ann, Capt. Large, from Londonderry, arrived on Saturday "Much as we deprecate all violence and re- last after a remarkably fine passage of twentynine in number, all in good health. One birth occurred on the passage and one death, that of a little girl six years of age from sea sickness .number of unmarried women on the list .- Globe.

The Speciator of Friday says :- "Yesterday a train arrived at the depot here with three hundred persons on board for Salt Lake City, Utane Territory. Men, women and children, a motley from somewhere in the vicinity of Albany, and surely the neighborhood from which they came should be glad to get rid of them, for as Artemus Ward would say, 'they were as ordinary looking

at that meeting; and at every other election in The Overland Californian Mail bring country and town, a catholic adherence to episco- ligence of another desperate fight with the Indipal orders was shewn. None of them were non- ars on the Colorado River. A party of forty men conformists. The election was confined to the under Mr. Bishop, on their way to join Lieut. lay members of the church, yet we find the in- Beal's surveying expedition were attacked on the cumbents of St. Matthew's and St. Peter's ac- 20th of March by a party of six or seven huntively engaging themselves in the canvass soli- dred Mohaves, Yumas, and Pah Utas. The fight citing votes. The former conducted his canvass lasted three hours, during which a great number by sounding those within his cure as to their of the Indians were killed. The loss of the views, and if he found them favorable he pro- whites is not stated .- C. C. Adv. claimed them to be good voters, but if not so Recent letters from France state that Protestractable, then, "they did nct belong" to his congregation, and had no right to vote. Of tantism in that country is suffering renewed persecution at hands of the Roman Catholics. course he did not carry his absurdities to that Among the recent laws passed which are delength in every instance, but the cases are so signed especially to bear upon the Protestants onorous in which he did. This course was not are those which provide that no minister born any sense of his justice, and naturally aroused or educated out of France can in future be recalculated to inspire those within his cure with those feelings of resistance which predominate in ceived as pastor by any of the Protestant churches tempted. Those men, who were or were not voters, as the clerical magician pleased, became grants or help from abroad to support their churches. Should these laws be enforced, the indignant and sought advice regarding their result will be most disastrous to the Protestant rights. They were told that they had rights, and cause in the empire. A SHORT COLLOQUY .- Emma: "My dear they only asked at the election for fair play, and that right should prevail. This they were re- friend, that woman has been talking about you fused. They were men whose views were known again ! She has been telling the awfullest to be favorable to the incumbent, and they were stories you ever heard ; why, she railed away allowed to vote; whilst others similarly placed at you for a whole hour !" Julia : " And you were rejected. Is it, then, strange that men, heard it all, did you ?" Emma: "Yes." Julia: finding their claims trampled upon, and unjustly "Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes dealt with, should endeavor to right themselves? two to make a slander-one to tell it, and one to It would be indeed singular did they not .- A listen to it."

VIENNA, May 1 .-- The Austrians have occupied Intra, Placenza and Arona, the Sardinians retiring on their approach.

assur

ch arrai

ost dist.

Lord M

ubject, h

ove ser

e that th

e facts.

France

rbearan

ne in a

ne forme

The M

ar, dated Wlaewsk

owers.

pirit des

a, and t

osing th

hemselv

pochs q

hopes the

xtensio

onscien

Sardin

duce the

cause of

STUT

o-day u

iects of

orced

France.

lately to

in Parn

after ha

to Pied

Gazette

in Tus

prove t

popula

dence.

dictato

co-oper

pender

selves

sulate.

py Me

vara.

an atta

lished

-I ha

am aw

and if

heavil

scourg

lives a

and de

realm

of pea

silent

the fr

with :

intent

of Au

and y

Weh

in it;

made

breth

they Ther

rally

to be

such

parts

from

Sove

when

reca

Euro

enth

Give

line

The

The

The

The (

The r

TURI

PARIS

The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians.

TURIN, April 28 .- The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th, brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of war, and to advance in a compact body of 10,000 men to reinforce Piedmont. A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Remagua.

TURIN April 29.-Gens. Canrobert and Neil have arrived here, and have gone to join the King

The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Placenza, where a proclamation has been issued by an Austrian Commissioner Ex. traordinar.y

TURIN, 29th, 11. P. M.-15,000 Imperial Guards land to-night, making 40,000 French at Genoa. The force at Luza is increasing fast. TURIN, 30th .- An official bulletin confirms the fact of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians.

