

The General Baptists in England are those who symbolise most nearly with the Free-Will Baptists of the States, and with the Free Christian Baptists of this Province.—Ed.

#### General Baptists in England.

The Association of General Baptist Churches of the new connection, recently held its 82nd anniversary meeting at Derby. It was in session the better part of four days. Two hundred ministers and representatives assembled. From the reports of various churches, it appears that there has been but a moderate increase of numbers over last year, the greatest being in Nottingham, where one church, besides its own chapel, has seven smaller chapels in the immediate vicinity, embracing an aggregate of between 900 and 1000 members.

A communication was received from the Triennial Conference of Free Will Baptists in this country, denouncing all slavery, and embodying the vote of 1850 which advises peaceable resistance to the Fugitive Slave law. A reply on behalf of the Association was adopted, stating the reciprocal and cordial feelings entertained by the General Baptists of England, and their sympathy with their brethren in the United States. The letter from this country also recommended the cause of temperance to the hearty support of Christians abroad.

The report of the Foreign Mission gave much interesting information.

Every branch of the Society's agency—the native ministry, educational establishments, &c., were said to be in a flourishing state. Some villages, erected on land lately jungle, are being formed. By means of the mission hundreds of Khund children have been rescued from sacrificial and barbarous butchery, and a translation of the Scriptures into the Khund language is now made. The Society's East Indian stations are in Orissa, where Juggernaut rears his head and receives the polluted worship of degraded millions. The society has also a station at Ningpo, in China, where a native convert, Si Sing Sang, a man of letters and influence, is engaged, in connection with the two General Baptist missionaries, in defending his countrymen from the ancestral worship and other ancient superstitions of China.

An incident was related, illustrating the unity of Christians, whatever their organizational divisions.

In his late visitation through his wide diocese, the Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson, paid a visit to the Society's station, at Piplee, slept under the missionaries' roof, blessed with patriarchal tenderness the young children of one of them, expounded a Psalm at the family devotions, and, sinking the titled lordship of his office, bore himself with apostolical and lovely simplicity as a believer among believers, and a pastor among those engaged with himself in proclaiming to the alienated and wandering heathen, "Behold our God!"

Resolutions were passed in favor of a new *connectional hymn-book*; the *General Baptist Repository*, a monthly organ of the denomination; condemnatory of the *regnum domum* and church rates, and against "the idolatrous, persecuting and blasphemous system" of Popery. The present numerical position of the denomination, as gathered from statistics, appears to be the following: Baptised in the year, 1093; received, 303; restored, 70; dismissed, 214; excluded, 216; withdrawn, 202; removed, 175; dead, 298; clear increase, 361. Total number of members, 18,638.—*Christian Watchman & Reflector*.

#### Conversions to Protestantism in Hungary.

The European correspondent of the *N. Y. Observer*, mentions the following encouraging facts relative to the reform movement which appears now to be going on in some parts of Hungary:—

"The Austrian government, obedient to the beck of the priest party, hinders as much as possible the going over of Romanists to Protestantism. Papists by birth, who desire to embrace the Reformed faith, must go through some mortifying forms. They are obliged to have a conference with their priests; they must postpone for a given time the execution of their design and endure disagreeable examinations from civil authority. Besides the new converts become suspected by the government, and are watched by the public officers; for it seems that a Roman Catholic cannot become Protestant, without showing, by this single fact, that he has more liberal principles than those of the temporal governments.

Despite of these obstacles, conversions of Papists increase in Hungary, and one cause of this religious movement is the strict alliance

formed between the Romish clergy and the government of Vienna. The Jesuits and bishops behave as very tyrants; they are intriguing, and act as spies for the advantage of absolutism. Hence many Hungarians, fearing to fall completely under the yoke of priests, embrace another religion which secures better liberty of thought and conscience.

In the course of last year, more than a hundred respectable Hungarian families entered the Reformed communion. Now, new conversions are announced by the *Gazette of Vienna* and *Gazette of Augsburg*.

