

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1859.

APPOINTMENT.

I intend preaching, (if the Lord will) on Sunday next, (the 19th inst.), in the Free Baptist meeting house, Upper Sussex, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.
June 16th. E. McLEOD.

Dr. Baird on the War.

The Rev. Dr. Baird, who is well informed in continental matters, gives the following as the cause of the present difficulty in Europe. "The real cause of the present war is to be found in the fact that the people of Sardinia have dared to maintain, in the northwest part of Italy, within the last ten years, one of the noblest governments which can be found in Europe with a Constitution like that of England, a Parliament of two houses, entire freedom of religion, so that Protestant churches are springing up in Turin, Pignerol, Genoa, Nice, Novara, Alessandria (with its immense fortifications), Casale, and other places, and the Bible and religious books and tracts are circulating in all directions,—liberty of the press an admirable system of common schools, and great activity in making railroads and developing the resources of the kingdom. It is the existence of such a government in Italy, and contiguous to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom of Austria, that is the occasion, or the cause rather, of this war. The example of such a kingdom in Italy, the immense influence of the press which no cordon of bayonets on the frontiers can confine, and the fact that it has defied the thunders of the Vatican, trouble Austria and all these despots of Italy. And what Austria and all these despots have for years desired, and what she has undertaken to effect, is to compel Sardinia to go back to the despotism which brooded over that country until Charles Albert in 1848 gave the noble Constitution which it has, and drove out the Jesuits. This, in plain English, is the real cause of the war. It is now to be decided whether Austria and Despotism shall prevail; or whether Sardinia, Liberty, and Italian independence shall triumph. Liberty cannot stand in Sardinia or anywhere else in Italy, unless Austria be driven out. And most heartily do I rejoice that France has resolved to aid Sardinia. This was to be expected; for if Sardinia were to be crushed, the Austrian preponderance in Italy would be overwhelming, she would in fact extend her dominion to the foot of the Alps and the Confines of France itself. For this time, certainly, France is engaged in a noble cause. The war is by far the most just one which Europe has seen for a long time. Nor is it as you remark, difficult to decide on which side the sympathies of British and American Christians—at least those who have any love of liberty in them—should reside themselves.

Religion in Business.

It is not true that a business not contrary to sound morality is opposed to the real enjoyment of pure religion. To be diligent in business is an apostolic injunction, and is a part of sound Christianity. A business not sanctioned by the Bible, nor the moral sense of the community, will be of course opposed to vital piety, and will produce spiritual declension and backsliding. A business however lawful, if dishonestly pursued, or if underhanded and dishonorable means be resorted to, to make it successful, will ultimately prove ruinous, while he who conducts it barter his piety for gain, and in the end is destitute of both. How fearfully do such men curse religion! The cursing of an infidel is harmless, compared with the wounds inflicted by the professed friend of religion. He makes the faith of Christ a by-word and derision, and damns his own soul. But every legitimate business may be conducted—no matter how extensive it may be—in such a way as to promote piety, rather than destroy it. And the excuse that is offered by some professors of religion, for the want of its enjoyment, that a press of business or care, has occupied their mind, to the exclusion of devotion, is a species of self-deception that has ruined thousands of souls. There is no transgression in life with which religion should not be incorporated. It is not a thing for the Church, the Sabbath, or Heaven only. It is for every place, for every day, for time and for eternity. He who makes it the garb for special occasions only, deceives himself and reproaches Christ. Religion should be carried into business, controlling and directing the transactions between man and man; then would trade be more healthy, and bankruptcy and ruin be saved in thousands of cases. To exclude religion from business is the high road to failure; and the professor of religion who does so, not only brings upon himself ruin, but inflicts a deep wound upon Christ, and stands in the way of the salvation of souls. Christian professor, is Christ in your place of business? Does religion control your transactions in trade? Answer to God.

The Traffic—Crime and Death.

