Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 24, 1859.

Free Baptist General Conference.

The Annual Meeting of our churches will commence, as formerly announced, on Saturday next, July 2nd, with the Church at Millstream, Studholm, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We trust that all attending this meeting will come with hearts uplifted to God that His presence may be with us, and let the Apostolic injunction be the motto of every soul—"Whether ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

The Elders Conference will commence on Friday the 1st., at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope that all the preachers belonging to the Denomination will be in attendance.

Fare Reduced.

We are happy to inform our brethren and friends, whether ministers or others, in York, Carleton and Victoria Counties, who intend going to the General Conference at the the Mill-stream, that we have made an arrangement with Messrs. Hatheway & Small for those who wish to come and return by the way of St. John, to do so at a reduced fare.

Tickets for passage in their line of Steamers between Fredericton and this city can be had at *half price*, (ten shillings down and back,) by those going to the Conference. They will be left with Mr. Israel Atherton, Commercial Hotel, and Mr. George A. Atherton City Hotel, Fredericton, of whom they can be obtained.

The cars leave St. John every day at 12 o'clock for Hampton, (23 miles,) fare *three shillings and six pence*; an omnibus will leave the Station on the arrival of the cars and convey the passengers going to the Meeting to the place—distance about 18 miles. Fare moderate.

The Struggle in Italy.

Our news columns this week contain such details of the struggle in Italy as have come to hand. To this portion of the world all eyes are now turned, and the terrible slaughter with which the present contest has been inaugurated is truly appalling. The vast number of troops on both sides which have been concentrated there, the open field which they occupy, and the facilities for the destruction of human life, which modern inventions have added to the art of war, render it certain that the work of death in the present struggle must be terrific beyond anything in the past.

Who can foresee the results of this contest? That it will be overruled by Divine Providence for good we have not a single doubt. The superstition, tyranny, and oppression which have prevailed in Austria, France and the Italian states, have brought about in proper order the present calamitous state of things; and we do not believe that the way could be opened on the continent for the fulfilment of God's allwise purpose in relation to the future of these nations without permitting them to destroy each other to a certain extent. He, whose Almighty word brought out of chaos a world, grand and glorious—and who turns confusion into order, has a design, worthy of himself, in permitting the slaughter of human life, which must mark the terrible contest of the contending armies.

Whether our beloved England will be able to remain neutral or not, is at present a question which none (not even her ablest statesmen) can decide. Matter of policy may yet render it necessary for her to unite with Austria,—an event which every true Briton and sincere Christian will regret, if it can be avoided—but so inexplicable is the real state of things, and so uncertain the future to human minds, that what may hereafter be rendered necessary cannot now be foreseen.

The professions of Louis Napoleon when he assumed the government of France, that the Empire should be peace, have proved vain, and his past history gives conclusive evidence that his secret policy and his public pretensions are not the same. The freedom of Italy from Austrian tyranny is, we believe, the object of Sardinia, but that France should draw her sword for liberty, under the regimen of Napoleon, will require some credulity to believe. The sympathies of Russia are with France, and her aid in the conflict will doubtless be had if required; England and Prussia may be compelled to form an Austrian alliance, and not only on the sea-girt isle, but throughout the numerous colonies of Great Britain, may the booming of French and Russian cannon yet be heard.

But, be as it may, ENGLAND IS SAFE, the God of battles is her God. It requires but little sagacity to perceive that her mission has but just commenced. To the world she has to give the Bible, civilization and religion. France, Russia, and Austria has neither to bestow. To accomplish her work, she may be called to a further baptism of blood, but her destiny is marked out by an all wise and overruling Providence, and she will as surely fulfil her heaven-appointed mission as the Lord liveth. To this end, let the prayers of her christian people be offered up in faith, let daily intercession be made to God, that her statesmen may not be left to compromise her honor, nor barter her blood-bought Protestant principles for place and power.

That the present position of Italy will peril the power of the Pope, is quite certain; and it can scarcely be doubted that some of these events which cluster around the destruction of the Man of Sin are now transpiring. The future is hopeful. The Papacy at her extremities may exhibit rigor and strength, but at her heart she is sick, carrying in her own bosom the elements of her own destructon. The Lord hasten her end.

Derby Ministry Defeated.

