

## ENGLISH NEWS.

NEW YORK, Thursday Night, April 3.  
IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The American Mail steamship Baltic reached her wharf about 9 o'clock. She left Liverpool at noon on the 22d of March.

The Baltic made the passage out in less than twelve days. The news of interest by this arrival we append.

## ENGLAND.

Trade at Manchester was reported to be active. The Cotton Market was daily improving, prices at Liverpool having advanced 1d. per lb. during the week. Sales of the week, 42,630 bales. Flour had also advanced 6d. per barrel.

The British Parliament is engaged upon the Ecclesiastical titles bill, to the exclusion of all other business, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not yet come forward with the promised new Budget. It seems generally admitted that Lord Palmerston will soon vacate the secretaryship of foreign affairs. His Lordship gave a grand entertainment recently to the American Minister and his lady.

Her Majesty, it is said, will distribute the prizes of the Crystal Palace Exposition. The Committee at Lloyd's propose to admit free into the merchants' room during the exhibition—all foreigners introduced by its agents, or by British Ministers, Consuls or Bankers.

Nothing positive is known respecting the formation of a permanent cabinet.

## IRELAND.

In the event of dissolution of Parliament, it is stated that Sir William Somerville will be created a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Potatoes are likely to be grown to a far greater extent in Ireland this year than in any year since the disastrous blight in 1846.

Mr. and Mrs. Meader, of Providence, R. I., America, preached very edifying discourses at the Friend's meeting house, Limerick, on Sunday, to a large and attentive congregation. Mrs. Meader is a descendant of the celebrated Lindley Murray.

A fearful explosion took place at the coal pit of Mr. Corats, of Nitshill, near Paisley, Scotland, from which 61 lives were lost.

## FRANCE.

The bill for continuing the National Guards in their actual state, until the adoption of the organized law, was on Saturday night adopted by a large majority.

The curiosity of certain political circles in Paris has been attracted for the last day or two by a report somewhat wrapped up in mystery, of a new note addressed by the French Government to the Cabinet of Vienna. It bears date of the 23d ult., and is described as marked by strong and energetic terms against the pretensions of Austria, which it states, if accepted, would give to that power an overwhelming influence, both moral and material, and in Germany and Italy, an increase of power which would forever consolidate her exclusive dominion there.

The "Moniteur" publishes the convention of extradition concluded on the 26th of August, 1850, between France and Spain.

A pamphlet entitled 'Le Banquet des Egaux,' giving an account of the recent dinner of the refugees in London, has been seized by the police. The printer and publisher are to be prosecuted.

The Moniteur announces the death of Madame Degeruigny, mother of the Minister of Finance.

The statistics of the National Guard of Paris show that the militia has been reduced from 250,000 to 56,000, without the suppression of the legion of Artillery.

M. Samocce Beuves' motion for the reform of the Commercial Regime, has been rejected by the Parliamentary Committee.

The Moniteur announces that M. de Germiny, the Minister of the Finances, has returned to Paris, and resumed the duties of his office, which during his absence were carried on by M. Magne.

In the department of Nièvre there have been some very serious disturbances. These are ascribed to the Socialists at Stanard. The rioters held possession of the town for 24 hours, and kept the Mayor and sub-prefect in the greatest danger, and it was only after the arrival of the prefect with the Chasseurs a cheval, and four brigades of gend'arms that the disturbance could be quelled, and the ring-leaders arrested.

At Lyons 7 or 8000 Socialists assembled at the funeral of a brother, and although they uttered no cries nor disturbed the public peace

in any way openly, Gen. Castellane issued a proclamation limiting to 300 the number of persons who can be present at any future interment.

PARIS, Thursday. The news from the Provinces of the great progress of Socialism, causes uneasiness to the government. The most remote rural districts are affected and the peasantry are going over in large numbers to the Republicans.

## SWITZERLAND.

Private despatches from Switzerland state that the federal government has peremptorily ordered the expulsion from the Swiss territory of a person named Vare, a Lombard refugee, known as the agent of Mazzini in the affair of the loan, and considered like his principal, a very dangerous character. He had been residing at Sausanne, and was actively employed in the finance business of the revolutionary leader. He was conducted to the frontier of Piedmont, whence he proceeded to Turin.

## PRUSSIA.

From our Prussian correspondence is of the 18th inst. The anniversary of the Prussian revolution passed off in perfect tranquility.

The ministerial organs express their presumption that in a note which was lately sent from St. Petersburg to Vienna, the Russian Cabinet protests against the annexation of the non-German Provinces of Austria.

The following letter from Bologna, dated Feb. 28, we copy from the National:

"Peter and Dominic Machiavelli have been condemned to death, others to the galleys, all for political motives. The first sentence was executed the 22d Feb. at the Castle of St. Peter, with regard to Dominic Machiavelli. Peter died in prison.