A popish chaplain, named John Kuppis, remaining in the city of Buda, has become Protestant. The prince archbishop employed unheard-of efforts to retain him to appear before the episcopal chapter, and to undergo a rigid examination. But the pious chaplain remained firm. So a formal sentence of excommunication was pronounced by the curates of Buda and Pesth. John Kuppis bears patiently the blows of his adversaries, and remains unshaken in his resolution.

A noble lady, of the same city of Buda, declared her intention to embrace the Protestant religion. The priests did all they could to prevent the execution of her design, but their intrigues were again useless. The lady fulfilled all the forms directed in such a case, and was received into the evangelical communion.

Last Easter, three heads of families in Buda, and the same day a lady of Pesth, with her two sons, embraced the Protestant faith, and publicly adjoined Romanism.

The movement continues, and will perhaps become much more extensive. Hungary was almost entirely Protestant at the end of the sixteenth century. She remembers those times of spiritual liberty. Nor has she forgotten that the Jesuits have restored popery among the Hungarians upon heaps of dead bodies. Let us hope that true religion will flourish again in this unhappy country."

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American steamship Arctic, with dates from Liverpool four days later, arrived at New York on Monday; and the Royal Mail steamer Africa, which sailed three days after the Arctic, arrived on Wednesday morning. The Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 2d inst. The following brief outline of the news has been received at the News Room, by telegraph. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has received the Royal assent.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 7th instant.

The news from the Continent possesses no feature of interest, and nothing of an exciting character had transpired since last advices.—France was quiet at the latest accounts.

The Liverpool markets present no marked aspect. Cotton was rather higher. Wheat had slightly declined. Flour was steady at about last quotations. Sugar was less in demand.

The weather continued exceedingly favorable for the growing crops.

The accounts from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are very satisfactory.

**DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES OF FOUR SAILORS, supposed part of Franklin's Crew.**—The Dundee *Warder* contains the following interesting narration:—"On Saturday, 19th instant, the whaler Flora, of Hull, J. Robb, master, which has been out one and a half years, east anchor at Stromness, and sent her letters and papers by post. A letter was received in Aberdeen on Monday, from Mr. John Douglass, mate of the aforesaid ship. It contains the following affecting narrative:—"In February last, our ship's crew partially abandoned the vessel and erected a large snow house on shore, it being in many respects more comfortable than on board, and better suited for hunting operations. We had been at that time frozen up in Lancaster Sound. In one of our excursions we fell in with a party of Esquimaux Indians, nine in number; they had a slight knowledge of our language; they inquired whether we were English or Americans. On being satisfied on that point, they inquired if we belonged to chief Franklin. The idea now flashed upon our minds that they knew something of Sir John and his crew, and we answered in the affirmative. They then pointed to the right, to a towering heap of snowy mountains, and by their gestures they signified they had gone to sleep. We brought them to our snow house, when I instantly reported the case to Mr. Robb, our captain, and it was agreed that a party of twelve men would accompany the Indians, and probe their story to the foundation. The party consisted of Mr. Page, our surgeon, J. Brown, carpenter, Wilson, Blair, Hall, Murray, Agnew, Croxley, Jones, Jenkinson, Rafferty, (seamen) and myself. We had a plentiful supply of provisions, which were packed into a flat-bottomed boat, which was covered with seal skin, and several rifles, spears, &c. We started on our dreary journey on March 27th; our route was one of the wildest which can be imagined. We proceeded in a zig-zag course up one hill, down another, then to the right, then to the left, and then to the right again. On the fourth day symptoms of discontent began to be manifested by our party; our feet were cut and wounded with the sharp projecting fragments of ice. The thaw was setting in, and we were apprehensive of being buried by falling avalanches of snow, which descend like lightning down the sides of the mountains. On the tenth day, April 5th, our guide led us into a large natural amphitheatre among the mountains. After a toilsome journey, we descended a mountain, and after the snow—it was a black silk handkerchief tied to the top of a walking stick. We eagerly drew out the staff, and commenced operations by digging about two feet deep.