The *Persia* which arrived at New York on Wednesday, brings the news of the defeat of the Ministry by a majority of *thirteen* only. Their resignation was looked for immediately. This is gratifying for two reasons: first, because the Derby party is, in addition to its toryism, the Puseyite and Romish party; and no doubt but pledges detrimental to true Protestantism in the kingdom were made at the last election to the leaders of Catholicism in England and Ireland, in order to secure the Catholic vote. Their defeat will prevent this humiliating barter of British honor. Another reason is, the sympathy which Lord Derby has manifested for Austria, which is of course in keeping with his compromise of Protestantism at home. It was feared that his course toward France would be such that England would not be able to maintain her neutrality, but be compelled to arm on the side of Austria. These fears, growing out of the Derby sympathy with Papal rule, are now at an end; and it is to be ardently desired that Great Britain may be able under the guidance of her new Premier, whoever he may be, to keep peace without compromising her honor.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

We find the following pertinent questions in an exchange paper, and think them well worth to all our readers, the time it will take to read them, and we hope will be considered by *some* worth the time for serious consideration. None, we presume, will be so covetous as to take them as addressed to themselves, if they do not really apply. We scarcely think there is a single one of them, however, but will serve as a reproof to *some* who will see them in our paper. Those to whose case they do not come, will not, we hope, say to us, as did one of our subscribers a year or two ago, who requested the publishers of the *Intelligencer*, in case they found it really necessary to "*dun delinquents*" through the paper, to just please send such notices in those papers only, which were going to persons in arrears, as he did not want his paper filled with such things, for he always paid for it in advance.

We just now think of some persons and circumstances with which we are personally acquainted, and others, of which we have heard and read, and will just say as we give these questions to our readers, we *mean somebody*, but *not everybody*. We know there are Ministers, the leaves of whose "pulpit Bible are never "dog-eared," nor who do not "take a fresh quid of tobacco in the pulpit immediately on closing a powerful sermon, or fifteen minutes after," but it has not been very long since we saw a Minister "take a fresh quid" in less than fifteen minutes after preaching, and another light his pipe and smoke immediately after pronouncing the benediction, at the close of a meeting he held in a private house. However good or useful such men are, they certainly cannot be as useful with, as they could be without using tobacco. To us, it is a most detestable practice, especially in a Christian Minister, who should be an ensample to his flock.

There are many worthy, honourable brethren in our own Churches, who would make great sacrifice, before they would "submit to the imputation of hearing the gospel preached the year through, without giving something to help support the preacher, or "gouge him out of" a part of his salary, because the times failed.—There are others who are worth some of them, several hundreds of pounds, money out on interest, &c., who have enjoyed the labours of the pastor of the church to which they belonged for a whole year, and never gave *one dollar* toward his support, and had it not been for some others who were more liberal, the preacher would have gone without his salary being made up. As the term of engagement between many of our preachers and churches ends with the commencement of the session of our approaching General Conference, we really hope we shall not hear so many of our brethren complaining that their churches are yet one or two quarters behind hand with their salaries.

Questions. "1. Is it recognized as proper by treatises on moral science for a preacher to *dog-ear* the leaves of the pulpit Bible and Hymn-Book?

2. Ought a man who is a steward in the church, and not in starving circumstances, to submit to the imputation of hearing the gospel preached the year through, and yet not give a cent to the preacher's support?

"3. Ought a preacher, who loves tobacco, take a fresh quid in the pulpit immediately on closing a powerful sermon, or fifteen minutes after?

"Ought church members who do not have family prayers be called on very often to pray in church after the preaching?

"5 Is not poor preaching the sequence of poor pay?

"6. Is it customary for city merchants to hire a clerk at a salary of $600 or $800 a year, and then gouge him out of $200 or $300 before the year is out on the plea that the times are harder than he expected?

"7. Ought a preacher, who is short of sermons and who wishes ardently to study, to be occupying his time of a Saturday afternoon in making bargains with the corner grocery keeper to sell to him on twelve months' credit, or at least till by speculating, he can raise money enough to pay for his potatoes and groceries?"

Seek Earnestly.