A furious skirmish took place in Rome a few days back between the native troops and a body of French soldiers, occasioned by the latter having quizzed the former about their habiliments. In this as well as similar skirmishes the inferiority of the French in hand to hand combat was as evident as their superiority in discipline and military tactics.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 12th. Obstacles have again been thrown in the way of a council of the Empire. The designated members are opposed to the policy of the Cabinet.

## TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, bearing no date, appears in German paper, the "Weser Gazette," of the 17th, which states that a confederacy had been discovered to poison the Sultan. At the bottom of it is his own brother, assisted by some relatives. The plan was to corrupt the Sultan's doctor, who was to mix poison in his medicine for a considerable sum of money. The medical attendant revealed the fact. The chief conspirators fled. Several parties concerned in the scheme were apprehended and put to death.

The insurrection in Borna is still far from being extinct. According to later advices from Zara of 4th inst. the insurgents of the Krama have combined with those of the Herz government. They have attacked the Seraskier, who being reinforced by the Turkish troops which Arad Pasha had brought up from Traaie, succeeded in defeating them.

It seems that though orders had been sent to Kentaya to set Gen. Dembinski at liberty, the Gen. had not yet arrived at Constantinople.

Emir Bechie, the old Prince of Mount Lebanon, has just died at Constantinople, aged 94.

The Porte has declared the island of Samos in a state of seige, because the Samians refused absolutely to accept, as their Governor, M. Comienos, whom they considered as devoted to the former Prince of Samos, the protegee of Sir Stratford Canning, who is universally detested.

## EGYPT.

The Cologne Gazette says that the mental aberration of Abas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, increases, and that the country is in a most wretched state. It is impossible to get in the taxes, and that favorites are squandering what remains of the treasures accumulated by Mehmet Ali.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail has arrived since our last, with dates from Bombay to Feb. 17th, and from Hong Kong to Jan. 29. Fort Sharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, has been conceded unconditionally to the company, and a portion of the Prince's territory, made over as equivalent for the debt due.

The Oriental Bank has had £10,000 stolen from its coffers since the death of Commissioner Linn.

Koying has fallen into disgrace at Peking, for showing a predilection for foreigners.

Fears were entertained of a fresh insurrection in the Southern Provinces.

A smuggling company, of extensive ramifications, had been discovered at Shanghai.

## Stronghold of English Baptists.

The Reviewer, in the last number of the North British, who discourses so eloquently of Dr. Doddridge, makes the following graphic reference to facts which have given character

to Northampton as the chief seat of Dr. D.'s ministerial labors:

To English Nonconformity, Northampton is, or ought to be, a sort of Mecca. Three hundred years ago, it gave birth to Robert Brown, the father of English congregationalism; and within the last generations, Northampton and its neighborhood have been a chief stronghold of the English Baptists. It was here that the Rylands ministered: the elder, in his orthodox vehemence a Boanerges, in his tender feelings a beloved disciple; the younger famous for his microscopic eyes, and who ought to have been famous for his telescopic heart; for never was there spirit more catholic, or one who could espy goodness at a greater distance. It was in the adjacent Kettering that Andrew Fuller labored for thirty years; in a noisy study (for it was withal a populous nursery) composing those volumes which have gone so far to give the right tone and attempting to modern Calvinism; a deep digger in the Bible mine, and whose rich, though clumsy ingots, supply to the present day the mint of many a sermon-coiner; himself too homely to be a popular preacher, and too unambitious to regret it, he was in contrivance resourceful, and in counsel sagacious; the mainspring of each denominational movement, and one of the purest philanthropists, but blunt and ungainly withal. And in Northampton and its surrounding villages a poor cobbler used to ply his craft—for Northampton is the Selkirk of the South—its citizens are sutors; and leaving at home his broken-hearted wife, poor cobbler Carey would hawk from door to door his shoes of supererogation to pay the funeral charges of his child. Under age and rain, and the unsalable sackful, he was revolving that Eastern mission of which he was soon to be the father and founder, and from borrowed grammars acquiring those elements of Polyglottal power which shortly developed in Briareus of Oriental Translation.