The casualty and crime resulting from the liquor business are so fearfully on the increase among us that sober and moral citizens may well be alarmed. Two or three melancholy cases have recently occurred, which are calculated to harrow the feelings of all who have not become callous to the miseries of their fellow creatures. Some time last year a young man came out from Scotland, bringing with him about five hundred pounds in money. He subsequently received a further sum of about one hundred and fifty pounds. His father was wealthy, but the son was dissipated. He however purchased a farm above Fredericton, and erected buildings on it. Some few months ago he formed an acquaintance with a young woman in Fredericton, and engaged her for marriage. On Wednesday of last week the wedding was to take place, but to relate, on the morning of that day he died from the effects of drinking. It is stated that in the neighbourhood, where he resided three persons recently opened his rooms, with the object no doubt of obtaining the money of this unfortunate stranger. The poison has speedily done its work—he has gone to an untimely and unhonored grave, and the melancholy tidings of his sad death will inflict a new wound in the hearts of his affectionate

parents, while the vendors of the poison will continue their operations on other victims. Only a few days previous to this, a countryman coming into Fredericton imbibed a portion of liquor obtained in some of the taverns with which the town is cursed, and but for the timely aid of Dr. Dow, who was called to him, he would have died under the influence of it. He barely escaped with his life.

On Tuesday morning of last week a man by the name of John Cassidy returned to Lancaster, (below St. John, on the St. Andrews road) from river driving, and obtained liquor at a "licensed tavern;" from thence he proceeded to another kept by a man by the name of MOORE ELLIS, where a quarrel ensued; he subsequently left, but was pursued by ELLIS who inflicted a wound on his head with a sharp instrument described as a butcher's cleaver. He died on last Sunday morning from the injury received, and ELLIS has been lodged in the jail of this city.

These are only sample cases of the result of the traffic protected by law, and to perpetuate which, the unparalleled excitement, in our Province, of 1846, was stirred up. How long shall the national disgrace of the "license system" be continued? How long before the voice of law will call the traffic by its right name, and punish the vendors of a poison, the use of which is so rapidly increasing crime and death?

For Young Ladies.

The June number of the "Guide to Holiness," a work published in Boston, contains a letter from a lady to her friend, from which we wish to make an extract. The writer of the letter is the daughter of the Rev. B. W. Gorham; she was married a few months since to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Missionary to China; and on the passage out the letter alluded to was written by Mrs. B. to her friend.

"I was taught," says she, "in early life to believe that every young lady should be able to support herself; and since the spring before I was seventeen I have earned all the money I have used, besides laying aside one hundred dollars that I did not need. When father told me that he deemed such a course necessary for my own discipline and future good, I thought it very hard indeed, and could not see how I should be at all benefited; but from the position I now occupy, the matter looks very differently to me. I am thankful that my course in life was guided just as it was by my dear father. He was right. Every young lady should so educate herself that she could support herself, if required to do so."

How different are the views of some young ladies who think that labour and industry are unbecoming their position in society! To dress, to visit, to shine in parties, are to them the highest aim of human existence, while the flattery of a bearded and smoking coxcomb, is a far more acceptable commendation, than a reputation for early rising and daily industry would be. She who would make a wife, and a mother, such as men want, and children require, and who would bless her house, and make her husband strong for the battle of life, must have husband commendations than those which the toilet give her. Virtue, industry, economy, and PIETY, are the elements of female excellence.

The Ministry.

An eminent divine has said, that it requires three things to make a good preacher: study, temptation, and prayer. The latter no student lives near to God, can neglect; the former, no man who endeavours rightly to divide the word of truth will neglect; and with the second every man will be more or less exercised, whose whole aim is to save souls. Those of a different cast, the devil permits to pass quietly on, in their own indolent and prayerless way.

Napoleon, III.

