

however, fearful that he would not be able to devote his whole time to the work of the ministry in that region, unless he could get some assistance from the Board. The Board were favourably impressed by Brother Towzer's statements, and resolved to appoint him as their missionary in that region of the country, extending his labours as far as Blissville, where there are the remnants of a Baptist church, with the understanding that he should have assistance from the Board to the amount of— We hope our brother will be much encouraged by this decision to prosecute his work!

MEETING FOR UNITED PRAYER.

On Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Missionaries, with other brethren assembled in German-street chapel, for the purpose of offering united prayer for the divine blessing upon the exertions of the society, and the cause of missions generally. The meeting was attended by an unction from the Holy One. The promise was verified—Jehovah was in our midst. Seldom have we heard prayers more fervent than were those offered on this interesting occasion. If we would have success in the cause of missions, we must imbue our labours with the spirit of believing prayer.

[To be continued.]

American Baptist Missionary Union.

We have given in another column, a condensed report of the late annual meeting of the Union held in Philadelphia. There was much beyond the ordinary questions involved in such a meeting, to excite unusual interest. Leading minds in the denomination had entertained views, differing widely from each other as it respects the true line of policy that should be pursued in conducting the missions of the East. Dr. Wayland, and many others, had the impression that the Missionaries were devoting their energies to schools, to the neglect of the preaching of the gospel. The deputation, Rev. Messrs. Peck and Gtanger, had just returned from a full and careful survey of the Mission fields in Burmah. Their observations were such as to lead them to sympathise fully with the sentiments propounded by Dr. Wayland, and the question at issue became exceedingly complicated and difficult of adjustment, from the fact that, the Missionaries were not all of one mind upon the subject. A very long and exciting discussion followed, which at times assumed a threatening aspect; but ultimately, resolutions were proposed which exerted a harmonizing influence, and passed unanimously. This is good news.

The Missionary Anniversary.

Editorial space is all taken up with the proceedings of our recent Missionary Meetings. They fully met our most sanguine expectations; never was it our lot to witness a more harmonious meeting, or a more earnest desire on the part of all to address themselves with renewed determination to the prosecution of the work of the Lord. Further particulars next week.

Grand Temperance Demonstration.

Preparations are going forward on a most magnificent scale to make this one of the most interesting TEMPERANCE GATHERINGS that has ever been held in British America. We have not time or space to enlarge, but our sincere prayer is that all the proceedings will be worthy of the glorious cause which they are designed to promote! The NATIONAL DIVISION will open on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Revival Intelligence.

We are happy to hear that there is a prospect of good at Sand Point. Bro. E. N. Harris baptized one, Sabbath before last.

Latest information from Nietaux reports 125 baptized since the revival commenced.

The "Christian Messenger" reports most interesting revivals in Upper Wilmot, Aylesford, Lower Wilmot, Yarmouth, Brookfield, Lower Horton, Pugwash, and other places. May the spirit in like manner descend upon our churches in this Province!

We have secured the services of Mr. H. S. Fillmore, of Dorchester, as agent of the *Christian Visitor* and *Book Colporteur*. He enters upon his duties at once in the City, and after having completed his work in the City, Carleton, and Portland, he will proceed to visit the different sections of the Province.

Mr. Jacob C. Jones, of Westmoreland, N.B., is performing an excursion through Canada, and on as far as Ohio. He expects to return in a few months. He will act as our agent in the several places which he may visit.

General Intelligence.

Further Intelligence by the Asia.

The U. S. mail steamer Arctic sailed from Liverpool 1½ o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, 17th, with 120 passengers, a full cargo and the usual mails, went about ten miles west of Tuskar Lights, when she struck upon a sunken wreck or rock, and was found to be making water. The Arctic arrived in the river at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, and was taken into dock. Her machinery is but slightly injured. Such of the passengers as could get berths, came on by the Asia. Her mails will be forwarded per Asia.

The accident to the Arctic occurred at 2 A. M. on Thursday, and created great alarm among the passengers. The vessel however backed off and got into deep water immediately, when, in consequence of leakage she returned to Liverpool. Her cargo apparently, is uninjured.

Intelligence from the Falkland Islands, states that the U. S. corvette Germantown had demanded from H. B. M. brig Express some prisoners who were detained for trespassing on the British fishing grounds. The captain of the Express refused to deliver them up, and the captain of the Germantown wrote an imperious demand for them, with a threat if not complied with, he would fire into the Express, and he beat to quarters, and ran his guns out. The captain of the Express however maintained his position and delivered up the prisoners to the civil authorities, by whom they were fined. This affair is stated to have occasioned some warm correspondence between the U. S. and British authorities, which has been forwarded to their respective governments.

PARIS, May 18, evening.—A telegraphic despatch has been received here announcing a bombardment of Revel. No particulars are given, and the report is considered unreliable.

DETAILS OF WAR NEWS.—*Bombardment of Silistria.*—A despatch received in Paris from Vienna on the 15th, states that the bombardment of Silistria, with 80 pieces of cannon, had commenced.

The evacuation of Lesser Wallachia had been suspended.