We sometimes meet with persons in middle and advanced life, who have given the subject of religion considerable thought by times all their lives through, have prayed and felt concerned about their souls, and yet they remain without a satisfactory hope of Heaven. Even sometimes going so far as to exclaim "I do not know why I cannot get religion," and when asked if they would like to be christians? answer, they "would give all the world if they possessed it, if they only knew they were converted." Now, we suppose such persons think they have been in earnest, and are sincere, but it cannot possibly be that they have sought earnestly.—God speaks to the sinner, and means just and all he says, saying "*seek* and ye *shall find*." Is it possible that such persons have sought and not found? Can it be so? Is God's Word untrue? There is most certainly something wrong. Either they have not sought at all or not earnestly. If we knew a class of persons who in searching for treasures and property in this life, were as careless as these are in seeking religion, we should not at all wonder if they lived and died poor. The truth is, religion is an eternal reality and God will not be mocked. A few cold heartless prayers, or occasional feelings of anxiety about the soul, will not suffice. God says "son give me thine heart." It is the heart He wants and must have before the sinner can enjoy religion. If we give him our whole heart, He will *fill* them with peace, joy and love. Let none be deceived by thinking they will receive the pardon of the sins of a lifetime, by merely thinking, feeling or *wishing* a little about it. In the day God is sought with *all the heart*, He has said He would be found. An old man once asked the question, as he wiped the tears from his furrowed cheek with his toil hardened hand, "Dont you think there are some who seek for religion all their lifetime, and never find it?" He had felt somewhat interested in the salvation of his soul for upwards of fifty years, and began to think it was not his fault that he was not a christian. Upon being asked in reply "if he ever sought for religion as earnestly as he had sought to make his property?" replied "No, I do not know as I have."

Such is exactly the case with this class of persons. They are bright and industrious in making property, but when it comes to religious matters, they simply think, feel, wish and pray a little, and then wonder why they are not happy christians. God will have the sinner seek him rightly—through Jesus Christ;—and earnestly—with all the heart. God says, "Then shall ye *call* upon me, and ye shall go and *pray* unto me, and I will hearken unto you, and ye shall *seek* me, and *find* me, when ye shall *search for me with all your heart*, and I will be found of you saith the Lord." All who would know Him as a sin-pardoning and soul-saving God, must seek Him earnestly through Christ.

Visit to Upper Sussex.

We spent last Sabbath in Upper Sussex. This is our native place. Between three and four years had elapsed since we had spent a Lord's day there, and it was with no ordinary feelings that on Sunday last we stood up among our old friends, school-mates, and relations, with many others, whose faces were entirely strange to us, to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ.

The religious interest in Upper Sussex is low indeed. Two churches exists there—one Calvinist Baptist, and one Free Baptist, with places of worship about three miles apart. The want of a regular ministry with other things, has reduced the cause in the latter Church exceedingly. (Of the state of things in the first we are not informed.) A Sabbath school, sustained by some warm-hearted friends, and a social service once on the Sabbath, is all the public service they enjoy, except an occasional sermon from some visiting Minister. Under such circumstances the cause would run down anywhere, and in any church.

In Upper Sussex are a great number of young persons. We were truly astonished on Sabbath to see so few aged persons, and so many young men and young women. But few of these make any pretensions to religion, but more attentive audiences we have seldom addressed than on Sunday last. A good deal of wealth exists in this place, and the people are amply able to sustain a Minister equal to one half the time. Were they aware of the *commercial* value of the gospel, besides its power to save souls, we are quite sure that a strong effort would be made to have a faithful Minister among them.

We would recommend them to endeavour at the approaching Conference to secure the labour of some brother who would devote his time to their service. It is a large field, with ample work for a most laborious and faithful man.—Much sin there, as in other places, to be rebuked; and many souls to be saved, or perish forever. May God open the way for some faithful and constant labourer there.

Original Church Music.

A concert of original Church Music was given by Mr. R. S. Bennison in the Free Baptist Meeting house on Tuesday evening. Mr. B. has composed a large number of original tunes adapted to Church use, and has it in contemplation to publish a book of about 200 pages, for which he is now soliciting subscribers. The price is two shillings and six-pence. In order to afford the public an opportunity of judging of the merits of the tunes it is to contain, he is giving a number of concerts in different places; at the close of each, subscribers are solicited. We learn that the one on Tuesday evening was favorably received, and a number of copies subscribed for. On this (Friday) evening, Mr. B. is to repeat his concert in Zion's Church. He is assisted by Mr. Packard on the melodeon. We believe it is the intention of Mr. Bennison to visit Sussex Vale, for the purpose of giving some concerts there.

Sabbath School Children Useful.