As the students of prophecy well know, says the *British Ensign*, FLEMING, some generations back, occupied the first place among the expositors of prophecy. At the close of the last century, our fathers were greatly startled to find in his writings, long after he had gone to his rest, a full and complete development of the French Revolution! The event, its time, its character, and its concomitants, all were clearly set forth.

Now, what FLEMING was in a former, that the late STANLEY FABER was in the present century. In the year 1846, when all was still on the Continent, after pondering for a lifetime the Prophetic Scriptures, he laid before the public the following extraordinary passage in a series of Letters bearing date April 18, 1846, when nothing, within the limits of possibility, seemed more improbable. The "single wise old man" referred to was LOUIS PHILIPPE, the "NAPOLEON of Peace," who had kept France and Europe quiet for seventeen years. Mr. FABER says:

"The effort so conspicuously now making both in England and on the Continent to resuscitate the Apostasy, is, I believe, chronologically, the last: nor is it anything more than might have been anticipated from the sure, though madly slighted, voice of prophecy. The Ottoman Empire totters to its fall; and the three spirits of Hellish Infidelity, Despotism Anarchy, and Jesuitical Popery, are already engaged in their allied predicted vocation. The peace of Europe and of the world apparently rests upon the life of a single wise old man. When the obstacle presented by this modern SOBERON shall have been removed, the demons of discord, now scarcely repressed, will be let loose. Revolution will elevate the successful soldier, the revived BONAPARTE, of the day, to the imperial throne of military despotism. Then will follow, or rather then will be continued, that fearful material universal war which is foretold by all the prophets as occurring at the time of the end and synchronically with the restoration of Israel.

And then Popery, budding as it has done into lawlessness and infidelity, partly through such desperate arguments as constitute at once the delirium and forlorn hope of Mr. NEWMAN and the Romish priesthood; then Popery, allied with the God-denying Antichrist; the False Prophet associated with the apostate S. cular Empire under its last governing head, will, by some extraordinary process of violence, come to its end, none helping it. If we expect a gradual gliding into a new golden age through the medium of peace and prosperity, the nations, as the modern phrase confidently bears, becoming too wise to rush any more into war, we shall, I fear, find ourselves grievously disappointed. The present lull is nothing more than the predicted interval of mercy, placed

between the two constituent portions of the last great woe. That no repentance has occurred, no turning away from idols to serve the living God, the present state of what is called Christendom sufficiently shows.

Therefore, we may expect these tremendous judgments, through which we must pass, as all the prophets testify, ere we reach that blissful season when war shall be no more, when real Christianity shall universally prevail, and when a king, through the agency of his faithful servants shall reign in righteousness."

Now, this strikes us, as it has done the students of Scripture generally, as very extraordinary. All that has occurred during the last eleven years has been thus shadowed forth to the very letter! Every sentence presents a weighty truth. A "revived BONAPARTE," an "imperial throne," a military despotism,"—there they are!

Now, let it be remembered that when FABER thus wrote, and for two years later, a law existed thus written for ever the BONAPARTES from the soil of France; the throne was kingly, and the government constitutional! What, then, could be more improbable than that the views of FABER should have been so speedily and so completely realised.

NAPOLEON III., has clearly a mission to fulfil, and none can hinder him. From the circumstance we anticipated full success to his present enterprise. Until his work be done, he will be at once invincible and immortal!

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 16, 1859.