We came on the body of a man, and in a few minutes after we discovered other three bodies; they were frozen like icicles; decomposition had not commenced. Their beards were long and shaggy, while rigid features and wasted limbs spoke in the language of nature—they had died from want. Their dress was that of British seamen in cold latitudes. One man had his name written, or rather engraved, on his arm, "H. Carr." The rest were all more or less marked; some had crosses on their breast, others stars, shins, letters, &c. Our hearts sickened at the sight. We replaced them in their cold, desolate graves, and set up the same sad *memento mori*. "Poor fellows!" I exclaimed, "you have attempted to reach your homes by an overland journey, but you are left in the desert." The Indians could give us no more intelligence, so we returned. The most probable conjecture is, a large party had set out from Sir John Franklin's expedition; four had thus perished; in all probability the whole of them are now dead."

**MARRIAGE OF MISS TALBOT.**—The marriage of Miss Augusta Talbot with Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, was solemnized this morning, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Warwick street, Golden square.—The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Dannel, V. G., the bride being given away by the Lord Chancellor. The chapel was thronged by the numerous relations and friends of the parties.

According to the *London Observer*, the Queen will not proceed to Scotland until after the 26th of August, the birthday of Prince Albert, which her Majesty has always celebrated at Osborne, in the midst of the servants and labourers of her estates in the island.

Her Majesty has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. John Musgrove, Lord Mayor of London.

**COMPLETION OF THE RAILWAY TO GALWAY.**—The crowning finish was given on Saturday, 19th July, to the great line of railway from Dublin to Galway, by placing the last rail on the Shannon bridge. The line is to be inspected by the Government this week, and will be open to the public on the 1st of August next.

**GRAND TEETOTAL DEMONSTRATION.**—The teetotallers are about taking advantage of the unusual number of foreigners at this moment drawn to the metropolis for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition, and have announced a "Grand Teetotal Demonstration of all Nations," for the 5th of August, when they are to assemble in Hyde Park, decorated with white roses, and march in procession to the Exhibition.

It is to be hoped that among the beneficial results of the World's Fair, will be that of directing the attention of religious people in England, to the importance of adopting the Total Abstinence principle for the sake of example.

**HOW AUSTRIA MAKES MONEY.**—In Lombardy, in time of peace, conscripts are released on paying three hundred and fifty dollars! No substitutes are received.

The Crystal Palace awards are not to be made until October. The Palace is to be lit up evenings, after the 1st of September.

A London paper mentions that in Grand Canary (Canary Isles) containing 8000 inhabitants, nearly 3000 have fallen victims to cholera, within a short time.

The Chinese insurrection is becoming so formidable as to threaten the existence of the imperial dynasty. It so much disturbs trade on the south that the intervention of foreign powers is being talked of.

**THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.**—The New York Evening Mirror contains the following: It may interest some of our fellow-citizens to know that the present Lord Mayor, (whom by recent advices we are informed has been created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the city,) is a nephew of the formerly well known and very eccentric Thomas Musgrove, Morocco dealer, in Jacob Street, and consequently a near relative by marriage of the Broines' family of this city.

His Lordship's Mayoralty has been distinguished by almost regal hospitality extended to foreigners of note visiting London, and citizens of the United States in particular will be well received; a warm friendship seems to subsist between him and the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, our Minister at the Court of St. James.

We are informed that Mr. Henry George Tyler, of New-Brnsnwick, N. J., known as a patentee of India Rubber compounds and machinery, is the heir-at-law, and consequent successor to the title and entailed estate of the Right Honorable Baronet.

#### BALTIMORE, AUG. 9.

**VIOLATION OF THE PASSENGER LAWS.**—The following named vessels have been libelled at this port (Baltimore) for a violation of the passenger laws:—ships Athens and Living Age, from Liverpool; Mickel Thausen, Martha, Goethe and Alder, from Bremen; brigs Orion, from Bremen, and Falcon, from Wexford. These vessels, failing to have separate berths for each passenger, were fined five dollars each, making all together the sum of six thousand and four hundred dollars.