How many little Sabbath School children have been instrumental in the conversion of their parents and friends! They are little missionaries, carrying to others what they have learned, and inducing them to go to the house of God. A speaker in one of the New York union prayer-meetings, gave the following account of the blessing a little Catholic girl, who had been taught in a Protestant Sabbath School, was to her father when under conviction. He said:—"Away in the West lived a Catholic family in which there was a little girl seven years old. She was induced to go to a Protestant Sunday School The father became very anxious about his soul. His distress increased daily, and one night, at the midnight hour, he arose from his bed in agony. He begged his wife to pray for him, as he said he did not know how to pray for himself. She told him she could not pray any better than he could.

"What shall I do, then?"

"Perhaps," said she, "our little Mary can pray."

So the father went up to her chamber, where she was fast asleep, and took her up from her bed in his arms, and bore her down stairs, and putting her gently down, he said to her with great earnestness, "Mary can you pray?"

"Oh, yes, father, I can pray."

Many parents are reached through the medium of their children, who otherwise would not be brought under the influence of the Gospel. Recently a little girl of not more than seven summers, who belongs to the Sunday School in connection with one of the churches under our care, was the means of bringing her parents to the house of God, which has resulted in the conversion of both, and they are now efficient members of the church. The parents were not regular attendants at any place of worship, but through the zeal and labors of one of our female teachers, the little daughter was brought into the Sabbath School. A few months after she began going, as she was one day doubtless thinking of something she had heard in the School, she in her childlike frankness and earnestness, asked her mother, "Mamma, why don't you read the Bible and pray to God?" The mother, who felt both pleased and reproved with the question, concluded that if such were the immediate effects of the Sabbath School upon the mind of her child, she should certainly go and see it. She not only came to the School in the morning, but, joined by her husband, attended the meetings through the Sabbath. They have since continued to come, and have professed religion, and we have baptized them and inducted them into the church, and now the little missionary daughter often hears her father and mother praying for their only child.

The Railway.

We passed over the whole line of Railway to Hampton for the first time on Saturday last, during the tremendous rain of that morning, and returned on Tuesday. The road being new we were apprehensive, that the torrents of water coming down might so wash it in some places as to render it less safe than at other times. We are not aware however that any difference existed. The trips was performed with usual safety, and, in the usual time, (hour 35 mi.) Of course some portions of the road are unfinished, but we believe no apprehension of danger need be on that account, as great care is taken by all concerned. We are glad to learn by the *News* of Wednesday that "it is positively stated that the road will be open as far as Sussex Vale (45 miles) by the first of November next." We sincerely hope this will be the case, although much remains to be done on the line in course of construction before this can take place. In spite of all the fears of some honest men, and the croakings of a good many others, it is certain that whether the income of the line pays the province or not, the commercial value of it to the country will be immense, fully warranting the large expenditure on its contruction.

Traits of Character.

I.

It is an excellent saying of a distinguished writer, "It is only imperfection that complain of what is imperfect." It would be well to keep this wholesome truth always in memory. Surrounded by those who constantly exhibit defects of character and conduct, if we yield to a fault-finding and impatient spirit, shall destroy our own peace, and fail in benefitting others. It is one thing to rail against sin, and another thing to reprove it in the spirit of the gospel, and hate it with a godly hatred. When the faults and imperfections of others constitute a theme for our conversation, and we are more ready to tell of them then to hide them, we may be sure that we are actuated by some other spirit than that of Christ's. Some persons always find an excuse for their own delinquencies in the faults and short-comings of others; and with them every thing is wrong but what they direct. A more certain evidence of an unsanctified spirit can scarcely be given, and this temper of mind most generally has its origin in deep rooted envy or jealousy. When the mind is in a right position it will be more disposed to pity others for their faults than to complain of them, and no disposition to push them away from us, nor yet to withdraw from them, will be felt, until every effort in the spirit of righteousness has been made to win them, and every means for their restoration has been exhausted. Some persons "go about to establish their own righteousness" by pointing out and finding fault with the defects of others. Such are not wise, and give unmistakable evidence of not being at peace themselves with God. No fellowship should be had with the unfruitful works of darkness, but it is possible to mistake fault-finding for reproof, and be actuated by false zeal rather than brotherly love.

Literary Notice.

THE SCINTIFIC AMERICAN.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not exceeded by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of $8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms $2 a year, or 10 copies for $15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers,

MUNN & CO, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, of New York, who visited this Province last year, have gone out to England to spend the summer, and labour for the salvation of souls.