It is unnecessary that I should enter into detail respecting the belligerent proceedings on the Sessia, the Po, and the Ticino. You will call these from our daily and weekly papers, up to to-morrow morning's issue. Some bloody conflicts have already been fought, and the latest at Palestro, where the Austrians were driven out and repulsed in their efforts to regain their position, seem to have been characterized by all the dash and devilry of war. Blood has flowed like water, and torrents yet will be shed before human madness will cry enough! The Emperor of Austria and his military tutor, General Hess, (who fought against the First Napoleon) will have reached by now the scene of action; and it is nothing improbable that some general engagement will be fought—is perhaps now raging—deciding the point whether the Austrians will be compelled to retreat within that great quadrangle formed by massive fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable. If they are compelled to this course, the first campaign will be over, and unless they retrieve their losses, the eventual triumph of the Franco-Sardinian forces is secured. But the Austrian army, tho' it mounts the white coat, has not yet shown the white feather, and if it yields, will do so from the impetuosity of the Zouaves regiments and the Piedmontese soldiers, (who charge, reckless of consequences), and from the damaging consequences of the Napoleon rifled cannon. Garibaldi, who made a flying side attack, has been compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers. The French Emperor is said to be "in the front" and the Parisians will be anxious to learn how their chief, who begins the soldier in earnest after fifty, will demean himself in the face of the enemy. The King of Sardinia exposes himself with an courage which his Imperial ally is not likely to emulate. Louis Napoleon's courage is great, but his caution is equal. He is not fighting like the conqueror of Lodi to gain a place of power; but the French are so acutely sensible of ought that verges on the ridiculous, and their wit is so insufferably caustic, that the Emperor will feel bound, after all his proclamations, to put himself into some actual danger if the chances of battle so arrange it. Any shrinking will be fatal to his prestige. We are still neutral, and it must be confessed, still armistice. The universal wish remains in all its intensity, that this neutrality should be kept intact and loyal, and that for once, England should let the Imperial potshards dash their own vessels together without our interference. Still the most ample preparations for war are being made. The navy is attaining its full complement; the great fortresses of Malta and Gibraltar are being manned and cannoned afresh; and the Mediterranean is swarming with our fleet. The Armstrong gun is not yet available, but 700 are to be ready by the end of the year for land service, and a new class of ships is to be constructed for their reception and use at sea. These preparations do not involve war, and now that Parliament has again met, Ministers will not dare to take any step of importance without feeling the Parliamentary pulse.

Yes! we have a new Parliament, and day by day since the 31st ult., have members here been attending at the table to take the oaths. In a few days these delays will be over, and then to business. The late Speaker, Mr. DENNIS, has been re-elected with complimentary unanimity. When the Royal Speech is delivered, the tug of the Session will commence. There was every expectation that as the Derby appeal to the country had been answered by an adverse decision, the Liberal's would unite to oust the Government without delay, especially as some of its gains had been secured by malpractices of the most glaring kind. The Times of this morning advocates a postponement of adverse operations; counsel which if followed will involve an abandonment of reform, and be the greatest triumph Conservatism has had for years—since 1841, in fact. I doubt whether such suicidal advice will be followed. The Tories some days ago talked very loudly, and its menacing tone will be construed into a puerile vacillation, or attributed to less honorable motives. When this powerful journal veers round suddenly, people readily suppose that if not direct bribery, yet some consideration bearing upon its own policy has been brought into active exercise.

A new penny daily, under the title of "The Daily London Journal" began with the 1st inst., and is fully up to the penny standard. The material of its paper is less flimsy than some of the other penny journals. Its politics are radical, and on the war question it is anti-Austrian.

The Royal Family here were visited by the Princess Frederic Willem, who left both husband and infant behind. Her stay was for a week and a half, which glided away, no doubt, with electric speed. Yesterday she was accom-

panied by the Queen and Prince Albert and the Princess Alice to Gravesend, and the parting was no doubt affecting. There was not, as in Germany, a public revival, but everywhere the demonstrations springing up were such as to warm her heart. She is very young to be a wife, mother, and Queen presumptive, but if she has a happy home she has a treasure which crowns the lot of all earth's children that can claim it. Her mind has been somewhat dulled by the absence of her older brothers, and the illness of her grandmother, the Duchess of Kent, who has evinced signs of failing health. The Duchess is not old, a little over 70, but her life has been one of great anxieties, blended with the joy which a troop of young descendants never fail to impart to the grand parental breast.