**A SINGULAR COURT.**—In the South American Republic of Chile, we learn from an article in the *Christian Review*, there is a domestic Court—"a tribunal of fathers to decide in the case of minors complaining of the refusal of parents to permit their marriage. Unless the defendant can show satisfactory cause for refusal, the court decrees the marriage to take place." The effect of this arrangement, it is stated, is to cause runaway matches to be comparatively scarce in Chile.

**LARGE SEIZURE.**—Deputy Marshal Norton, under a warrant from the Municipal Court, on Friday last seized a large quantity of liquors on the Atlantic Wharf, which had arrived from Boston that morning, by the Steamer John Marshal. The greater part, (judging from the marks,) was destined for other towns in Maine and New Hampshire. We understand, says the *Argus*, that the city authorities have become responsible for the freight to the Steam Packet Co. It is said that prior to this seizure another lot similarly marked, and with the same initials, instead of going to Gorham, N. H., was trucked up into Fore street, in this city.—*Portland Paper*.

**THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.**—We understand that the extra help during haying at the city farm, is all hired. It has heretofore been performed by persons committed to the House of Correction for drunkenness, of whom there has never before been a deficiency. The House of Correction is now empty. The city can afford to hire many things done, when the drain upon the wealth and industry resulting from the use of ardent spirits, is stopped. [Bangor Mercury.]

The Geographical centre of the United States, at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles west of the Missouri. The present centre of representative population, which is constantly moving westward, is ascertained, by actual calculation, to be just about at the city of Columbus, Ohio.

**A SELF-DESTROYER.**—A preacher in Ohio lately communicated the following statement to the *Christian Mirror*:—"About thirty miles from my residence, a young man of intemperate habits had kept his parents in constant fear for several weeks, by his violent, threatening deportment. At length, about six weeks since, he one day rushed at his father with a stone in his hand, exclaiming, 'You or I must die.' Being intoxicated, he fell forward on the ground. A flask which he had in his pantaloons pocket broke; a piece of the broken glass penetrated his body, severed an artery, and in less than a minute he was dead."

**FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE PAPAL STATES.**—Horace Greeley, writing from Civita Vecchia, thus describes his first impressions of Italian industry:—

"Aside from those engaged in fleecing us, I saw but three sorts of men in Civita Vecchia—or, rather, men pursuing three several avocations—those of Priests, Soldiers and Beggars. Some united two of these callings. A number of brown, bare-headed, wretched looking women were washing clothes in the hot sun at the seaside, but I saw no trace of masculine industry other than what I have described, and the place contains 7,000 inhabitants."

#### Railroad Celebration at Boston.

The proposed celebration in this city, of the completion of the Boston and Montreal Railroad, will not only be an exceedingly interesting, but a very important event; interesting because it will bring together some of the most distinguished men of our own country, as well as of the Canada—and important from the great fact that Boston, its citizens, its enterprise, and its future prospects and glory it is the most significant sign of the times. The great line of railways commencing in this city at the very ocean, and extending through a country teeming with the young and active pulsations of life, clear to the important and growing city of Montreal; and connecting, as so many tributaries to the ocean, with the great lakes, the business of which is immense; celebrating, as this event will, the marriage of these magnificent realities, and all tending to enlarge, enrich, and make reputable our city—it is one we look to and regard with no common interest. It opens a page in the history of Boston on which we may read the magnificent destiny before us.

It is extremely gratifying to note the activity, unanimity, heart and purpose of the City Government in assisting to carry into effect this grand affair. Inasmuch as the great railway will bring millions upon millions of dollars into the pockets of our merchants, capitalists and others, and likewise be the germ of new sources of wealth not yet dreamed of by the most enthusiastic, it is highly becoming and proper that no means be wanted to give the event that *clat* so desirable.