## ORDINATION.

Mr. A. F. Spalding was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and publicly recognized as pastor of the Helen Street Baptist church, Montreal, C. E., on the evening of the 21st ult. The services were as follows: Invocation, by Rev. F. H. Marling; Reading the Scriptures and Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the United Secession Church; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Cramp, President elect of Acadia College; Ordaining Prayer and Charge, by Rev. H. I. Parker, of Burlington, Vt.; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Dr. Davis; Address to the church, by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of the First Congregational church; Benediction by the Pastor. The sermon was from Eph. 4: 11. Topic: *The Saviour provides and appoints his ministers.* 1. He qualifies his servants for the work to which he calls them; 2. He directs them in the discharge of their duty; 3. He maintains the succession. The "apostolical succession" was very warmly treated by Dr. C. Among the successors to the apostles he said is every heathen converted to Christianity in India who preaches the gospel, as well as the present pious Anglican Bishop of Calcutta. The remarks with the Hand of Fellowship were brief, but cordial and very pertinent. The Charge was filled with sound, practical instruction, appropriate to the occasion. Copious illustrations were presented of the duties and the responsibilities of an earnest ministry. The Address to the church embodied the results of many years successful pastoral experience in Europe and America. It was judicious, plain, and forcible.

On Sabbath evening, the 23d ult., the pastor preached to a large audience, from Matt. 18: 19; and obeyed the Saviour's injunction by burying in baptism seven persons. Two of these have been for years the respected members of churches in our city, which teaches that immersion is only a mode of baptism and not the appointed way of the Saviour's command. Some—mostly youth—are awaiting baptism; others still are anxious; and very many are thoughtful. The work of God has been calm and quiet, with no unusual meetings. It has been manifestly His work, and it has not ceased.—Ch. Watchman and Reflector.

## Revival in a Boarding House.

REV. E. S. Davis writes to the Michigan Christian Herald, that at Clifton Springs, N. J., a revival has been in progress in an extensive boarding establishment in that place. The number of patients and boarders finding accommodations here, has ranged from 40 to

60. From the first, writes Mr. D., "we resolved to dedicate the house to Almighty God, and as best we could, here seek to promote his glory. After the opening of the house, morning prayers were attended in the public sitting room, and prayer meetings from time to time in private rooms. The Lord poured out his Spirit, and one after another was converted. The interest became so general through the house, that prayer meetings were appointed in the sitting room, where nearly all the patients and boarders promptly met. Some few of the desperately hardened were offended, and blasphemed, cursed the meetings and those that appointed them and left. But the revival went on, and quite a goodly number were brought into the liberty of the sons of God, and are now walking as consistent Christians. Since that period, the work has extended through the community, and a powerful revival has been experienced. Mr. Parker, the owner of the public house alluded to, is among the number that have signally shared in the benefits of this revival. The moral and religious aspect of the community seems entirely changed. Prayer meetings twice a week are still kept up in our house, and we hope that the spirit of God is still moving on some hearts.

There have been numerous revivals all through this region. God is manifestly still in the midst of the churches. O, how cheering this to the churches and the toiling ministry! How certainly it augurs the ruin of Satan's kingdom!"

## Provincial Legislature.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## MONDAY EVENING, April 7th.

The joint Address to the Queen, founded on Mr. Gray's resolutions, passed the House to-day. The Bill to make the Foremen of Grand Juries elective by the Juries, was also passed.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and a number of grants were passed. The principal discussions which took place arose on the grants being proposed to the Stanley Land Company for roads, and to Messrs. Williston and Letson, for liabilities incurred while in charge of sick emigrants in the year 1847.—The former grant, of £100, passed after considerable discussion, and progress was reported on the latter.

## TUESDAY, April 8, 3 P. M.

The Bill passed the House to-day for all Newspapers and Pamphlets not exceeding three ounces, to go free.—The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John. The Mayor's qualification was fixed at £200 real estate, or £250 personal estate, over and above every kind of liability. Progress was reported.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and members are now discussing the grant to Messrs. Williston and Letson, of Miramichi, for liabilities incurred in taking care of sick Emigrants in 1847. It appears that the Magistrates of Miramichi repudiated the debts of their own Agents, and left them to be sued. A strong feeling for them prevails in the House.—Observer.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9th.

The Bill to pay Legislative Councillors was rejected to-day, after a long discussion, by a vote of 30 to 5. The Government and Council were both severely handled in the course of the debate.

The Lieut. Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to a Bill to explain the Revenue Act.

Mr. Ritchie brought forward strong resolutions to-day, censuring Earl Grey's Despatches, and the Local Government. They are very stringent, and he will move them when the House goes into Committee on the State of the Province.

The Bill amending the Canada Reciprocity Act has been rejected by the House, and consequently 3s. per barrel on Flour will have to be paid on Canada as well as American Flour. This has been occasioned in consequence of the Bill having been amended in the Legislative Council, which the House considered a breach of privilege, and consequently it has been rejected altogether.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and several local grants, of not much public interest, were passed.

## Thursday, April 10th.

We (the reporters) have just been turned out of the House, the standing order being moved.

The House has been all day in consideration of the Bill relating to the collection of the Revenue.

The Attorney General moved several sections to meet the views of petitioners, Messrs.