The newspapers have been laughing at Lord Malmesbury in his part of a correspondence with the Civil Service Commissioners. These gentlemen had rejected the mass of his nominees for incorrect spelling, and his chafed spirit found relief in remonstrating against such a test being applied to unpledged, unpaid attachés of the diplomatic service. Bad-spelling with Lord M is no proof of incompetence—an opinion which some one ascribes to his lordship's having made a blunder in a French word on one occasion. Be this as it may, he will get few to endorse the absurdity which he has volunteered to fatten and defend.

Commercially speaking, we are not doing amiss. The exports in the first four months of the year exceed those of recent years, and there is every prospect of a continuance. Trade is generally good. Food is not dear; and the heavy rains which have fallen almost daily, of late—in Bristol one inch fell in 18 minutes on Wednesday—have given a new shade of green to the field, and have added a countless stock of hayricks (in prospect) to those before expected. The whole face of the country is now wearing that garden aspect which so delights foreigners, and is no where else to be seen, in so broad a scale. The hop-growers, who abuse 50,000 acres of the forest land, have been trying to get a remission of the duty from the Government, but it was no use. Mr. Disraeli is not more willing to let go the money bags of the State than any other whig—*amor sacralis habendi* is the propensity of all Chancellors of the Exchequer, whatever their political creed and profession. Referring to commerce makes me think of the Electric cable which lies at the bottom of the Atlantic with no articulation—a mighty organ which vibrates with no lightning touch. The old company have a new scheme in the field, and there is a talk of another company trying the experiment from Cornwall to Canada direct. It is simply a question for the world of time. The line must go through all the earth, and to the end of it. It is believed that the Red Sea and India cable has been got on its way as far as Aden, our station on the Red Sea, where it will stretch to Kurrachee, in Bombay, then to China, then to the Antipodes! Half the wonder will be taken out of the Arabian Nights Entertainments by these associations of science; for truth is ever more wonderful than fiction—fact than fancy.

In religious matters there is motion but not marked commotion. The Sunday evening service in St. Paul's is discontinued, but one, a substitute, is held weekly in one of the large City Churches. Mark the word 'large'; for most of the City Churches are small buildings, and yet too numerous and large for the population. A Committee on the subject has recommended the removal of twenty of them, and the increase of parochial clerical agency where it is needed. The Tractarians have now 'a fine braw place' as the Scotch would say—near Cavendish Square—a beautiful ideal of medieval Ecclesiastical architecture, costing from £60,000 to £100,000. It was consecrated and opened by the Bishop of London who delivered a sermon on the overlying simplicity of the gospel; but claiming tolerance towards all customs not forbidden by the canons of the Church. Arch-deacon Hale has been addressing the clergy of London and has disclaimed distinctly, if not vigorously, against the Liberation Society, whose triennial conference occurs next week. The Arch-deacon is not an arch example of some of the virtues professed by St. Paul or the deacons of the primitive church, but he is a thoro' hater of dissent, and don't take pains to hide it. He has been rather famous in his time, and his attempt to prevent the closing of intramural internment is not likely to be soon forgotten. A strange affair in connexion with St. George's in the East, has just transpired. The coming lectureship was conferred by the parishioners on Rev. H. Allen, an evangelical preacher in Whitechapel (a tectotoler). The Bishop confirmed the election, and on the given night Mr. Allen proceeded to the place. It happens that this church is under the yoke of a puseyite rector and curates. One of the latter tried to oppose Mr. A's entrance into the pulpit; he at length desisted. Next Sunday evening the Rector was hissed in the pulpit. An arrangement to remove this offence is being made. The church, a very large one, is nearly deserted ordinarily, but was crowded to hear Mr. Allen. What a pity that more men, even ecclesiastics, can act the dog in the manger to perfection! The convocation of the province of Canterbury has opened again but will do nothing. Both Tractarians and Evangelicals are wishful for more change by which the English Episcopal Church could legislate for its own advantage, but the views of both parties are, I need not say, very diverse on the nature of that advantage. The two annual assemblies of the Scottish Establishment and of the Free Church have also been held. The Establishment openly decided that Dr. Lee of Greyfriars Church, who had introduced several innovations into public worship, should drop some of them, but that others (such as standing in singing and kneeling at worship) might remain. A case of presentation was also decided in favour of the objectors. The Free Church has been involved in some controversy thro' Professor Gibson, one of the Professors of the College, who has been opposed to his students on high Calvinistic dogmas. He had denied the trustworthiness of the human faculties in the investigation of religious matters, even in regard to natural religion. Before this assembly Professor Miller (of Edinburgh University) delivered a rousing temperance speech, asking and urging his fathers and brethren to try teetotalism for just a year!

