

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 8, 1859.

Free Baptist General Conference.

The Annual Session of the Free Baptist Churches commenced at St. John on Friday last. The Elders Conference met according to appointment at 10 o'clock, A. M. There were present twenty ordained Elders and four Licentates. Meeting opened by prayer, after which Elder B. Merritt was unanimously chosen Moderator. This is a meeting for the cultivation of union and harmony among its members in matters of Faith and Practice. After the reading of the Treatise of Faith by the Clerk of the Conference, remarks were made by several brethren relative to the doctrines preached and taught by them. Some suspicions had been industriously circulated that an important difference existed among the members of the Conference relative to the doctrine of perseverance. A familiar conversation on the subject showed that no such reason for this suspicion existed as had been represented. While each has his peculiar mode of communicating the faith of the gospel, all are agreed in the great necessity of a life of holiness in order to salvation, and that true Christianity is conformity to the commands and words of Jesus Christ. The morning Session was occupied in the interchange of thought on this subject, and was closed by prayer by Elder Hart, all, we trust, feeling that their Christian union and confidence were increased by the interview enjoyed.

The afternoon Session being opened by prayer, after a little general conversation, the subject of our practice relative to receiving members into churches, and the mode of inviting persons to the Lord's table, were taken up. Elder McLeod gave his practice relative to the latter as follows:—He considered no church member should approach the Lord's table unless he is walking irreproachably before the world, and reports himself in the Conference meeting according to his church covenant. Persons refusing to report themselves in the Conference meeting or absenting themselves from such meeting without a sufficient excuse, should not come to the Lord's table. He therefore invited to the communion the members of the church who were walking in the fellowship of the church, and according to their covenant; and all members of sister churches walking similarly in their respective churches; and also members of other evangelical bodies who were walking in fellowship with their brethren, and according to their church government. He did not make the want of baptism by any particular mode an obstacle to prevent true believers from coming to the Lord's table. He believed that every Christian should join some church, and he did not think that persons refusing visible church fellowship should persist in coming to the table of the Lord. Disorderly walkers should be rejected when known, but if such came forward and partook without being known, they were themselves responsible for their sin. In all cases however, the administrator should well guard the Lord's table least it fall into contempt. This mode of inviting persons forward is rather different from the practice of some but was considered safe. The receiving of unbaptized persons into full fellowship was considered impracticable; but that such should be received within the care of the church, and have the full privilege of the God's house in devotional meetings.

Other matters relative to practice and habits, were discussed, and good Christian feelings and union existed throughout the afternoon Session, which lasted until the shades of twilight drew near, when thanksgiving and prayer to the great Head of the Church closed our first day's interview. The public not being allowed to be present at the Elder's Conference, we therefore give the foregoing synopsis for the information of our readers.

SATURDAY SESSIONS.

At 10 A. M. on Saturday a large congregation assembled for prayer and social exercise. After opening the services in the usual way, Elder Noble, as pastor of the Church, rose and welcomed the brethren from a distance, not only to the freedom of God's house, but to the hospitality of the people of the neighbourhood. Some two hours and a half were taken up in Conference, and we trust a number felt it was good and pleasant to meet in the house of the Lord, and speak of his glory.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the members of the General Conference met for organization, and the transaction of business. A large congregation was in attendance. After singing, prayer by Elder Hart, Elder B. Merritt being re-elected Chairman, and the names of members of Conference being recorded, and other usual preliminaries attended to, the Recording Secretary was called on to read his Report.

This embraced a synopsis of the state of the churches—the revivals which have been enjoyed in them during the year, the fields of labour which the preachers of the Conference have occupied, and such other information as was necessary to be included in it. The number of baptisms during the year have exceeded four hundred and fifty. These have been principally at Presque Isle, Southampton and Queensbury, Fredericton, Johnson, and Carleton. The Report will of course be published in the Minutes of Conference.

Elder Merritt moved that the Report be received. Elder Gunter seconded it with some well timed and appropriate remarks which we regret we did not take down at the time.