The allies are now in sole possession of Varna, and as the French have already advanced to Adrianople, the Turkish garrison of that city is on its way to Shumla.

It is confidently asserted at Constantinople that the French will place a reserve corps at Rodost of 50,000 men, where their engineers are already taking measurements for a fortified camp.

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch from Constantinople of the 9th, announces that Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleets with guns of long range, and with a view to destroy the advanced works of the port.

The allied fleets attacked one of the outer ports of Sebastopol, and the Russians were compelled to evacuate it.

Three vessels were cruising along the coast of Circassia, waiting for the Ottoman fleet, which was to bring 5000 men for disembarkation in Arabia.

Vely Pacha has been confirmed in his post at the request of Prince Napoleon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—The Duke of Cambridge and Marshal St. Arnaud have arrived.

The ratification of the treaty of triple alliance have been exchanged.

A great quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of Spahis have reached Gallipoli.

From Kalafat it is reported that an engagement between six squadrons of Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars had taken place near Badoan on the 4th of May. The Cossacks were defeated and lost sixty horses, two guns, and 138 men killed.

MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY.—VIENNA, May 10.—Orders have been received at Adrianople to have provisions ready for 70,000 men who are expected there towards the end of the month.

The Vladika of Montenegro has declined to make war against the Turks, having received strong representations upon which he has acted.

The Russians are preparing materials for two bridges, intended to be thrown across the Danube, between the Schyl and Aluta. Their flotilla is concentrated near Hersova, with a view to act against Silistria.

The troops of Omar Pasha have driven the Russians out of Krajova.

TREBIZONDE, April 30.—The forts of Nevopos and Geleadjik, on the Circassian coast, have been evacuated by the Russians. Sachem Kale is almost deserted.

A despatch from Omar Pasha, dated Shumla, May 6th, states that Sali Pasha had on the 28th of April defeated the Russians at Nicopolis, with a loss to the Russians of 1500 men.

On the 2nd of May, Suleiman Bay had also defeated the Russians at Padova not far from Krajova.

The Paris Journal Patrie says, news has been received from Constantinople that the Russians had attempted recently to cross the Danube at various points, and that they had been repulsed with heavy loss.

Accounts have been received from the Danube to the effect that, owing to a sudden rise and overflow of the river immense damage had been done to the Russians. Their pontoon works have been swept away, their bridges destroyed, and it is also added that illness had broken out amongst them to a considerable extent.

Russia.—Advices from Cracow state positively that a corps of 20,000 Russians, with artillery and provisions is on its march towards the Austrian Gallacian frontier, so that the roads between Warsaw and Keilco are much encumbered.

On the Austrian side there are stated to be 100,000 men already concentrated in Galicia, together with 150,000 men in South Hungary, part of whom are directed on South Transylvania.

An American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation must therefore have been completely open.

From St. Petersburg 9th, letters state that the British fleet had been seen within 25 miles of Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun boats.

The houses on the right side of the Neva at St. Petersburg have been demolished.

The Telegraph to Stockholm is open. The Russians retired from the exposed forts on the 11th.

The British Baltic fleet took possession of Borners on the island of Aaland on the 12th.

Odessa, 5th.—Great surprise has been expressed that no blockade had been established. Ships were laden and several had been sent to the sea of Azoff, where they now are with their cargoes.

At Riga a large fleet were taking in produce, and at Archangel, a number of ships were expected which will be allowed by the Allied Powers to bring away their cargoes, although the Russian merchants appear full of astonishment at the liberality which has been shown.

PARIS.—A distrust of Prussia is increasing, and the government papers by noting articles hostile to the Prussian King and Cabinet, show the displeasure of the French government at the conduct of the former.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says it was reported in Paris on Monday that a levy of 100,000 men has been ordered by the Russian government.

SPAIN.—The Spanish government have sent an answer to Mr. Soule, who despatched the same by a special messenger to the United States.

It is reported that the American government have abandoned all their claims against Spain, if she will cede her African possessions, Melilla, to the United States.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—A despatch to the London Times of Saturday from Vienna, 19th ult., states that a government messenger had reached Galatz 9th, with reliable intelligence that Sebastopol had been bombarded for four days.

BUCHAREST, May 15.—English steamer Tiger of 16 guns, was stranded close to Odessa, and was obliged to surrender to the Russians. Two other steamers went to her assistance and bombarded the Russian works, but with little effect.

One Week Later from England.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to 27th of May. The American steamer Arctic had repaired damages, and would sail on the 28th.

Flour had declined 1s. on the week; Wheat 3d. Indian Corn was 6d. dearer.

JAPAN.—The Overland mail at Trieste reports that the American squadron had established friendly relations with Japan. Three Japanese ports are to be opened for commerce within one year from date. This news is dated Hong Kong, April 12th.

THE WAR NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.—The negotiations for renewing the engagements previously contracted for by the Four Powers at Vienna, and to bring separate treaties made between France and England and between Austria and Prussia into one quadruple agreement to secure peace, is now completed, and on the evening of Tuesday 22d, protocols were signed at Vienna by which these separate treaties are annexed to the former engagements of the Four Powers.