Yesterday the king, accompanied by Canrobert and Neil, visited the line of the river Dora.

TURIN, 30th, 5 30 P. M .- The corps d'armee which entered Piedmont by Gravellona, between Vigevano and Vespolate, consists of 20 batallions and 8 batteries of canon.

TURIN 1st 940 .- The king has gone to take the command.

The Austrians are at Novarra, in force, and credit o took pla also at Pavia. indignat

The French infantry and artillery continue to arrive. No decisive movement has yet been made.

BERNE, 30th .- The Austrians have seized several Sardinian vessels on the Lago Mag. giore.

According to official advices here, the Austrians, after having crossed the Ticino yesterday at 4 P. M. commenced hostilities in the even-

VIENNA, 29th .- The Austrian Corresponden says that Austria had accepted the propos mediation of England, but France refused it The article concludes thus-"Austria, faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights which treatie have given her, and to maintain the indepenthe dence of European States."

VIENNA; April 30 .- Count Buel has forwarded circular notes to the foreign governments, stat ing the diplomatic and political reasons for the declaration of war by the Emperor.

'I he official Wiener Zietung publishes the fol owing financial decrees :- The income tax of the third class is to be retained by the Pay Office immediately upon the interest of Public fund being paid. A loan of 20,000,000 florins is ordered, but a it is for the present impossible to contract it, the National Bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in a few notes. The third decree releases the National Ban for the present, from the obligation of meeting its notes by specie payments. The 4th decree orders that duties and certain excise dues must for the future be paid in silve or in payable coupons of the National loan. VIENNA May 1 .- The Austrian Correspon dent says that the Archduke Ferdinand Mar

The news by the Steamer at Halifax on Wednesday evening, may be seen in another column. We intend giving our readers weekly such particulars of the progress of events as will be interesting, and keep them informed on the subject.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS .- The Elections in Nova Scotia have resulted in a Great Liberal Triumph! The present government are in a minority of not less than eight or ten! The result must be gratifying to the true Protestant feeling of the Province, and be a just rebuke to men who would outrage the feelings of a loyal people by lending themselves to Romish influence, and bestowing patronage to the enemies of the crown and country. The short reign of Romanism in the political counsels of Nova Scotia, and which must now cease, has doubtless been overruled by Providence for good. A strong healthy Protestant feeling has been developed, and the eyes of the people opened to see the tendency and motives of a class of politicians, some of whom may be found everywhere, who value office and salary far higher than they do the moral and social welfare of the people. We trust the history of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the last two or three years will not be lost upon New Brunswick. From the speech of Mr. Howe at Windsor on nomination referring to the emigrants that from time to time. come there to settle, he said :--The Irish Catholic emigration came chiefly t Halifax. A few thousands of these people scattered through the rural districts. In some Counties there are a few hundreds of them. In others there are not fifty. As a general rule the Irish Catholics prefer laboring in cities and towns to agricultural pursuits. Many of those we have were flung upon our shores from the decks of emigrant ships, in a state of suffering and disease. From the moment they landed, they were cared for by a paternal government and by charitable communities. They had food, clothing and medical treatment at the public expense. Of those who came in health, but few possessed much means of education .- But, however, poor, or however ignorant, the people of Nova Scotia

100

-1000

Q4 3471

Varieties.

to newspapers. It says :---

patrons, to make them comfortable for the rest

of their days; yet they will never see ten per way, unhappy brethren of the Credit Press, why

to pless the day and the deed evermore." Our readers know that we have adopted the system recommended by the Tribune, and whatever its result may be, we are quite sure it cannot be worse than the old plan of publishing on credit.

Here is a paragraph from an exchange which tells a tale worthy of being pondered by a great many professors of religion. Comment on it unnecessary, it speaks for itself.

"We are acquainted with Church member who have no money for missions, none for Sunday for the gratification of appetite, pride, or passion. The other day a missionary collector approached even a dime ; and she was probably sincere in her refusal, because it took all she could scrape together to adorn her person, and render it of- the municipalities, and the revision of the statutes fensive to good taste and to God.