As a physiologist, Miller could speak with power on that tender point where so many studious men stick in the practical adoption of total abstinence. He assured them they would be no worse but better in health for the change, if they would only agree to make it.

The Roman Catholic Church is in some ferment. The sensitive portion of the laity are disgusted with the compact at the late elections between the Cardinal and his friends and the Derbyites. This odious ingratitude to the Liberal party, by which several seats are gained to the Conservatives, shows that Rome will sacrifice everything to self-interest, and that she will use any and every temporal power as a footstool for climbing up higher. On the heels of this episode has come the case of the child McDonnell whose father had become a Protestant, and wished to send her to Mr. Martin's school at Westminster, but she, from childish attachments or foreign inducements, went to the Romish school in this district. There she stayed, or was kept for weeks away from home, a writ of *habeas corpus* had to be served upon the Priest and schoolmistress. Their return to the writ was jesuitical in the extreme, and after every care was made to evade the law the child has been surrendered, and Mr. Roberts the priest has had to pay the costs amounting to upwards of £50. These facts will not be thrown away; they teach us not to act unjustly to men of any creed, but at the same time to value dearly those religious principles which have made Britain the champion of Truth and Freedom—a glory above all Greek and Roman forms. B.

News of the Week.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We deeply regret to have to announce the sad and sudden death of Mr. Thomas S. Underhill of this city, the particulars of which we give as found stated in a morning paper. We deeply and most sincerely sympathize with the afflicted widow, and our brother and sister—his parents, together with all the bereaved kindred. He was buried under the Masonic order, and his remains were accompanied to the grave by a very large and respectable procession of citizens:—

On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. Thomas S. Underhill, book-keeper for Mr. Walker, the Railway Contractor, was found dead in the office at Hampton, caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his possession. Mr. U. was in the habit of carrying a revolver about his person, which he usually placed in his left breast pocket. One of the men in the employ had been in the office, and left on some business, being absent about fifteen minutes. Very soon after, Dr. Earle looked in, and left Mr. U. working at his desk, but on the return of the workman, he found the deceased lying on his back on the floor, insensible. One of the barrels of the pistol was discharged, the ball having passed through the lungs and heart. A rule was also found in the same pocket with the pistol. There is no doubt that some sudden movement caused the pistol to go off, which in a moment of time deprived a worthy young man of his life, and the community of a faithful and intelligent member. Mr. Underhill was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss.—*New Brunswick.*

At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Saint John Fire Insurance Company on 7th inst., Hon. A. McL. Seely, James Reed, and Charles W. Weldon, Thomas F. Raymond, and George V. Nowlin, Esquires, were elected Directors, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board the Hon. A. McL. Seely was re-elected President.

FROSTS.—The frost in this month has done much damage to the crops in many parts of the United States and Canada. A private correspondent from Carleton County informs us that the corn, potato, and bean crops have been much injured there.

THE Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick is now in Session in this city.