Elder McLeod said, the increase in our membership stated in the Report was a matter for thanksgiving; that God had in any degree blessed our labours in the conversion of souls should call forth devout gratitude. But he wished to impress one fact upon that Conference, and that is, that numbers alone do not constitute strength. Large accessions might be made, and no real strength gained. The power of a Church or denomination to do good consists in the piety of its members. Where this was lacking there would be a lack of strength. And he wished to urge the fact that the piety of the Church depends greatly on the care and teaching

which the members received. Hence the necessity of exemplary, faithful and efficient teachers. To us, who profess to be the Elders of the Church, are confided these souls whom God has led among us, and therefore our duty is to "take heed to ourselves, and to all the flock, over which, the Holy Church has made us overseers." This we could not do without unreserved consecration of ourselves to the work and service of God. It was not enough that we labour a part of the time in the work of the ministry, and the rest in some secular calling; the time had gone by when men should be ordained to the ministry whose time could not be given to it, or whose grace and talents would not command the support of the churches among whom they labour. Unreserved consecration of soul must also be made on the part of the ministry in order to promote piety in the church. It has been said that the ministry was the index to the churches; if this is so, how important that we as ministers should be examples to our people in sobriety, in purity, and holiness. He wished everybody to understand that the conversion of souls was only a part of the work of the ministry, and that to feed and instruct the flock, was equally important; and to do this properly, there must be a full consecration of time, talents, property, and everything to God.

Elder McMullin said he concurred in the remarks just made. He believed an advance was necessary. Many did not look for any advance—they did not want any—they did not believe in it. The Christian is a soldier. God calls him to go forward and to battle against the world. But too many give back—they desert. It becomes every child of God to come out from the world, but too many leave off watching, and hence are overcome. There are many things in the world the next thing to nothing. So also in the Church. The Church of God at present were only dwarfs in comparison to what they might be.

Elder Hartley said there were many things in the report which should call forth our gratitude. One was that our ministers still lived, and another that so many members have been added. But the real toil of the Christian minister was in the care of the souls entrusted to him. In this his hardest labour consisted. But there was much in it all to encourage and urge to faithfulness. He referred to brother Ratray whom he baptized a few months ago, he trusted he would make an efficient minister of Christ. The work of preaching the gospel was an honourable and glorious one, and worthy of full consecration.

Elder Perry believed the ministry should be holy, devoted men,—he wished to be more holy—he believed that as the Minister was, so would the flock be among which he laboured. God has said that *jeering and joking are not convenient*. Numbers were not strength; he would sooner have a few well united together, than great numbers without spiritual union. For seventeen years he had belonged to the Denomination, and he loved his people. He had become more and more united to them, and his prayer was that God would bless them.

Elder Down said, the prosperity with which God had blessed his labours during the last year had a tendency to humble his soul. He wished to live still more to God, and that his whole life might be given to him. He regretted that he had been so long disobedient.

Elder Wallace rejoiced to hear the report. He believed in a holy ministry—that they should often be between the people and altar. But there is a great deficiency on the part of the people in praying for their ministers. If Paul said "pray for us," how much more do we need the prayers of our brethren.

The motion to receive the report being unanimously carried, Elder C. Knowles, delegate from the Nova Scotia General Conference of Free Baptists was called on to address the meeting.

Elder Knowles said the duty devolved on him to give some information relative to their Denomination in Nova Scotia. He had no written report to present, but he would make some verbal statements. Their churches were disadvantageously situated, being few and far between, scattered along a distance of 200 miles. Their Conference was organized in 1837. Churches existed before this, but were not united in a conference. They have been blessed some years with wonderful prosperity, and some years not so much. He had been labouring since 1830.—About three years ago his health failed him, but for the last year he had again been able to preach. A deep interest in Sabbath Schools exists among them, and all their leading members, and many beside are bold and strong advocates for the Temperance cause. Their churches are not so prosperous now as heretofore—he did not mean to say there was no prosperity. At the last G. Conference, for about two years ago, a different spirit was manifested; some that have recently come in among them, thought that a good deal of progress was necessary. The older men do not think this best. A committee was appointed at the last Conference to revise their constitution, with the hope that all would be united on it. He referred to the late James Kinsman as a young man of great promise, but who was cut off his post. He could not report any great additions—about 40 had been added to the church near where he lived—there were also accessions at other places.