AGENT. Mr. THOMAS LINDSEY, of Maugerville, has kindly offered to act, and is hereby appointed an Agent for the *Intelligencer* for that and surrounding places. We hope our agents will all do what they can in aiding us to increase the circulation of our paper.

THE CENTRAL BANK.—We are glad to be enabled to state that the Central Bank has resumed specie payments. This announcement we feel satisfied will not only give satisfaction to the friends of this institution, but to the public generally. Those connected with the Bank have worked most zealously in order to surmount the difficulties which surrounded it, and it is gratifying to know that their efforts have been entirely successful.—*Newbruns.*

The Scottish Episcopal Church consists, at present of seven bishops, seven dioceses, and about one hundred and fifty parishes, and one hundred and sixty-nine clergymen.

News from the War.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR MILAN.

The Anglo-Saxon which arrived at Quebec on the 19th, brought news of another terrible battle between the Allies and Austrians, which took place at Magenta, 12 miles from Milan, on the 4th inst. The forces engaged in this battle are reported: Austrians from one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand; and French from one hundred thousand to one hundred and thirty thousand. The French report the Austrian loss at 15,000 killed and about 5000 taken prisoners, their own loss is represented at about 2000. But rumors were prevalent in Paris that the French loss was from nine to twelve thousand. General Hess, (who, we believe, is a Protestant) commanded the Austrian troops, and the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French. Present accounts of this battle leave the results quite uncertain; the Austrians claim the best of it although compelled to retire from Milan, after which the French took possession. The Austrian accounts speak of a series of battles with various success on both sides, but still undecided up to the night of the 6th, with great loss on both sides. They admit having four Generals and five staff officers wounded.

From the full despatch of the news by the Anglo-Saxon, we select such details as are interesting and important.

Since the above was written, the Persia has arrived at New York, bringing news of another battle—victory claimed by the French. The despatch will be found in its proper place.

DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

The Battle of Magenta.

QUEBEC, June 18.

Another great battle was fought on the 4th.

The following is the first announcement, by telegraph from Napoleon to the Empress:—

NOVARA, June 4, 11 30.—A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta—5000 prisoners taken—15,000 of the enemy killed or wounded.

The above was published in Paris on the 5th, and on the evening of that day cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day, Monday, the Moniteur published the following despatches from the Emperor to the Empress:—

MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our army was under orders to March on Milan, across bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in Great force, offered a determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. In the meantime, McMahon made himself master of Magenta, after a sanguinary conflict. We repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss on our side of about 2000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

June 5, eve.—The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7000; Austrians placed hors du combat 20,000; three pieces of cannon and two flags captured from the enemy. To-day our army rests for the purpose of re-organising itself. Our loss is about 3000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The following despatch, also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 6th:—

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, 8 a.m.—Milan is insurgent. The Austrian army has evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation, the cannon and treasure of the army behind them.

We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A despatch dated Paris, Monday night, to the London Post, says:—"The Municipality of Milan have proclaimed for King Victor Emanuel, and presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow, the King will make his entry into Milan.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

By way of Vienna, information is meagre and unsatisfactory. The official Austrian Correspondez of Sunday, 5th, contained the following—"Authentic communications of the details and result of the battle of Magenta are still expected from the Austrian head quarters."

The Austrian army had been transferred during the night (from the 4th to the 5th) to Abbiate Grasso,

The same paper states that the combat was undecided, and that further fighting was expected.

The next day the following official bulletin was issued—

VIENNA, Monday, June 6—11 30 a. m.—A desperate combat took place on Saturday, between the 1st and 3d Count Clain's and Prince Sichrenstich's corps d'armee, and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided; the combat was continued. On Sunday our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perserverance worthy of the most glorious feat of arms of the Imperial army

Milan is perfectly tranquil.

An Austrian despatch from Varona, gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the Castle garrison, have withdrawn, at the command of Gyulai. The town is quiet.

The following message from Vienna had been published by the Frankfort papers, without any guarantee as to the authenticity of the news:—

VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the corps d'armee of Field Marshal Clain on the battle field, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight. The French were thrown back over the Ticino.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Times of this morning, publishes a summary of official news, received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows:—

There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two Brigades of the first Corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced. In the afternoon of the same day, the 3d Austrian Corps took part in the action. There was very hard figthing at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes that of the Austrians, the battle lasted till late at night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress on this day. Two fresh Austrian Corps were engaged; in the afternoon the same Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Vicasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides is very great.

The Austrians had four Generals and five Staff officers wounded, and one Major killed.