A Diving party were engaged on Saturday in searching for the moorings of the Buoy on the Pool Ground in this harbor, and a man named Glenney was at the bottom when the air tube burst near the boat. They at once proceeded to haul him up, and he had presence of mind to cut off his weights, but he was some distance from the boat under 60 feet of water, and in his helmet being suddenly exhausted, the blood rushed out of his eyes, ears, nose, mouth, &c. When brought up he was almost dead. All the upper part of his body was quite livid. Medical aid was procured as soon as possible, and we believe he is now considered out of danger.—*Freeman.*

A WARNING.—The Fredericton Reporter warns persons from other places that the liquor in Fredericton, has been impregnated with drugs of the fiercest and foulest character:—
"The other day a man from the Nashuag, after taking a glass or two of this foul stuff, sank down under its effects, and would have died if his stomach had not been relieved of its contents by Dr. Dow. These exhibited a large quantity of prussic acid, and were probably identical with the brandy-making drugs sold by the Jew. Since then a young man who has for some time resided in the Harvey Settlement, has, it is said, shortened his life, having died on the day previous to that appointed for his marriage by a visit to Fredericton."

On Friday, as Capt. Roberts, of the ship "Underwriter," and a sailor named Miller, were returning to the vessel, lying at the Island, the boat was upset by a squall. Both men were fortunately able to get hold of the boat, and got on it as it floated bottom upwards. Their cries for aid were heard by many in the lower part of the city, but were not understood, and for a very long time were unheeded. The boat, meantime, drifted up Courtney Bay and towards Red Head, and frequently one or the other was washed off, and resumed his place again with difficulty. At length, about 11 p.m., Mr. A. M'Dermott, of Lower Cove, discovering where the cries proceeded, with his sons and Mr. Moriarty manned his boat, went out and saved the men almost completely exhausted.—*Freeman.*

The harbour of this City presents at present a most imposing sight. So large a forest of masts has rarely been seen even by the "oldest inhabitant." The ships are chiefly American. They have rushed hither, on their way to Europe, for a rich harvest by getting freights as neutral vessels during the present war. One result has been that freights have fallen and that timber and deals are in great demand. Deals are quoted at from 130s to 132s 6d, and spruce timber 31s 3d to 32s 6d. Whatever may be the effect of such large exports on the English markets, the immediate results are favourable. These, coupled with the advice just received by telegraph from Halifax of the advance of consuls and the continued decline in bread-stuffs, seem to have rather a pleasing influence in commercial circles. We expect

to hear it admitted very shortly that the "bad times" have become matters of history.—*Colt's.*

SUNDAY ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.—A memorial as to the Sunday liquor traffic, was presented last Friday, to the Police Commissioners, stating that there are 7,700 unlicensed dram shops in the city, of which more than 5,000 do business on the Sabbath. The arrests on Tuesday, during eighteen months' time, were found to be but 7,816 while the arrests on Sundays were 9,713, being an increase of twenty-five per cent, caused by drandrinking alone. For three successive Sundays, while the liquor law was enforced, the arrests were 254, and the three following Sundays, when not enforced, the arrests were 503.

There is a determination manifested, on all hands in Upper Canada, no longer to be tyrannized over and insulted by a compact band of French Canadians, who buy up a sufficient number of valid Upper Canada votes to enable them to rob the public chest without stint, to impose great additional burdens and to plunge the country hopelessly into debt; all for the purpose of bribing individuals and classes. The storm of public indignation which is rapidly gathering, and the demand for constitutional changes will, if we mistake not, make our real rulers, the Romish hierarchy, shake in their shoes, and show them that they and their tools have been carrying things far too far. The miserable sectional, selfish position occupied by the French Canadians as a body will also, we think, cause an organized Opposition which will effectually nullify it.—*Montreal Witness.*

AN AUSTRIAN VESSEL, EMBARGED.—There is at the present time at this port, one Austrian vessel, the ship Imperagible, Capt. Housier, lying at the wharf. Capt. Housier, who is a Hungarian, proposed to take his vessel to St. John N. B., in ballast, and there load a cargo for England. He has heard, however, of the arrest of a French man-of-war at Halifax, and he has his fears that she may be cruising in that vicinity. For himself, he is disposed to take the risk of capture and imprisonment, but does not wish to place in hazard the property entrusted to his care, and therefore hesitates for the present to run the gauntlet of the ocean.—*Boston Paper.*

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

BATTLE OF PALESTRO!