Their prosperity, of course, depends on the Lord, but yet much also on themselves. They are a people who believe in humble religion—in Ministers being helped by the grace of God in the heart, and also in church members being pious and devoted. But a great many look one way, and go another. They still purpose, however, holding the standard up. Many have died among them in the triumphs of faith. During the period of his illness, he had thought sermons if he did not preach them. He had rich seasons while sick, and it seemed to him a sweet thing to go down into the grave.

Session closed by singing and prayer. In the evening brother B. F. Ratray preached an excellent discourse from 1st Tim. i. 15, after which a short season of social exercises was enjoyed. Large congregations were in attendance through the day.

The Sabbath was occupied as usual by prayer meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching by Elder Knowles at 11 A. M. From Proverbs 25: 12, and at 3 P. M. by Elder McLeod from Matt. 22:

37, 38, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. Social meeting in the evening.—There was preaching also in four other places of worship during the day. The result of the day's labour we leave with Him whose blessing can make the feeblest effort promote His glory, and without which the noblest exertions are as idle tales.

The report of the business sessions, during Monday and following days, we must defer until our next issue.

Reports.

The following reports on the Sabbath and Temperance were submitted to our General Conference on Monday and unanimously adopted.

SABBATH.

The Sanctification of the Lord's Day is of Divine origin—it is "a sign between God and us," the religion of nations, communities and individuals may be known by the manner in which they keep the Sabbath. Its sanctification is one of the bulwarks of the Christian religion.

Secularize the Sabbath, and one of the foundations of true godliness is demolished, and a way opened for the complete subversion of the Christian faith. The Sabbath "kept holy" is conducive to our worldly interest, to an honourable reputation, to social elevation, and to that "godliness" which has "the promise of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come." Your committee regret the laxness with which some Christians keep the Lord's Day. In some instances, church members seem to regard it more as a day for sloth, or visiting, or idle conversation, than for resting in the true sense, typical of that heavenly "rest which remains for the people of God." They would urge upon all parents, and heads of families the duty of "keeping the Sabbath Day holy"—they are not only bound to do themselves, but they are responsible for their children, their "servants," their "cattle," and even "the stranger within their gates." The violation of the Lord's Day by the children of many Christian parents is a sin of great magnitude, and of many parents it may be said as Eli—*"His sons made themselves vile and he restrained them not."* Your committee regret that the laws now existing for the better observance of the Sabbath are not more rigidly enforced. But your committee feel that it would not be desirable to let this opportunity pass without grateful acknowledgment to the great Lawgiver and Lord of the Sabbath, for the recent action of the Provincial Government, and mainly attributable to the Hon. Charles Connell, Post Master General, in stopping Sunday Labour in that department of public service over which he presides, which action meets the full approbation of this Conference.

TEMPERANCE.

We rejoice to know that in some parts of our Province, the good cause of Temperance is advancing, and good is being done, but we sincerely regret to report that facts constrain us to say, that in some other sections, especially along the line of Railway the sale of liquor, and consequently drunkenness and its accompanying evils are fearfully on the increase. As far as our information enables us to conclude we are glad to say that the Temperance Societies organized in connection with our churches, are many of them, in efficient working order, and that our people are becoming more and more established and interested in the principles and interests of the cause.

Notwithstanding the good already done, we believe that we as a denomination can do very much more than we ever yet have, and therefore urgently recommend that our preachers, especially, take an active part in labouring for the promotion of the Total Abstinence cause in their several fields of labour; in fact we do not believe that any man can preach the whole Gospel of Christ without preaching Temperance. We also recommend that those of our churches who have adopted our church covenant be strict in enforcing that section referring to Temperance, and that all our churches be strict in enforcing total abstinence on all their members. We think much good can be done both in cities and country by the preaching of Temperance sermons, such as the courses delivered by the clergymen of various denominations in the cities of St. John and Fredericton last winter and spring; and we recommend that our Ministers take part in such a measure whenever opportunity affords.