The next is an answer to the oft repeated inquiry,-" What amusements are sinful ?" Our mits will only allow us to give one class out of many which the writer gives in answer to the enquiry. It is as follows, and we sincerely en-

"Those amusements are sinful which have a tendency to dissipate from the mind sober, se- the pressure when one attempts to walk.) It would seem that the removal to Quebec is rious reflection. Man is living for eternity. It should be his great object to do that which will to take place immediately. The Supply Bil prepare him for that world to which he is made no provision for the expense, and the Le heavenly Father and Judge. As a creature of gislative Council at first refused to pass it till God he is bound to do whatever he does to the some statement was given by Government of

glory of God. Can there be any question, then, their intentions, but it was finally carried by whether those amusements are sinful which are majority of four; the minority, twenty in number, withdraw the mind from those things that con- entering a protest upon the Journ's against the cern the interests of the soul, and drive away the removal to Quebec. When it is remembered that there are no Parliament Buildings in Quebee, We regret to know that many of those amuse- and that the Seat of Government, as decided by ments practiced by young persons, including the Queen, is Ottawa, whither it will be carried young Christians, in their ordinary social parties, as soon as the requisite accommodation is providare of the class characteristic in this paragraph, ed; when it is borne in mind also that the expense and accounts for the low type of piety among of removal will be many thousands, and the Provincial Treasury can ill afford any needless drain upon it,---the recklessnesss of the measure ap-Here is a paragraph on backbiting-a most pears in its true light. But this step is a necessity to the present Government-perhaps would have been to any government-being the stipulated price of Lower Canadian support. Perhaps we ought to be thankful for our mercies-even the mismanagement and extravagance to which " Never say of any one who is absent, what we are subjected is to be preferred to anarchy you would be afraid or ashamed to say if he were and bloodshed. But already the cry of "Repeal" evil," says a wise moralist, " may hear of it, and become your enemy; or if he do not, you will earnestness about it, which may make us fear for have to reproach yourself with the meanness of results. Western Canada, like the Worthern day we make the subjoined extract. After attacking one who had no opportunity to defend states, may rightly blame itself for its fettered himself. Never listen to those who deal in scandal; he who slanders one to you, will slander position, and countries must reap what they sow. An address to Her Majesty requesting her you to another." Tale-hearers make tale-bearers ; and hence Dr. South said, " the tale-bearer presence at the opening of the Victoria Bridge and tale-hearers should be hanged together, the next year, has passed both branches of the Legislature --- almost the only thing carried unanimously during the session .- Whether this will result in any thing more than expressions of regret, remains to be seen. His Excellency considered it of sufficient moment, to allude to it in his speech, declaring his belief that "there is no portion of Her Majesty's broad dominions in which such a visit would be hailed with the expression of a loyalty more affectionate and more genaine." Pretty well this, for once rebellious

Respectfully Yours, C. UNIACKE.

Hall's Harbor, May 13th, 1859.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

COBOURG, May 10th, 1859.

His Excellency was pleased to dispense with puppets.' the services of our Legislators, a few days ago, and dismissed them to their homes, with thanks for the supplies granted for the Public Service ; with congratulations that the honor and good schools, none for contingent church expenses, faith of the country have been proved by the none for the pastor, but any amount necessary acceptance of the Queen's decision respecting the Seat of Government; and with expressions of a young lady who wore a ten-dollar bounet, and satisfaction that much useful work has been acjewelry worth thirty or forty dellars, and asked complished-the Feudal Rights of Lower Canada for a small contribution. She could not give having been commuted-some restraints having been put upon the power of borrowing money by

of Upper and Lower Canada having been completed and sanctioned. Regret is expressed that it has been felt to be necessary to increase the duties on some of the imports, but the hope is

entertained that the principle upon which such duties were imposed will alleviate their pressure (If a shoe pinches the foot, the principle upon which it is put on will not very materially lesser