SARDINIANS VICTORIOUS!!

Splendid achievements of the Zouaves.—Austrians routed and driven across the Ticino.—Capture of 35 Austrian Vessels.—Meeting of Parliament, &c., &c.

Europa arrived at Halifax, June 14th. Liverpool advices of the 4th.

THE WAR.—Sanguinary encounters had taken place at Palestro. The Sardinian Government issued the following official bulletins:—

TURIN, May 31.—A fresh victory was gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. 25,000 Austrians endeavoured to retake Palestro, the King commanding a fourth division in person, and Gen. Cialdini at the head of the third regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking a hundred prisoners, and capturing eight cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. 400 Austrians were drowned in a canal during the combat at Palestro. Another fight took place at Confaloniere, composed of the third division of the enemy were repulsed by the division of General Fanfani after a two hours' combat. Last night the picket of the enemy endeavoured to cross the Po at Cervinina di Robbio.

TURIN, June 1.—The victory gained yesterday has been followed by a second victorious combat, which took place at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavoured to retake, but was repulsed again by the division of Cialdini, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves valiantly trying to restrain him.

On Tuesday the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Seste Calandè; the fight lasted two hours. Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit after the enemy. A numerous Austrian corps d'armes appeared before Varese; Garibaldi, at the national guard not to resist, and fell back on the Lago Maggiore. An attack was attempted by our troops against Laveo on Lago Maggiore, but without any result.

Additional details of the battle of Palestro, state that the Sardinian right wing was at one time outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Canrobert was to effect a junction with the King. At this junction the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tide against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one hundred and 30 men killed, and 200 wounded, including 100 men killed, and 200 wounded.

The Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian General is reported killed. Napoleon subsequently visited the battle field, and congratulated the Sardinians on the result.

A Turin dispatch of the 2d says, the Austrians this morning advanced from Bobbio towards the French camp, but retired after a short fight. A movement was made to evacuate Bobbio, and the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Bobbio, carrying with them about a thousand wounded. On the 3d, it was telegraphed from Turin, that the Austrians had withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and had abandoned Torre Berilli and the neighbouring country.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Varese, which the Emperor had made his headquarters, and the Sardinian bulletins, and says, the Sardinians behaved most valiantly at Palestro, and in regard to the matter taken by the Zouaves says they performed wonders, though unsupported; and in front of an Austrian battery of eight guns, the Zouaves crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet; more than four hundred Austrians were thrown into the canal, and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouaves; loss of the French inconceivable.

The Emperor conferred the grand cross of the legion of honor on General Forey.

The French troops were concentrating at Casale, Valenza and Verelli.

The Austrian accounts of the Palestro affair are not published. A Verona dispatch of the 12th says, the allies had attacked the vanguard of the 7th Austrian corps d'armes, but a further advance was stopped by the corps under Gen. Zobel—great numbers are reported wounded.

Garibaldi has met with a reverse.

A Vienna telegram of the 1st, announces, on official authority, that Garibaldi was driven back from Sondrio into the mountains, Gen. D'Urban's troops pursuing him—the only issue open to Garibaldi was the Ielvio. An official telegram from Milan states, that on the 1st, Varesa was canonized and taken by D'Urban, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the City.

LATER.—It was telegraphed from Turin on the 3d, that Garibaldi had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and that the town was again free of the enemy, and also that Garibaldi had defeated the Austrians on the 1st, after a short encounter with the Austrian outposts, the Austrians were driven back, and the Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Bassignano, but the inhabitants opposed their passage, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark. The Vatelina was in insurrec-