In conclusion we rejoice in every effort that is put forth for the advancement of Temperance, but despair in realizing our hope by seeing that current of iniquity entirely stayed until we enjoy the blessings of a strong and thorough prohibitory law that will once and forever entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale of all intoxicating liquors in our province.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

A Proposal.

During the Session of General Conference, Bro. William Peters made a proposition that he would be one of twelve who would give £5 each to sustain a missionary for the ensuing year. The following are the names of those who have already acceded to the proposition, and if six others will volunteer within one month, the arrangement will be entered into. Two or more persons can unite in making up a single share. Will any of our friends forward their names to the Editors of the Intelligencer?

Wm. Peters, £5; B. F. Ratray £5; Elder S. Hart, £5; Elder John Perry, £5; Elder C. McMullin, £5; Jonathan B. Cliff, £5.

Whatever sums may be collected by the Missionary is to be appropriated toward paying the liabilities of the Conference.

A MEMBER OF CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Lee has been appointed Rector of Fredericton, vacant by the death of the late Archdeacon Coster.

A boy named Michael Moore, was killed at Messrs. Rankin & Co's. mills, at Indiantown, on Saturday, by a blow from a bolt which had slipped from its fastenings.

A sad accident occurred in Halifax last week, by the capsizing of a boat in the harbour, by which John McNab, Esq., son of the Hon. Jas. McNab lost his life. Untrusting exertions were made by several gentlemen to rescue him, but all was in vain.

The War.

The War.

We publish the telegraph despatch as received since our last containing all the news to this date from the seat of war. The "Adelaide" brings news of a terrible battle, and of victory on the sides of the Sardinians and French, but of the number killed and other results no information is received. It must be that this has been a terrible struggle; several hundreds of thousands of men were engaged in it—and the line of battle extended fifteen miles—the loss of human life must have been equal to anything in modern warfare. What is to be the result of this awful carnage is only known to God, but that a thorough and complete change will be effected on the Continent, and the way prepared for the fulfilment of God's all-wise purposes, we cannot doubt. The nations engaged in this war are now reaping what they themselves have sowed. The harvest is a terrible one.

The Heavens of our City.

It is a fact that should be known by Christians—should be thundered in the ears of the churches, that here in Canada,—particularly in our large towns and cities,—there is a large class who are essentially heathen—practical atheists; without any more recognition of God than if there was not such a Being in the universe. They never cross the threshold of a church; they never read the Scriptures; they never bow the knee in prayer; they know the Sabbath only as a day of idleness, drunkenness and debauchery; they seldom come in contact with Christians, except to be repulsed by them from their doors when they ask alms, or to be reproved or punished by them for their misdeeds. Of Christianity in its true character, is a religion of love, they have no conception.—They are shunned and detested, and in their turn shun and detest others. And what is most shocking—multitudes of little children are growing up and receiving their education in such an atmosphere as this. And yet each of these miserable creatures has an immortal soul for the redemption of which Christ died upon the cross; and which must exist forever—among the blessed in heaven, or with the lost in hell.

What is to be done with them? The question is both difficult and important. It deserves to be deeply pondered by every one who loves his country, his church, and his God. Patriotism, benevolence, piety—all urge it upon our attention. Shall these outcasts be allowed to live on in this melancholy state, increasing in numbers and depravity, until, as in some of the cities of the old world, their number is so great, that their reformation is given up as hopeless? It must be remembered that, if they are ever to be reformed, the sooner the work is begun the better. Left to themselves, their progress will be downward: they will wax worse and worse; and the difficulties in the way of their physical, intellectual and spiritual improvement will become increasingly formidable the longer it is delayed. Besides, they are dying—they are passing away to the judgment "in their sins and in their blood," every day. Even while we write, some of them are entering upon the changeless relations of eternity; and others, it may be, either plotting or executing crimes which will bring them to the scaffold.