Church in the evening. European war says :---

> -for no one in Europe or out of it, supposes that day, April 30, offering a bounty of £10 to able the conflict will be confined to the three powers seamen, willing to enter Her Majesty's service, already named-and this will, for a while at least, be governed by the share of guilt in forc- The English naval dockyards and arsenals are ing this result that may belong to the several in a great state of excitement. Preparations for Powers. The Italian question is the immediate war are being made on an extensive scale. point at issue. For years England has endea- Admiralty instructions were on Saturday, vored to induce Austria and her dependents in Italy to adopt a more liberal policy of govern- with all possible despatch the completion of the ment, but without success. Louis Napoleon tried various new class steam frigates in progress of the same course, with the same result. Both governments broke off their relations with Naples. Both sympathised with Sardinia; Austria was immovable. She went on making secret treaties with several of the Italian Principalities, binding them still more strongly to her despotic policy. And on New Year's day last, Louis Napoleon gave the significant hint to Baron Hub-ner that he "aid not like the course his master was pursuing." No one will suppose that the French Emperor spoke before he was ready. Since then the complications have continued to increase. Efforts were made to settle matters by a Congress. Austria presented demands that every one characterized as absurd, and from was decisive. which she had to recede. Such was the course of affairs up to the 10th of April last, when Lord Derby announced to the British Parliament that England had made one more proposition, and if it Tories of 10. was rejected, "she would say that the period has gone by for triffing." This proposition was that a general disarmament should be arranged by commissioners, and that the Italian States should be admitted to the Congress. This has been refused by Austria. The fact is, she desires war. It is her only hope for preserving her in her present possessions. A long course of misgovernment, extravagance and folly, has brought her to the end of her career of living beyond her means, which brings the same result ordinary deeds." to nations as well as men. Her treasury is exhausted, her credit gone, and her only chance of avoiding revolution hes in a foreign war. With such a stimulus, her subjects may forget the evils bability there was a sharp action at the Tete de of their government in the enthusiasm of patri- Pont, of Buffalora yesterday. It is reported that otism. The chance of battle, too, may favor her. the Austrians, after considerable loss, took it at It is a desperate resort, but she has chosen it de-liberately and must abide the end."

spirit has been awakened which demonstrates POWER OF A GUILTY CONSCIENCE .--- The Mem that in matters ecclesiastical as well as temporal, ohis Bulletin of the 17th says that John R. Cribbs it is not safe to play with men as if they were who murdered his father about two years ago

near Trenton in this State, and then fled, was arrested in that city on the 16th, by Mr, Jones, "The wrath of man worketh not the righteouswho recognized him, and delivered him over t ness of God." The writer of the above discerns Deputy Sheriff Powell. He had come down the in the movement the true spirit of the Reformariver on a raft. He confessed to the killing of tion. "The Chief Captaia came and said unto his father, and states that the deed was com-Paul, 'Tell me, art thou a Roman?' He said, mitted in the heat of a quarrel, when both were 'Yea.' And the Chief Captain answered, 'With intoxicated. He says that since the murder he has enjoyed no peace of mind, had no settled a great sum obtained I this freedom.' And Paul ome, and could find rest no where he wandered said, 'But I was free born.'" May we exercise He prefers to receive the punishment due to his awful crime, rather than endure the lashings of our freedom wisely, soberly, and in the fear of a guilty conscience. He is quite a youth, being

not more than nineteen years of age. He was committed to jail and will be conveyed to Gibson The Rev. W. H. DANIELS will deliver the county for trial .-- Nashville Union, 12th.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Steamer "Weser" and "Borussia," with Southampton and London dates to the 3rd arriv. ed at New York on Saturday last.

The ship Pomona, Capt. Merrithew, sailed from the Mersey on the 27th, and was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, near Wexford, on Thursday 28th. She had 375 passengers and a crew of 52 men. Seventeen of the former are reported The New York Herald in an aiticle on the saved, and three of the latter. The rest were drowned, the ship sinking in 9 fathoms of

water. "Much will depend upon the ranging of nations A Royal proclamation was issued on Saturwith the intention of recruiting 10,000 additiona

milian is discharged from his mission of Gove nor-General of Lombardy and Venice. BERLIN, May 1 .- The Preussische Zeitu states that on account of the increasing unce tainty in political affairs, the Prussian gover ment has resolved upon putting the remaining corps d'armee of the Prussian army in reading

to march. MARSEILEES, 29th .- Advices have been ceived here from Rome to the 26th. A prod mation has been issued by General Guyo recommending the inhabitants to remain th quil, disapproving any manifestation, even d pacifi nature, and reminding the populace t the assembling of street crowds has been alread forbidden.

Letters from Ancona announce the arrival 8000 Austrians in that town.

The following is from the Times City article May 2 : "Two more failures are announced, and

pproach of the Consol settlements on the 5th May, is regarded with great anxiety. It been suggested that, in case any disposi should be manifested by principals to sach their brokers, the names of all such individ should be made public. One of the larges the recent defaulters in the Stock Exchange £25,000 on Saturday to his creditors, being a 5s. in the pound. There was a steady dem for money at the Bank.