The Times, in its editorial remarks on the subject says—It now seems probable that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but that, on the whole, the French have the best of it. The absence of late despatches by way of Paris is not considered indicative of French successes.

The London Advertiser says—It was rumored last night that government had received a dispatch from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory.

The opinion was becoming current in London that the victory of Magenta was a victory in which the French were defeated, and their failure to occupy Milan, only 12 miles from Magenta, strengthened this view.

The movements which preceded the battle at Magenta are not clearly stated, but it was previously annouced that the Allies were to cross the Ticino to the number of about 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the Allied army prevented the Austrians from completing that retreat which they had commenced and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the River.

The London Post says Gen. McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the Emperor Napoleon was present at the battle of Magenta, but did not command in person.

There was a report that Gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals or Generals were wounded.

The Patrie says that Marshal Baraguay de Hilliers was removed from his command and replaced by Forey. Marshall Vaillant is superseeded by Randon, and the Ministry of War is to be confined provisionally to Gen. Horanna.

There were rumors in Paris on the 8th that the French loss was 9000 to 12,000 men hors du combat.

Generals Neil and McMahon are said to be among the wounded.

The Paris papers variously estimate the forces engaged as follows—French, 100,000 to 120,000; Austrians, 130,000 to 180,000.

Gen. Garibaldi quitted Lecco, and Gen. Durban had retreated to Monsa. It is supposed that Garibaldi was directing his march against Dorban.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post telegraphs that McMahon has been created Duke of Magenta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The real business in Parliament commenced on the 7th. The Queen in person delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentleman—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay. I have directed that papers shall be laid before you from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe. Those endeavors have, unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France, and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other.

Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and imperial neutrality, and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessings of continued peace. Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary mensure of defensive policy. The King of the two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign. All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactoey footing.

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners in regard to the best mode of manning the navy; and in respect to the reform question the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well considered measure, and that, should matters of more urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes the question will have attention at the commencement of the next session. The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and progressive improvement at home.

In the house of Lords, an address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl Powis and seconded by Lord Gifford.

The conduct of the government, both in their foreign and domestic relations, was denounced by Lord Granville and others, but after speeches in defence by Malmesbury and Derby, the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, an address to the Crown was moved by Mr. Egerton, and seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone. The Marquis of Dunnington moved an amendment to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House He reprehended the conduct of the government on the Reform question.

Mr. Hanburg seconded the amendment.

D'Israeli defended the course of the government;—stated that the reform question would be postponed till the next session, and that the foreign policy of the government would be peace. He called for an immediate division. The question was about to be put, but the Opposition were not prepared to vote, and after speeches by Palmerston and others, D'Israeli consented to adjourn the debate till the 11th.

A conference of the Liberal party was held in London on the 6th instant pursuant to a call issued by Lords Palmerston and John Russell and other prominent men. Upwards of 250 members of Parliament were stated to have been present, and on the whole the proceedings were harmonious.

Kossuth was to leave England for Italy on the 7th inst. He had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Some 300 Hungarians who had returned from America, were to follow him to Italy.

It was announced that Prince Paul Esterhazy had arrived in London, on a diplomatic mission from Austria, but the Herald states authoritatively that the report is entirely without foundation.

Sir Arthur Maginnis, at present British Minister to Sweden, is appointed Envoy to Naples thus reopening diplomatic relations with the kingdom.

The sudden death of Mr. Pierce, one of the leading members of Christy's Minstrels, now performing in London, is announced.

A Dublin correspondent of the London Herald mentions a rumor that Sir Edward Grogan is to succeed Sir. E. Head, as Governor General of Canada.

FRANCE.

Confidence was somewhat restored in commercial circles, and business was more animated. The Paris Flour market was somewhat firmer and rather dearer; wheat was also firm, and it was feared the prevailing wet weather would damage the crops.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and higher. Quotations for three per cents on the 15th, were 64fr. 20c., an advance of more than one per cent since the Europa sailed. On the 7th, the closing price was 63fr. 30., ex coupons, which is equal to a further advance of ½.

AUSTRIA.

On the 4th, a great religious solemnity, with processions, and public prayers, took place in Vienna, the object of which being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial familiy and the ministers were present. The Mass was read by the Pope's nuncio.

RUSSIA.

An important circular from Prince Gortschakoff to the Envoys of Russia at the several Courts of Germany declares that if Germany goes