What is to be done? The question comes back again to us. That something ought to be done; that something must be done, if this great evil—this terrible plague is arrested in its progress; if these outcasts be rescued, and their blood be not found on the skirts of the church; if their neglect does not bring down the displeasure of the Almighty upon the country and churches—that something must be done, no one who will take the trouble to carefully consider the subject, will, we think, be disposed to question. But what is it.—*Canada Christian Guardian.*

At the recent session of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference held at Charlottetown, the following appointments were made for this Province: St. John South—John McMurtry, Wm. Wilson, and J. Lathern; Wm. Temple, Supernumerary. St. John North—James England, St. John West, E. Bottrell—St. Stephen, H. McKewen. St. David's, Mr. Tweedy. Mill Town, Mr. Smith. Sussex Vale and Grand Lake, R. Smith and Mr. Alcorn. Greenwich, Jas. Burns. Upland, Henry Holland. Fredericton, J. M. Alcorn. F. H. W. Pickles. Sheffield, R. Knight. Woodstock, R. A. Temple, D. D. Currie, and Robt. Wasson. Andover, J. W. Smith. Nashua, John Read. Gagetown, Miramichi, Geo. M. Barratt. Bathurst, C. Gaskin. Sackville, J. R. Narraway, and Stephen Humphrey. Mr. Allison. Point de Bute, J. Snowball and Wm. Perkins. Moncton, J. V. Jost. Hopewell, James Buckley. Richibucto, J. P. Sponag.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Lewis Peter Fisher, Esquire, the Revd. Thomas Todd, and William T. Baird, Esquire, to be additional Trustees and Directors of the Grammar School in the County of Carleton.

Samuel K. Nason, to be Commissioner under Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, for the Maryland, and other Settlements adjacent thereto.

ACCIDENT.—A boy by the name of Michael Moore was killed at Indian Town on Saturday afternoon at the mill of the Messrs. Rankin & Co. He was engaged sawing pickets, when a bolt slipped from its fastening in some way, and struck him on the breast, causing almost instant death.

We are glad to learn that Messrs. Walker & Co. have succeeded in picking up the whole of the iron rails sunk last year in the Kennebecasis.—*Globe.*

Terrible Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad last night occurred near South Bend, Indiana. The stream where it took place is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood probably clogged the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train caused the sad calamity. There were about 150 passengers on the train; 93 persons were taken from the ruins dead, and 50 to 60 others were wounded.

The train was running between 10 and 20 miles an hour: The train going west passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

Conductor Osgood arrived in this city this afternoon, slightly hurt, but was unable to furnish any of the names of the killed.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, July 3. Steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton, evening of Wednesday, 23d ult., arrived at this port at five o'clock this morning.

THE WAR.

TURIN, June 21. (Official bulletin, published to-day.) The Sardinian army preserves its position before Brescia. The French army occupy Brescia and its environs, in line with the Sardinians. Pano, Urbino, Fossombrone, Sesi and Ancona have pronounced for the national cause.

TURIN, June 21. Garibaldi marched yesterday from Salò towards Desenzano, but meeting the enemy in considerable force, withdrew.

BERNE, June 21. Garibaldi has at present pushed his outposts as far as Balladone, in the direction of Bortio, which is occupied by 400 Austrians.

VERONA, June 21, via Vienna. His Imperial Austrian Majesty, yesterday transferred his headquarters to Villa Franca.

MAIRIEUX, June 21. Kossuth embarked here this morning for Genoa.

Letters from Rome to the 18th, announce that 2000 Papal troops have been sent to Perugia to restore order.

A collision had taken place at Cerna between a detachment of Papal troops and the inhabitants. TURIN, June 19th. (Official bulletin published to-day.) The following particulars of the combat at Castenedolo have been received: Garibaldi, wishing to throw a bridge across the Chiasso, in order to keep communication with Brescia open, placed part of his troops at Rezzato and Trepoint to oppose the Austrian vanguard, which had advanced as far as that place. Some companies of chasseurs d'Alps attacked the enemy's outposts. The Austrians yielded, and pursued as far as Castenedolo, where the main body of the enemy attempted to surround us, but our troops immediately withdrew. Garibaldi then came to the rescue, and succeeded in bringing our men to their former positions, causing great loss to the enemy. We had 100 killed and wounded.