The suspension has been announced banking firm of Wolf & Co. of Berlin, hit in good credit, and with extensive transact A considerable failure is also roported Vienna, and many more must be looked for. monthly settlement on the Paris Bourse menced on Saturday, and will be in progres about a week. It is expected that impoverish and ruin wi'l be beyond all example. The trian Government have announced a loan sum equal to that proposed by France, v £20,000,000, two thirds of which are to be plied by an increased issue of notes by National Bank; specie payments, which only just beginning to be resumed, after ten of a forced paper circulation, have again) definitely suspended. Duties are to be pa silver or its equivalent, and a tax of 5 perd to be levied on the receipts from all capit

vested in surelies. The express says-Private letters from express an anticipation that the new Frence of \$20,000,000 will be offered in a 3 pe stock at 6 fr. being about 4 per cent belo lowest price in the loans for the Russian w The following despatches appeared in a edition of the Times May 2d :

TURIN, May 1 .- The King left this more take commend of the army.

concluding Sermon of the Course on Temperance, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, in Zion's Church, commencing at three o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

A. B.

FREDERICTON .- We baptized three persons on Sabbath morning last in Fredericton, and gave them the right hand of fellowship into the

spirit of God ? many members of our churches.

> loathsome and detestable sin. " Sharp arrows of the mighty, and coals of juniper," as many a wounded heart has felt, against whom the tongue of slander has dealt out its poison and gall .-Take heed to the following wise counsel :

present. " He of whom you delight to speak one by the ear, the other by the tongue."

"Happy homes," Here is the secret of a happy home-but not always ! Some persons will be happy nowhere, nor under any circum stances. They seem to have been born for trouit a grace and polish far surpassing the artificial gloss of fashionable etiquette. Read this,-

"I noticed,' said Franklin, ' a mechanic among Canada! a number of others at work on a house crected

The Committee on printing report nearly \$10,-

directing the acting master shipwright to hasten construction. 200 additional hands were taken on forthwith

A despatch was received on Friday, April 29th, at Sheerness, to send the Royal George to De-

venport, and the Colossus to Portsmouth. The Edgar, Queen and Tratalgar are to be got ready mmediately. The Osborne, steam yacht, is or dered 10 be got ready for immediate service, it is reported, for the Mediterranean to be placed at

the disposal of the Prince of Wales. THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS .--- The Times, of May 2d, in one of its articles, says :- Saturday, April 30, was the decisive day of the present general election. There remain, it is true, all the counties and Irish Boroughs, but still the day

The returns, as far as we are acquainted with them, give the Tories a gain of 23, and the Liberals a gain of 13, leaving a balance in favor of the

The War in Italy.

The Times of the 2d has the following : "In our long list of telegrams, the public has, we fear, an earnest of what must be expected for some time to come. From among all these items, upon which no absolute reliance can be placed, one grand fact is involved—Europe has entered into a state of war. War is going forth in his Telegraph messages from the seat of war to

the Times, are as follows : VIENNA, Friday evening, April 28 .- In all pro-

The Austrians in large numbers have Piacenza, and proclaimed a state of siege. appeared to have concentrated their forces left bank of the Po.

TRIESTE, April 30. - The Directors of Austrian Lloyds discontinue running their sels to foreign ports.

The Paris correspondent of the Times s Delangle, it is rumoured, leaves the Cab The declaration of war against Austris pected to appear in the Moniteur of May the day after. The Austrian Ambassado yet gone. The Emperor's departure is army is said to be fixed for Tuesday, tw sooner than intended. An aid-de-can come from London, of Marshal Pelissicr, " portant despatches for the French Gove The Vienna correspondent of the Tim that the Porte is preparing for war, and Pasha is on his way from Bagdad to Co

BERNE, May 2.—The President ope Federal Assembly with a patriotic speed Council moved the following demands consideration of the Assembly :--- To sand declaration of neutrality which accompa recent calling of the contingents by Gover to authorize the taking of further defensi sures; to open a credit not to be lim construction loans, and to appoint a C der-in Chief of the Federal Army. The London Stock Exchange did a la ness on Monday, although the transfer the Bank was closed for the half-year ces. Prices were wide, although there fresh news from the seat of war. Conso at 89% a 901. There were no more f the Stock Exchange on Monday.

The following, is the official letter of Gortschakoff to the British government "I do not deny that there may exist engagement between France and Rus