The Monitor publishes the text of the treaty of alliance between France and England and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12th. Ratifications were exchanged May 8th, the object being to guarantee the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire.

The London Globe publishes that the Austria-Prussian Treaty was received from Vienna. That on the 24th, Austria and Prussia sent a joint summons to Russia to withdraw from Turkish Territory, thus adopting the policy of Western Powers.

FROM THE DANUBE.—Not much new as to the movement of the armies. Paskiewitch's plans are said to be to besiege Rutschuk and Silistria at present, with 40,000 men. Shumla is kept in check by Luder's corps, and the main body will separate on the Balkans.

The Vienna Lloyd's of the 20th, says, Omar Pasha has taken up his position before Schumla, and will meet the Russians there. It is asserted that he has written to Constantinople, stating that he may be compelled to sacrifice Silistria, if the allies are not in force at Balkans by the end of May, at latest. Meantime the siege of Silistria is pushed on with vigor.

On the 16th, terms of capitulation were offered to the commandant, Mussa Pasha, but were rejected, and on the 17th the bombardment recommenced.—Gen. Schildres, who commands Russian Engineers, has 70 guns in position, but we have no advices whether he operates by regular approaches, or whether the firing is still carried on from the opposite side of the river. The City and defences have already suffered severely, and if the above statement of Omar Pasha's be true, cannot long hold out. On the 18th, Paskiewitch had his headquarters at Kalarasch. A Constantinople despatch, May 15th, says that the Russians had cut off communication between Silistria and Varna and the coast also between Varna and Schumla. Another letter states that on the 20th Silistria was still in the hands of the Turks. The 1st division of the allies was in motion to join Omar Pasha, and act as a reserve.

From Belgrade, May 18, a despatch says—every thing here perfectly quiet. Not a rumour for some days past from seat of war. Intrenchments for defence of Dardanelles nearly completed, and line to protect Constantinople will be commenced without delay.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.—Secretary Marcy replied to France and England that the United States desire that the principles adopted by those Powers may become the recognized practice of civilized warfare; that the American Government will strictly observe the duties of neutrality; that there is little probability that American citizens will engage in privateering, but if so, the President will use means to stop it.

Latest morning Express, Saturday.—Austria and Prussia have sent a summons to Russia to evacuate the Turkish Territory.

In the House of Commons the Jews Bill was under discussion, and finally lost in a full house by a majority of 4.

The London merchants are agitating against the proposed stamps on Foreign Bills of exchange.

BLACK SEA.—Advices to May 11, mention nothing of any attack on Sebastopol. Report that the whole coast of Crimea is blockaded by 27 ships.

Letters report that British steamer Tiger went ashore and was taken by Russians, that 7 British frigates went to Odessa to demand restitution, which Russians contemptuously refused, and City was again bombarded for six hours.—Date of bombardment not stated, and some doubt is thrown on truth of report.

BALTIC, 16th.—No attack had been made on Revel, or any other Russian Port.

GREECE.—King Otto begins to repent of favoring insurrection, and is reported will send General Kaserge on conciliatory mission to Posen.

Terms of Ultimatum of Western Powers to Greece are observant of strict neutrality; also prosecution of Greek subjects who had joined insurgent Greek officers in insurrection to be immediately recalled and degraded from their rank in Greek service.

A definite reply is demanded before a certain date. If not Greek coast will be blockaded.

ATHENS occupied and reported that Otto has been removed and provisional Anglo-French Protectorate established.

The Capture of a Russian Ship outside Cork.

The following account of the capture of the Russian bark Argo appears in the Cork Constitution of May 10th:—On Thursday the revenue cruiser Eliza, Captain O'Malley, put to sea to watch Russian vessels that might put into the channel. On Saturday she fell in with a fine Russian bark of 580 tons, called the Argo, commanded by Captain Steinman, which he ran alongside and declared a war prize. She came into Queenstown on Saturday evening with the British ensign flying above the Russian flag. Yesterday she was taken in charge by Collector Cassell, the Deputy-Marshal of England, and her papers were handed over to John Besnard, Esq., J. P., prize commissioner, and Mr. John Bennett, prize actuary. It appears the vessel belongs to Abo, on the coast of Finland; that her master and crew are Finlanders; that she sailed from Matanzas on the 1st of April, with a cargo of molasses consigned to the firm of John Kirkland & Sons, Liverpool, and that she was to call at Queenstown for orders. The Mayor and John Besnard, Esq., J. P., prize commissioners, and Mr. Bennett, actuary, will hold a court this day, and take evidence in answer to queries furnished by the government, and all the documents will be forwarded to London, where the decision will be made as to whether the vessel and cargo are to be dealt with as prize. The crew for the present remain in custody on board the bark.

Colonel Rawlinson writes from Bagdad that his agents have discovered another obelisk at Nimrod. He has received a cast of the inscription, which consists of 500 lines. The obelisk was erected by Shalmanish, the founder of Calah, son of Assur-dan-pal, and it records twenty-seven of his battles; so that the historical interest of this new record is of considerable importance.

It is said that Palestine has been mortgaged to

[Continued on page 592.]