The King ordered the 4th division to advance to the position, and General Cialdini accordingly led part of his division to Rezzato, to support Garibaldi. The Austrians withdrew from Castenedolo, after having blown up the bridge over the Chiasso before the town of Monte Chiario.

TURIN, June 18.—The Emperor has entered Brescia, with the King, who had gone to meet him. Popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allied troops, who all through Lombardy received one continual ovation.

The district on the right of the Tiber, and also Lido de Castello have pronounced in favor of the national cause.

PARIS, June 18.—The Patrie of this evening publishes the King of Sardinia's speech to the commissioners from Bologna. His Majesty refused the dictatorship offered him, and will disapprove every act subversive of or contrary to equity, and prejudicial to the cause of national independence.

The King has sent an aide de camp to the Pope to assure him that he has nothing to fear from the events now happening, and that the independence of the Peninsula would be a guaranty, and not a menace, to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

TURIN, June 19.—(Official bulletin published to-day.) The Austrians finished, on the 16th, the evacuation of Monte Chiario. During the last few days 80,000 Austrians with 6000 horses and 12 batteries, have passed through Monte Chiario.

BERNE, June 18, (via France).—The Austrians in great force have occupied the pass of Stelio, blown up the Devil's Bridge, and brought up their artillery into the pass. They also made entrenchments at Nandrea. A French corps d'armee of 3000 men is advancing by forced marches against this position.

VIENNA, June 18. An official account has been published of the losses of the Austrians.—At the battle of Magenta, 63 officers and 1392 soldiers were killed, 218 officers and 4140 soldiers wounded, and 4000 missing.

TRIESTE, June 18. Count Rechberg, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, arrived at Tranevia to-day, on his journey to Verona.

VERONA, June 18, (via Vienna). The Emperor reviewed, this morning, the 7th and 8th corps d'armee at the Camp of Lonato. He was most enthusiastically cheered. The confidence of the troops has reached the highest point.

Mantua, June 18. (The declaration has been published that the town is in a state of siege, and the provisioning of the place has been ordered.) Lombard-Venetian bank notes, will be issued, the acceptance of which is to be obligatory.

Berlin, June 18. The subscription to the last loan of 30,000,000 thalers amounts to 31,875,100 thalers.

Trieste, June 20. According to current reports, the Austrian vessel "Bosna" of the class No. 2, which had been captured by the French, has been given up as free, because its proprietor and Captain are Venetians.

Munich, June 20. Major Gen. von Zann has left for Berlin, on a special mission.

The London Post has the two following dispatches:—

Paris, June 20. M. Pourtales will arrive here forthwith, contrary to what has been reported, without visiting either the French or Austrian headquarters.

King Victor Emmanuel has officially declared that he will not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that M. Kossuth has arrived in Paris, and is stopping at the Hotel Jacob, Rue Jacob. In one of the Times' leading articles of the 20th is the following:—

"M. Kossuth will be employed at once in action on the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian service, and, if possible, produce a revolt in Hungary itself. At the same time, we receive a proclamation from Gen. Klappa, published at the French headquarters. The meaning of these proceedings is not doubtful. The Austrian Empire is to be attacked beyond the limits of Italy. The war is to be carried into the other hereditary dominions of Francis Joseph; not indeed by a French army, at least for the present, but by a revolutionary propaganda, supported by the whole strength of the French, and perhaps the Russian Court. The consequence may be of the very greatest importance. In the present state of Germany on the one side and the Danubian populations on the other, a second revolutionary outbreak in Hungary may light up a war from the Baltic to the Black Sea. If Kossuth and Klappa be seriously combining to kindle the flame of the remote province of Austria, the Germans may have that *casus belli* which the hot blood in their veins desire. Should Napoleon persist in the scheme which the proclamation of Klappa and Kossuth's departure from England indicate, it will be a sign that he is ready to wade into the deepest waters of European confusion."

It is stated that the King of the Belgians will start on June 22d for London, from O-rand. Some persons are disposed to surmise that the visit may have reference to the proceedings said to be contemplated by Prussia with the view of bringing about a treaty between France and Austria.

A letter to the Times from Berlin, of the 16th inst., says the corps d'armes to be mobilized are the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and the Guards.—The 1st, 2d, and 9th corps are reserved to be opposed, if necessary, to Russia. The other corps will be concentrated, and only sufficient troops will be left in the provinces to garrison the towns and the fortresses.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says the Russian Circular of May 27 is well written, but

it has failed to convince the German governments that the German Confederation was formed simply and exclusively for defensive purposes. Prince Gortschakoff's dispatch must be considered a complete confirmation of the continually recurring report, that Russia has promised France to interfere, should the German Bund render assistance to Austria, its federal ally.

SUCCESS OF GARIBALDI.

The part of Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has hastened to proclaim Victor Emanuel as King.

Volunteers are rapidly arriving from all parts to join General Garibaldi's corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza.

General Urban's army, after a precipitate retreat from Varese, has become dispersed, and his scattered soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times of the 21st says that Lord John Russell has appointed the Hon. George Elliott and Mr. J. Russell to be his private Secretaries.

In the House of Lords, June 21, Lord Redesdale, as Deputy Speaker, moved that the House adjourn until Thursday next, at the same time stating that no public business would be transacted until Thursday.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Napier took occasion to express a hope that the present government would not reduce the naval defenses of the country, but would continue prominent in that direction. After some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

FRANCE.

There is no political news of importance. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that commercial affairs in France appear at present to be regulated by political events connected with the war. As long as the idea prevails that hostilities will be confined to Italy, speculation is continued as in ordinary times, but when an extraordinary event takes place, such as the mobilization by the Prussian government of six corps d'armee, stagnation again sets in. Fortunately the manufacturers in Paris have sufficient orders on hand to give employment to all their best citizens. The Americans at present are their best customers. The Paris flour market was dull last week, and sales were difficult even at a reduction of 1 fr. per sack of 140 kilograms.

INDIA.

The overland mail had arrived, with dates from Bombay to May 23.

The Times' correspondent says the murmurs of a portion of the European troops of the old company against the transfer of their services to the crown have been louder and longer, and uttered in more quarters than one might have expected from the nature of the arguments on which they ground their complaint. At Meerut, Allahabad and Gwalior a mutinous spirit had been exhibited.

The Times has been favored with the following by the Red Sea telegraph:—

Aden, June 10. The Calcutta mail of the 17th of May arrived here this morning. The discontent manifested by the late company's European troops is arrested.

The new 54 per cent. loan is at 6 discount. The panic in the Bombay market had subsided. Exchange on London, 6 months, bank rates, 2s. 2d.

"VIGO" OF CAPE RACE.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The City of Baltimore broke her propeller and put back, and the Vigo took her place.—She left Cork on the 25th ult., at 2 P. M., and brings the same dates as the Asia will.

The ship Statecraft, from New Orleans to Liverpool, was burned at sea. Passengers and crew and £6,000 in specie saved; arrived at Queenstown.

A great battle was anticipated before the end of June.

The Austrians were greatly reinforced, and occupied a strong position. The Emperor of Austria had reached headquarters at Villa Franca on the 20th.

The Allies occupied Brescia and its vicinity. The Emperor and King were received there with great enthusiasm.

Latest telegram says Napoleon quitted Brescia, in order to advance, and that the Austrians had abandoned Lonato Castiore, &c., which they had occupied in great force.

The King of Sardinia declined the dictatorship of Bologna, and declared he would not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

Mantua declared in a state of siege. Forced paper currency introduced.

Prussia continued to occasion anxiety. It was rumored that she was about to make peace propositions.

Slight disturbance at Vienna, but quiet restored. Garibaldi had passed outposts as far as Baledore.

The official list of the English Ministry agrees with previous advices.

PARLIAMENT.

It was said that Derby declared at a meeting of Conservatives that he would take office no more.

Paris Bourse dull; lower sixty, thirty five. The Egyptian Ministry suspended the Suez Canal operations.

It was reported that Russia was about to mobilize four corps d'armee.